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VOL. 52 JANUARY, 1921 NO. 1



15c Per Copy

ntered as Second-Class Matter August 9, 1886, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Published Monthly by Jas. W. Bell & Co., 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois. Subscription Price, $2 for 3 years; 75c for 1 year.

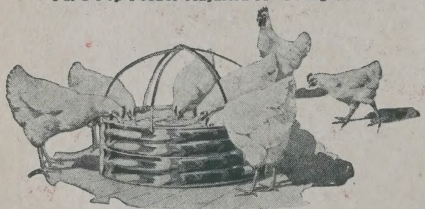
A Winning Combination



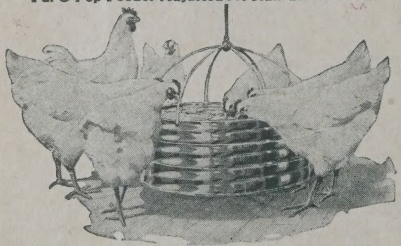
FUL-O-PEP GROWING MASH
FUL-O-PEP CHICK FEED
AND
FUL-O-PEP Adjustable Feeder



Ful-O-Pep Feeder Adjusted for Young Chicks



Ful-O-Pep Feeder Adjusted for Half-Grown Birds



Ful-O-Pep Feeder Adjusted for Full-Grown Birds

The Ful-O-Pep Feeder is adjustable to feed chicks from one day old to maturity. You increase size and capacity of feeder to meet chicks rapidly growing requirements by turning the top threaded section to the left— same as you would screw cap from a bottle. Price Postpaid $1.25

WHEN applied according to the Ful-O-Pep way, this combination of perfect feeds and feeder will positively raise more chicks—bigger and better chicks—than has ever been your experience. Oatmeal is the base of Ful-O-Pep Chick Feed. Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash contains oatmeal, fish meal, bone meal, some bran, cornmeal and hominy feed. From our experiments and the results obtained by thousands of other poultry men we are convinced that Ful-O-Pep feeds, fed the Ful-O-Pep way, are productive of more pounds in gain on less feed and labor than can be obtained from any other feed or method of feeding. Numerous unsolicited testimonials are coming in daily — testifying to the wonderful feeding value of the complete Ful-O-Pep line. You are strongly urged to give these remarkable feeds and method of feeding them a trial. The results will amaze you.



Place an order in advance with your local dealer. Get ready for the chick. Ask for a copy of our 1921 Poultry Calendar. Then secure the Ful-O-Pep Adjustable Feeder direct from us. Price $1.25, postpaid.

The Quaker Oats Company
Poultry Feed Dept. APJ Address, Chicago, Illinois

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY,
Poultry Feed Dept. APJ Chicago.
Kindly send me your Free Poultry Calendar.

Name.....

Town.....

State.....

St. No. or R. F. D.....

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Barred Rock Show Birds

THIS SPECIAL AD. IS FOR AMBITIOUS PEOPLE ONLY.

NOTHING WILL CREATE MORE GOOD BUSINESS FOR YOU THAN WINNING OUT IN THE SHOW ROOM! This fact should be memorized by every ambitious breeder. Listen to this proof **from a beginner:**

"Complete, Miss., Nov. 29, 1920.
"Dear Mr. Holterman—My Aristocrats are certainly doing fine. At our Mississippi and Alabama Fairs in strong competition, I won first pen and best pen in show, first and second pullet and champion pullet, first hen and champion hen in show, etc. I sold during this fair alone three hundred dollars ($300) worth of Stock. —W. S. Burns." (**Notice his sales** within a few days on the strength of his winnings.)



EXAMPLES: Market chickens may bring as high as $2 each. **Barred Rock show birds** (which cost no more to raise) **will easily bring $10, $25, $50 or even $100 each.** A dozen of eggs may bring you 85c on market. **This same dozen of eggs, coming from noted Barred Rock show birds, may bring you $3, $5, $10 or even $15.** 312 Aristocrat Barred Rock hens and pullets last year not only produced 3,000 young birds, but in addition **$12,739 in cash money from eggs for hatching**—an average income of **over $40 cash for eggs from each female.** Can market chickens or market eggs produce such results? Think it out for yourself and then decide.

The greatest profit of all is made by producing chickens which are equally great as Show Birds as Layers and as Market Fowl. Hundreds of dollars clear profit can be added to your income if you breed such birds. It is this ideal combination of Show Birds, Layers and Market Fowl which makes

The "Aristocrat" Barred Rocks the World's Greatest Strain of Poultry.

The Aristocrats are holding the WORLD'S RECORD today as Show Birds, as Layers and as Market Fowl combined. **They stand simply in a class all by themselves and acknowledge no equals.**

If you are intensely interested in this vital question simply send for my NEW LITERATURE AND GRAND CATALOG (ALL FREE) which contain overwhelming, tangible evidence to prove the above statement to your own entire satisfaction.

Magnificent Aristocrat Barred Rock Show Birds of just this great quality are now ready to step right into the show room and win out for you. Remember that every Aristocrat is guaranteed so absolutely that you run no risk whatever.

SPECIAL

GRAND BREEDING COCKERELS (at comparatively low prices) wonderful, guaranteed male birds, line-bred, vigorous, and with the power to reproduce their own great quality in the young stock, will be of priceless value to you. These fine "Aristocrat" cockerels (dark and light) are so rich, so superb, so outstanding in quality that they will appeal to you at once. **From these magnificent breeding cockerels will be produced many of the beautiful prize-winning cockerels and pullets in America's shows next season.** Why not use such birds this season to make great show bird and laying improvements in your flock? Such "Aristocrat" cockerels will help to PUT YOU IN THE LEAD AS A BREEDER. Remember, they are Absolutely Guaranteed. Please act at once, before they are all sold.

ARISTOCRAT EGGS from which my customers are producing such glorious showbirds and layers year after year, are still $15 per 15; $25 for $30; $40 for 50; $75 for 100; $300 for 500. These are ABSOLUTELY THE BEST BARRED ROCK EGGS that money can buy.

Remember that Holterman is the man who is furnishing to other breeders so many of those powerful winners in the world's foremost shows.

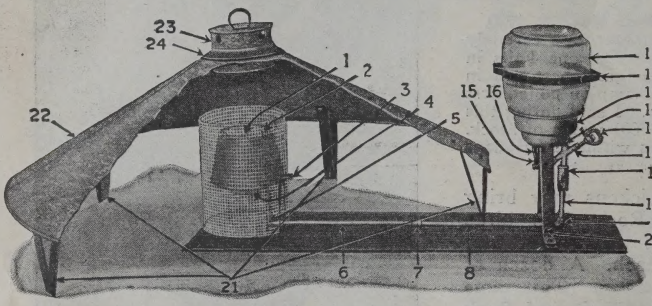
W. D. Holterman, Fancier Box A Fort Wayne, Indiana, U. S. A.

501516

NOTICE To Our Dealers and Customers Who Have Bought or Intend Buying

Reliable Blue Flame Hovers

Don't Be Fooled Into Buying a Metal Vaporizer For Use in a Reliable Oil Heater. It Is of No Value Whatever.



Asbestos Lighting Ring is the proper thing to use for generating, and does not require gasoline or alcohol for lighting. Use common coal oil.

Complete Oil Heater for Reliable Colony Hover. The simplest, easiest to operate, and most economical heater made. Substantially built and has no flimsy complicated parts to get out of order.

In another ad in this paper we have described in a general way the products of "THE OLD RELIABLE." On account of the forty years publicity which has been given our goods, we do not usually go into minute details in our advertisements. It is not our policy to make mention in any way of our competitors, but we deem it advisable at this time, as a duty to the public as well as ourselves, on account of a misleading advertising campaign now being carried on by one of our competitors, to enlighten everyone interested in any way in oil heated hovers for chicks.

With an all metal vaporizer it is absolutely necessary to use gasoline or alcohol in generating, and same is of no value whatever in the use of a Reliable Oil Hover. We use an asbestos lighting ring for generating our heater to avoid the danger of using, and the necessity of keeping on hand gasoline or alcohol. Coal oil, of course, will not ignite unless some sort of wick is used, and were it not for this fact we would not use any wick whatever. The Reliable heater will burn a perfect blue flame and give an abundance of heat after it has been generated without the use of any vaporizer or lighting ring or wick of any kind whatever. We have perfected a simple asbestos lighting ring which lasts for months, and can be replaced at a very nominal cost—In fact you can make a new asbestos lighting ring yourself by cutting a piece of asbestos the size of the old one, and replacing it in the ring—and the dangerous use of gasoline or alcohol is entirely eliminated.

Our competitor says: "Don't buy a wickless oil burner having an asbestos vaporizer. Such burners are a thing of the past. Also that they are old-fashioned and that the demand for same will be eliminated as soon as the public becomes acquainted with his new improvement." THAT IS AN ABSOLUTE MISSTATEMENT. His all metal vaporizer has no effect whatever on the Reliable Oil Heater. If you care to generate our heater with gasoline or alcohol it will do absolutely the same work without any lighting ring or vaporizer of any kind as it does with it. Our last word on this subject is DO NOT BE HOODWINKED BY BUYING A METAL VAPORIZER AT AN EXORBITANT PRICE FOR OUR RELIABLE BURNER, AS THE COST OF PRODUCING SAME IS BARELY FIVE CENTS. Frankly, you cannot afford to buy a frail, complicated heater that you know nothing about.

The result of our many years of experience in the Incubator and Brooder business, and the years and years of experience, and thousands and thousands of dollars spent in experimenting, by one of the oldest and best known Oil Stove Manufacturers in the United States, is the 1920 Reliable Oil Heater. Our heater is the simplest, easiest to operate and most economical heater made. It is made with the fewest parts—all complicated valves and thermostats have been done entirely away with, as they are of no value on the heater, that is made to stand up and be depended upon under all conditions.

Thousands of Old Reliable Hovers are being sold each month and the same Old Reliable Guarantee stands back of every piece of equipment we put out. If your dealer cannot supply you, drop us a card, and our new complete catalog describing in detail the most complete line of poultry supplies made, will come to you by first mail.

Reliable Incubator & Brooder Company

Box A-1, Quincy, Illinois

POORMAN'S 200 EGG STRAINS

THE WORLD'S BEST LAYERS

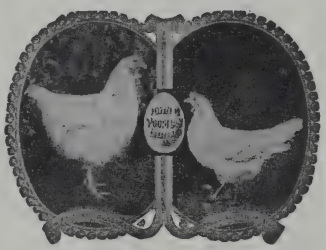
TRAP-NESTED 200 EGG STRAIN

REAL LAYERS

Stock Eggs

White and Barred Plymouth Rocks

Rose and Single Comb Reds



LADY ALFARATA Record 301 Eggs — BUSY BESS Record 285 Eggs

Baby Chicks

White and Buff Orpingtons

S.C. White Leghorns

White Wyandottes

Poorman has spent 20 years producing profitable layers, and knows how. The performances of his stock in the hands of more than 11,000 customers prove this.

RESULTS

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 30, 1918.

JOHN G. POORMAN, Tinley Park, Ill.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find money order ($30.00) for a White Rock cockerel from your special mating. Kindly give me some information as to his ancestry, as I intend to breed him to some extra heavy laying hens. These hens were raised from chicks purchased from you in 1915 and 1916. Have trapnested them and some of the records are 280, 242, 216, 201, 200—not from the date of their first egg, but from November 1 to November 1, same as the official laying contests.

Please ship as soon as possible via American Express to Elmwood Place, to be marked, "Will be called for."

J. J. H.

Are you using my Feather Brooders?

If not, you are not securing the best possible results. Invest $5 in one of my Feather Boards with full instructions for making the brooder. Two weeks' use will prove their superiority. Hundreds of my customers are using them with splendid results. Why not you?

RESULTS

Grosse Ile, Mich., Feb. 5, 1918.

JOHN G. POORMAN, Tinley Park, Ill.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find my check for $15.00, for which, with my credit of $10.00, kindly book my order for 50 Class A day-old chicks.

If possible, I would like to receive this shipment by American Express not later than the 15th of April.

This sure has been tough laying weather for the last sixty days, but you may be surprised to learn that the Poorman Orpingtons have been hugging the 50 percent mark for December and January and have outlayed some White Leghorns which I had given to me last year.

With best regards for the season's success, I am, Very truly yours,

N. A. P.

! Book Baby Chick and Egg Orders NOW !

Do not run the risk of placing your order too late. The demand has not been so great in many years, and the only way to insure delivery when wanted is to **ORDER NOW**

Choice Foundation Stock

I am now offering, for immediate delivery, yearling hens, pullets, cocks and cockerels, the offspring of my very best layers, at the same prices that were in force two or three years ago. No better foundation stock to be had anywhere.

My catalog contains descriptions of my plant by representatives of the leading poultry publications, reports of many of my customers, and also my methods of breeding, care and management. It is fully illustrated and very instructive, and will prove to you that my prices are very reasonable.

Start right, by writing for my instructive catalog today. It has helped others, and it will undoubtedly help you.

JOHN G. POORMAN, Box 100, TINLEY PARK, ILL.



World's Best Roofing at Factory Prices

"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Positively greatest offer ever made.

Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingles

cost less; outlast three ordinary roofs. No painting orrepairs. Guaranteed rot, fire, rust, lightning proof.



Free Roofing Book

Get our wonderfully low prices and free samples. We sell direct tc you and save you all in-between dealer's profits. Ask for Book No. 1339

LOW PRICED GARAGES

Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book, showing styles.
THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.,
1339-1389 Pike St., Cincinnati, O.

FREE Samples & Roofing Book

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Lady Hollywood II. Official Record 315 Eggs in 365 Days.



World's Record Layer, 336 Eggs in 365 Days, Sept. 29, 1919-Sept. 28, 1920.



Record 307 Eggs. Mother Second Hen Vineland and Best Leghorn Storrs.

1915-16
Mountain Grove, Mo.
BEST LEGHORN PEN
BEST INDIVIDUAL
THIRD INDIVIDUAL

1916-17
BEST PEN Newark, Delaware

NOVEMBER, 1917
BEST PEN Mountain Grove, Mo.
BEST PEN Leavenworth, Kan.
BEST PEN Pullman, Wash.
BEST LEGHORN PEN Storrs, Conn.

1918
BEST PEN Leavenworth, Kan.
BEST LEGHORN PEN Storrs, Conn.

HOLLYWOOD FARM

BREEDERS OF

HIGHEST GRADE

Pedigreed S. C. W. Leghorns

THE KIND THAT LAY

1919-20
Vineland, N. J.—2,000 Pullets entered.
BEST LEGHORN PEN
SECOND PEN
SECOND INDIVIDUAL
Storrs, Conn.
BEST LEGHORN INDIVIDUAL
BEST LEGHORN PEN
Georgetown, Wash.
SECOND LEGHORN PEN
Puyallup, Wash.
LADY HOLLYWOOD II.
Laid 312 eggs—Nov. 5th to Oct. 31st. She was kept at the station until Nov. 4 and laid 315 eggs in 365 days. This is America's Highest Official Record.

FIVE YEARS WINNINGS IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD'S BEST PRODUCERS, UNDER MANY DIFFERENT MANAGEMENTS AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

TO THE PUBLIC: We are now offering for sale mated pens, pullets, cockerels and yearling hens with high trap best records. All this stock is of the same blood lines and closely related to our contest winners. Bred more than twenty 300-eggers and better last season. Believe we are offering stock and hatching eggs from the best flock of high average egg producers in America, if not in the world. Address,

HOLLYWOOD FARM, M. E. Atkinson, Mgr., Box A, HOLLYWOOD, WASH.

Michigan's Largest Pedigree Poultry Farm

where **LAKEWOOD'S PEERLESS LAYERS** are bred for continuous vigor, long laying period, long cycle, late to molt. After many years of trapnesting we have official records of from 200 to 310 eggs in one year. *Write for catalogue.*

Leghorns Rocks Reds Wyandottes **Lakewood Farm, Box A, Holland, Mich.**



BUFF MINORCAS

Again they stand supreme at Chicago Colisuem, by winning 1, 2 and 3 Cock; 1, 2 and 3 Hen; 1, 2 and 3 Cockerel; 1, 2 and 3 Pullet; 1 and 2 Old Pen; 1 and 2 Young Pen. Mr. Greenwood, judge of all Minorcas at Chicago Coliseum, December, 1920, show, said: "Schmidt, you have the best Buff Minorcas I have ever seen or handled. They have the size, type, color and right station." If you want modern Buff Minorcas that not only fill the egg basket, but win in the hottest competition, command me while my line is complete.

Great Line of Cockerels for sale at $5 up. Correctly Mated Pens at $25, $35, $50, $75 and $100.

EDW. F. SCHMIDT Sale List Free. **HAZELRIGG, IND.**

BYERS' ORPINGTONS



Chicago Coliseum Winnings, December, 1920

R. OKE, Judge

BUFFS.	BLACKS.
1-3-5 Cockerels.	1-3-4 Cocks.
1-3-4 Adult Pens.	1-4-5 Hens.
1-3-4 Young Pens.	1-2-3-4 Cockerels.
2-3 Cocks.	1-2-5 Pullets.
2-3 Hens.	1st Adult Hen.
Special Best Display by 60 points.	1st Young Pen.
	Special Best Display.

WHITES. December, 1919. (Did not show 1920.)

1-2 Cocks.	1-2-3-5 Cockerels.	1st Young Pen.
1-2 Hens.	1-3-4 Pullets.	Special Best Display.
	1-2 Adult Pens.	





Read this ad again and buy while my line is complete.

Summary of My Winnings at great Chicago Coliseum Shows past 26 months:

Exactly 75 of my Orpingtons stood under First Prize Ribbons.

Ninety-seven of my Orpingtons stood under other Ribbons.

A total of 172 of my Orpingtons stood under Ribbons.

I won more than twice as many Firsts as all my competitors combined.

I have never lost Special for Best Display in Buffs, in Whites or in Blacks at this premier Exhibition, my total Specials for Best Display being Seven by margins of 60 to 90 points.

I have never lost a First on Young or Adult Pen at this Show.

And while you are reading this ad I could put down 150 more birds equal in quality to my sensational Chicago Coliseum Winners last month without the use of one of my Chicago birds. Think this over and act—no progress was ever made by merely considering and never acting. No exasperating shipping delays, and your satisfaction is guaranteed in fact. Terms cash. Wire if necessary.

Big Champion-Bred Standard Breeding Males, $7, $10 and $15 each; $12, $15 and $25 for two.

Champion-Bred Standard Breeding Pens (four females and male), $35 and $50; (matings of ten females and male in above grades, $60 and $100).

Exhibition Stars—Males, $25, $35 and $50. Pens, $75 and $100. (Prices on larger numbers in any grade furnished on application.)

I am breeding the style of modern Orpingtons that win in fact at Chicago and New York. They not only possess massiveness with refinement of outline, proper fronts and station, but have the back and tail shape you must have to distance the other fellow. And they are absolutely unexcelled for purity and excellence of color. Even my cheaper Males would improve 80 percent of the Orpingtons of America. There is no substitute for this blood backed by 20 years of continuous, constructive breeding instead of a year or two of guess work. The birds are ready in perfect condition.

C. S. BYERS (Active Orpington Specialist Twenty Years) **HAZELRIGG, IND.**

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The guarantee of James W. Bell & Co. is back of every advertisement and every advertiser in American Poultry Journal. We will not knowingly accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Advertisements for patent medicines or mining schemes, or any other questionable advertising, are not accepted under any conditions. We will not knowingly introduce a dishonest advertiser into the home of one of our subscribers. We refuse many thousands of dollars' worth of advertising during the year because we are not willing to guarantee these advertisers to our subscribers. When answering advertisements mention American Poultry Journal and refer to this guarantee.

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Advance Mating List Now Ready

WE HAVE MATED from four to six pens in each of our varieties, headed by prize-winning males. No birds from these matings will be shown or sold. THEY ARE RESERVED FOR OUR CUSTOMERS who wish to make early settings. We also have mated pens selected especially for heavy egg production. Our varieties are:

S. C. White Leghorns, White Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds

Write For This Booklet

Chas. J. Fisk, Owner

M. L. Chapman, General Manager

WILBURTHA POULTRY FARMS

27 River Road, Trenton Junction, N. J.



Here Mr. Mammoth Operator are real *reasons* the Wishbone is *the* machine you want *NOW!*

It Saves You Money—Saves Room

Produces Better Chicks—*and we can prove it!*

LET'S get down to hard-tacks—January's the month to talk facts about mammoth equipment!

You know—

—that the Wishbone Mammoth Incubator is scientifically right;

—that it absolutely reduces labor to the irreducible minimum;

—that it is splendidly built to last a lifetime;

—that it compares favorably in price with any incubator on the market.

But, do you know that the Wishbone will save room—will enable you to install more equipment in the same space, thus increasing your profits? Do you realize that, most likely, you can double your present capacity without any additional building—by adding Wishbone sections? *Wishbone construction—new Wishbone inventions—make 3 deck and 4 deck machines now possible!*

The Wishbone Mammoth Saves You Room *and we can prove it!*

You can get more egg-capacity per cubic foot from a Wishbone than from any other mammoth made. The Wishbone is made to fit any height, any space to advantage.

We've perfected a new heater that is guaranteed to evenly heat as many as three or four decks. This means, that by adding Wishbone equipment with the new patented Wishbone heater, you can make a double or triple-deck machine out of your present incubator without increasing your floor space.

The Wishbone needs so little care and attention that three or four deck machines are thoroughly practical.

What's the size of your cellar or building? Write us, giving full details of the present capacity of your incubator, available space, etc.—we'll show you how to increase your capacity.

The Wishbone way assures bigger profits because you put more incubators in the same space at no additional overhead expense. Investigate!

Wishbone MAMMOTH Incubator TRADE MARK

Wishbone Chicks Weigh More

Before you buy any mammoth, find out what kind of chicks it hatches. The Wishbone hatches chicks that are known all over, as chicks that are livable and reliable; chicks that stand shipping; arrive healthy and strong in the dealer's store and give satisfaction to his customers. That's because Wishbone incubation is the right way to hatch chicks—the scientific, tried and proved, practical method. It has been proved in every climate—under all conditions.

We are making one week's delivery

Yes, sir, your Wishbone Mammoth will be shipped to you within one week from the time your order is received. Delivery is a mighty important thing this time of the year and it doesn't pay to take chances.

The sooner your order is in, the sooner you'll be prepared to start the season right—the sooner you'll be on a real profit-making basis.

Friendly Warning—Be Careful!

If you buy a machine that infringes on Wishbone patents you render yourself liable to lots of trouble.

Suits are now being brought in the U. S. Courts against infringements of Wishbone patents.

Users, as well as **makers,** of infringing machines are liable to prosecution.

The Wishbone is the only incubator licensed to be made under the famous patents Nos. 1,259,726 and 1,283,402 for selective egg-turning devices and automatic heat regulation of individual compartments in mammoth incubators.

Everything I Say About the Wishbone Can Be Proved

As a pioneer in the incubator business, I have been completely responsible for the development of the modern mammoth. I've been in this business a long time and am in it to continue. You can take my word for any statement I make about the Wishbone Mammoth, or, better still, you can easily prove its truth for yourself. Somewhere, near you, there is a Wishbone operator. I'll be glad to give you his name. See him—ask him what he thinks of his Wishbone or the responsibility of this company. Or, send for full details about the Wishbone—catalog and price list.

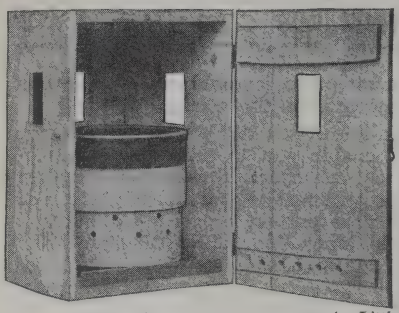
HAROLD L. WATSON, President

AMERICAN INCUBATOR MFG. CO.

82 Water Street :: :: :: :: New Brunswick, N. J.

You Can Get Winter Eggs!

Simply keep the drinking water from freezing feed Sprouted Oats with the Usual Grain Ration

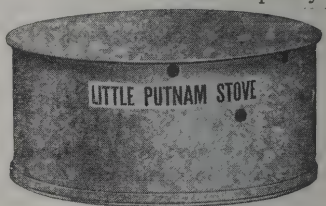


One of the best of numerous ways to use the Little Putnam Stove to protect drinking water in cold weather. Not only prevents water from freezing and TAKES THE CHILL OFF, but also keeps litter and filth out of the drinking vessel.

WATER Over 90% of the Egg is WATER

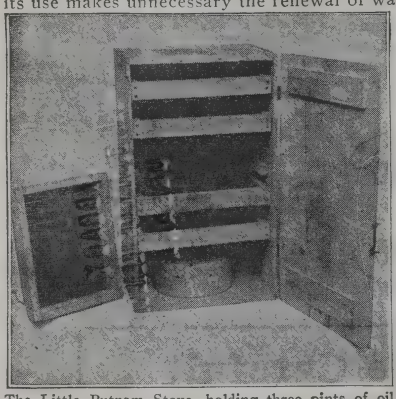
Therefore, to make eggs and lots of them in WINTER TIME, your fowls must have water to drink and plenty of it. You simply MUST keep UNFROZEN water at all times before them! ONE COLD DAY, with the water frozen and therefore inaccessible, may STOP your egg production FOR A MONTH.

DO NOT REQUIRE your fowls, the should be LAYERS, to heat ice-cold drinking water by CHEMICAL ACTION in the digestion of their food. That is far TOO COSTLY a method and WILL NOT give the desired results. GET EGGS a cheaper, easier, surer way.



The Little Putnam Stove (patented principle), nine inches in diameter, four inches high, holds three pints of oil and burns ONE MONTH without trimming or filling. It is the best thing in the world to keep water from freezing; is used with any kind of drinking vessel—can, crock or fountain.

A LITTLE PUTNAM STOVE will keep the water unfrozen at ALL-TIMES. It holds three pints of oil and burns A MONTH with one filling. (Patented principle). Requires absolutely NO ATTENTION, except to be filled; never needs trimming. GREAT TIME SAVER, because its use makes unnecessary the renewal of water two or three times a day on account of freezing in zero weather.



The Little Putnam Stove, holding three pints of oil and requiring filling and trimming but once a month, is used to heat the Oats Sprouter here illustrated. This low-cost Home-made Oats Sprouter is the cheapest to make and easiest to operate—is the simplest and BEST oats sprouter ever constructed. Plans for building it are furnished FREE by me for the asking. It will supply you with better and sweeter sprouted oats with less fuss and dirt and work than is possible with any other oats sprouter on the market, no matter what the price asked.

IN SUCCESSFUL USE FOR YEARS

THIRTY-FIVE DEGREES BELOW ZERO.

West Stewartstown, N. H., March 29, 1920.

Your several Little Putnam Stoves that we have in use are more than a success. In this section we have had extremely cold weather this winter. Many mornings the thermometer has stood from 35 to 45 degrees below zero, but with the use of the Little Putnam Stove not once did I find frozen water in my hen houses. I have them boxed in according to your directions, and that simple plan does the work.

C. H. SMITH.

WE HAD A VERY HARD WINTER.

Willimantic, Conn., May 10, 1920.

The Little Putnam Stove I bought from you last February has, indeed, been all you claimed for it. Although we had a very hard winter I did not have any frozen water from the day I started the Little Putnam Stove. It is truly a time saver, and has proved a real blessing. Enclosed find postal order for plans to build one of your low cost poultry houses for back yard use.

FRANCIS HILL, 421 Prospect Street.

FIFTY PERCENT INCREASE IN EGGS.

Belleville, N. J., October 2, 1920.

Enclosed find stamps for which send me one dozen wicks for your Little Putnam Stove, which I got from you last winter. Wish to say that it is a little wonder! I made an oat sprouter from your directions, heated with this Little Putnam Stove, and have been feeding sprouted oats with about 50 percent increase in eggs, much to my profit.

JOSEPH ZINDRA, JR., 139 Ralph Street.

BOUGHT IT SEVEN YEARS AGO.

Toms River, N. J., March 10, 1920.

Kindly send me plans for the Putnam Home-made Brooder. I am still using the two Little Putnam Stoves I ordered from you about seven years ago while living at Irvington, N. J., and with excellent results. I have been getting eggs right along all winter when others in the neighborhood barely got an egg. Fowls must have plenty of drinking water, no matter how cold the weather, and sprouted oats are the real egg food.

MAX OTTO, Route No. 1.

SPROUTED OATS

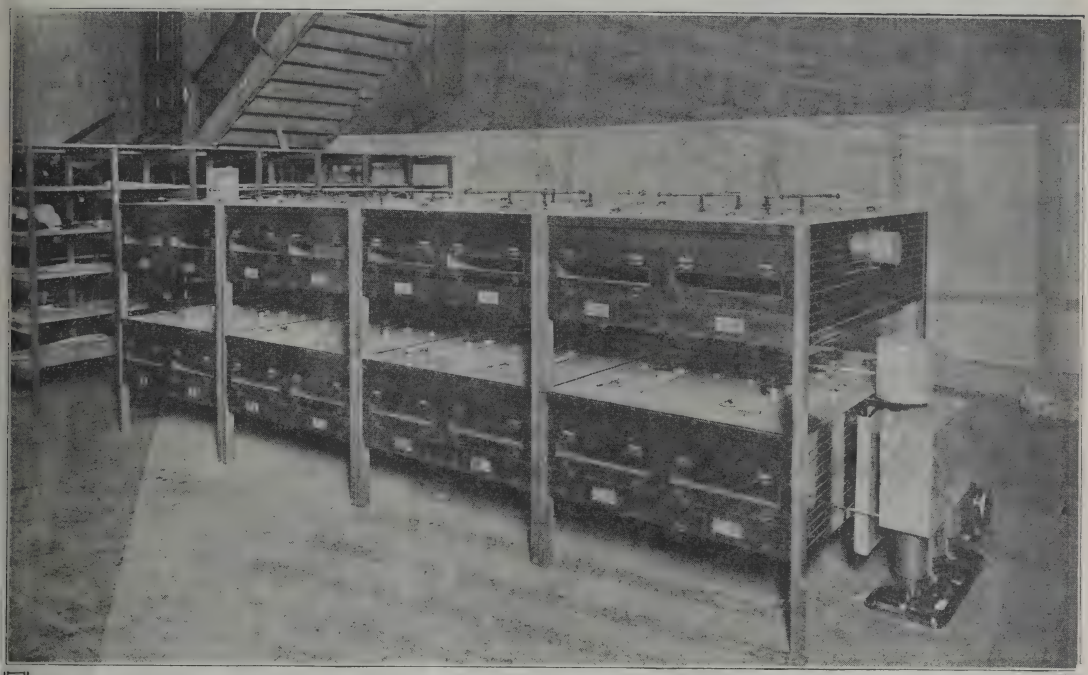
To obtain the greatest egg yield you must use some form of LIVE GREEN FOOD that is abundant in Vitamines, so the scientists and investigators HAVE PROVED. Sprouted oats furnish food of this character in a LOW-COST and convenient form.

THE LITTLE PUTNAM STOVE, used for this purpose, gives you the cheapest, easiest-to-operate, and best home-made OAT SPROUTER in the World; and it can be made in a single evening by anyone. No tools are required but saw and hammer. The total cost, exclusive of the Little Putnam Stove, will be less than 50 cents. I shall be glad to send you FREE my easily followed plans for building this Oat Sprouter, also telling you how to use the Little Putnam Stove to keep the drinking water from freezing in COLDEST WINTER WEATHER. Descriptive Circular FREE on request. PRICE OF LITTLE PUTNAM STOVE $2, direct from manufacturer by PARCEL POST prepaid to any address. Reference, Editor of this Journal. Your dealer should have the LITTLE PUTNAM STOVE in stock. Ask him for it, or I will fill your order, all charges prepaid, at the regular price of $2 each. Please send me your dealer's name. Address,

I. PUTNAM Route 105-S ELMIRA, N. Y.

The Schwalge Sectional Incubator

The Incubator Unequaled



The above illustration shows our machine at the recent Coliseum Poultry Show, Dec. 1-6, 1920. This machine was set up in two hours and every egg chamber was heated up to 103 degrees within three hours after it was set up. Many visitors looked at the thermometers and were astonished at the accuracy and uniformity of the temperature in all the egg chambers.

Some of the Advantages the Schwalge Sectional Incubator Offers

You can start with a 400 egg "Two in One" section and enlarge to 2,400 egg capacity single deck; 4,800 egg capacity double deck. Or you can start with an 800 egg "Four in One" section and enlarge to 4,800 egg capacity single deck; 9,600 egg capacity double deck.

Every section has two or four egg chambers (two in the 400, four in the 800), of 200 egg capacity each. Each chamber is entirely independent of the other and they can be set at different times. Any chamber when not in use can be turned off thus saving oil.

There are two trays to an egg chamber (each tray holding 100 eggs), which may be adjusted for pedigree hatching, if desired.

The nursery has a separate door, which permits removing the nursery without opening the door of the egg chamber.

It is heated by PURE RADIATION HEAT, combining the advantages of the hot air and hot water machines, and avoiding the undesirable features of both.

Has the most UNIFORM TEMPERATURE within the egg chamber.

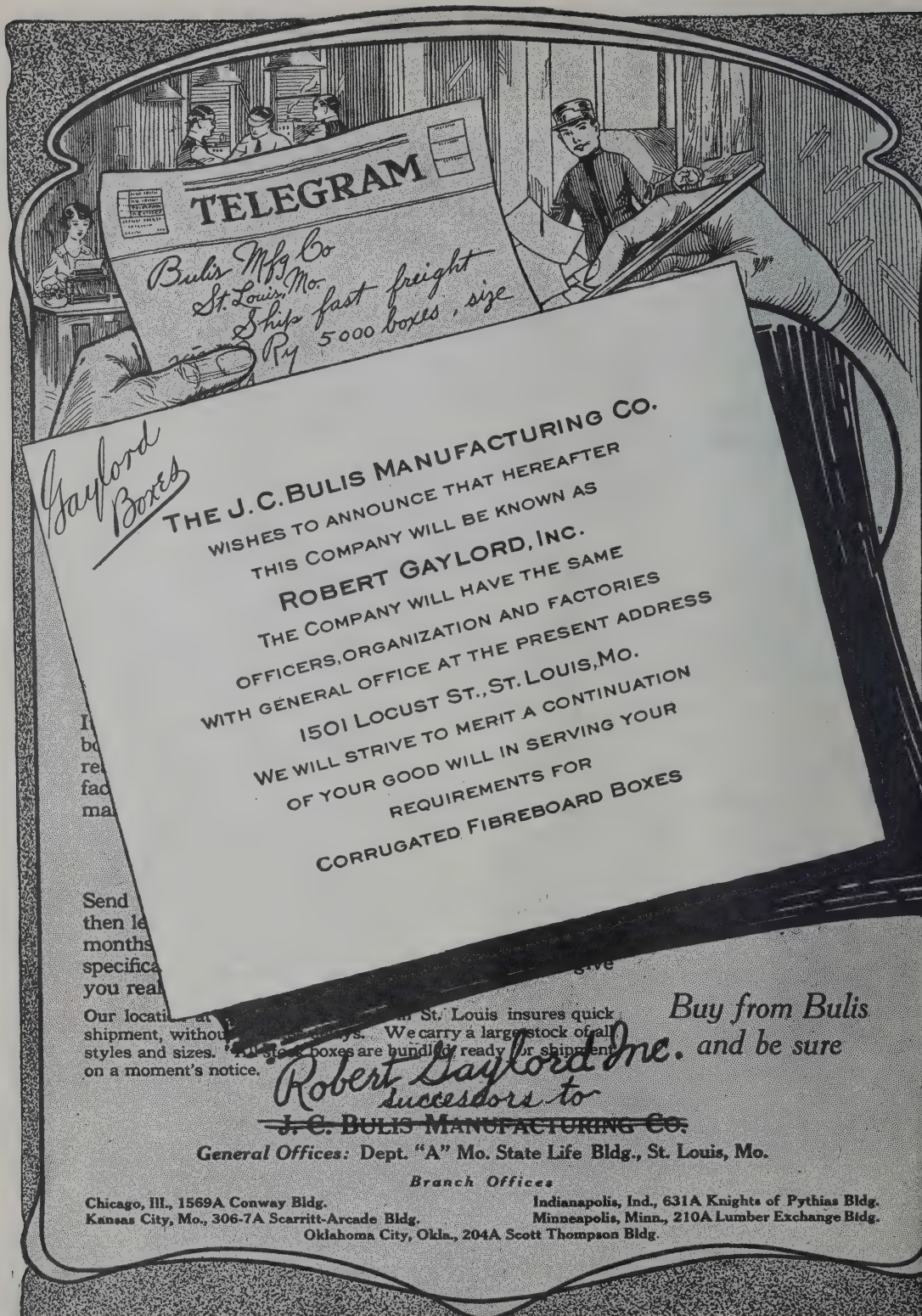
OUR MOISTURE GENERATOR is very valuable when operating in dry climates or dry surroundings. As little or as much moisture as required can be added in the most simple, correct and sanitary manner.

VENTILATION is distributed over the entire egg chamber; not just in one spot.

All Our Machines Sold Subject to Absolute Approval or Rejection. Your Decision to Be Supreme; No Arguments. Average Hatches in Our Machine 75% of All Eggs Set

Send for our 1921 catalogue, mailed free on request

THE SCHWALGE-SMITH COMPANY, Elm St., ELMHURST, ILL.


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Oklahoma City, Okla., 204A Scott Thompson Bldg.

Stop Hatching Weak Chicks

With Cheap Incubators



The sort of hatches you may expect with a Queen.
Mrs. Chas. Klenk, Wells, Minn.

Remember it is not how many you **hatch** that counts, but how many you **raise.** Chicks that hatch out **weak and wobbly,** and live but a few days, mean nothing to you except trouble and loss. They make one sick of the poultry business. Most of the chicks you lose in the first two weeks die because they did not hatch out with enough vitality or strength for a good start.

Queen Incubators

Hatch Strong, Vigorous Chicks That Live and Grow

The Queen is accurately regulated — taking care of a temperature variation of 70 degrees without danger.

It is built of genuine California Redwood — very scarce in these days of imitation and cheap substitution. Redwood **does not absorb the odor** from the hatching eggs. Cheaper woods and pasteboard lining in iron and tin machines, **retain the odors,** to weaken and kill the hatching chicks.

Start your chicks with a Queen constitution and they will make money for you. The **Queen is not a cheap incubator,** compared with many of the cheaply constructed machines on the market, but it is **cheap in the long run.** It will be turning out high percentage hatches years after the cheap machines have been junked.

Sold by good dealers all over America. Catalog sent free on request.

QUEEN INCUBATOR COMPANY, Lincoln, Nebraska



Stop Losing Chicks

Queen costs but ittle more, and the xtra chicks that ve and grow soon ay the difference.

(36)

Sizes: 60 to 2000 Egg

Owen Farms Flocks

Stand Pre-eminent in

S. C. R. I. REDS **WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS **BUFF ORPINGTONS**

Nineteen-Twenty was my banner year from every angle. All over the continent and abroad **Owen Farms birds in Customers' hands** won the **highest honors** where **competition was the keenest.** More Owen Farms birds in the trap-nests of customers passed the 250-egg mark than ever before, and several passed the coveted 300 egg mark. The sales of Owen Farms stock and eggs for hatching were the largest that I ever made.

1921 Will Excel the 1920 Records

Because—My matings are better than ever before.
—My show plans will be made to suit your convenience.
—Satisfied customers all over the world are boosting Owen Farms as never before.
—Your absolute satisfaction is my first thought, and you are insured full value, and a little more, for every dollar you spend with me.
—Interest in Standardbred poultry is increasing.
—You will find here choice cocks and cockerels in each of my varieties to head your matings at low prices for their quality, and potential breeding possibilities.
—You will find here grand hens and pullets in each variety to complete your matings or to be mated with my males to produce the quality chicks you desire.
—You will find here eggs for hatching that will give you the finest chicks you ever grew.
—If you will come here and see my flocks you will realize their outstanding quality.
—If you cannot come, but will write me fully and frankly your exact wants, I will talk with you on paper exactly as I would were you sitting beside me at my desk.

1921 MATINGS

Include the choicest cocks, hens, cockerels and early maturing pullets ever placed together. They will produce the finest average quality and the nearest perfection exhibition specimens ever produced in my varieties. By purchasing eggs here, you will share with me the chances for producing the finest birds of the year. **Remember,** the birds in my matings include winners at New York, Boston and Syracuse and linebred descendants of the leading winners in my varieties at the greatest shows. My mating list will give you the complete story.

BREEDING BIRDS

800 strong, sturdy, range-grown cockerels that were bred from my finest matings are here to head your matings. Whether you pay $10, $15, $25 or $35, you will receive exceptional quality for your money. A few choice yearling cocks at $15 and $25 each. You can order directly from this advertisement and will select the exact bird or birds to help you, if you will tell me your strong and weak points. Fifty sturdy utility Leghorn cockerels at $7.50 each for immediate shipment. A few fine hens and pullets to complete trios and pens for quality foundation birds.

"Once An Owen Farms Customer, Always An Owen Farms Customer"

Has become a truism. This large, substantial, permanent business has been built up by giving "Golden Rule" treatment. Satisfied customers have always been the best boosters of Owen Farms. Every effort is put forth here to help you make a success, and the liberal Owen Farms guarantees make your absolute satisfaction a certainty. Write me fully your requirements and receive my complete mating list and a personal letter.

OWEN FARMS

Office at 107 William Street, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

MAURICE F. DELANO, Proprietor. FRANK H. DAVEY, Superintendent.

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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Volume 52 Chicago, Ill., January, 1921 No. 1

BETTER PARENTS FOR THE 1921 CHICKS

The Foundation of Success in Profitable Poultry Keeping Lies in the Breeding Pens Which Produce the Hatching Eggs for Chick Production—Selection of Males and Females That Are to Be the Parent Stock.

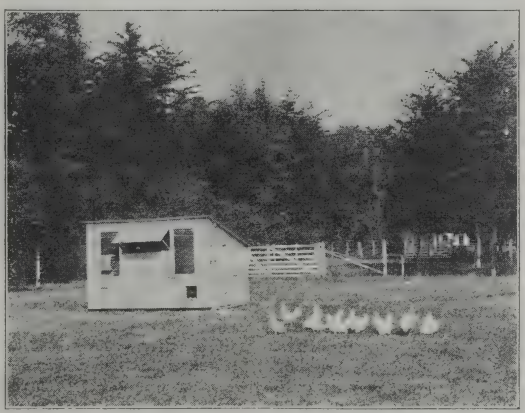
By Willard C. Thompson

EVERY egg that finds its way into the incubator or into the nest under the mother hen should be expected to send forth from its shell, on the twenty-first day of its incubation, a good sized, liveable chick that will have inherent strength and vitality sufficient to enable its continuous growth and development into a mature fowl. Unless we can produce hatching eggs that will show a large percentage of fertility and hatchability, we must figure on an increased cost for every chick that does hatch and live. Infertility and low hatchability drain our poultry farms of really large amounts of real money each spring.

It matters not how large our poultry plant may be, whether it is a commercial plant, a farm flock, or a city lot venture, we cannot afford to incubate other than the very best of hatching eggs this coming spring of 1921. Perhaps a part of the losses in poor incubation may be due to faulty methods after the eggs were produced, that is, in the handling of the eggs, or in the management of the incubators or broody hens, as the case may be, but in hundreds of cases the real cause of the trouble lies farther back, in the parent stock that produced the eggs.

In our poultry work we must not get very far away from the idea that like produces like, and that unless we use great care in selecting the breeders we have little reason to expect economical hatching and brooding, or improvement of our flock during the season to come. The poultry farmer is standing still who does not see some improvement in the quality of his birds each fall as he gathers in his pullets, and then some improvement in the capacity of his birds to handle food materials and turn them into eggs and meat.

It is January! There is no better time in all the year to consider for a few moments some of the things that we, as poultry raisers, can inaugurate right now to bring about better prospects for 1921. The past year may have been a fairly good one for us, but can we not make this coming season even a better one? If there is any agricultural industry that should be "up and a-coming," it is the poultry.



An ideal range for the breeding pen. A 10-foot long, 7-foot deep colony house on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Poultry Farm.

In poultry keeping we have many fowls that are utterly unfit for the production of hatching eggs, because they are birds the like of which we should not perpetuate in our flocks. It would be far better if the number of fowls used as breeders each spring were cut down materially, greater stress being laid on quality than on number. It is better economy to produce fewer hatching eggs and better ones than a large number of eggs that will either not hatch or produce poor chicks.

Getting Ready for the Breeding Season.

Now, to put this idea in concrete form! During early January let us go out into the poultry house for the purpose of selecting and identifying the fowls that we want to use as breeding stock. In doing this we should be armed with certain information and equipment, for it should be done right, if we are to make the effort count in dollars and cents.

First, let us determine approximately how many hatching eggs our business is going to demand through the spring, and this will be determined by several factors. Are we simply going to hatch for our own use? Or are we going to sell hatching eggs, a side line in which there is good money, provided we have the quality in our goods. How many baby chicks do we want? How many hatches do we expect to bring off? What is the capacity of our incubators? Anyway, we can figure fairly close the number of hatching eggs we will want

Past experience will have taught us about what percentage of egg production to expect from the breeders during this spring season. We must have some idea as to how many breeders we actually need, and there is no reason for mating up more fowls than we need.

Now, we should know something of the performances of the hens from which we are to select the females for the breeding pens, and especially know something about the family history of the male bird that will head each pen. More can be done in one season to improve a poultry flock by using males of known ancestry than in any other one way. If

we have been trapnesting so much the better, for then we have something tangible to work with. If not we will have to be guided by what we remember about individuals and flocks and what a record of pen-production during the previous season has to show.

It is desirable to have a supply of leg bands, perhaps colored celluloid bands, with which to mark the fowls selected for breeding purposes.

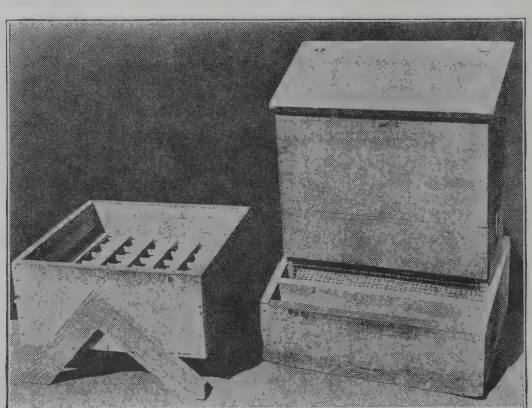
The breeding pens into which the selected breeders are to be placed should be prepared. These breeders should be separated from the table-egg producing flocks of pullets or older birds not wanted for breeders.

Selecting the Breeders.

A good breeding hen should have health and vigorous strength. No hen showing the marks of any disease, or any signs of weakness, emaciation, or lack of robust health should be used as a fowl from which hatching eggs are to be produced. A good breeding hen, in January or mid-winter, should have regained good body flesh and some surplus body fat, be in good condition generally, have bright red face parts, and full, bright comb, and prominent eye. These point out abundant blood circulation, which stimulates egg production and puts strength and vitality into the germs.

The healthy hen is the happy hen, evidencing this by cackling frequently, scratching busily, and eating sufficiently. Watch the flocks for a little while and the best hens, as to health at least, will soon be very evident. Of course, this is only one point to be considered, but it is an important one. Do not breed from "have beens," that is, hens that have been sick and are apparently cured. Once in a while the exception is found, but avoid the practice generally.

In making selections of these stock birds, size for the breed and type should be considered. In raising Standard-bred fowls we all know that for practically every common breed there is a weight to which we should breed. Therefore select breeding females that are approximately near this size, other things being equal. An under-sized hen is handicapped, and will produce undersized chicks. When a hen has developed to her proper size and weight the chances are she has strength and vitality to go with it.



Two Types of Home-Made Mash Hoppers for the Breeding Pen.

In the matter of type: No matter how much we are enthused with the idea of improving the utilitarian worth of our birds we should not forget, in selecting our breeders, to have due regard for color and type. If we are breeding Plymouth Rocks let us bear that ever in mind and let good Rock shape and type, and color even, weigh quite heavily in our judgment as to what hens should be selected to perpetuate our flocks. We cannot develop a high-class demand for our products unless we do this, along with improvement in egg producing capacity and utility worth.

Lay stress on records of performance. It stands to reason that if we can know exactly what number of eggs the hens have laid during the year of 1920 we can select with more accuracy.

If we do not have these detailed records we can at least consider the body characteristics that indicate business ability. Like produces like, and layers with good capacity will produce good pullets; or, at least, the odds are greatly in favor of them doing so. They will also produce cockerels that will transmit good capacity to their offspring in future breeding seasons.

What are these signs of good potential egg-laying capacity? In brief, they are (a) handling quality, that is, loose velvety skin, pliable, well spread pubic bones, good distance between lay-bones and end of keel; (b) depth of body and length of keel and body, for this means room and capacity for the development of food organs and egg producing organs; and (c) general appearance that points to productive ability.

Next let us consider the age and maturity of the birds we are to use for breeding purposes. Perhaps there is no more common fault among some poultry raisers than trying to breed from pullets, or immature birds. The writer believes that a hen must have gone through a laying season before she is in fit condition to be selected as a breeder. She not only should be tried out as a producer through her pullet year, but after that year her eggs will be stronger, hatch better, and build up the strength and vigor of the flock. Therefore, let us limit our choice to the yearlings and older hens. By the way, it is a mistake to sell a hen after her second year, if she is a good one.

The Breeding Male.

The breeding male influences every chick produced from eggs laid by the hens in his pen, and therefore is indeed half the flock. It is good sound business to pay a little more and get a male bird concerning which we know something, particularly as to the egg production, type and worth of his mother's line of breeding. Pedigreed cockerels are coming more and more into use. If we have not such on our own place, can we not begin this very spring to improve our flock by buying that kind of male from some reputable poultryman? That would be far better than to use our own unknown bird.

Strict attention should be given to the male side of the breeding pens, and among other things the following points should be remembered:

Select the males to be used with due regard for all the points above mentioned as necessary in the hens, with perhaps less attention to the last, i. e., age, for cockerels are often used, provided they were early hatched and have reached good size and maturity before breeding season.

Do not overwork the male birds, and that means mating a limited number of females to one male. In the lighter, active breeds perhaps as many as fifteen to twenty females can be allowed to one male, though near the lesser number is advised. In the heavier breeders from ten to fifteen is better.

It is better to have a series of breeding pens in which each male and his females are separated from other birds, but when large numbers of breeders are kept and where pens are limited and labor is scarce or high, this point may be laid aside and flock breeding resorted to.

Watch the males as the spring advances. Some may be found to be selective in their mating, that is, not mate with some hens in the pen; others will be found incapable of fertilizing the eggs, and all such must be removed and substitute males put in.

Protect the males especially from severe winter weather, for frosted combs lessen fertility and hatchability of eggs.

Be sure that the males are getting sufficient grain and mash. Especially in large flock matings the males, or at least some of them, are crowded back and do not get enough food.

After two weeks eggs can safely be saved for hatching purposes. If these eggs are from breeding fowls of such quality as have stood the test mentioned above, they should be of good quality. It cannot too strongly be emphasized that our attention should be focused on the breeding pens in January, for the coming season's luck or success, as you will, depends so much upon them.

HEART OF AMERICA POULTRY SHOW

A Big Entry of Rhode Island Reds—Some Wonderful Entries in Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes—Buff Orpingtons Strong—Some Club Meets Fail to Bring Out Big Classes. *By Theo. Hewes*

SINCE the present organization has taken charge of the Heart of America Show, Kansas City, Mo., I have tried to shape my work so as to visit this exhibition for just one day, but our dates have conflicted, or so nearly conflicted that I have found the work in connection with the Coliseum Show so important that it was impossible to get away, until this year; but closing our entries a little earlier than common and getting books in shape, I managed to steal out of Chicago and spend a day at the Heart of America Show and with the Heart of America fanciers. The show was held November 23 to 27, 1920.

The old convention hall at Kansas City is a familiar landmark. I have judged there a number of times, but the shows that I judged were held in the balcony, in connection with the Implement Dealers' Convention, and this was the first time that I had had the pleasure of seeing the show on the ground floor. The poultry was staged on the main floor, with the rabbits and pigeons filling up the corridors. As you step into the main hall, you get the right impression. The show is laid out in attractive style, with displays running around on either side of the main hall and about all of the concession space is taken up with booths, poultry journals, feed dealers and educational exhibits. From a visitor's standpoint the show was certainly attractive. The light was good and everything was clean as a pin, and we heard many complimentary remarks from the visiting public.

The Showing of Rhode Island Reds.

This being the national meet of the Rhode Island Red Club and some big money specials being offered both by the association and the club, naturally this breed exceeded other varieties in number, although there was a good display in all of the important breeds, and we believe in some instances the competition was as close as in the Rhode Island Red alley. The judging was not completed until late in the afternoon of Wednesday, and we had no opportunity of studying all the winners in the Red class, but it seemed that Messrs. Card and Tompkins had been consistent in their awards, and we heard but little complaint from the exhibitors. Of course there is always a difference of opinion in a show where there are so many good birds from which to pick the winners, but a glance at the birds would show conclusively that good ones were winning, and it goes without saying that in a class of this size, some good ones are necessarily left out, after twelve awards are made.

Next to the Reds, the Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns led in number of entries and of these classes we think it is only fair to say that the winning specimens were of equal merit with the winners in the Red class. This is especially true in Barred Rock cockerels, W. W. Henderson winning second, third, fourth and fifth, E. A. Webb winning first. It is seldom, indeed, that you find a cockerel of this variety, Thanksgiving week, as good as the first cockerel, shown by Mr. Webb. The bird was finished, up to, or perhaps a little over than standard weight, good bone, good Plymouth Rock type and an even shade of barring in all sections, in fact, a specimen that would be good enough to win a place in any show at any season of the year; and while on this subject of Thanksgiving week, it might be well to mention that we rather question whether we are ever going to get big exhibitions in which all the winners in all classes are fully finished in time for such an early show.

It is well to remember that better than 50 percent of all exhibits are made up of entries from the smaller breeders. What I mean by this is, breeders who raise from seventy-five to one hundred birds a year and are in the business more as fanciers than with any hopes of making an independent living out of raising poultry. These breeders depend largely on hens for incubation and have only a few chicks hatched early so that when it comes to selecting a show string prior to the middle of December or the first of January, they have only a few birds that are in condition to show, and necessarily their entries are small; while the big breeder, the one who devotes his entire time to the business, and has thousands of birds to select from, and uses large incubators and expensive brooder houses for starting off the young chicks early, can select a good string and rather have the advantage over the small breeder in this respect. Yet, this may be said for the small breeders: if we will look over the history of the big shows for a period of ten years, we find that more first prize winners in the different classes in all sections of the United States have been produced by these smaller breeders, the ones showing only a few specimens.

This fact was clearly demonstrated at Kansas City this year, even in the Rhode Island Red class, when Mrs. C. E. Lindstrom of Nebraska won first cockerel in the Rose Comb class, with only one entry in the class; in fact, I believe she had less than a half-dozen entries in the show. It is to these smaller breeders, the ones that can give special attention to a few specimens, to which every show management in the country must cater, in order to make the classes in his show complete in quality as well as full in numbers. With the large entry in both Single and Rose Comb Reds, it would not be fair to the exhibitors to call particular attention or to go into detail in describing any one certain specimen, but it is due this lady to say that in this class, and in competition with the best breeders in America, she was able to land this most coveted of all prizes. It is a notorious fact that every breeder whether big or little, considers first cockerel in the open class and first young pen, the most valuable prizes that can be won at any exhibition, because it shows the breeder's skill in producing extraordinary specimens from his own matings.

The Plymouth Rocks.

In Barred Plymouth Rocks the specimens that appealed to me as being above the average, were the first cockerel of Mr. Webb's and first and second cockerel-bred hen, exhibited by W. W. Henderson, and in singling out these birds, I do not want to cast any reflection on the rest of the winners, as they were exceptionally good, but these birds were ahead of their class, in fact, what a judge would term "outstanding," and specimens that would command the highest prices, not only for breeding specimens, but for exhibition specimens as well.

The White Rock class was not so well represented as we had hoped to see, especially at a club meeting. The winning specimens were good, but quite a few birds in this class lacked finish, and some of the birds winning the minor prizes would within thirty days undoubtedly change positions with the winners.

In Buff Rocks it is seldom that we find a better show anywhere. In cocks, hens and pullets, the winning specimens were equal to the winners at any of our national shows and we very much doubt if there will be a better hen shown anywhere this winter than the first hen, exhibited by C. R. Baker of Kansas. The cockerels were not quite so well matured, but enough of the adult plumage to show the quality, while in pullets, the exhibits of both Mr. Baker and Cory & Cory were of the best. They not only had correct color, but they had correct Plymouth Rock shape, good heads, good length of back and body, and carried themselves equal to the winners in the White Rock class, and it is from just such specimens as these that the breeders of Buff Rocks must look for foundation stock. It is a notorious fact that in many of our exhibitions we find females that are winning on color, alone, and when I find specimens of the kind that were shown by these exhibitors, with good head-points and a bone large enough and strong enough to build the (Continued on page 97)

PRODUCING BEST IN PARTRIDGE COLOR

Bright Surface Color Gives New Enthusiasm to Breeders of Partridges—Dark Slate Undercolor Tolled the Knell of Partridge Cochins Years Ago—A Letter from Geo. W. Mitchell.

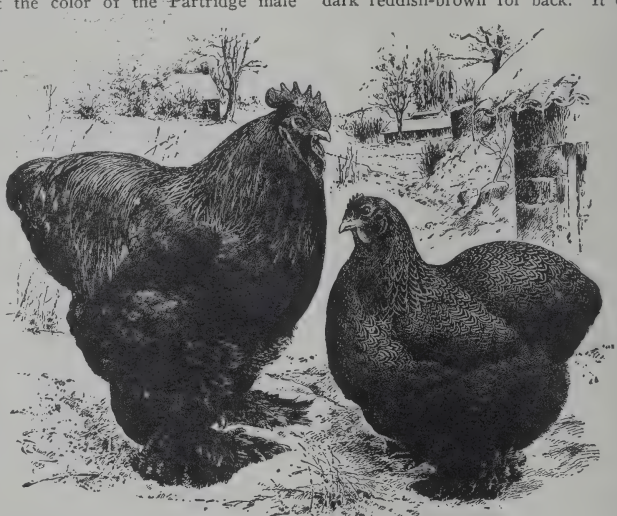
By T. F. McGrew

THERE is considerable difference of opinion as to what should be the ideal color for the Partridge varieties. There are three Partridge colored varieties, the Partridge Cochin which is the parent variety, and the Partridge Wyandotte and Partridge Plymouth Rock whose plumage was derived from the Cochin. Wonderful advances have been made in the markings and color of the Partridge Wyandottes and Rocks but I believe that they approach closest to the ideal when their color is of a character like that of the best Partridge Cochins. It can then be accepted as a model.

The chief objection to the present Standard for Partridge color has come from members of the Partridge Wyandotte Club, who have drafted a new Standard description which they are anxious to have adopted by the American Poultry Association. Whatever is done relative to this, should be done after careful consideration of what seems to be best for all. Each group of breeders of this color type should accept a color and a color description that has been and can be bred, as a result of care and selection, by single mating.

What Is Partridge Color?

Some have written that the color of the Partridge male should conform to the bright red of the Brown Leghorn male. The question is: what Brown Leghorn male color shall be accepted as the guide? There were two distinct tones of color carried by the Brown Leghorn males at New York last winter, and I should imagine the same was true all over the country, and will be so this season. I should like to see the breeders of Partridge Rocks and Wyandottes counsel with the Partridge Cochin men who are the older, and who have spent many, many years in studying this color-type, and I believe that out of such a conference would come a lasting benefit. It would afford an opportunity for a study of the policy and the methods of breeding that have been practiced by the most successful, and a Standard description could be determined upon that would result in a truly beautiful plumage being bred on all of these fowls, both male and female, through single matings.



Partridge Cochins, the parent variety from which the Partridge Wyandottes and Partridge Plymouth Rocks derived their beautiful color and exquisite markings.

As a first consideration, we would ask: What is Partridge color, what has it been and what shall it be? It may be of value to go back twenty-eight years and look into the Standard that was made at Chicago in 1893 and edited by B. N. Pierce in 1894. I will copy the color description as given in that Standard and the present 1915 issue. Let me say, however, that the modern color description for Partridge Cochins was made by the members of the Cochin Club, I think in 1898. I was not at that time in favor of so dark a color becoming Standard but Sharp Butterfield, a foremost judge of the day, and others were, and they, like those who favored the dark color for Brown Leghorn males, had the majority vote on their side and won.

From then until now the Cochin classes at our shows have dwindled to almost nothing. The Partridge colored Rocks and Wyandottes by their intrinsic value and the energy of their breeders held a few friends to them, but discouragements were many. Well do I remember a male that was shown at Boston, following the call for dark birds. He was accepted at that time as a model for color, yet he was almost black, in fact, looked black when seen in his coop just before dusk one dark afternoon.

Now that the pendulum has swung the other way, and brighter colored birds are the order of the day, those of us who objected to the much too dark a color-description might well say, "I told you so." Unfortunately the color executed has driven a large number of prominent breeders of Partridge colored fowls entirely out of the fancy. Geo. W. Mitchell is the only one who has stuck to Partridge Cochins, and I am quite pleased that he has lived to see his opinion vindicated; and I am sure that others who thought as he did will be pleased with the prospect of a description that can be followed to success.

The Standard for 1894 described the color of the male as bright red or orange red for hackle and for saddle, with dark reddish-brown for back. It called for a female of the same color shades. No mention was made of under color. Then came the Boston meeting and the conclusions arrived at by the members at the Fisher's Island meeting were adopted. The modern description for Dark Brown Leghorn males was adopted at the same meeting and double mating, or the production of Light Brown Leghorns and Dark Brown Leghorns, became a common system in the yards of many breeders.

The present, or 1915 Standard as it is called, describes the color of the Partridge male as "Hackle and saddle, solid lustrous, greenish black edged with rich brilliant red; back, rich brilliant red." The female is described as "mahogany brown penciled with black." Undercolor in all sections, male and female, "slate."

The Danger of "Too Much Black."

This color description has led to comparatively dark shades of color, and the greater part of all those who had Partridge Cochins have been driven out of the variety; and it has caused a lot of discontent among those who have Partridge Plymouth Rocks and Partridge Wyandottes. These results should be considered as evidence that only those who have bred the variety for a number of years and understand the tendencies in that variety, are competent to make a standard for it. Men judges and Standard idealists should not have full say in such work.

For the male the colors were formerly bright red or orange, reddish-brown and rich deep black; now they are rich brilliant red, lustrous greenish-black and slate under color. For the female it was red or orange, black, reddish-brown and darker brown. Now reddish-bay, mahogany brown, and black, with slate under color. It will be seen from this that the real trouble with the partridge colored varieties is "too

much black." This too much black has traveled down into the shanks and toes which are in many specimens dusky colored and much too dark for beauty.

Quite a few of the Partridge Wyandottes and some of the Rocks have black collars about their necks, caused by the black extending to the end of the feather. These neck feathers should be surrounded to the very point of hackle with rich brilliant red. This same trouble of the black collar is found on some Brown Leghorn males.

It is neither my wish nor my right to dictate to those who breed any variety of fowls what they shall select for either shape or color, but I do know that the most beautiful of all Partridge varieties are the Mitchell Cochins, and I do know that both Partridge Plymouth Rocks and Partridge Wyandottes can, all of them, be bred in the same way, and thus become so beautiful that their popularity will go ahead by leaps and bounds. Mitchell's Cochins have been the model for beauty in their line for more than twenty-five years. They have been written of, talked of and they have been proclaimed as the very best that can be in the Partridges. If those who breed the American varieties would pattern after them and breed their varieties by single mating to the same ideals, their troubles would be at an end.

The Experience of Geo. W. Mitchell.

Through the kindness of Mr. Mitchell I have from his pen just what he has done, how and why he has followed those methods which have brought such notable success to him. He also gives a formula that others may follow with equal success. I feel that all of us have been highly favored by having these words direct from Mr. Mitchell himself. This is what he has to say:

"In answer to yours of recent date in reference to Partridge color, let me say that in the breeding of Partridge Cochins during the past forty-seven years, color has been the object, on my part, of more study than any other feature of their handling, i. e., the proper blending of shades of color to produce both surface and undercolor that are most consistent and desirable.

"In my early life my business brought me into a close contact with the ladies' dress goods department of a very large store, and I made a study of the matching of different shades of color, which experience was of very great help to me in the mating of Partridge Cochins when, as a young man of but 24 years of age, I took up their breeding.

"I believe it is true that black or white are not considered colors, yet there are more shades of each than of any of the high colors, and the proper blending of black and white has been the means of any success I may have attained.

"The use of too much black in undercolor, results in a loss of penciling, especially in cushion, fluff and feet of the females, and of the bringing in of too much black in the hackles of both males and females, and especially a greenish-bronze in the males which is very undesirable. From my point of view, much of the white appearing in the tails, hackles, wings and feet of the males is due to a too liberal use of black without its proper blending with a shade of slate. We must not make the mistake of using too much white, or light slate in the undercolor, as from its use we will get the light undercolor running too near the surface, hence the necessary study of the proper blending of the two, especially when starting to build up a strain, for we should begin by establishing a proper shade so to bring about the best average results in after years.

"We must always have in mind that two males that may possess the same shade of undercolor may not produce just what we desire in the chicks they sire, as much depends upon the dams to which the sires are mated. It is a great advantage for one to have a perfect knowledge of his breeding birds for generations back, especially if it is expected to get a large proportion of the young stock with satisfactory undercolor; and if we do not have the satisfactory undercolor, we have not any starting point from which to bring about the beautiful surface colors, for I think the undercolor is the foundation of all. In any event, that has been my experience with the Cochins.

"Years ago when many breeders were so much interested in bringing about a very dark undercolor in Barred Plymouth Rocks, almost black in fact, and made demands for such in the Standard, it was not long before inexperienced breeders and judges as well, insisted that the Partridge and Buff Cochins should each have very deep undercolor; the Partridge to be black to the skin and the Buffs to be almost the same shade of color underneath as on the surface, the buff shade running to the skin.

Opposed to the Undercolor Craze.

"I fought the black to the skin proposition as far as the Partridge was concerned, feeling that its use would result in the defects I have mentioned above, and I think my long years of experience have proved that my contention was right. In fact, so strongly was I convinced that black to the skin was wholly wrong that I withdrew my extensive advertising, as I did not wish to inflict upon a customer such birds as I felt would not produce good results in breeding; and I have since confined our breeding to our own pleasure. The products of our yards and strain, however, have continually been shown, and the results of our work with Partridge Cochins have been observed in the exhibits we have made at both Boston and New York.

"It is very difficult to put into words a description of color, as for instance, should I mention that the correct surface color of a Partridge Cochin female was a combination of black and brown penciling, one expert might immediately say that that could not be for in his opinion the correct colors were two shades of brown; whereas, in mentioning black I would not have in mind an intense shade, but a shade that, if put under the microscope, might be referred to by one expert as a soft shade of black, and by another expert as a peculiar shade of the darker browns.

"When reference is made to the black stripe in hackles, we should refer to this shade as a very distinct shade with a beautiful luster. The red edging of the hackles is difficult to describe as there are hardly any two experts that will agree as to just what a rich red may imply.

Difficulty of Describing Colors in Words.

"I am led, therefore, to mention that I do not believe it possible to put into words a description of color that will be understood alike by all. Neither do I believe it possible for any artist, however good, to put upon canvas shades of color in poultry that will be looked at by all as an ideal. Why? because we do not all have the same conception of shades of color, and therefore the living specimen should be the guide, as from such we are much more likely to agree as to what is the ideal, i. e., the one most pleasing in color of surface. This brings me to add that, while theoretically we should use the same shades of color (undercolor for instance) in both male and female, it has not worked out satisfactorily with any breeders of Partridge Cochins whom I have known in the years that are gone.

"Thus I am forced to think that only the close student, artist, if you please, of the combination of shades of colors, will meet with long continued success. Why? Because it is a well known fact that all great painters on canvas find their ideal colors in the happy combination of shades of colors that bring about the proper blending.

"However, we must have word descriptions, and perhaps to change from referring to the surface color of the Partridge Cochin female as mahogany might be a mistake. At best the word implies a solid color, while in reality the surface is made up of a happy combination of two shades of brown penciling, or as some experts would put it, a soft black and brown penciling; my own preference, however, being shades of brown.

"The same ideas prevail in the red section of the two sexes. We speak of 'rich red' and this color we must arrive at in the same way of reasoning. For instance, if we refer to the Partridge Wyandotte Standard, copy of which you enclosed to me, it will be noted that in the description of the neck of the male, it is referred to as 'bright, cherry red.' I wonder if the makers of this Standard stopped to think that there are about as many shades of red cherries as there are cherries, and that two experts are not at all likely to agree upon just what a 'bright, cherry red' might imply.

"I have not attempted to in any (Continued on page 104)

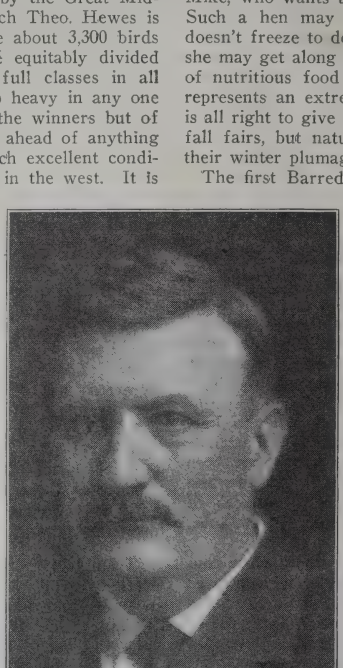
THE GREAT CHICAGO POULTRY SHOW

Big Entry in All Important Varieties—Good Quality Throughout—Splendid Attendance—Some of the Romancers Start Some Fairy Tales About Faking —Breeders Are Optimistic—Full Awards of the Show. *By F. L. Platt*

NOT only the largest but also the best poultry exhibition ever staged in the Coliseum Building, Chicago, was held December 1 to 6, 1920, by the Great Mid-West Poultry Association, of which Theo. Hewes is secretary and show manager. There were about 3,300 birds in competition. This big total was quite equitably divided among all the leading varieties, making full classes in all popular breeds, and the show was not top heavy in any one or two breeds. The quality, not only of the winners but of the classes as a whole, was a distinct step ahead of anything ever before seen in Chicago. Birds in such excellent condition never before stood cooped in a show in the west. It is plain that breeders are growing their birds better and thus bringing out all the good that they are breeding into them.

The public seemed to appreciate the great show, and the attendance, usually a weak point with the Coliseum show, was the largest since the banner year of 1912. These visitors found an attractively cooped exhibition, great variety and excellent quality of poultry, and around the big hall, which is 300 feet long and 170 feet wide, there were concession men displaying incubators, brooders, poultry feeds, and many different kinds of poultry equipment. The public is as much interested in these accessories as in the fowls, and when an interested visitor stepped up to a booth to see the wares that were on display, he was met by a gentlemanly, well informed representative. Fakirs and strong-armed solicitors were barred from the show by the management.

The major part of the credit for the success of the show belongs to that indefatigable worker and experienced show manager, Theo. Hewes. No man in the purebred poultry business has more loyal friends than Big Theodore, but the finest compliments came from his old-time critics. If a man is afraid of his friends because they flatter him, he need not fear his enemies, for they tell the truth.



THEO. HEWES,
Secretary of the Chicago Coliseum Show.
The Man With a Thousand Friends.

The cooping of the show was attractive. The judging was the best and the most satisfactory of any Chicago show that we have attended. The few weak spots that came to our attention, we shall mention. But, all in all, it was a very smooth running show, and Secretary Hewes was deserving of all the compliments that were paid him whenever a group of exhibitors got together on the floor of the building. It is too bad that he could not have heard all of the words of praise.

The weather during the week was remarkably mild. Is that not a sign of an open winter? For years the announcement of the Chicago Coliseum dates has been a forecast of the first big blizzard of the winter, and the blizzard that rode in from the west this year was nothing fiercer than a little rain storm.

The Utility Classes.

The big fiasco was the showing of utility birds. The capon class was composed altogether of Black Minorcas, until late in the week when a really fine Black Giant capon came in from New Jersey. It is hard to conceive of a poorer capon than a long-legged Minorca whose breast does not plump out. Such were the winners in the capon class.

The utility classes for layers filled better. There were several Leghorns, and two of the males were disqualified for squirrel tail. The first and second hens had not molted and were in old feather. Are not the brethren in the agricultural colleges carrying this late molting too far? For the love of Mike, who wants a hen that has not molted by December 1? Such a hen may be all right in a warm coop where she doesn't freeze to death when she begins to shed her plumage; she may get along all right when provided with an abundance of nutritious food; but as a general proposition such a hen represents an extreme type, and extremes are dangerous. It is all right to give the preference to hens in old feather at the fall fairs, but nature never intended that hens should grow their winter plumage some time during December or January.

The first Barred Rock hen in the utility classes was such a hen as is occasionally seen in mongrel flocks. She was small, and her markings were so inferior that she hardly deserved the distinction of being classed as a Barred Plymouth Rock. The judge of this class remarked to us that he had tried to find some way to disqualify her—for he was evidently ashamed of having given such a dunghill a first prize in the Chicago show. There were three ways in which a real poultry judge would have tried to have disqualified this bird, and one of them would have worked. He would have weighed the bird—and we believe that she would have been found to be more than two pounds under weight, in which case she could have been disqualified. He would have looked at her ear lobes—and when we saw her there was enough white in her lobe to have disqualified her. Third, this mongrel hen could have been disqualified as a bird unworthy of recognition as a member of the breed. The Standard lists as the very first General Disqualification, which applies to every recognized breed: *"Specimens unworthy of a score or lacking in breed characteristics"* shall be disqualified.

This hen was entered by the University of Kentucky and she was a disgrace to the State of Kentucky and the institution that is spending its time in the propagation of such so-called Barred Plymouth Rocks.

The true utility in chickens is going to come from the purebred breeder down. You cannot sidestep the 3,300 real birds in the show and say that the progress of the future will be from a little dunghill Barred Rock hen upward.

Such a spectacle as those squirrel-tailed White Leghorn males, Black Minorca capons, and the old-fashioned dominique hen alienates all the sympathy that we have developed for conscientious utility breeders, and we shall have to wait for our prejudice to cool before we can again see much good in their radical program.

It is not necessary to demoralize the breeds in order to get a pedigree egg record. O. L. Putnam showed two Light Brahma hens that won 1st and 2d in the utility class for Brahmas, and they were good birds, having good Brahma type and color as well as good egg capacity. The 2d hen had a remarkable trapnest record. Putnam is a fancier-breeder and was a winner in the exhibition classes. Such a breeder has a future. The radical utility man should realize that radicalism is never permanent, and what good points it may bring out are sooner or later absorbed by the conservative, steady going element.

Over Conditioning or Faking.

There was a great deal of loose talk about faking at the

show this year. The talk was started in Kansas City. It seems that one breeder had dyed his Rhode Island Reds for the Heart of America show, and the judge, Harold Tompkins, had not placed any of the birds. Harold was worried about the class before he went to Kansas City. He had heard of some of the things that were going to be done. There he was, with an established business of his own, a good name, a wife and five children dependent on him, yet called upon to pass judgment upon the birds and motives of other breeders. He knew he might make enemies that would last through life. With his face set to the future, he did his duty like a man.

The gossip mongers carried their stories of faking into the Chicago show. To hear them tell it, half the Reds had been washed in permanganate of potash and the color set with the juice of lemons, or vinegar, or acetic acid which is derived from vinegar. (Laundry men use acetic acid to set the bluing in clothes and keep it from streaking or running to the edges.)

Well, it must have been a pretty weak solution, for the 1st S. C. Rhode Island Red cockerel gave the lie to 96 percent of the talk. He was a bird that Delano had shipped to a customer for the Minnesota State Fair. He kept on developing well, and was shown at Chicago by this amateur. He did not win first by chance. It was not a case of lightning striking. Before the awards were placed, this bird had attracted more attention than any other one bird on the class, with the possible exception of the 1st S. C. Red cock, and he won on intrinsic merit. Indeed, he had been shown by so raw a hand that several feathers had been left in the hackle that were grayish white at base. When an unknown breeder from Minnesota comes in and beats all the old hands, on a chicken that had been well bred but had had plenty of time to go completely out of condition, the old hands are pretty clean.

But rumors did not emanate only from the Red alley. The atmosphere in the White Leghorn class reminded us of the old days when Dan Young was cleaning up one competitor after another at the New York show. Some of the fellows said some very bad things about Dan in those days, and the only reason they didn't say anything meaner was because they couldn't think of anything worse to say. They did the best they could at cooking up stories but even a man's imagination has its limits.

This year at Chicago they told about a White Leghorn cock that had had two new sickle feathers glued into its tail, the old sickles having been cut off near the base and the new ones stuck in. This bird was accordingly disqualified, so the romancers related, and he was in a locked coop. Several fellows went down to locate the bird, having been requested to do so by the show management, but the only cocks that were locked were cocks that had won prizes and every cock that had not won was in an unlocked coop. So this story lost its weight; to be followed, however, by another one.

So the tale went, the judge of White Leghorns found a comb that had been sewed and instead of the stitches being taken out, they were cut off; and in judging, Dan Young had pulled out the threads. This story was spun until there was nearly a spool of thread—and the miraculous part of it was that it seemed that some fellows were gullible enough to believe it. How a fellow can work himself up to the point of believing something that he never saw, and on which there is not one jot or tittle of circumstantial evidence, is inexplicable. Among the sober-minded fellows the situation became so ridiculous that Tom Rigg said: "Let us start another one. How is this: There is a hen over there that was blind in one eye, and she has had a glass eye slipped in." But the next morning he had a better one. Said he: "The worst case of faking in the show was found last night when the birds were being cooped out. They found a hen with porcelain teeth."

Of course, the desire to win requires some conditioning. The black feathers in Barred Rock hens are pulled out, an occasional crooked barred feather or an old feather is removed, and that is considered legitimate fitting. But over conditioning, such as bending down tail feathers, showing cocks in cockerel classes, dyeing, and other extreme measures, are properly termed faking. There were two classes which contained birds of this kind. In Buff Leghorns, one breeder had bent down the tails of his birds. The main tail feathers of his cocks and cockerels had been bent in a semi-circle downward. Herman Rickoff judged this class, and this conscientious breeder, who doesn't try (Continued on page 52)



Prominent Poultrymen in attendance at the Chicago Coliseum Show. From left to right, Charles McClave, C. S. Byers, E. F. Schmidt, Ed Hayes in the shadow, Franklane Sewell, H. P. Schwab, Frank D. Rogers, T. E. Quisenberry, F. H. Stoneburn, P. Sciarri, proprietor Hillview Farm, Charles G. Pape in rear, John H. Robinson, M. F. Delano, Frank C. Stier, H. B. Hark and D. W. Young.

WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW

EDITORIAL

American Poultry Journal

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 9, 1886, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
No. 74,059.

Issued the first of each month.

Published by
JAS. W. BELL & CO.,
523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Editors:
JAMES W. BELL,
FRANK L. PLATT.

Advertising Manager,
E. G. ALDRICH.

TO OUR READERS.

Look at the address on your wrapper upon receipt of the first issue after subscribing. See that it is absolutely correct, and notify us of any mistake, no matter how slight. Note the expiration date which appears thereon, and renew your subscription before the expiration date.

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Our subscribers are our friends and we use every effort to protect them in every way. We believe that every display advertisement in this issue is signed by trustworthy people, and to prove our faith we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any display advertisement appearing in this issue of American Poultry Journal.

All we ask is that, in ordering the fowls or goods, you mention to the advertiser that you saw the ad in American Poultry Journal; also that the purchase be made during the month or months in which the ad is inserted, and in case of loss notify us of the fraudulent misrepresentation of the advertiser, giving us full particulars as soon as it occurs. This guarantee applies to all subscribers who are on our unexpired subscription list.

The Gospel of Service

Nineteen hundred years after the angels sang to the shepherds at Bethlehem, "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," the world became inflamed in a war more cruel, more destructive, more gigantic than any other since the foundations of the earth were laid.

This war of the nations sprang from an ambition for dominion over the lands and destinies of other men. It was a struggle for supremacy, a fierce conflict for mastery. It was the strife in the daily lives of men magnified to the last degree.

We are getting back now to more peaceful ways of thought and action. Greed is no longer unrestrained—greed for authority and the exercise of power, greed for money which is power. The violence that agitated the minds of men has burned itself out. The blood that was sacrificed, the accumulated wealth and property of generations that were destroyed, the tears that were shed, have atoned for the greed of conquest. And, men upon the earth are turning their faces upward to hear anew the teaching:

"and whosoever shall be chief among you, let him be your servant."

With open ears we hear this message and with open hearts we understand its significance. It is the gospel of service. It is an admonition to give honest value, whether in labor or in goods, as the fundamental requirement of leadership.

Service, the dignity of service, is the spirit of the New Year. Of this there can be no mistaking, for do we not already read it in the faces of men and see it exemplified in their actions?

Just the other day a purebred poultry breeder who had called a conference of his farmer-growers, said to them:

The price that I shall pay you per dozen for the cockerels and pullets that you will grow for me the coming year will not be reduced. But, I shall require that you grow the birds better, that you give them more care and attention. I want still better stock with which to fill my orders.

Perhaps I should say at this time, that I am arranging for the purchase of two new breeding yards of fine quality birds, at a cost of $1,000, and these breeding yards will be placed on two different farms. The cockerels that will head your pens next season will be from these two farms. Thus will we improve the quality of all the flocks.

I want to fill orders with the best quality that we can produce. It does not cost any more to grow a $30 cockerel than it does to grow a $15 one, and I want $30 cockerels to ship out on $15 orders.

This spirit of the purebred breeder, who strives as best he can to produce better and still better birds for his customers, is a practical application of the gospel of service. He is thinking not alone of the income, but also of the out-go. Not alone of his ability to get, but also of his ability to give in return. He aspires to be a worthy servant.

Are not such as he certain to become the chiefs? Are they not sure to know the full measure of success?

The people will be served. The profiteer who would exploit them will have little opportunity to do so in Nineteen Twenty-one. The temper of the people has changed. The disposition of the man who works will be to give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay, and for the dollars he expends he will require honest value and full measure in stock, feed and equipment.

The New Year will be one of service. Our wish is that the happiness and success of those who serve best, may be yours.

Bright Outlook for the New Year

The poultry business is in a particularly favorable condition at this time. It is one industry in which there is no liquidation of stocks.

A retail dealer in dry goods who finds that wholesale prices are tumbling, may sell his stock, not at selling prices based on original costs, but at prices that are low enough to enable him, with ready cash, to replace his goods at the lower current prices.

No such replacement in poultry is possible. The manufacturing season comes only once each year, in the spring, and what the incubators and setting hens then turn out, are the only stocks available or in sight until the annual cycle of the seasons turns around again.

Regardless of the demand that may arise later on, there is no way to increase the supply—no night shift can be put on to increase the output. The hatching season has passed and the chicks are numbered.

The poultry business has not yet fully recuperated from the blow dealt it by the world war; hatching operations have not been heavy enough to bring the stocks up to normal.

During the war the flocks in New England, eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey were depleted. In Providence, Rhode Island, and environs, the poultry decreased 75 percent, and this was typical of eastern conditions. Feed, which is the raw material necessary to maintain a flock, was not only high in price, but due to sporadic embargoes on shipping, it was impossible at times to get feed. No poultryman can operate with hungry mouths and empty crops. The birds had to be sacrificed.

In the west, numbers were maintained. There is about the same number of hens on the farms throughout the west. But these hens are like a volcano that is inactive part of the time. Their flow of eggs starts in the spring and ends in the summer. The spring surplus is carried over in the great storage warehouses to provide eggs during the winter and thus equalize the supply throughout the year.

But, fresh eggs in the fall and winter are neither a refrigerated product nor are they a farm product. They are a poultry plant product. By far the great majority of these egg producing poultry plants are in the east, where the hen population was decreased during the war and where it has not got back to normal.

We know of no one of these plants that could supply 500 laying pullets except at a prohibitive price.

Because of the shortage of layers, fresh eggs during the fall and winter have been high in price in spite of the fact that feed costs have been coming down. There have not been enough animal machines to convert the feed into eggs. Prices for eggs will remain high until fresh farm eggs from the south begin to come into the market and then there will be the seasonal decline in prices.

There has also been a shortage in backyard flocks. The high price of feed, and, in some sections, the difficulty of getting feed, discouraged back-lotters. They made big strides in stocking up with chicks last spring, yet, at that time, $6 per 100 lbs. for feed had a repressing influence.

Last spring the late buyers of eggs for hatching and day-old chicks, those who hesitated, found themselves 49 percent in favor of going ahead and 51 percent against stocking up; and after the men of confidence and definite purpose had done their buying in February, March and April, the hesitating late buyers failed to come into the market, and the demand for hatching eggs and baby chicks took a sudden slump, May 1st.

Those who went ahead last spring are now having a most successful year. Feed costs have materially declined and selling prices for fresh eggs have been at high levels.

Lower prices for feed will bring the poultry business back to normal, and the present hatching season will undoubtedly be the heaviest in many years. Cheaper feed means that a poulryman will not have to invest so much money in his birds in order to grow and develop them to a productive age and this, more than any other one thing, will stimulate stocking up.

A contributing factor will be that general business conditions are such that many back-lotters will recall with some vividness the profit and pleasure that they derived from their back-yard flock in pre-war days, and they will again seek this interesting hobby in exchange for costly attractions that are the lure of towns and cities.

There is but one source of supply for those who will buy, and that source is the breeding establishments. A purebred poultry breeder who makes haste to sell stock at this time overlooks the possibilities of a big spring trade.

The poultry shows reflect the interest that is being taken in poultry. Many of the shows report large entries. In other places, where the show is a local affair made up largely of small exhibits from town fanciers, the entries have been light, due to many of the men working part time. But, even under such conditions, those who have shown, have surprised themselves with the substantial sales they have made and the orders they have booked.

Business is good in poultry, and the season of Nineteen Twenty-one promises to be a big one. Fortunately, breeders have larger and better stocks to meet the demands that will be made upon them than was the case even one year ago.

The Plumage

Plumage has a very practical value. It keeps the body of our fowls warm and dry.

One of the early problems of incubator manufacturers was to build a box that would keep out cold as effectively as does the plumage of a hen setting on eggs. They built double walls of wood and padded them in between.

Many a man who builds a poultry house, yields to the temptation to build it tight that his hens may be warm in winter. A certain measure of protection is desirable and necessary but the fact should not be overlooked that hens breathe all the way through their lungs and have a higher temperature than animals, and that nature has given them an overcoat of her best make.

These light feathers that a hen carries on her body are an effective insulator of body temperature. Moreover, they are a wonderful woven fabric of beautiful color and design.

Let us examine a feather from the back of a hen. The feather proper may be divided into three parts: the quill or shaft; the web or smooth part which forms the surface of the plumage; and the fluff or downy part at the base.

The shaft or quill is the axis from which the rest of the feather extends. The lower portion of the quill is fastened in the skin. It is like the root of a hair, serving as an anchor, holding the feather in its place. But the feather itself is unlike a hair which is constantly growing, for once the feather is grown, the pulp in the quill and shaft becomes pith, and no further nourishment is extended by the body.

If you cut the quill with your pen knife, you find a series of hollow, oblong cells fitting into one another. These cells are now shriveled, but during growth they contained the nutrient matter from which the feather was built up.

The web presents the appearance of a smooth surface, grooved with a number of fine parallel lines. If we place this web under a lens that raises its size twenty times, we behold a woven fabric! We find that the grooved appearances are caused by interspaces between the ribs or barbs which extend out from the shaft.

Again we look at the feather under the microscope and we see these interspaces are filled with the intercrossing of fine hair-like barbules. We study longer and find the barbules are all hooked together.

Split the web; it doesn't give apart readily at first, but a little pressure and the hooklets give; gently stroke it back into place and the hooklets on the barbules go into place and hold the barbs together.

About all we can see unaided by the microscope are the barbs; the rest of the links are finer than the sense of either sight or touch. In fact, the network is fitted together so closely and so perfectly that air cannot force its way through the feather.

The wonder of nature does not stop here. She deposits color pigment in these numberless parts of the feather with a definite regularity and percision that beggars description. We see the barring of white and dark, sharply defined, or a white feather with a black band around its outer border, or a red feather marked with three distinct, concentric lines of black, one hand within another.

One of the features of masculinity is the character of plumage common to the male sex. The male has the greater wealth of plumage. He carries long, pointed feathers on his neck and back, and they have a firm web only in the middle portion; the outer half of the barbs, not being hooked together, present a frayed appearance. This is called the top plumage and since it covers so large an area and is so showy in the male, it is of capital importance.

The neck is the only section of the female which has plumage of similar structure, and in this section the female feather is rounder and the web is relatively broader than

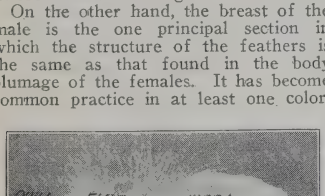


Fig. 2. Black Orpingtons as Bred by the Great English Breeder, Joseph Partington, in 1902.

in the neck plumage of the male.

In picking a female to produce the desired top color of neck and back in her male offspring, look carefully to the neck color that the females possess. A strong colored Rhode Island Red cockerel cannot be expected from a dam whose hackle runs light in color.

On the other hand, the breast of the male is the one principal section in which the structure of the feathers is the same as that found in the body plumage of the females. It has become common practice in at least one color,



Feather From Back of a Hen.

the buff varieties, to count on the breast of the male to produce the desired color in pullets. The breast of the male is also a major consideration in mating to produce well barred, laced and penciled feathers in females.

Thus the structure of the feathers indicates that the breast of the male, and the neck of the female, are determining factors in breeding; the male's breast for body color in pullets; the female's head and neck for top color in cockerels.

The plumage of some males, particularly the flat of the back and wing bows of Rhode Island Red males, may be found to be so frayed on the outer edges that the feathers curl. Such birds have breast plumage that is not hard-surfaced and perfectly webbed to the outer edge. The females of such a line will have back plumage that likewise is frizzled or frayed.

Firm webbing to the feather, or hard feather, is also much desired by breeders of the white varieties, for it is the only type that will wash and web out to good advantage. Some buff breeders have lately been washing their females and it is amusing to see the hens that never did possess the proper character of feather at end of back and over base of tail, come into the show room the worse for having been soaped and drenched.

This matter of texture of feather is as important as the texture of any woven fabric. If you go into a store to buy a rug or a shirt you are not only observant of the size, the shape, the pattern and the colors in that pattern, but also of the weave and the texture. Observant poultrymen and judges likewise take notice of the quality of feather. It is getting harder year by year for the rough plumaged bird to win at such shows as Chicago, New York and Boston.

A CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY.

We are pleased to acknowledge and thus print promptly and with prominence the following communication from Thomas F. Rigg:

I am a candidate for the office of President of the American Poultry Association. I believe that the Association should be given a business administration; that the old organization should be redeemed for the breeders of purebred fowls; that the Standards for these fowls should be given wider distribution; and that the Association should live up to its opportunities in promoting the more general and extensive breeding of our Standard fowls.

Having the leisure and opportunity, I shall be glad to give to the affairs of the Association a great deal of time; and if elected I shall take the initiative to restore the prestige of the American Poultry Association that it may truly represent our great poultry industry.

I stand on this platform.

Mr. Rigg does not ask for support on the basis of personality or friendship. He outlines a policy of progressive action, and then sums up by saying, "I stand on this platform." We like that.

Mr. Rigg is a fancier at heart. He believes that the American Poultry Association should be a great purebred breeders' organization. We believe the breeders of America would like to see that come to pass.

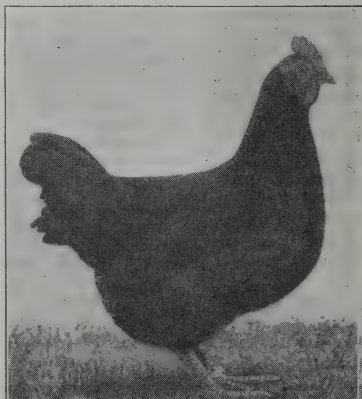
The American Poultry Association is in such condition that the man who is elected to the presidency should be a man who can bring much to the association and be satisfied with little in return. Mr. Rigg is of that caliber.

Black Orpingtons to Now Go Forward.

It was something of a revelation when the news reached American poultrymen last summer that a pen of six Black Orpingtons at the Geelong, Victoria, Australia, egg laying competition had laid 1,733 eggs during the contest year, an average of 289 eggs per bird. The best one of the six layers produced the phenomenal total of 339 eggs during the year.

These records have been commented on by Australian, American and English poultry papers as "world's records," and the astonishing part, to American and English breeders, is the fact that the breed is the Black Orpington.

The well known English judge, Harry Inman, writing to a breeder in Australia, said: "I am glad to hear that the Black Orpington in your country has made such a wonderful advance as



Lady Dunbar, Black Orpington Hen with Egg Record of 472 Eggs in Two Years. Owned by R. G. Christie & Son, Australia.



Allerton Belle, Black Orpington Hen That Laid 312 Eggs in One Year. Owned by P. C. McDonnell, Australia.

REGALS GO WEST

To the Heart of America Show

Kansas City, Mo., November 23-28

At the National Wyandotte Club Meet, Martin's Regals again assert their supremacy by the most stupendous victory on record.

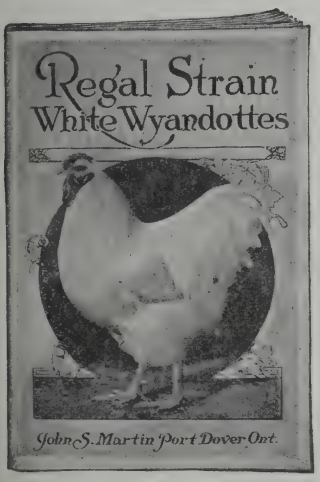
43 Prizes on 43 Entries—67 Birds Under Ribbons

At the Quality Show of the West they won as follows—(W. Burton, Arlington, Texas, judge.)

Cocks—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th.
Hens—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th.
Cockerels—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th.
Pullets—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th.
Pens (old)—1st, 2d, 3d.
Pens (young)—1st, 2d, 3d.

SPECIAL FOR BEST DISPLAY: Two Championship Silver Trophies and the Following Cash Specials:

Best cock, hen, two cockerels, two pullets and pen.
Best four males and four females.
Best eight cockerels or pullets.
Best eight cocks or hens.
Best two young pens. Best two old pens.
Best three cockerels. Best three pullets.
Best three cocks. Best three hens.
Best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet.



Special for exhibitor winning largest number of ribbons. Special for exhibitor placing the largest number of birds under ribbons. Shape and color specials on both male and female. Championship Gold Medal for best cockerel in the American class.

East, West, North, South, the Regals have made wonderful winnings, but this latest victory may well be considered their crowning achievement. These magnificent males and females will be in my breeding pens for 1921.

Regal White Wyandotte Book

New Edition Ready

This new edition just from the press is without a doubt the most complete book ever published dealing wholly with the White Wyandotte. It is full of illustrations from life, and its pages deal with a variety of subjects, including chapters on origin, description, feeding, care of breeding stock, fertility, color characteristics, raising young chicks, washing and fitting for exhibition, poultry diseases, mating and breeding, Wyandotte type described. The frontispiece is a beautiful reproduction of my First Pen at Boston.

If you wish to know more about these famous birds, send one dime for a copy of the Regal White Wyandotte Book. The information it contains will be worth dollars to you.

5000—Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets for Sale—5000

This season I have the finest flock of White Wyandottes I ever owned. However, the demand is very heavy and orders should be placed as early as possible.

Pedigreed cockerels (Exhibition or Dorcas breeding), $10, $15, $20, $25, $35.

Pullets and hens, $7.50, $10, $15, $20 and $25.

Breeding pens, male and four females, $40, $50, $75, $100 and $150.

Strong utility cockerels in lots of six or more, $5 each; utility yearling hens, $5 each.

FREE—SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOG OF STOCK AND PRICES.

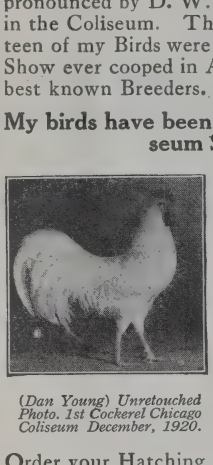
JOHN S. MARTIN Box 51 PORT DOVER, ONT.

Rogers' White Leghorns

Won First Cockerel Chicago Coliseum, 1920

pronounced by D. W. Young, Judge, the Greatest Cockerel ever in the Coliseum. The real sensation of the whole Show. Fourteen of my Birds were Winners at this, the greatest White Leghorn Show ever cooped in America. In competition with the Country's best known Breeders.

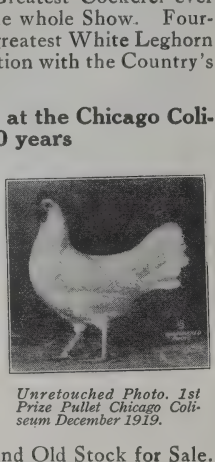
My birds have been consistent winners at the Chicago Coliseum Show for the last 10 years



(Dan Young) Unretouched Photo. 1st Cockerel Chicago Coliseum December, 1920.

75 Grand Cockerels for Sale

Guaranteed to please in every way. Many of them Brothers to my Wonderful Winner. Prices reasonable.



Unretouched Photo. 1st Prize Pullet Chicago Coliseum December 1919.

Order your Hatching Eggs Now. Young and Old Stock for Sale.

Satisfaction Guaranteed
Big Catalog Free

ROGERS' WHITE LEGHORN FARM

F. D. ROGERS, Owner

SOUTH ST. ROAD ELGIN, ILL.

SABRINA FARM

Standard Bred Heavy Laying **White Wyandottes**

The Best Strain in America of the Best Breed in the World

TO open the season we won at the Hanover Fair Poultry show and Penn. State meet of the Nat. W. Wyandotte Club, September, 1920—1st Cock; 1st and 3rd Hen; 1st Cockerel and Champion bird of the Show; 2nd and 5th Cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pullet; 2nd Old Pen; 1st Young Pen; Best Headed Male; Best 3 Cockerels; Best 3 Pullets, and Best Display.

Fine Breeding Cockerels all bred from good laying stock — $10 and up

Breeding Pens carefully selected for egg yield combined with Standard Type—Our Specialty

Remember

Arthur G. Duston is Superintendent and will select and fit winning birds for any show in the country

ARTHUR H. SHAW OWNER & MGR. **502 Grove Street Wellesley, Mass.**

a utility bird. In England the variety, except in a few hands, is thought nothing of except as an exhibition bird, its utility days having gone by."

That is at once a denunciation and an indictment by an Englishman of an English breed as bred by modern English breeders. What should have brought about such a decline of the Black Orpington in England and such a phenomenal advancement in the breed in a British colony? Thereby hangs a tale which holds a lesson for progressive American breeders.

The story starts with the late Wm. Cook of St. Mary's Cray, Kent, England. In eighties of the last century, he was living in the town of Orpington, county of Kent. He had crossed red ear-lobed Minorcas on black sports from Barred Plymouth Rocks, both sets of these off-colored birds having been rejected by their breeders and kept merely in laying pens. He then secured some clean legged Black Langshans, which were of no use whatever to breed birds such as were required by the Standard of the Black Langshan Club, and crossed them on his Minorca-

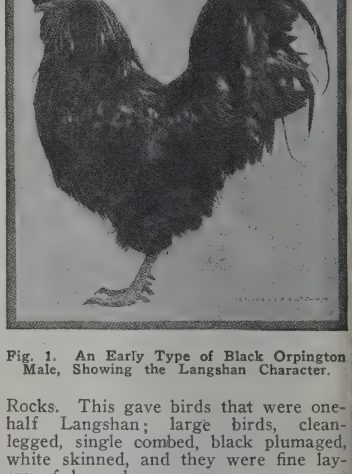


Fig. 1. An Early Type of Black Orpington Male, Showing the Langshan Character.

Rocks. This gave birds that were one-half Langshan; large birds, clean-legged, single combed, black plumaged, white skinned, and they were fine layers of large brown eggs.

Mr. Cook introduced his new fowls to the public in 1886, and named them "Orpingtons," after the town in which he lived. They became popular, and as time went on a multiplication of varieties followed. But the original Orpington was the Black Orpington. The black plumage was especially well adapted for poultry keepers in the outskirts of smoky London, and the hardihood, substantial size and useful qualities of the fowl were greatly in its favor.

Some of the ultra critical said that Cook's new Orpingtons were only "clean legged Langshans," and it is recorded that for a time some of the shows in England provided classes for "Langshans or Orpingtons," and the birds of both breeds competed together. Fig. 1.

About 1889, the distortion of the practical Langshan began in England, breeders starting off on the new line of producing high station and tighter feather. It was with the object of getting away from the Orpington that English Langshan breeders began to change the type;

A finer typewriter at a fair price

Over 800,000 sold



Don't Send One Cent

Our amazing free trial offer

Try the Oliver free before you buy. Send no money. Make no deposit. Mail only the coupon to get the Oliver for free trial.

Use the Oliver for five days as if it were your own. Put it to every test, to every comparison. Satisfy yourself that if any typewriter is worth $100 it is this superb Oliver with all its modern improvements.

If for any reason you decide that you don't want to keep the Oliver, just send it back at our expense (express collect). We even refund the outgoing transportation charges. So you can't lose a cent on the free trial. If you agree that it is the finest typewriter regardless of price, and want to keep it, take over a year to pay at the easy rate of only $4 a month.

Was $100 — Before the War

Now $64 — You save $36

You save $36 because you buy direct from the factory

A new Oliver nine, our latest and finest model, now only $64. The identical typewriter that sold for $100 before the war. Only our selling plan has changed, not the Oliver.

We now sell direct from factory to you. A sensible method, an economical method. We inaugurated this plan during the war, when economy was urged upon all of us as a patriotic duty. And we were glad to break away from the old system of selling typewriters. It was too complicated, too costly, too wasteful. It made the price too high.

We no longer have over 50 branch houses and sub-offices throughout the country. We save for you money that was going for high rents, employes' salaries, etc. We also save on traveling salesmen, whose salaries, commissions and road expenses had to be paid for in the price of the typewriter. Our new plan dispenses with these superfluous sales methods. The saving is $36, and it goes to you.

Newest and finest Oliver

This is *not* a rebuilt or second-hand machine we offer. It is a new Oliver, latest model, and absolutely the finest product of our factory. It is the famous Oliver No. 9, the model that sold for $100 before the war. And you have the guarantee of a $2,000,000 company that it is the identical typewriter.

The Oliver is noted for its simplified and sturdy construction—for its freedom from trouble—for its year-in-and-year-out service and durability. It is distinguished for its handsome appearance, being richly furnished in nickel and olive green enamel.

Easy payments

Over a year to pay—Only $4 a month

If you decide to keep the Oliver after free trial, pay us at the easy rate of $4 a month.

This gives you over a year to pay, and you have the use of the typewriter while paying for it.

Think of it—payments so small as to average only about 13c a day! Our liberal payment plan makes it easy practically for everybody to own the Oliver typewriter.

Don't think of renting or buying a second-hand machine of doubtful quality when it is so easy for you to own the superb Oliver!

Other prices went up with the war—the Oliver came down

Note how other commodities have soared in price since the first days of the war. Nearly everything has doubled or trebled in price. But the Oliver sells for $36 less than before the war! That shows the economy of our maker-to-user plan.

Let others think that costly sales methods are necessary. As for us we are very well pleased with the Oliver plan. Our business has increased fourfold in the past three years. And today we are again adding to our manufacturing facilities.

Commodity Prices July, 1914 compared with Oct., 1920	
Breadstuffs—Increased	119%
Provisions—Increased	92%
Coal—Increased	241%
Textiles—Increased	103%
Fruits—Increased	142%
Oliver Typewriter—DECREASED	36%

What great concerns think of the Oliver

National Suit & Cloak Co., New York: "In our business, typewriters are kept busy eight hours of every day. It is necessary that we use machines that are not alone speedy, but those that will stand up under such conditions. It was for these reasons that we installed the Oliver, and are now using over 500 of these machines, having standardized in them."

Nau, Rusk & Sevearingen Co., Cleveland: "Our typing is of great importance in our work as public accountants. It is highly necessary that we get clean-cut figures, a perfect register, and the best possible copies. That's why we use Oliver Typewriters. The Olivers are 'on the go' constantly in our office. The operators have no trouble with them and find them very simple to operate."

Tropical Paint & Oil Co., Cleveland: "We find that the Oliver Machines stand up for years—and during their life they give us complete satisfaction. The downward striking type-bar—a distinctive feature of the Oliver—insures perfect alignment, which is always a great advantage with a typewriter."

Among other prominent users of the Oliver are: Morris & Co.; New York Central Lines; Boston Elevated Railway; Hart, Schaffner & Marx; U. S. Steel Corporation, and others of great rank.

MAIL THE COUPON

The coupon brings you an Oliver for free trial. Mail it today.

If you wish further information before ordering, mark the coupon for our catalog and copy of our amazing booklet, "The High Cost of Typewriters—the Reason and the Remedy."

Avoid disappointment—order now to secure immediate delivery.

Canadian Price, $82

The OLIVER Typewriter Company

1971 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY
1971 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

☐ Ship me a new Oliver Nine for five days free inspection. If I keep it, I will pay $64 at the rate of $4 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for.

My shipping point is.....

This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

☐ Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book—"The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," your de luxe catalog and further information.

Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....*State*.....

Occupation or Business.....

KERLIN-QUALITY

English-American S. C. White Leghorns

READY! Your Copy of Our 1921 Catalog is READY!
Write for your Copy at once.

BABY CHICKS

Fertile Eggs, Pullets, Males and Breeders.

Ask for our COMPLETE CATALOG—We want to tell you why "Kerlin-Quality" 265-270 EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS have been

THE STANDARD FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.

We have been more than 20 years developing this strain into what thousands of delighted customers in the United States, Canada and Cuba have found them to be, namely, UNUSUALLY HEAVY ALL-YEAR-'ROUND LAYERS of LARGE, WHITE EGGS. Every bird is a HEAVY WINTER LAYER. We not only supply choice, selected stock but stay right with our customers through

OUR FREE SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

A few of the many features of this Department are:

Free and Correct Advise on all Poultry Subjects.
Market supplied for your eggs—AT HIGHEST PRICES.
Free Feed furnished with each chick order.
Save you money on all Poultry Supplies.
Free Formulas and Methods—A book you cannot afford to be without. Tells how to mix and feed all our Special Feeds. How to raise your stock, feed for eggs, etc. Also gives the famous Method No. 1—a very simple method that anyone can follow whereby you can feed 100 Laying Hens for 45c per day.

DROP A CARD NOW FOR FULL INFORMATION.

KERLIN'S GR AND-VIEW POULTRY FARM

Where Quality reigns SUPREME

CENTER HALL
PA. ~ U.S.A.
DEPT. 3



COLORED CELLULOID SPIRALET LEG BANDS

SPIRALETS
Colored Marking Rings

COLORED CELLULOID SPIRALET LEG BANDS



Single Coil.

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
4	Baby chicks....	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40
5	Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40
6	Growing chicks.	.10	.25	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
7	Bantams	.15	.30	.50	.90	2.15	4.00
8	Leghorn, Ancona	.20	.35	.55	1.00	2.25	4.25
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
12	Asiatics	.25	.45	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00
14	Turkeys, geese..	.30	.55	.95	1.60	3.75	7.00
16	Turkey toms...	.40	.70	1.20	2.00	4.75	9.00

Double Coil.

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
8	Leghorns, etc	.30	.55	.85	1.50	3.40	6.30
11	Rocks, Reds	.35	.65	1.15	1.80	4.15	7.50
12	Asiatics ...	.40	.70	1.30	2.10	4.90	8.75
14	Turkeys ..	.45	.85	1.45	2.40	5.70	10.00
16	Turkey toms	.60	1.05	1.80	3.00	7.15	14.00

Dark Blue, Light Blue, Yellow, Red. Pink, Amber, Green, Purple, Black, Ruby, White and Rose.

Special prices on larger quantity. 8 samples and circular, 10c.

Spiralets are made of a special High-Class Celluloid, will stay on, and last a life time.

Spiralet Co. **Huguenot Park, N. Y.** Largest makers of Celluloid Rings in the world

Baker's Buff Rocks Won Every First at Kansas City and Chicago

Egg record, Leavenworth, 214; Mountain Grove, 229. 2,000 chicks growing. Best Buff Rock catalog ever issued FREE. **C. R. BAKER, Box A, Abilene, Kansas.**

and they bred for such a length of leg that the English exhibition Langshan became "a leggy monstrosity, stilty and often weak-legged." Fortunately the disaster to the Langshan was not complete, and the true type of Langshan as bred in America, was fostered to some extent in England regardless of the change in fashion; and the English fancy is again returning to the pure type as imported originally from China by Major Croad.

Two years after the change took place in the Langshan, a change took place in the Orpington which was to separate it from the old Langshan type.

In 1891, the late Joseph Partington exhibited at the Dairy Show, London, two Black Orpington cockerels and two pullets that had heavy shanks, massive type for that day and splendid plumage. All four of these birds had nearly black eyes. Such birds had not been seen before and they won the first and second prizes in both the cockerel and pullet classes, and three of them were immediately sold for 30 pounds ($150) each.

The Dairy is the young bird show of England, held in October, and fanciers are keen to visit it and see the forerunners of the season's progress in breeding. The decisions at the Dairy are preliminary to the great Crystal Palace event, the Madison Square Garden Show of Britain.

At the Crystal Palace Show, a few weeks later, 1891, Partington brought out fresh birds that beat the previous winners. It was a sensational year for the Orpingtons. Breeders realized that there was something new and different



Fig. 3. Black Orpington Cock Owned by W. M. Bell, England, About 1904.

in Black Orpingtons, and in the subsequent scramble to get in on this new stock, much of the old Cook blood was abandoned.

There was not a drop of the blood of Cook's Orpingtons in the Partington stock. Partington was well known as a breeder of Cochins. He is said to have stated that his Orpingtons had come from crossbreeding, as had Cook's strain, but that he had started afresh with the idea of breeding something "more striking and handsome."

This Partington stock became undefeatable in the English shows, it soon dominated the yards of every Black Orpington breeder in England, and it was the foundation on which the full feathered Black Orpington of today was developed.

However, old Joe Partington, one of

the greatest breeders who ever lived, did not want Orpingtons so short-legged and down in feather that they became mud-bedraggled denizens of the poultry yard. His ideas were: "Legs not too long, thigh just showing; excessive fluff should be avoided as tending to decrease laying." His ideals are illustrated in Fig. 2, which shows a pair of his birds as pictured in 1902 by Harrison Weir, the master poultry artist of the old world.

Following Partington the next great English breeder to come upon the scene



Fig. 4. A Full-Feathered Black Orpington Hen That Won 1st at New York, 1911.

was W. M. Bell of Ringwood, Hants. He worked for a time on the farm of Wm. Cook, and when he started breeding for himself he had a type of bird shown in Fig. 3. The picture of this Bell cock was made in 1904. It shows a growing tendency to fuller lines.

Once the English fancy starts in any given direction it does not stop short of the goal. It bred faces on Spanish that were so long that the birds got tired holding up their heads when cooped in a poultry show; it bred station in Game bantams until the little birds walked around on stilts; and now it started in to breed rotundity and excessive feathering in Black Orpingtons.

Before the war, purebred poultry in England was a business that men played with. The nation secured its eggs from Denmark and Russia in the summer and Spain and Egypt in the winter. The breeding of purebred poultry was a fancy, a sport, and breeders based their ideals on prevailing fashions, not arriving at the ideals to which they bred with any concern for practical working poultry farmers whose needs, in a well order poultry husbandry, should influence if not control the operations of breeders.

The outcome of the craze of English breeders was long, profuse feathering as shown in Fig. 4. This hen would have become an English show. In reality the aims of the English breeders found supporters in both America and Australia, and the hen pictured won first at our own New York show in 1911. There was always more or less denunciation of this type of Orpington in America, and a hen whose fluff mixed up with the shavings in her coop, thus hiding her shanks and toes, came in for a great deal of criticism.

American breeders knew something

(Continued on page 32)

PARKS' STRAIN—BRED-TO-LAY
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Lead the World as Layers

Miss Graduate 313, Lady Martha 323, Mis Smarty 325 eggs in year

They have over 31 years of Careful Selection, Trapnesting and Pedigreeing for EGGS back of them.

If you can't afford Foundation Stock, improve your present flock with our PEDIGREED COCKERELS. Like hundreds of others are doing.

From the ARKANSAS AGRICULTURAI COLLEGE under date of Nov. 23, 1920, Prof. Stout writes: "Mr. Parks—Perhaps it will be interesting to you to know that the bird we purchased from you two years ago has produced pullets that have laid over 200 eggs. These pullets were from hens considerably under 200 eggs."

SOLD OUT—We are about sold out on COCK BIRDS. Have only a few PEDIGREED HENS left. Still have choice selection of PULLETS; not over five to a customer, and have a GRAND SELECTION OF COCKERELS.

If interested in stock better act quickly, as these surplus birds won't last long.

Get your EGG and CHICK orders booked early.



J. R. Parks J. W. Parks J. C. Parks

The Past, Present and Future Breeders of the Parks Strain, that put the Lay in the Barred Plymouth Rock Breed.

Sixteen Page Circular Free. Large Catalog, 25c.

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MERSEL & FORTGANG
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191 Duane Street :: New York City

Solicits Your Shipments of

EGGS

Either White or Brown Shell

All Grades of Duck Eggs
Sweet and Salt Creamery Butter

We Make Returns on Day of Arrival
on the NET—No Commission Basis

References: { Atlantic National Bank
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Abel F. Hankins
Marshalltown,
Iowa.

Candee Sectional Incu-

The Only With the Double Control that Compels

340 STRONG, HEALTHY CANDEE-HATCHED CHICKS FROM 400 EGGS

"I cannot say enough praise for Candee Incubator and Colony Brooder—the equipment is perfect. The chicks are the biggest and healthest I have ever handled.

We could have sold in the neighborhood of 10,000 baby chicks. There has been a heavy demand for baby chicks and especially among farmers for six weeks old chicks. All the birds we produced are taken right here at home.

One hatch from 258 eggs I tested 44 clear and hatched 184 chicks—all strong, healthy birds and not even as much as a crooked toe among them. Another time I tested out 80 eggs from 480 and hatched 340 lively chicks from the remaining 400 good eggs. There may be operators doing better than this but I am thoroughly satisfied with the results.

Thanking you for your square dealings and unselfish methods, I am,"

Yours truly,

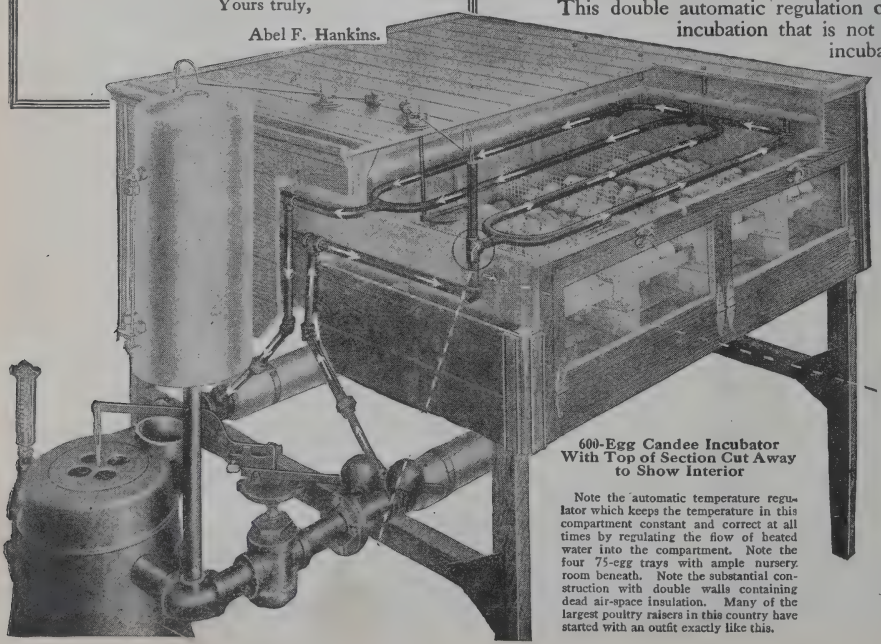
Abel F. Hankins.

EGGS positively cannot overheat in the Candee Incubator. The Candee patented double automatic temperature control compels constant correct heat no matter how many sections the incubator has or how many compartments are in use. The automatic regulator at the heater controls the drafts and keeps the water in the main supply pipe at the proper temperature continually.

Each 300-egg compartment—there are two to each section—has its own automatic temperature regulator that controls the flow of hot water from the main supply pipe into that compartment, admitting more or less hot water to keep the temperature in that compartment absolutely correct at all times during the entire hatching period. And the Candee Incubator is properly ventilated without chilling drafts and without robbing the eggs of their original moisture.

This double temperature regulation absolutely prevents overheating and when eggs never become overheated but always receive the proper warmth and ventilation, you can be sure of the best possible hatches of strong, sturdy chicks. You can be sure that your chicks will get the right start in life.

This double automatic regulation consists of a principle of incubation that is not to be found in any other incubator. It is the fundamentally right principle and is not an experiment—it was built into the first Candee Incubator and has never needed to be changed.



600-Egg Candee Incubator With Top of Section Cut Away to Show Interior

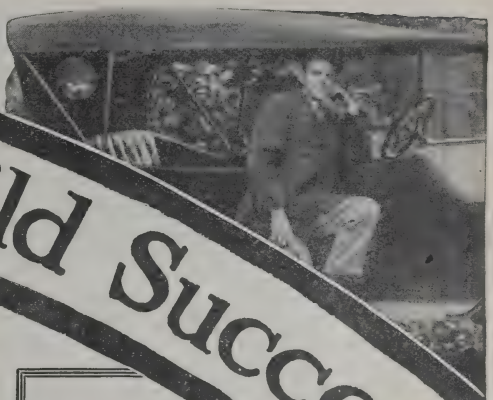
Note the automatic temperature regulator which keeps the temperature in this compartment constant and correct at all times by regulating the flow of heated water into the compartment. Note the four 75-egg trays with ample nursery room beneath. Note the substantial construction with double walls containing dead air-space insulation. Many of the largest poultry raisers in this country have started with an outfit exactly like this.



AUTOMATIC VALVE

One of these valves is operated by the thermostat in each compartment. It controls the flow of hot water to that compartment.

Lester H. Vining
Minorca Villa
R. 1, Ulster
Park, N.Y.



bators Build Success

Incubator
Automatic Heat
Constant Correct Heat

Start With One or More 600-Egg Sections—Add More Sections as your Business Grows

The Candee comes in all-built 600-egg sections. You can start your hatching and poultry raising business with one or more 600-egg sections. As your business grows, you can add all-built 600-egg sections one by one in a straight line like the 17-section incubator shown below, or you can extend sections to right or left, or place one machine above the other in double deck form.

Each section is complete with piping, partitions, etc. in place. Any handy man can set it up in a short time—no factory expert needed. Sections will pass through an ordinary door opening.

Each Compartment is Separate—Start Hatches at Any Time

As each 300-egg compartment is separate and distinct, hatches can be started and stopped in any compartment at any time without interfering with hatches in other compartments.

Write for Big Free Catalog—Get More Facts

There are many other reasons why the Candee gives the best results. They're all explained and illustrated in the big Free Candee Catalog—a book that is more than an incubator catalog—a guide and textbook to most productive poultry raising. Write for your free copy today.

CANDEE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.
Dept. 2 **EASTWOOD, N. Y.**

Manufacturers of Incubators, Hot Water Brooding Systems and Colony Brooders.

TWO CHICKS OUT OF EVERY THREE EGGS

"My Candee Incubator hatched two-thirds of the eggs put in. If my machine had been larger this season I would have sold two or three times as many chicks as I turned away orders nearly every day, and I could have sold every chick for 30c. All the chicks were bought by people here at home.

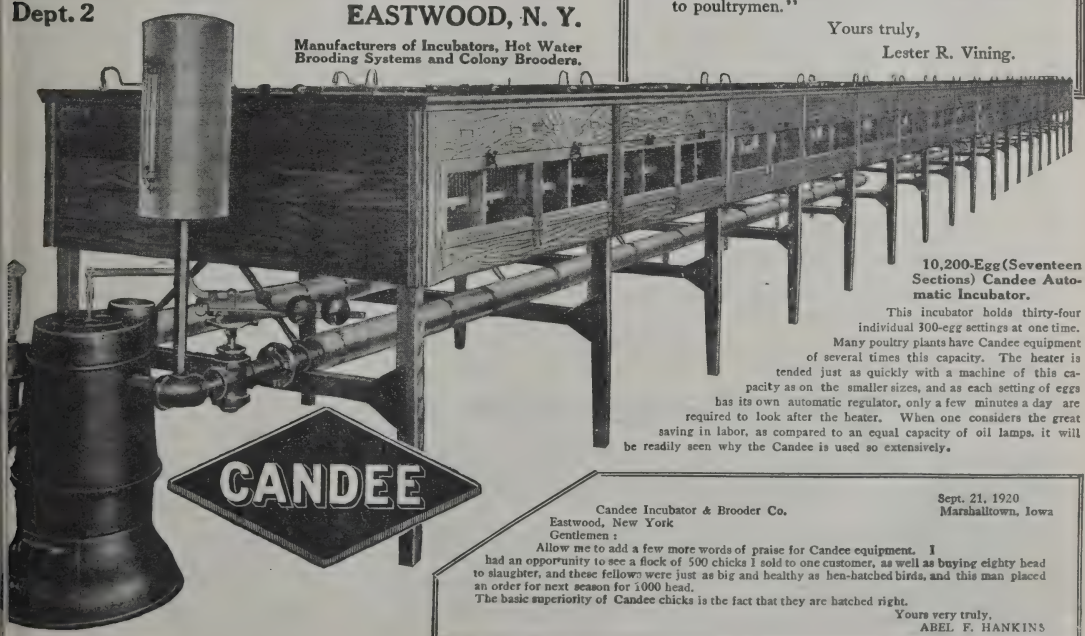
This was my first year with a Candee and I just want to tell you that I never had such nice pullets as I have this season, and I am sure that some of my birds will lay their first eggs before the first of October.

I am planning to give you an order for more sections to add to my present machine for next season if I can get my new cellar finished this Fall in time so that I can have my machine set up for next season's work.

I have been breeding Single Comb Black Minorcas for some time and this season I have started in with White Minorcas also.

I want to thank you for your kind attention to my previous letters and for your free service to poultrymen."

Yours truly,
Lester R. Vining.



10,200-Egg (Seventeen Sections) Candee Automatic Incubator.

This incubator holds thirty-four individual 300-egg settings at one time. Many poultry plants have Candee equipment of several times this capacity. The heater is tended just as quickly with a machine of this capacity as on the smaller sizes, and as each setting of eggs has its own automatic regulator, only a few minutes a day are required to look after the heater. When one considers the great saving in labor, as compared to an equal capacity of oil lamps, it will be readily seen why the Candee is used so extensively.

Sept. 21, 1920
Marshalltown, Iowa

Candee Incubator & Brooder Co.
Eastwood, New York
Gentlemen:

Allow me to add a few more words of praise for Candee equipment. I had an opportunity to see a flock of 500 chicks I sold to one customer, as well as buying eighty head to slaughter, and these fellows were just as big and healthy as hen-hatched birds, and this man placed an order for next season for 1000 head.

The basic superiority of Candee chicks is the fact that they are hatched right.

Yours very truly,
ABEL F. HANKINS

How Many Poultrymen Know What's in an Egg?

Here is a chemical analysis:

	Percent
Protein	13.5
Fats	17
Sulphur	2
Water	67.5

The combined Protein, Fats and Sulphur represent 32.5 percent of the egg; Water, 67.5 percent—107.7 percent more water than the combined other elements.

How then can a bird produce eggs if she does not have a continuous water supply? Let us answer it for you—she just simply can't and doesn't! A bird will not drink *ice water* any quicker than you would if you were working outside in cold weather. She requires it with the chill removed in order to consume sufficient quantities to supply 67.5 percent water for eggs and the necessary amount for blood.

Water is actually worth over 200 percent more to your birds than feed in egg production and is therefore actually worth in dollars and cents just $2.08 to every $1.00 you put into feed.

Now Mr. Egg Producer, get busy and keep water before your birds *all the time* at such temperature that they can and will drink it—not hot or warm water, that weakens them, but just right—not cold or not hot, but just with the chill off.

There are two ways of doing this—stay right with them all day long running back and forth with water or INSTALL NORWICH AUTOMATIC AIR LOCK FOUNTAINS, fill when empty and the machine does the rest. The fountain can't freeze; it has been operated in Alaska at 60 degrees below zero; and your birds are assured a continuous supply of fresh, clean water at exactly the right temperature and if they are watered but once a day at the present time WE WILL GUARANTEE A 50 PERCENT INCREASE IN EGG PRODUCTION by the use of the Norwich Automatic Air-Lock Fountains.

Pretty strong talk but PROVEN ACTUAL FACTS.



Norwich Automatic Air-lock Fountains
Operate at 60° below zero. Five gallon capacity, $7.50 complete, f. o. b. New London or St. Louis.



Norwich Automatic Exerciser and Feeder.
No. 1, 8 qts.. $5.00
No. 2, 12 qts.. 5.50
No. 3, 20 qts.. 6.50
No. 4, 32 qts.. 7.50
F. o. b. New London or St. Louis.



Apaco Feeder
For small flocks.
9 qts. $2.00
F. o. b. New London or St. Louis.

The Norwich Automatic Feeder Co.

7 Trumbull St., New London, Conn.

Western Office, 410 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Stock carried at St. Louis for western shipments.



GOLDEN-MASTERPIECES

Give the finest flesh, bone and feather interpretation of all that is good in breed character of American Orpingtons. Long, broad backs, full, rounded breasts, low, wide tails and standard station. Genuine massiveness of modern refinement. The soft, rich buff of lustrous mellowness, bred by men who stay in the game. All correspondence and selections promptly and efficiently handled by Floyd E. Wyant. Approval and C. O. D. shipments. Your best interests respected always.

WYANT BROS. THORNTOWN, INDIANA

of the original Orpington. Black O pingtons had been shown in the Unit States as early as 1891, and from th until 1900 scattering entries were ma at different shows. Some of the orig nal stock was in America, and wh later importations modified the type the original Orpingtons, giving the bir a desirable massive appearance, t blood of fluffy, squatty birds never co pletely absorbed the breed in Americ It was different in England.

Some years ago we visited Orpingt House in England. This is the hon plant of Wm. Cook and Sons. M Clarke, daughter of the late Wm. Coo commented on the fact that in Ameri and Australia there were descendan of the original Orpingtons, which a counted for the good utility value the variety in those countries.

But, in England, alas, the Standa for the breed was ignored, prizes we placed on extreme development feather and shortness of legs; fertili seriously diminished; and some floc of hens seemed to have a chronic dia



A Black Orpington Cock of the Full-Feathere Type, Imported to the U. S. in 1914.

rhea. Moreover, it was costly to bu feed to grow so much feather, and th English full-feathered Black Orpingto became the center of interest of only group of hobbiests.

In Australia some of the breeder proceeded to breed Black Orpington along practical lines, with such succes that the variety is one of the mos popular on the island continent, rival ing and at times excelling the Leghor as a layer, and the equal of other larg fowls as table poultry.

In America the outlook for the Blac Orpington was for a time ominous; bu last year the dawn of a new day broke and the sun began to cast its beneficen rays upon the brilliant plumage of th Blacks, when a leading breeder of th west, Carl Byers, showed a pullet a the Chicago Coliseum that was of tru Orpington type, yet not extreme, an Richard Oke, the foremost authority i the United States and Canada on Or pington type, placed her first over som Cochin-typed pullets.

We had not forgotten this pullet, o the action of Judge Oke when the re ports of Black Orpingtons winning th egg competition in Australia reached us We thought then that events seemed t unmistakably portend a bright day an fair weather for this grand fowl.

Still we hesitated. We waited fo the birds of different breeders to com

together at the Chicago Coliseum, December, 1920. We wanted to see if Byers would again show such a pullet and if Oke would place her first in preference to all others.

Our comment on Black Orpingtons in the Chicago Show report, this issue, tells what happened. And what happened, we believe, portrays the aims of constructive breeders, the ideals of helpful judges, and on this unmistakable tendency of the times is based the heading to this editorial: "Black Orpingtons to Now Go Forward."

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to our readers, one and all.

* * *

Short Course in Poultry.

An excellent poultry program will be given during Farmers' Week at the Ohio State University, Columbus, January 31 to February 4. For a copy of the program address the College of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

* * *

Thos. F. Rigg.

Older readers of American Poultry Journal know Thos. F. Rigg as a poultryman. For years he was a contributor to these columns, reporting shows, writing of breeds and breeders, and conducting a department each month under the standing heading of "The Fancier in the Poultry Yard."

We have forgotten the weighty things that he discussed in those years, for the heavy things sink in the stream of time and down the stream float the lighter things such as the spirit of inspiration that Tom Rigg breathed into what he wrote.

We learned much from him. Perhaps the most important thing was that a poultry paper should carry inspiration; that it is not enough to write an article on how to feed to produce an egg, how to gather the egg, how to market the egg, and then surround that article with advertising, and call it a page.

Another thing that Tom Rigg did better than anyone who ever wrote for the poultry press was to inspire a man to face his problem and then not step back from it, not sidestep it, but to step into it.

His favorite recommendation to beginners in purebred poultry used to be that they buy a pair of birds and linebreed the pair. We followed that advice and bought a cock and a hen. They were a good pair of White Wyandottes. The cock won 1st at Napoleon, Ohio, 1902, with a score of 95. He was cut only one-half point on color. The hen won 3d. There were 92 White Wyandottes in the class.

Although this pair represented good value for the money we had paid, we were never quite satisfied, for the breeder of whom we bought the pair reserved for his own use a better cock than he sold to us. As a result, we failed to have the chicks from these birds the true that we should have given them. An older man would not have been so impatient. He would have taken the tools at hand, used them with infinite

(Continued on page 36)

BABY CHICKS

50,000 BABY CHICKS PER MONTH

We are hatching NOW. How many shall we reserve for you? and when shall we ship them out to YOU? We produce Quality Chicks that please. Have satisfied customers in every state in the Union. JUST TELL US ABOUT IT; we will please you too. A Beautiful Calendar in colors given to every customer ordering 100 or more chicks through January and February. Write for catalog or order direct from this Ad—97% live delivery GUARANTEED. By Parcel Post or Express prepaid in lots of

	25	50	100	500
Barred Rocks (The Real Ringlets)	$5.75	$11.25	$22.00	$105.00
R. I. Reds	5.75	11.25	22.00	105.00
White Wyandottes	6.50	12.75	25.00	.....
White Rocks	6.50	12.75	25.00	.....
Buff Rocks	6.50	12.75	25.00	.....
Mottled Anconas	6.50	12.75	25.00	.....
Black Minorcas	6.50	12.75	25.00	.....
White Orpingtons	8.00	15.50	30.00	.....
S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	5.25	10.25	20.00	97.50

THORNWOOD POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERIES, Dept. A23, Crandall, Ind.

IMPROVER STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES

SOAR HIGH AT THE

CHICAGO COLISEUM SHOW DECEMBER, 1920



Repeating my big win of last year by *Winning Three Firsts* and *Best Display.* The Improvers are successful because they are the Best Bred Strain in America to-day. Remember I have but one strain, the original laying winners, A trapnested exhibition strain of quality layers. For twenty years I have been trapnesting, pedigreeing and improving until my strain has no superior. I can supply you birds to win at any show or fill the egg basket.

Cocks or cockerels $10, $15 and $25 each. Pens $35, $50 and $75. A few cockerels suitable for farm range flocks $5 each in lots of 3 or more. Catalogue.

L. J. DEMBERGER

IMPROVER STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES

STEWARTSVILLE, Box 9, INDIANA

SUNBRIER FARMS

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

Our great success in PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES and R. C. REDS is not due to the hundreds of prizes we win at the leading shows, but rather to the fact that our customers hatch a quality chick from each hatchable egg. Our 1921 Mating List will interest you. It will be ready February 1, but write for it today.

SUNBRIER FARMS Box A GROSSE POINTE, MICH.



OZARK POULTRY FARM

Ferris 230-300 Egg Strain S. C. White Leghorns, Cockerels for Sale. $5, $7.50 and $10 each. Every Cockerel offered for sale is a son of a $50 cock bird, bought direct from Ferris' 265-300 egg strain. These Cockerels shipped subject to your approval. Order direct from this ad or send for catalog. Buy your stock from the Ozarks, where they are raised under ideal conditions. Eggs, February 1; Chicks, March 1.

OZARK POULTRY FARM, *J. V. Frazier, Prop.,* Route 2, PURDY, MO.

You can reach across smiling miles for your free copy of SHEPPARD'S NEWEST ANCONA BOOK

The newest Sheppard book isn't valuable so much because of its attractive get-up, nor its many pictures, nor its hundreds of reproduced letters. It is valuable more because it records the RESULTS people are getting with this wonder bird, "Famous" Anconas. It tells the HOW and WHY and WHEN of raising chickens. It is the "meat" between the covers that makes it most valuable. **Reach for your copy now.** The coupon on the foot of the following page will bring a free copy with my best wishes.

Cordially yours,

H. CECIL SHEPPARD

Box A-2 Berea, Ohio

SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS

lay heavily when snow flies, eat less food, delight the eye with their beauty, win prizes—and 1921 will be an "Ancona Year." There is no doubt about these facts — no "maybe" — but positively YES, proved in my newest book. Send coupon. H. C. S.



To secure your free copy promptly fill out this coupon in full.

Address your envelope to H. Cecil Sheppard, Box A-2, Berea, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Sheppard:

We are interested in "Famous" Anconas primarily for the following reasons (check)

☐ Heavy egg yield ☐ Winter eggs.
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Send your newest ANCONA book FREE at once.

Name.....Town.....

R. F. D. or Street No.....State.....

(Please write name and address plainly).

What Percentage of the Chicks Hatched Do You Raise?



Is your brooding system run on the hit-or-miss plan or are you sure that every chick you put under your brooders is being given the best care possible? Therein lies the secret of success in poultry keeping.

Don't experiment. It is too expensive. It is cheaper to learn from the experience of men who have made their names known all over the country through their wonderful success in the poultry industry.

Send today for illustrated catalog that tells you why the

International Sanitary Hover

is used and recommended by them and how it helped them to make good. It will be mailed you free. A postal card will do.

And the many features found only in the Sanitary Hover are fully shown in the catalog. You ought to know why it is warmest at the curtain; why the curtain is used; why only a canvas curtain and many other necessary things for the poultryman to know.

Your poultry supply dealer will be glad to show you the Sanitary Hover—The One Perfect Brooding Device.

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411A Washington Avenue, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Eastern Distributors—Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
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DISPOSAL SALE OF Famous Buff Orpingtons

WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK of the above variety, males and females, yearlings or young

at $5.00 each

1 Male and 10 Females $40.00

We believe that our birds represent the ultimate in this breed. Sweeping winnings at Madison Square Garden, New York; Coliseum, Chicago; Michigan State Fair; Memphis, Tenn., etc., prove this assertion. Our birds are too well known to fanciers to require fulsome boasting.

WALHALLA POULTRY FARM
OSCODA - - - - MICH.

J. D. VEACH POULTRY CO.

GREEN MEADOW FARM, HELENA, MONT.

We have in our yards:

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, including our First Prize Exhibition Cockerel and Third Dark Pullet, won with only three birds entered in the Chicago Coliseum Show, Dec., 1920, with hundreds more like them.

Our First Prize R. C. Rhode Island Red hen (Color Special Female), fourth young pen, fifth prize single comb hen, Coliseum, 1920, and seventh hen and ninth pullet S. C. Reds at Heart of America, 1920. Seventeen hundred more highest class Reds.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—1st and 5th young toms, 2d and 4th old toms, 1st and 3d hens and 2d pullet, Chicago Coliseum, 1920, and a hundred more good ones.

A thousand White Leghorn Breeding Hens (Selected Egg Layers).

Stock, Eggs and Baby Chicks For Sale. Mating List Jan. 15,'21

pains, and earned success. As the years slip by we too are thinking less and less of what the other fellow has or of what he is doing, except to gain inspiration from his best efforts, and we are working harder with the material that we have at hand.

Mr. Rigg is today counseling with those whose problems are bigger, those whose problems are questions of life—a home to live in, a garden, an orchard, some poultry.

Through the letters that he receives and prints in his horticultural department there runs something of the tragedy of life. So many of those letters are from men who have labored without vision of the future, while the sands



THOS. F. RIGG.

of early years have been slipping by and now in the cool of the evening they wish for a warmer clime and for the soul of nature to make tolerable their existence. They turn to Rigg, who has lived a happy life, for a little of the glow of its reflection, hoping thereby to see and picture some of the beauty beyond the workshop and understand something of the happiness of living with a garden, an orchard and some fowls.

We know of no one better than Tom Rigg to point the way. He has made a success of his own farms in Iowa and Virginia. It is not often that a successful man takes the time and goes to the trouble to patiently answer inquiries and write generously out of his own knowledge and experience.

We hope that many young men are finding an appeal in Mr. Rigg's notes and will become interested not merely in farming but in modern agriculture. The one is joyless labor, the other is joyful work; the one is to employ brute strength and man power, the other is to study nature and work with her.

The more we know of nature, the greater becomes her fascination. Every time we set an egg or plant a fruit tree there is a story for nature to tell us—a story of heredity in animal or plant life, a story of germination, of growth and development, of reproduction. Of the naturalist Agassiz it was written:

> And he wandered away and away
> with Nature, the dear old nurse,
> Who sang to him night and day
> The rhymes of the universe.
> And whenever the way seemed long,
> Or his heart began to fail,
> She would sing a more wonderful song,
> Or tell a more wondrous tale.



"Purina" Made the Difference!

THE basket on the left holds the eggs produced by the average good layer, fed Purina Poultry Chows as directed. The basket on the right holds the eggs the same hen lays when fed grains. Grains produce fewer eggs because they supply too much material for yolks and less than enough material for the same number of whites. To be balanced, a ration should contain material for an equal number of yolks and whites.

If a hen got no white-making material at all, theoretically she could not lay an egg. Do you wonder then that a grain-fed hen lays so few eggs? Just study the following table:

Compare Grains and Purina Poultry Chows

	Yolks	Whites
100 lbs. wheat, corn, barley and kafir in equal portions, contain material for	*239*	*147*
100 lbs. Purina Poultry Chows—	*Yolks*	*Whites*	
50 lbs. Purina Hen Chow	*123*	*71*	*214 212*
50 lbs. Purina Chicken Chowder	*91*	*141*	
Total for 100 lbs. of chows	*214*	*212*	

This explains how Purina Chows can be *guaranteed* to make more eggs than any other ration.

More Eggs Guaranteed With Balanced Purina Chows

The money paid for both Chows will be refunded if hens fed Purina Chicken Chowder with Purina Hen Chow, as directed, do not lay more eggs than when fed any other ration.

Feed from the Checkerboard Bag

When eggs are high is the time to make your biggest profits. Even though you could get all the ingredients used in Purina Poultry Chows, you would find it poor economy to mix such a ration at home. Feed from the Checkerboard Bag—it is your best assurance. Get Purina Chows from the Purina Dealer in your community. They will reduce your feed cost per dozen eggs. If you don't know who the Purina Dealer is, write direct to the Mills giving the name of the dealer you trade with and state the number of chickens you have.

Send for Free PURINA BOOK packed with practical helps

RALSTON PURINA CO.

801 Gratiot St. St. Louis, Mo.

Fort Worth, Tex. Nashville, Tenn. Buffalo, N. Y.



Sold in Checkerboard Bags Only

It Will Prevent Water Freezing



This fountain can be placed outside in the coldest weather and your birds will be assured of water that will be of the right temperature. Don't chill your birds by allowing them to drink out of a fountain that forces them to break the ice to secure a drink of water. A chilled bird is a dead bird nine times out of ten.

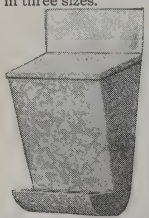
Constructed with every precaution against danger of ignition. Simple and safe. So ventilated that the lamp will not blow out in the stormiest weather, yet all the time supplying just sufficient heat to prevent water from freezing. Made of heavy galvanized iron with lamp, complete in two sizes—2 gallon and 4 gallon.

Riebel Sanitary Double Seam Poultry Supplies

Made of the best grade of heavy galvanized iron, which enables you to use them not one year but many years. Write for prices. Our articles are of sterling merit and at low price s

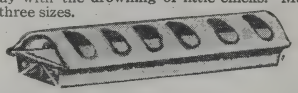
Grit Boxes

Can be used for grit, oyster shell, charcoal and beef scrap. Made in three sizes.



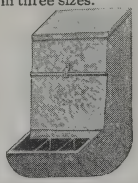
FEEDING TROUGHS

for Feed, Water, and Wet Mash. Barrel top prevents wasting of feed, and if used for water does away with the drowning of little chicks. Made in three sizes.



Mash Hoppers

Does away with all trouble of feedclogging, no matter how coarse. Made in three sizes.



Dealers! This is your opportunity to secure a guaranteed line of poultry supplies Made of the best materials and workmanship. They sell on sight. Write today.

Fred Riebel & Company

6215-6221 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Red Dale Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Make an Enviable Win Among America's Best

Minnesota State Fair 1920	Chicago Coliseum 1920	Minneapolis, Dec., 1920.
1, 2 Cockerels; 1, 2 Pullets; 1 Hen; Shape and Color Special Cockerel; Special on Pullet.	1 Cockerel; 5 Cock; 4 Old Pen; Shape Special Cockerel.	1, 4 Cockerel; 1, 3 Hen; 1, 5 Pullet; 2 Cock; 1 Young, 1 Old Pens; Special for best display Reds, both combs; shape special Cockerel; color special Cockerel; shape and color Hen; shape and color pullet.

THAT WIN MEANS

QUALITY QUALITY QUALITY

100 COCKERELS FOR SALE

These birds will be shipped on approval. They are of the quality that will be the pride of many breeders throughout the country. We want our dealings with you to be a matter of service, and to that end await your orders. Don't delay. Write today.

12 PENS MATED FOR EGGS FOR HATCHING

Our mating list, describing matings and prices per setting will be ready February 1.

RED DALE FARM (W. J. Rezac) **HIBBING, MINN.**



A TRIUMPH

PAPE'S SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS at the December, 1920, Chicago Coliseum show were awarded practically every prize and ribbon offered; also "Best Display" on stock and white eggs.

If you are raising poultry primarily to make money write today for our free illustrated literature, stating your requirements. Am offering at introductory prices chesty cockerels, layers, well-mated pens and marvelous exhibition birds. Also booking orders for EGGS THAT WILL HATCH and CHIX THAT WILL THRIVE.

CHARLES G. PAPE, Box B-74, FORT WAYNE, IND.

BIG FLUFFY BABY CHICKS

all hatched in Mammoth incubators. The sort that live and grow. Baby Chicks will be in greater demand this season than ever before. Do not delay your order. Our capacity, 300,000 chicks this season. Twenty-five percent of the total amount should accompany your order. These prices are for Chicks; parcel post or express, prepaid.

R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks	25, $6.00;	50, $11.75;	100, $23.00
S. C. and R. C. White and Brown Leghorns	25, $5.50;	50, $10.50;	100, $20.00
S. C. Buff Leghorns	25, $5.50;	50, $10.50;	100, $20.00

Sunshine Hatcheries Dept. 11 Corydon, Indiana

S. C. W. Leghorns Bred for Egg Production Barred Plymouth Rocks

Breeders, Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pens, Trios. Hatching Eggs $15 per 100 up. Book Orders Early. **MAYROYD POULTRY FARM, Box 64, New Dorp Heights., STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.**

Dispersal Sale at Sunswick Farm.

Rufus Delafield, proprietor of Sunswick Poultry Farm, announces a sale of his complete flocks of Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes. Heretofore large sales of this kind have been made at private treaty and the average man has not been let in on the secret until the details of the transfer were completed. Mr. Delafield sets a new example for poultrymen in making public announcement of his complete dispersal sale.

This sale is not being made because Sunswick Farm has been unsuccessful. The fact is that the farm is well established, its customers reside in every state, and the fine flocks that have been built up at Sunswick Farm have proved very profitable for their owner.

The trouble lies in the fact that the immigrants that enter the port of New York, instead of going west and settling on the land as of yore, are squatting at New York City's back door, and the land around Sunswick Poultry Farm is being broken up into building lots and peopled with newcomers from southern Europe.

The poultry fraternity can ill afford to lose the personality of Rufus Delafield, and fortunately he is not to be missed. While not young enough to begin over again and start a new farm in another location, he will breed in a limited way at his residence in Plainfield, N. J., some other variety, if only bantams, for, with the spirit of a real fancier, he writes that he would not be able to let a spring season pass without setting a few eggs and bringing forth a few chicks.

* * *

R. C. Rhode Island Whites or White Wyandottes.

The National White Wyandotte Club meeting at Kansas City, Mo., during the Heart of America show, adopted the following resolution as presented by John S. Martin:

In 1918 egg laying contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., pen No. 12, classified as Rhode Island Whites and designated by band Nos. 12-1, 12-3, 12-4, 12-5, and substitute hen of band No. 12-6—this pen winning second place in the annual contest; and

Whereas, Charges were made and fully substantiated that the above named pen were White Wyandottes which had been substituted for Rhode Island Whites; and

Whereas, It is further charged and fully substantiated that the director of the Missouri Poultry Station did knowingly and wilfully certify each month during the egg laying contest that the above pen, No. 12, were Rhode Island Whites, when he knew the White Wyandottes had been substituted,

Therefore we, White Wyandotte breeders, at our regular annual meeting, held at Kansas City, November 25, 1920, having carefully considered the charges and facts pertaining thereto; and

Whereas, We have carefully considered the resolutions to be presented for adoption for the Missouri Poultry Breeders' Association; be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this club that said resolution be considered and adopted and that this club will sustain such action on the part of the Missouri Poultry Association as being conducive to the high moral plane so essential to the success of the entire poultry industry in America.

The following statement was made and resolution adopted by the Missouri Poultry Breeders' Association:

On June 4, 1920, the following charges were laid before the executive board of the Missouri Poultry Breeders' Association, with the request that said charges be laid before his excellency Governor Gardner, and that he be asked to order a strict and impartial investigation to be made by disinterested and competent poultrymen, so these charges might be either proved or disproved.

Whereas, In the eighth National Egg Laying Contest, conducted at Mountain Grove,

STANDARD
of the
WORLD

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS



Cyphers Incubator Company

Incubators -:- Brooders -:- Hovers

Cyphers 1921 Catalog will be mailed upon request

BUFFALO U. S. A. NEW YORK

Mo., from November 1, 1918, to October 31, 1919, pen No. 12, classified as Rhode Island Whites and designated by band Nos. 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, 12-4, 12-5, and substitute hen band No. 12-6—this pen winning second place in the annual contest; and

Whereas, Charges were made that the above named pen were not Rhode Island Whites, but were White Wyandottes which had been substituted for Rhode Island Whites; and

Whereas, Further charges were made that in 1920, eggs were sold for breeding purposes purporting to be from White Wyandottes, from hens bearing the following band numers: 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, 12-4, 12-5, 54 and 220; and

Whereas, It is further charged that the director of the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station did knowingly and wilfully certify each month during the egg laying contest that the above pen No. 12 were Rhode Island Whites, when White Wyandottes had been substituted; and

Whereas, The state poultry board, or a majority of its members, after due investigation, did not deny that White Wyandottes were substituted for Rhode Island Whites, but uphold the director in his deception of the public as pertaining to the eighth annual laying contest;

Therefore we, the members of the Missouri Poultry Breeders' Association, in annual meeting assembled, do deplore the unpleasant notoriety that has been given the state of Missouri in connection with the above charges, and that the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station is discredited among similar institutions of its kind in the United States and Canada, from the fact that the state poultry board has upheld the director of the state experiment station in his deception of the public, thereby destroying the confidence of the poultry breeders in future contests; therefore be it

Resolved, That his excellency the governor of the state of Missouri ask for and demand the resignation of any or all members of the state poultry board who voted to sustain the director of the state poultry experiment station in his deception of the public by such substitution of specimens untrue to breed, and for certifying falsely each month as to the true facts of the case. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his excellency the governor of the state, and a copy be published in all principal poultry publications of the United States and Canada.

We are unable to pass on the merits of this case. For a long time it has been a more or less common opinion among outsiders that the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove has suffered from too much politics. From the fact that the members of the state poultry board, which body governs the state poultry experiment station, have sustained the action of the station, it looks a little like more politics to get a new board and a new station staff. Be that as it may, if the birds were in reality White Wyandottes that were palmed off as Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, they must have been very inferior Wyandottes. Perhaps "egg-type Wyandottes," which goodness knows, means almost anything. There is no danger of a good Standard White Wyandotte ever being mistaken.

* * *

Partridge Wyandottes at Detroit.

A wonderful class of 294 Partridge Wyandottes was entered at Detroit, December 7 to 11. The National Partridge Wyandotte Club held its annual meeting during the Detroit show. It showed the right spirit of the fancy, and on motion of T. W. Schoen, discarded the club standard and henceforth all members will breed and show by the Standard of Perfection. The club, however will request the committee which has in hand the revision of the Standard for 1923 to change the wording of the ground color of the females from "ma





MOHAWK
A winning cockerel at National Red Club Meet.
See page plate of our winning males in this issue.

MID-WEST FARMS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds

Established 1904

Winning Cock Birds Signify Quality That Endures

NATIONAL RED CLUB MEET, 1920, KANSAS CITY, HEART OF AMERICA

The Supreme Test We won Fourth, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Cocks, Fourth Hen, and Eleventh Cockerel. The only exhibitor to place more than two cocks in the classiest lot of Reds ever cooped by America's expert Red breeders.

OUR REDS have Exhibition and Breeding Quality that reproduces Exhibition and Breeding quality freely.

OUR REDS have been line bred and improved by Wm. H. Scott since 1904.

OUR REDS are one of the heaviest laying flocks of Exhibition Reds in America.

OUR REDS have iron constitutions that carry on, and without which, the best of fowls are valueless.

OUR REDS have the correct type with long bodies and full breasts with ample capacity for eggs and meat—winning type.

OUR REDS have that dark, rich color that breeds on and stays as evidenced by our winning Cock birds.

OUR REDS have firmly established family traits which eliminate so much guess work in breeding.

OUR RED COCKERELS WILL HELP YOU SOLVE YOUR PROBLEMS

We have a nice lot of them at $5, $8, $10, $15, $20 and $25. Some extra choice ones at higher prices.
SATISFACTION ASSURED EVERY TIME. Circular Free.

C. R. BAKER, Mid-West Farms, Box A, ABILENE, KANSAS

Again—for the Ninth Time
MY SILVER CAMPINES ARE CHAMPIONS
At the Coliseum, Chicago, Dec. 1 to 6, 1920, I Won

Cocks	Hens	Cockerels	Pullets	Old Pen	Young Pen
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	3	..	..
..	..	5	4	..	..

I have had 62 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in last nine years. During the same period, I have had 147 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history.
I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high egg record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have been linebred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous.



HATCHING EGGS
From the Finest Exhibition Silver Campine Matings

Per Setting of 15 Eggs, $10 **Three Settings, $27.50**
One Hundred Eggs for $50 **Write me today for information**

FRANK E. HERING, Desk B., SOUTH BEND, IND.

A TURN OF CRANK TURNS EVERY EGG
Without Opening Incubator



ENDORSED BY LEADING AUTHORITIES
So Simple a Child Can Operate It
VERY BEST Construction—Superior All-Copper Heating System—Perfect Ventilation
Write for Catalog



ROLLER TRAY INCUBATOR CO. BETHLEHEM, PA.

THERE IS SECURITY IN HALL EQUIPMENTS

HALL Quality

THERE IS SECURITY IN HALL EQUIPMENTS

There has grown up about the HALL name a tradition of loyal performance and thrifty operation.

It originated, of course, with the early Hall owners.

But with the passage of time and the steady increase in Hall sales it has assumed correspondingly larger proportions.

So that today, after twenty-five years of infallible service, there seems to be almost a national conviction not only that the Hall is an exceptionally good incubator but that, in an investment sense, it is the true standard of value in its field.

Our new 52-page catalog written by Hall experts will convince you of the HALL QUALITY.

Write today

THE HALL MAMMOTH INCUBATOR COMPANY

Originators of Coal-Burning Incubators and Coal-Heated Colony Brooders

LITTLE FALLS NEW YORK



FIRST PULLET
Coliseum, Dec., 1920

Heavy Laying Leghorn
SPECIALIST

Range Raised, English Strain
S. C. White Leghorns

Not only heavy laying hens but also heavy weight. Have produced individual hens weighing up to 7 pounds.

Coliseum Winners

December, 1920, in Utility Class, Won 1st and 5th Pullet, 4th Hen, in a very strong class.

COCKERELS, EGGS, BABY CHICKS

Orders for Eggs and Baby Chicks should be booked *NOW* to insure early delivery. Get my 1921 Free Catalog and Prices *NOW*.

A. H. Grewe, White Feather Egg Farm, Box 48T, Des Plaines, Ill.

FOR SALE
MODERN 2,000 BIRD POULTRY PLANT
Stock and Everything.
Also a
DANDY 6-ROOM HOUSE
For Further Particulars Write or See
J. H. THRASH
R. Route 7, Box 157, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

White Wyandottes

Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks

Write for Catalog

Blanco Poultry Yards
Spencer Ford, Manager
Box 1600 El Paso, Tex.

hogany brown" to "reddish brown." This new term will better describe the beautiful color of the best hens and pullets of today. "Mahogany brown" has been something of a delusion; especially has it been a snare to many new breeders, entangling them in the production of too dark a ground color in their females.

Mr. McGrew effectively points out in his article in this issue of the Journal the mistakes of the past in breeding too dark a color. He emphasizes the matter of under color. Breeders were never more open-minded on this question of under color than they are today; indeed, there never has been a generation of breeders more anxious than the present generation to profit by past experiences. The result cannot be other than the finest Standardbred poultry that America has ever produced, and more breeders than ever before will participate in making the advances and thus produce and own some of the fine birds.

* * *

A New Book.

We announce this month in the advertising columns of American Poultry Journal the publication of a new poultry book entitled "The American Breeds of Poultry."

It has seemed appropriate that a comparatively large and exhaustive work should be written on the breeds that have been developed in the United States as a result of the genius of American breeders.

These breeds include the popular Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, etc.

With the firm conviction that a further extension of the breeding of all varieties of these great breeds is both practicable and desirable, we undertook the rather heavy task of writing what would be an authentic history of each of these breeds and setting forth the proper matings to be made in each of the varieties.

A large amount of additional material has been introduced into the book the purpose being to equip the reader with a fundamental knowledge of breed origin, type, color, markings and mating.

Regardless of the fact that few new books are now being printed because only a narrow margin of profit can result after the prevailing prices for paper printing and binding have been met, we have pressed the work to a conclusion and the books are now ready for distribution.

* * *

Nominations for A. P. A. Election.

Mrs. E. B. Campbell, secretary of the American Poultry Association, forwards the following announcement:

The nomination ballots for officers will be mailed from the office of the election commissioner, O. L. McCord, 825 Jefferson building, Peoria, Ill., February 1, 1921.

There will be elected this year officers as follows: President; vice president; boards of directors from districts Nos. 4 and 6 for one year; boards of directors from districts Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 for two years.

District No. 1 comprises the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

District No. 3 comprises the states of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana.

District No. 4 comprises the state of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Cuba, Porto Rico and the West Indies.

District No. 5 comprises the state of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.

District No. 6 comprises the states of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.

District No. 7 comprises the states

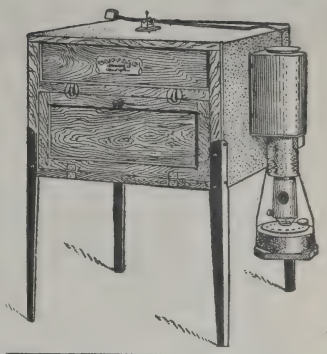
The Buffalo Incubator



40 per cent Cheaper

than any other hatcher that can claim standard construction. Sizes: 60, 120, 240, and 360 Eggs.

The Buffalo has more friends than any hatcher ever designed—more successful poultrymen who swear by its high hatching qualities and its ease of operation. What's the use of experimenting NOW when it's your big chance to make money if you have the right outfit? Benefit by the experiments o others—**Buy the Buffalo.**



Nov. 12, 1920

I have had my Handy Hover ever since you put it on the market, and it works like a clock today, as always.

FRANK KLINE,
Lecturer on Poultry Culture for Penna. State College.

Nov. 16, 1920.

Enclosed find payment for two more No. 3 Buffalos. I already have two No. 3 Buffalos, and am ordering more because they have never failed to give me perfect hatches.

J. WESLEY GARR,
E. Greenville, Pa.

Lamp Hovers. For the brood of 200 chicks or fewer the Buffalo Handy is clean, convenient, economical, most efficient, and **handy** to use.

Coal or Gas Brooders. The commercial plant needs the Buffalo Brooder Stove, 52 inch hover, which Government Experts and Prominent Poultrymen everywhere pronounce the best brooder.

Oil-Vapor Burners. The Buffalo "Never-Out" is heavy cast iron which has body enough to heat the oil to a perfect vapor. Burns common coal oil, distillate, or gasoline, with equal facility. **Made Right and Priced Right.**

NEW BUFFALO MAMMOTH

Capacity 3,600 Eggs. Floor Space 45 x 66 Inches. Height 80 Inches.

The Buffalo Mammoth is exceedingly simple in design and in operation. The air circulation is positive, all air passing through a 12-in. electric fan, which forces the air through definite and restricted channels. It is sufficiently rapid to distribute the warmth with absolute evenness throughout the machine. There are no "hot spots,"—not even near the radiator.

No draft strikes the eggs, which are placed in separate compartments between porous diaphrams, and which form lateral channels for the air circulation. The incubating chambers are thus ventilated by diffusion only.

Each tray compartment has an independent inner glass door making each 180 eggs a separate unit. One or more trays may be set at one time—the Buffalo is exceedingly flexible. The eggs are hatched in the same compartment in which they are incubated.

The egg turning device is simplicity itself. The roller tray used is the one I designed for the 20,000 egg Mammoth which I erected at Stroudsburg back in 1895. The actuating device is new, and all trays not hatching are turned by a single movement of a lever, on the long axis of the eggs, and without jar.

The eggs may be tested without removing them from the trays. A full complement of twenty roller and four wire bottom hatching trays furnished with each hatcher.

In the heat regulation I employ the successful Buffalo Thermostat, but double, yoked together, maintaining the sensitiveness, but adding power.

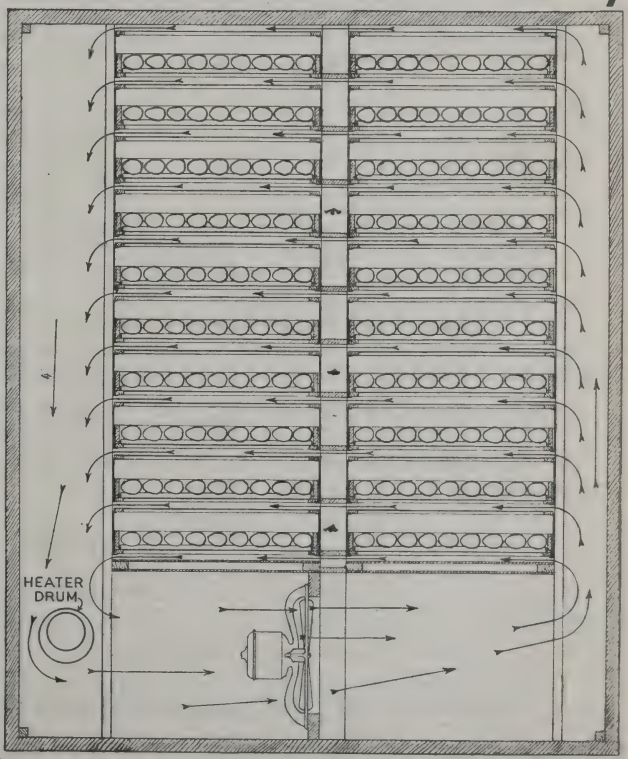
The Buffalo Mammoth has been tested out in the same scientific manner as was my original Cyphers, Model and Buffalo. The regulation is as accurate and as simple; the diffusion method of ventilation is a proved quantity, and the fan circulation through definite channels insures a perfect distribution of heat. All features protected by letters patent.

Price $500.00

Catalogue Upon Request

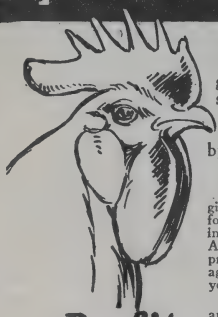
Chas. A. Cyphers

3 Bradley Street, Station B.
BUFFALO, N. Y.



Cross Section, Showing Independent Incubating Spaces, and Air Circulation.

Be An Expert Poultryman



QUALIFY as an EXPERT—start training NOW. It's a waste of time and money to experiment and gain the needed knowledge bit by bit. Take the short-cut to success—use the hard-won experience and knowledge of America's greatest poultry experts—avoid costly mistakes—*save* money and *make* money by doing things exactly right. Our

Guaranteed Home Study Course

gives you—in most interesting and practical form—exactly the information you require to make *you* an expert poultryman. We give inside facts—not mere theory—not guesses—but PROVEN FACTS. A comprehensive working knowledge of one of the biggest and most profitable industries. We can qualify you as a poultry farm manager—or to make a big spare time income—or to profitably run your own exclusive business.

Profit
Health
Pleasure
We Teach You

"*No School Is Better Than Its Faculty.*" Every poultryman knows and respects the men who form our Active and Advisory Faculty:—H. G. Forster, T. F. McGrew, M. L. Chapman, Prof. F. H. Stoneburn, Prof. A. F. Rolf, Prof. F. C. Hare, J. S. Martin, Prof. F. C. Elford, Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Prof. G. D. Horton. These men can and will help *you*. Write us today. Get our whole plan. We will submit our "**See Before You Buy**" proposition that will surely interest you.

INTERSTATE POULTRY SCHOOL, Inc.

JOINS THE Y. M. C. A.

In December the Interstate Poultry School, Inc., and the United Y. M. C. A. Schools entered into a co-operative arrangement which adds greatly to the value of these correspondence courses. To the expert instruction provided by the Interstate Poultry School, Inc. will be added the high-grade service already developed by the United Y. M. C. A. Schools in its Extension Division, which now enrolls many thousands of students. This combination of the highest grade technical instruction available with the service ideals of the Y. M. C. A. insures a course unequaled in value and certain to give satisfaction to every student. Further information may be obtained by addressing the

UNITED YMCA SCHOOLS

United Y. M. C. A. Schools, 15J, 347 Madison Ave., New York City

Headquarters for HIGHEST PEDIGREE

COCKERELS

from the FINEST LAYERS in the WORLD

The strongest blooded, linebred, HIGH POWER MALES in America; with officially proven capacity to INCREASE YOUR EGGS 25 TO 60 PERCENT (record at Vineland Breeding Contest, New Jersey). ORIGINATOR of the World Famous "BARRONESS, CHAMPION, DUKE, LADY STORRS" line of males.

PROOF

W. E. Baker, Moriches, N. Y.—Cockerels increased eggs 70 percent.
J. T. Brown, Portsmouth, Va.—Cockerels increased eggs 50 percent.
Geo. A. Cosgrove, Wellington, Conn.—Produced 20 pullets that averaged 249 eggs.
J. Frank Dubois, Lynn, Mass.—Cockerel produced 1st prize Leghorns, Storrs contest; 1st prize Leghorns, Massachusetts contest, 1918; 1st prize Leghorns, Massachusetts contest, 1919.
J. T. Duncan, Brussels, Ont.—Cockerels produced leading Reds, Canada contest.

MY STRAIN HAS PRODUCED

More contest winners and more official 200-egg hens than any other farm. My customers won nine 1sts and three 2ds at the egg contests.

MORRIS MALES are POULTRY INSURANCE

Stocks, Eggs, Chicks, Contest Pens

LEGHORNS	309 EGGS	WYANDOTTES	312 EGGS
S. C. REDS	289 EGGS	BUFF ROCKS	272 EGGS

Catalog of Proof FREE—Tells what "Pedigree" means and does.

MORRIS FARM, Route 4, Box A, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Member National Utility Poultry Association, England.

ARLINGTON S. C. REDS

N. Y. State Championship Cup, 1920 State Red Meet

Splendid Breeders — Eggs — Mating List

JOHN E. MACK
Box B, Arlington, New York

Kiel Bros.' "Tom Barron" S.C.W. Leghorns

Official Contest Records. Co-operating with the State of Ohio. Choice Cockerels.
THE OHIO POULTRY FARM **Box 8, Station L** **CINCINNATI, OHIO**

HANSEN'S RUSSIAN ORLOFFS

World's greatest cold climate fowl. Champions at Madison Square Garden and Coliseum Shows. Send for interesting circular. **DR. M. A. HANSEN, Importer and Breeder, OSAGE, IOWA**

Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

We respectfully invite nominations for the above named offices. A member may ask to have his name placed on the nomination ballot, or he may propose others for the different offices. Advise us your wishes in the matter, and be prompt, as the proposed names must be mailed to the election commissioner in time to appear on the printed ballot.

For the office of president the following men have been suggested: John S. Martin, Canada; Thomas F. Rigg, Iowa; Harry Wolsieffer, New Jersey.

* * *

Show Reports.

Should not a show report tell something more than "grand," or "wonderful," or "elegant" about the birds that great breeders exhibit and keen judges place under ribbons? Are breeders who cannot visit the show not entitled to a view of the classes as seen through the eyes of a reviewer? We think so.

Moreover, we believe that they are interested in some of the gossip and talk that transpires on the floor of the show room, even though it is not quite the same in cold type as when spoken in the impulse of the hour.

This fact, however, should be understood. Only a great show can stand a critical report.

A critic of the drama could not review a cheap vaudeville act without laying himself open for assault the first time he went out on the street. Only actors who are masters of their art can stand criticism. It is the same in poultry.

The wise reader will not jump at hasty conclusions about a breeder or his strain after reading a comment that is based on one or two birds that the breeder exhibited.

If you visited a show you would talk with the breeder himself to learn of what he had, and that would only be second best to visiting the breeder's plant and seeing his entire flock.

A few birds on the firing line of a big show do not tell the story of good values for the buyer's money and a satisfied customer. May we not suggest, therefore, that the advertising pages be noted carefully, and that the reader send for the catalogs issued by breeders of his variety. Read what they say. Give them an opportunity to talk with you about their matings that are to produce the birds for nineteen twenty-one.

* * *

Walter Hogan.

Out at Petaluma, Cal., Walter Hogan past seventy years of age, is farming several thousand White Leghorns for eggs.

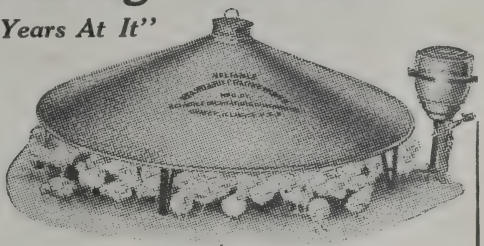
Harry Lamon found him in the middle of the road, bare-headed, and Harry got out of his machine, took off his own hat, and had the accompanying picture made. In the background are some of Mr. Hogan's poultry houses.

Hogan has an investigational turn of mind. The story has been told of Arthur A. Peters, when in the government service, going to see Walter Hogan and finding him sitting on the floor of his brooder house experimenting with different colors daubed on the brooder house windows, to see if the rays of light could not be broken so that the little chicks' toes on the straw litter of the floor would not be so perceptible that they would start toe picking.

Standard Reliable Incubators and Oil Burning Hovers

"Forty Years At It"





Standard Reliable Incubators

Forty years of success with the Reliable Incubators and Brooders is evidence of the quality of our goods. We manufacture everything that is needed on a well regulated poultry farm.

We Manufacture the Following:

Oat Sprouters
Non-Freezable Founts
Stock Food Cookers
Lice Killing Machines
Automatic Feeders
Feed Troughs
Grit or Shell Boxes
Brood Coops
A full line of Metal Drinking Fountains, Incubators and Brooders and Oil Hovers.
Coal Burning Brooders
Many other articles which are positively guaranteed.

The following are a few of the many thousands of successful users of the Reliable goods. Write them and find out how they like them.

John D. Roberts, East San Diego, Calif.
C. F. Yates, Clear Lake, S. D.
Mrs. Roy D. Beardsley, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. W. A. Sweet, Ellensburg, Wash.
Mrs. Ada Smith, Elma, Wash.
Mrs. F. C. Pennell, Richland Center, Wis.
A. C. Lovern, Vinton, Va.
John Francis, Mammoth, Utah.
Mr. Lee Morgan, Brady, Texas.
Wm. A. Moore, Bend Ore.
W. R. Smith, Mabel, Ore.
J. C. Condon, Jr., Opelika, Ala.
A. C. Dittnock, Sacto, Calif.
S. R. Stout, Fayetteville, Ark.
Thos. L. Knod, Gillham, Ark.
Alfred Christensen, Fowler, Colo.
Mrs. Wm. D. Dorsey, Denver, Col.
Mr. John Wall, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. Wm. S. Fallon, Fairfield, Conn.
Wilber Brothers, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
John J. Deering, Jacksonville, Fla.
Thos. M. Randall, Atlanta, Ga.
O. C. Hostitler, Iowa City, Iowa.
Mrs. Eno Onken, Floyd, Iowa.
A. L. Drummond, Norton, Kans.
The Hannan Hatchery, Smith Center, Kans.
Mr. J. A. Cummings, Tempe, Ariz.
W. E. Rowbotham, Wickenburg, Ariz.
East Texas Poultry Farm, Nacogdoches, Tex.
Banker & Banker, Knoxville, Tenn.
G. A. Spinks, Florence, S. C.
R. M. Monteith, Ruffsdale, Penn.
Albert Piesch, Bartonville, Penn.
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D. M. Coning, Dayton, Ohio.
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Gertrude Hawkes, Upper Gloucester, Me.
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Mrs. Henry Murphy, Rayne, La.
Mrs. Edward Schall, Virginia, Ill.
A. J. Prochaska, Elmhurst, Ill.
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The Reliable Blue Flame Wickless Oil Heated Colony Hover

Burns CoalOil
Steady Blue Flame
Comfortable and Easy to Operate
Economy of Operation
No Wick to Trim
Abundance of Heat
No Oil Fumes
Visible Oil Feed
Convenient and Safe
No Coal Smoke or Gas
The Flow of Oil is Regulated Automatically.

This is the most popular and most efficient hover ever manufactured, as proven by the many testimonials received. You can always get coal oil, but it is hard to get hard coal. You can get any amount of heat with these hovers that is needed at all times.

Thirty thousand Reliable Blue Flame Wickless Oil Heated Colony Hovers sold last season, and every customer satisfied and is a booster.

Can be operated successfully without a lighting ring by generating burner with alcohol or gasoline, but burns less oil by using asbestos lighting ring. We furnish lighting rings with each outfit.

We furnish a one-gallon self-feeder so that you need have no fear of light going out, for it is simple and requires very little attention. It is equipped with a safety valve. After the valve is once properly adjusted you need not pay any more attention, for it regulates the drop of oil. Our ventilator in top of cone of hover leaves out all foul air made by the chicks. This is done automatically, without any bother to the operator, and which insures steady and healthy growth of the chicks placed in its care.

By using the Reliable Blue Flame Wickless Oil Heated Colony Hovers you save time, money and trouble, and your chickens will grow faster, get heavier and thrive because our hover will take the very best care of them, and keep them comfortable, happy and healthy.

Our guarantee is that any goods bought of the Reliable Incubator and Brooder Company will do as we claim for them. If not, and returned by the purchaser within sixty days, your money will be refunded.

Send for catalog and prices. It's free. Address:

Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., P. O. Box A-1 QUINCY, ILL.

LAID OVER 300 EGGS Per Year for Two Successive Years

KEYSTONE MAID
1918-19, 306 EGGS

LADY VICTORY
1917-18, 304 EGGS





1920 OFFICIAL CONTEST WINNINGS

Again Prove Superiority of PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM 200 to 300-Egg Layers

S. C. W. Leghorn "LADY SNOW" leads all birds of all breeds in 1919-1920 North American International Egg-Laying Contest. Lays 287 eggs—one of the highest records of the year, world over—defeating 500 layers of all breeds.

S. C. W. Leghorn "SUPER MAID" leads all Leghorns in American Egg-Laying Contest at Leavenworth, Kansas, 1919-1920. Laid 272 eggs in one year. Laid 130 eggs in the five most profitable egg months of the year.

S. C. R. I. Red "RED ROSE" Champion of all Reds in 1919-1920 North American International Egg-Laying Contest. Laid 254 eggs in one year. Highest individual Red record and third highest bird in entire contest.

OUR PENS AGAIN ON TOP in 1919-1920 American Egg-Laying Contest at Leavenworth, Kansas. We had in this international contest

HIGHEST PEN ON BOTH LEGHORNS AND WYANDOTTES

Out of the five highest pens in this contest, **Pennsylvania Poultry Farm took two places,** competing against pens from all over this and foreign countries. No other breeder made so high a showing—further proof of our superiority. **Our Pen of Five Leghorns,** containing "SUPER MAID," defeated all Leghorn Pens from America and England. **Laid 1197 eggs in one year.** Laid 133 eggs in the cold 29-day month of February, out of a possible "perfect score of 145." **Our Pen of Five Wyandottes, laid 1103 eggs per year, defeating all Wyandotte pens in entire contest.**

THE PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM 1920 OFFICIAL CONTEST WINNINGS

A feat consistent with its highest official records year after year in contests. Since 1913 it has won more contest prizes than any two or three competitors combined; proving that its strain is

THE MOST PROFITABLE POULTRY KNOWN

Stop and Consider what it would mean to you to introduce into your present flock some hatching eggs, day-old chicks, fine cockerels or breeding stock from this highest-profit strain. Others may claim superiority; we prove it by

Official Contest Records Year After Year

—not on one breed only, but on all three breeds. Leghorns, Reds and Wyandottes. You know that this is the proved strain you need to improve your present flocks—or to start your new poultry venture right. **Get your Orders in Early**—stock is limited. Last year we had to return money on many orders we could not fill. Act now. Write for our helpful book "The Story of the 300-Egg Hen," price 10c deducted from first order. Avoid disappointment. **A small deposit** will hold any order for delivery any date you may specify.



PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM

America's Foremost Breeders of Hens That Lay

Box A Lancaster, Penn.

WM. COOK & SONS

Box A. SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.

ORIGINATORS *of all the* **Orpingtons**

Recognized Headquarters for the Best Orpingtons, ALL varieties, and the largest poultry breeders in the world. Send for our new catalog with history of all the Orpingtons. Now is the time to purchase your exhibition and stock birds. Write requirements for special quotations. We guarantee safe delivery and satisfaction, backed by our reputation of 47 years. Ornamental birds of all kinds for sale. Advise free.

WHITE DIARRHOEA

THE MAGIC REMEDY

A cure and prevention of all bowel trouble in

BABY CHICKS

FREE Book on care of Baby Chicks with each $1 size, mailed prepaid. Agents wanted.

BAKER DRUG CO., Crandall, Indiana.

Putnam's Light Brahmas

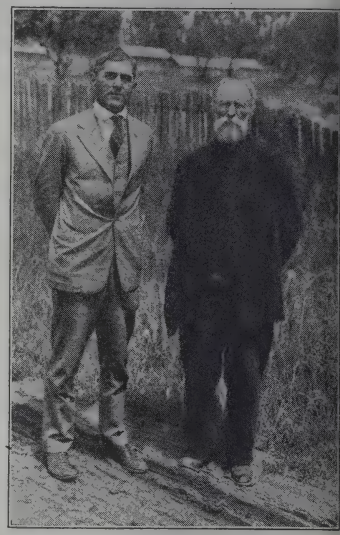
won 1st and 2d place in Utility Class at Chicago Coliseum Show as well as 2d display on a small entry in a large class. Still have stock for sale.

O. L. PUTNAM

Ayer Street, S. E. HARVARD, ILL.

Hogan is best known by his system of picking out good and poor layers as set forth in his book, "The Call of the Hen." This book is one of the best sellers in poultry literature. In it Hogan makes what has been termed "the greatest contribution that any poultryman has ever made to the poultry industry." Although he carries his ideas too far that is a privilege of an enthusiastic inventor.

The big basic facts as developed by Hogan are that a good layer has thin flexible pelvic bones and a large, roomy soft abdomen, while a poor layer has a small, contracted abdomen, which shows small intestinal development for the assimilation of feed, and the beef type



Harry Lamon of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Walter Hogan, discoverer of the Hogan system.

which converts its feed into meat rather than into eggs, has thick, lumpy pelvic bones. These are the outstanding fundamentals of the Hogan system.

Mr. Hogan would carry it further. He injects phrenology into his scheme of measurements and attaches significance to the formation of the skull. He seeks to reduce to mathematical accuracy his measurements for egg capacity. Thus, a hen with five fingers capacity between end of breast bone and pelvic bones, with a one-half inch thickness of pelvic bone, is said to have an egg capacity of 145 eggs; whereas if the pelvic is one-sixteenth inch thicker, she has an egg capacity of 130 eggs.

Many breeders are enthusiastic about these measurements of hens and cite some very remarkable instances of the figures as set forth by Hogan being substantiated by trapnest records. It would seem, however, that accuracy becomes doubtful when the problem becomes so detailed; but we do pay tribute to Walter Hogan for having given to the poultry world the best known method for determining the correlation between the external qualities of a hen and her potential egg production.

It is false economy to winter thirty hens in a house only large enough for twelve. The twelve hens will lay more eggs and eat less feed.

Why U. R. Fishel's White Rocks Are The Best



Male Birds Worth While To Head Your Yards

The Bird for Your Money

When buying Standard Bred Poultry you want the best possible at a price in keeping with everything else.

U. R. FISHEL'S
White Plymouth Rocks

are more than pleasing all who buy them. The large, husky breeding Cockerels I am shipping out at $5, $8 and $10, are more than pleasing. You secure *blood lines* and *egg-producing qualities* in Fishel White Plymouth Rocks *you cannot obtain elsewhere. Catalog Free.* Over ten thousand farm reared birds to select from. Write me, please.

U. R. FISHEL :: Box A :: HOPE, INDIANA

Bred To WORK-WIN-REPRODUCE For You

SELF-LOCKING EGG CARTONS



Please your customers by supplying your good eggs in neat, compact, safe, SELF-LOCKING EGG CARTONS.

Try a small lot. Send us $1.85, postage extra for 100 stock printed cartons labeled "Extra Selected Eggs" or "Quality Breakfast Eggs." If you do not find the cartons the best you have ever used, we will return your money. Write for prices on quantities of 1,000 or over printed with your farm name or brand name.

SELF-LOCKING CARTON CO.
436-38 E. Illinois St. Chicago



THE OLD RELIABLE LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE

has been used over 30 years by

Successful Poultrymen

Because it insures **Clean Fowls**

Is just the thing for sitters, as it does not harm eggs or chicks. Keep your hens free from lice and they will thrive and be profitable. 100 oz. $1.00; 48 oz. 50 cts., 16 oz. 25 cts. Large sample of Powder or Headlice Ointment 10 cts. *"Secrets of Success with Poultry"* by D. J. Lambert for 2c stamp.

THE KLEIN-LAMBERT CO., 601 Traders Bldg., Chicago

Potter "Redybilt" Poultry Houses



Houses $16 Up.

Don't Build

You can buy the famous Potter Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take down. Complete Hennery Outfits (roosts, nests, etc.) $3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Makes it easy to start right. Get the best and save money. Send 4c stamps for 100-page book.



35 Hen Complete Potter Outfit $9.40

POTTER & CO., 10 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.



POULTRY BANDS

Pigeon Bands—Nest Tags

All goods guaranteed to be just as represented.

ALUMINUM BANDS with raised figures, price postpaid, 10-15c, 25-25c, 50-35c, 100-60c.

SPIRAL CELLULOID BANDS, 10 different colors price postpaid, 12-15c, 25-25c, 50-45c, 100-85c, 500-$3.25.



COLORED CELLULOID, with Aluminum Back. Any color, two large black numbers in each band; prices 12-30c, 25-50c, 50-90c, 100-$1.65.



Please do not send postage stamps

The National Poultry Band Co.

Send for Catalog. NEWPORT, KY

RECORDS OF A FARM FLOCK.

Greatly lowered prices for corn and hogs are causing many anxious moments for corn belt farmers. They are asking, "What is Profit," and if they have kept book accounts they are comparing yields and receipts from their various lines of operation. Are there any profits—and where?

Through all the ups and downs of market fluctuations the farm poultry flock, where given a fair chance, has proven a money maker. It is hard for many farmers to believe this, for they have been at least indifferent to the farm poultry business, turning over much or most of it to the wife or children. On most farms few poultry records are kept, which perhaps accounts for the indifference.

The record of an Indiana farm flock as here given is especially interesting this year. It is the record of a flock of Standardbred Barred Rocks on a general purpose live stock and grain farm in one of Indiana's famous corn counties—Johnson county. The Misses Long, who have kept these records for the Poultry Extension Division of Purdue University, have kept the house and cared for the chickens, while the brothers have done the general work, occasionally lending a hearty assistance with the poultry work.

The fiscal year of this flock began Nov. 1, 1919, and closed Oct. 31, 1920. The average number of hens for the year was exactly 181, based on a monthly count. The financial records follow:

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR.

1,372½ dozen market eggs sold	$ 503.25
Hatching eggs sold	173.17
All poultry sold	323.49
Value of poultry and eggs eaten	77.93
Total receipts	$1,077.84

EXPENSES FOR YEAR.

Actual feed cost, hens and chicks	$ 499.24
Miscellaneous expenses	66.35
Loss on inventory of stock	47.00
Interest on investment, 6% of $1,000.	60.00
Deprn. on equipment, 10% of $560..	56.00
Overhead expenses	37.50
Total expenses	$ 766.09

SUMMARY.

Total income	$1,077.84
Total expenses, not counting labor	766.09
Net labor income	$ 311.75
Labor income per hen	$ 1.72
Average price market eggs	.367
Total hours of labor	634
Labor income per hour	.49

It would be possible to juggle these figures and make a much greater profit, but it would be a profit "on paper" only. For example, by placing a greater value on the stock now on hand—as compared with the stock on hand last year—the "Loss on Inventory of Stock" could be changed to a gain.

Also interest on investment, depreciation and "overhead" are seldom charged against chickens on corn belt farms, yet if chickens are a part of the farm business these charges should be made. "Overhead" expenses can be considered as rental of three acres of land, or to express it in another way, it is the hens shares of the farm taxes, interest, depreciation, telephone rental, and other general farm expenses.

As several other items may be questioned by inquisitive American Poultry Journal readers, a few further explanations may be in order. The hatching eggs sold did not bring fanciers' prices,



Ratz's Anconas

make

Another Sweeping Victory

at

The Guelph Winter Fair '20

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Madison Square Garden of Canada

Winning Single Combs.

Cocks	1-3
Hens	1-3-4
Cockerels	2-4-5-6-7-8
Pullets	1-3-8-9

Rose Combs.

Cocks	1-2-3
Hens	1-2-3
Cockerels	1-2-3
Pullets	1-2-3

Best Display both combs. 100 Cocks and Cockerels from $5 to $25 each.

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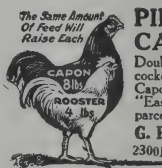
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keeps water at the right temperature day and night in the coldest weather and

equires less than a quart of oil a week. Made of Galvanized tool. A long felt want supplied. Every Hen-House needs one. rices of 1 Heater and 2 gallon Automatic Fountain complete $ 10 Also made in 3 and 4 gallon sizes.

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Hatching February to July. Send now for price list

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most of them being sold to neighbors without advertising. Yet these sales helped obtain a fair price for eggs during the flush spring season, proving that Standardbred poultry pays, even on the farm, for this extra gain could not have been made had the stock been of inferior quality.

The average price of market eggs given in the summary is obtained by dividing the total amount received for market eggs by the total number of dozens sold. It is of value merely to compare one year's prices with those of another, or with another flock the same year.

In charging interest on investment it is figured that one monthly income will average to take care of all feed bills, hence interest is charged only on money invested in buildings, equipment and chickens, averaging the value of the chickens during the year. The poultry buildings will need repair and the equipment will wear out. The chickens must pay for these things, hence the depreciation charge.

The loss on inventory of stock was occasioned by careful culling of the flock, and is indicative of good poultry management, as the flock was reduced slightly to prevent overcrowding the poultry houses.

The hours of labor were kept for a portion of each month, then from this partial record estimated for the remainder of the month. Such records, of course, are not absolutely accurate, but they were faithfuly kept and give a very fair indication of the labor expended. Dividing the total labor income by the hours of labor gives 50 cents an hour return for every hour of labor. Certainly not "a royal road to wealth," yet a very fair return for the time.

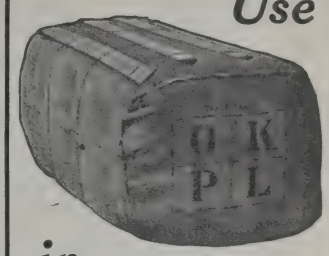
The egg yield is particularly interesting. Stated in terms of "average eggs per hen per month" it runs as follows: November, 1919, 1.8 eggs per hen; December, 1.6 eggs; January, 1920, 2.3 eggs; February, 3.5 eggs; March, 12.6 eggs; April, 15.1 eggs; May, 14.8 eggs; June, 11.0 eggs; July, 11.9 eggs; August, 10.7 eggs; September, 9.8 eggs; October, 7.7 eggs; or just over 100 eggs per hen (average for every hen on the farm regardless of age) for the year.

Very few winter eggs were laid. This is a condition existing on a great majority of corn belt farms, and if this fact could be impressed on the city consumer it might cause a better understanding of the high winter prices of strictly fresh eggs.

It is the writer's opinion, based on quarterly visits to this farm, that this flock will show an even better egg record this coming year. Certain improvements, such as culling and better feeding, have been made which are not indicated in the financial statement this year, but which should help make even more profit next year.

This record has been made public with the idea that it will be of interest because conservative. (Many times only the extraordinarily good records find their way into print.) Its perusal is especially recommended to the man who thinks farm poultry raising is a necessary and unprofitable nuisance, not a legitimate part of the farm business.

LeRoy L. Jones,
Extension Poultryman, Purdue University, Indiana.



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25.....	.30	.35	.40
50.....	.50	.60	.65
100.....	.90	1.00	1.20
250.....	2.00	2.25	2.70
500.....	3.50	4.00	5.25

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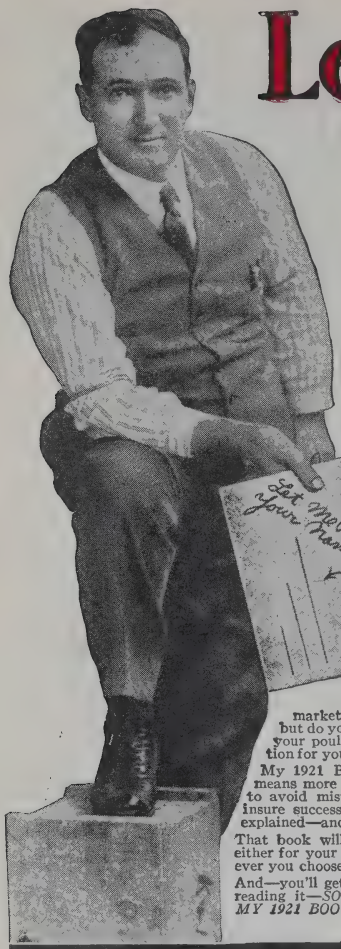
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28 Years Start Poultry Raising

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onestly believe that you are paying *more* for an Old sty Incubator by not having one than you would having one. You see, I know that if you did e one that it would pay you, instead of you ing profits to people who have "Old Trustys." r think of it that way?



you know that poultry usually pays half the living expenses or more in st homes where poultry is raised? Do you realize that the Poultry and Egg crop America represents more money than the Oats crop—and practically twice as much as Potato crop—and almost three times as much as the Orchard Fruits crop? Get the facts given you in 1921 Book and you'll find them surprising and inspiring. They'll show YOU what you can do with poultry.

woman in Minnesota says: "I make more money from my poultry than my husband does on his pure-bred hogs." Another an—one in Oklahoma, states: "While my husband is busy farming I make profits at home with OLD TRUSTY." And still ther Johnson customer in Missouri, reports: "We sold $3,000.00 worth of eggs in the local market in the past three years."

nd, it's hard to dodge facts like these. Why dodge them? Why not investigate them? You can do so, just by getting 1921 fact-packed Book and reading it in your leisure time. I am sure that you'll find it interesting. And—I know that bound to be helpful.

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Here's Good News! I Can Save You Money on the Price!

at's because I have built the Old Trusty in such immense quantities—have purchased terials in such huge lots—and perfected and enlarged my manufacturing facilities.

his wasn't the largest incubator manufacturing establishment in the world and the nand for Old Trusty the largest ever known in the incubator history, you couldn't r an "OLD TRUSTY" for half again as much as my 1921 prices.

ave never stood for "profiteering" notions or big city ideas on Old Trusty ces. I am a small town man—as possibly you are, and I am willing to and let live. I am content with a fair profit and please more satisfied tomers.

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Yes, Mr. Johnson, you may send me your 1921 Old Trusty Catalog. E-25

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are the greatest of all winners, being one of the best and oldest strains in America

At Chicago Coliseum Show, 1920

They won as many first and second ribbons as all of their competitors combined, by taking first and fourth, cocks; first, hens; fourth, cockerels; first and second, pullets; second, young pen; second, old pen. In other words they won three firsts and three seconds out of a possible six firsts and six seconds.

Cockerels and pullets, show birds and breeders, are ready for immediate and future shipment at prices within reason.

Orders for eggs now being booked at $10 for 15, from all matings; or, from pens of your own selection at $1 per egg. Fertility guaranteed. Mating list ready January 25, 1921.

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Again prove their acknowledged superiority over North, East, South, West, at American Buff Wyandotte National Club meet show, Coliseum, Chicago, December, 1920. Won Silver Cup, Best Display, Best Male, Best Female, Shape and Color Specials. Best class Buffs ever cooped at Chicago. Champions won more than five times as many points as any other exhibitor. Our customers were also winners.

At same show, won Second and Shape Special on S. C. Rhode Island Red cock.

One hundred grand Breeding Males, both breeds, $5, $7.50, $10 and $15 each, mated to select females, $5, $7.50 each. Order direct from this advertisement and get the cream.

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Prepotent Leghorn Cockerels, backed by years of scientific breeding for best results. The same quality in Single Comb Red and Buff Orpington cockerels. Priced to suit you. Day old chick orders booked now at a discount of 15 percent. Kindly write your wants.

CACKLE POULTRY FARM

C. F. Winkler, Owner—W. S. Deyoe, Supt.

STATION I GREENVILLE, ALA.

The Great Chicago Poultry Show.

(Continued from page 21)

to fool himself, did not place a ribbon on bird that had been so manipulated. This Bu Leghorn exhibitor who faked didn't get awa with it.

In Black Minorcas, there were bent tail and prizes were placed on birds whose tail had been bent down. We especially mentio this class because the president of the Chicag show was showing in it, and the class shoul either be an example to other exhibitors in th show, or be made an example of. The judg has it within his power to throw out suc birds, and it should be the business of th judge to do it. When he does not do it, h is not big enough for the job.

There are men who are devoting the bes years of their life to poultry, whose lifelon friends are poultrymen, whose future is in separably wrapped up with purebred poultry and they are glad to see the higher stand ards of right that are being raised, and t know that the shows today are freer of over conditioned birds than ever before in thei history. When you find a handful of bird in 3,500 that are plainly wrong, when yo find only a few exhibitors in nearly fou hundred whose vision is blurred by a fata ambition to win, we should be proud of ou industry and the men who make it. We cannot hope to remove the frailty from humar nature, but we can hit bad practice har whenever it shows its head. Good fanciers however, will not give circulation to slander our stories that injure the good name of s wonderful and charming a business as th production of more beautiful and more usefu creatures in God's feathered species.

STUDENT JUDGING CONTEST.

The Missouri, Indiana and Iowa agricul tural colleges sent judging teams, consistin of three men each, to the Coliseum show and each team judged four classes of fou birds each for both egg capacity and Standar quality. The Missouri team, composed o students Seaton, Gordon and Henderson, wo first; second honors were awarded to th Purdue team, and third to Iowa. A $7 trophy went to the winning team, and a gol medal was awarded to Seaton as the hig man, a silver medal to R. E. Roberts o Purdue as the second best judge, and a bronze medal to Gordon of Missouri as th third high man in judging. The prizes, repre senting a total cost of $125, were donated b the poultry and egg shippers of the middl west.

THE NEXT COLISEUM SHOW.

Part of the success of the Coliseum sho is due to the fact that the management i always a little ahead of time. The sho dates are announced early, judges are en gaged early in the season, the premium li is in the mails early. During the show th directors met and decided on the dates fo next year, which are December 6-11, 1921.

The Leghorn and Minorca breeders re quested double coops for their males, an these will be provided at the next show This is the most generous action that an show association has ever taken. The Mi norca is so large a bird that it needs a bi cage, and the plumage that lies back of th center of a White Leghorn male is too im portant to be continually brushed against th sides of a single coop.

The following judges have been engage for next year, and their classes are as fol lows: D. W. Young, White Leghorns; Her man Rickoff, Brown Leghorns; Walter Young S. C. Rhode Island Reds; J. C. Johnston, R. C Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Buff Leghorns an Buff Wyandottes; Richard Oke, Orpingtons F. G. Chaok, Barred Rocks; Charles McClave Anconas. Each one of these men, without exception or qualification, did good work thi year, and Secretary Hewes has shown bi appreciation of their capabilities and con scientious service by re-engaging them with out delay.

AWARDS AND COMMENTS ON THI CLASSES.

Barred Rocks (Exhibition)—Cowen & Pat tison, Waterloo, Iowa, 1-2 cock, 2 ckl; J. Y Stimmel, Payne, O., 3 cock; Dell George Emington, Ill., 4-5 cock; Wm. N. Hess, Ar tigo, Wis., 4-5 hen; E. E. Bennett, Warren Ind., 1 hen; Mrs. M. G. Curd, Saverton, Mo. 2-3 hen; Wm. Hayner, Livingston, N. Y., 1 ckl, 2-4-5 pl; M. J. Temkovits & Son, Cleve land, O., 4 ckl; D. F. Palmer & Son, York ville, Ill., 3 ckl; J. D. Veach, Helena, Mont. 1 ckl; Louis Rauch, Creve Coeur, Mo., 1 pl Thos. Saatkamp, Staunton, Ill., 3 pl.

Barred Rocks, Cockerel Bred—Cowen & Pattison, 2-3 hen, 2 pen; M. J. Temkovit & Son, 4-5 hen, 5 pl; Dell George, 1 hen 1-4 pl, 1 pen; J. Y. Stimmel, 2 pl; J. D Veach, 3 pl; Mrs. John Demchok, Sheridan Wyo., 4 pen; D. F. Palmer & Son, 5 pen Mrs. A. G. F. Stice, Mt. Pleasant, Ia., 3 pen

Barred Rocks, Pullet Bred—Fred H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Ia., 3 cock; D. F. Palmer & Son, 1-2-4-5 cock, 2-3-5 pen; Wm. Hayner, 1-2-4 ckl, 1 pen; Louis Rauch, 3 ckl; Thos. Saatkamp, 5 ckl; Mrs. M. G. Curd, 1 pen.

Rose Comb Barred Rocks—J. I. Niswander, English, Ia., 4 cock, 1-4 hen, 5 ckl, 2-5 pl; S. B. Wenger, South English, Ia., 1-5 cock, 2-3 hen, 1-2 ckl, 3-4 pl; Rev. W. S. Toke, Monticello, Ill., 2 cock, 1 pl; Isaac Green, Pemberton, O., 3 cock, 3-4 ckl; Fred Seager, Randolph, N. Y., 5 hen.

There was a marked improvement in Barred Rocks over last year. In exhibition hens there was only one that lacked a tail. There was a completeness of condition that made the birds look like real chickens, and they appealed to the people. The winning hens were an even lot, bright barred and straight barred. In cockerels the 1st was a finished bird, not full of chick feathers, and had a crown tail. The 3d cockerel was young for this class, but full of quality. We were glad to see the preference given to birds that were ready.

In cockerel bred females there was only one this year that had curling feathers in her back. She was not placed. First exhibition pullet, a thrifty, useful chicken, in full bloom, and a credit to the grand breed. Those pullets had no chance in this class that were not uniform in barring. The barring had to be consistent in all sections. Narrow barring in back and wide barring in wing bow put such a pullet out of the running, no matter how straight barred or good underneath. The same kind of clean cut barring all over was necessary.

There was a good showing of pullet bred males. We believe that the bringing of these birds into the show is working good. Those light males that are inclined to slipped or twisted wings, or are very slow to feather in tail, are finding themselves at more of a disadvantage in the showroom than in the breeding yard behind the barn. The 1st young pen of Barred Rocks was the best ever shown at Chicago.

There was quite a class of Rose Comb Barred Rocks, and a committee composed of Fishel, Quisenberry, Stier, Pape and Hewes agreed to recommend their admission to the Standard. About all the quality in this sub-variety is secured by throwing regular Barred Rock blood into it; and at that, the Barred Rock breeders are making the greater progress, although they have to develop what they get, and cannot take the short cut of the rose comb men and grade up by crossing.

The Barred Rock breeders should feel greatly encouraged by the progress that they are making. Those clean cut, straight bars in well finished chickens that have that intensity of life found only in good rugged stock in which the vital fire burns brightly, are a reassurance to those who were so disappointed in the class last year. In passing, we should say that the days of the dark, metallic male have passed. The order of the day is a clear tone of blue color.

Buff Rocks—Mrs. H. G. Barker, Indianapolis, Ind., 1 cock, 2 hen, 5 pl; C. O. Billingham, Sullivan, Ind., 2 cock, 1 hen, 3 ckl, 3 pl; E. H. Lichtenwalter, Girard, Pa., 1 ckl, 1 pl; Mrs. Alice W. Hampton, 5 ckl, 1 pl, 2 young pen; Rothbeg Bros., Milford, Ill., 2-4 ckl, 2 pl; Robert Marten, Billings, Mont., 1 young pen.

Cockerels and pullets were the best of the buff Rock class. Here we see soft buff color and clear wings and tails. First cockerel and pullet quite typical.

Partridge Rocks—W. E. Mahle, Waseca, Minn., 1 cock, 1 hen; Chas. A. Buck, Stewartsville, Mont., 2 hen.

A small entry of Partridge Rocks. Chicago used to coop big classes of this variety. There is an opportunity for a big breeder of them in the west today. The Reds are getting rid of the recruits, but a Partridge is more than a Red; it is a Red with beautiful black pencilings on the red ground color.

White Rocks—W. Clayton Thomason, Georgetown, Ky., 1-5 cock, 5 hen, 1-4 ckl, 1 pl, 1 old pen, 1 young pen; Adam F. Voltl, Hartford, Wis., 2-3-4 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 2-3-5 ckl, 1-3-4-5 pl, 2-3-4 old pen, 2-3-5 young pen; F. W. Breimer, Streator, Ill., 1 hen; Mrs. Mattie Webster, Woonsocket, S. D., 4 young pen.

A good class of White Rocks. First cock large and typical White and with a very smooth texture of plumage. First hen was a good a hen as we have seen win at Chicago. First cockerel like 1st cock, but split somewhat in tail—a point that White Rock breeders must watch if they are not to get birds that are split apart. All five placed pullets were nice.

Black Javas—J. Lee Thompson, Mason, O., 1 cock, 1 hen; Henry C. Turck, Chicago, Ill., 2 ckl, 1-2 pl.

Some good quality, particularly in cockerels and pullets.



"Link" Orr Says—

"I know poultry; most poultry folks know me; I have been in the field a long time; have covered a lot of territory; have made thousands of warm personal friends who are enthusiastic poultry raisers and I say this to you now: You will profit from reading the pages of this book—even though you never owned a chick."

—Extract from personal letter by Mr. Orr in the Book.

How to Raise Poultry for Profit



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The Book, published by The National Poultry Institute of Washington, D. C., also tells you why such men as D. Lincoln Orr, Jos. Wm. Kinghorne, Arthur A. Peters, Geo. W. Hackett, Ed. L. Layes, F. W. Kazmeier, Albert Angell, Jr., Harley Williams and other nationally known leaders in Poultry, have pooled their experience, their knowledge, their energy and their resources to give to the world a thorough, up-to-the-minute

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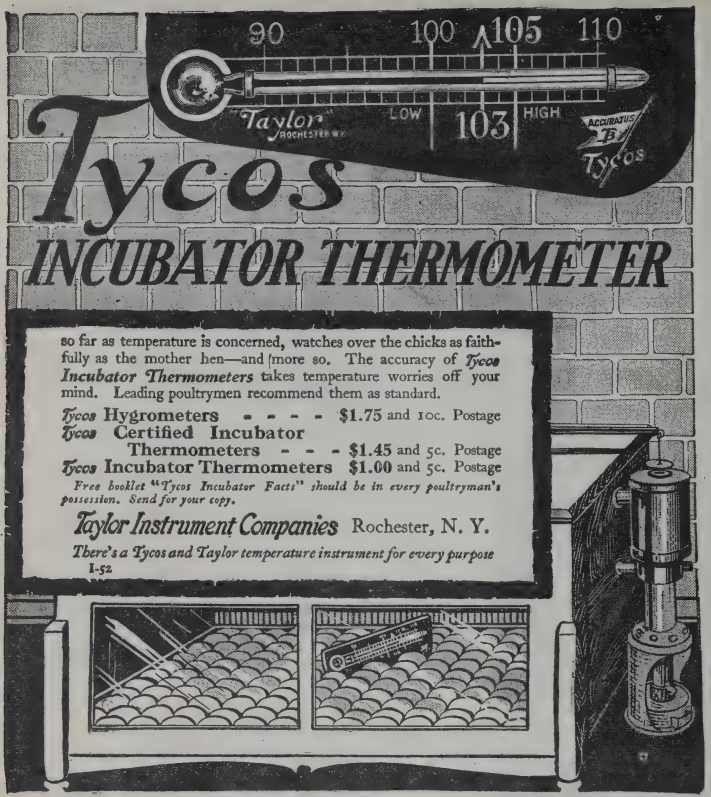
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so far as temperature is concerned, watches over the chicks as faithfully as the mother hen—and more so. The accuracy of *Tycos Incubator Thermometers* takes temperature worries off your mind. Leading poultrymen recommend them as standard.

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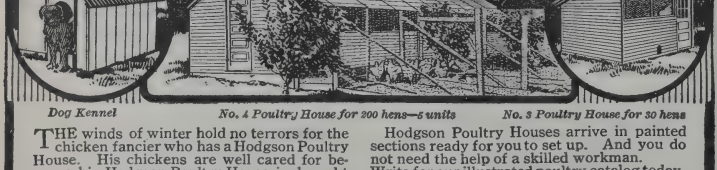
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HODGSON PORTABLE HOUSES

Silver Wyandottes—A. & E. Tarbox, Yorkville, Ill., 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl, 1-2 pl, 1 old pen, 1 young pen; W. D. Topp, Tupelo, Miss., 3 ckl, 3 pl, 2 old pen, 2 young pen.

A small showing of Silver Wyandottes, the big show having been held the week before at Milwaukee, where something like 200 Silver Wyandottes were cooped. The cockerels and pullets were well grown, but we would like a little better lacing in both hens and pullets.

Golden Wyandottes—J. S. Pennington, Plainfield, Ill., 1-2 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pl; Chas. D. Love, Waukesha, Wis., 3 cock, 1 hen.

No noticeable improvement in Golden Wyandottes, with exception of 2d hen, which was of good type, rich ground color and beautifully laced.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—Alvin H. Staat, Norwood Pork, Ill., 2 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pl; Thos. W. Harwood, Batavia, Ill., 1 cock, 2 hen, 2 ckl, 2 pl.

Good color and type in the Silver Pencils not many, but an attractive addition to the show.

Partridge Wyandottes—Sheffield Farms, Glendale, O., 2-4 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-3-4 ckl, 3-4 pl, 1 old pen, 1 young pen; E. G. Lapham, Elkhart, Ind., 5 cock, T. M. Mason, Cedar Rapids, Ia., 1-3 cock; W. L. Bender, Angola, Ind., 5 hen, 5 ckl; Dr. G. S. Culver, Sandwich, Ill., 4 hen, 2 old pen; J. H. Alexander, Ashland, Ky., 1 pl, 3 old pen, 2 young pen; C. R. Kreitler, Kansas City, Mo., 2-5 pl.

Keen competition in Partridges. First cock a big, coarse bird, lacking in saddle striping. First, 2d, 3d hens of the right shade of color and well penciled. A trio of wonderful matrons. The cockerels as a whole approximated the right shade of color, being bright in ground color and showing an effort to get evenness of ground color. First pullet stood out. Fine type, in good flesh, beautifully and clearly penciled; ground color free from shaftiness and mealiness, but one shade dark.

Columbian Wyandotte—H. R. Chance, Pine Island, Minn., 1 ckl, 1 pl.

A disappointing and inferior showing.

Black Wyandottes—Ralph Roudebush, Arcadia, Ind., 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-3 ckl, 1-2-3 pl, 1 old pen, 1 young pen.

Black Wyandottes have at least one good friend in the west. With proper promotion and fair dealing, the variety should go forward.

Buff Wyandottes—Utley-Sturtevant, Downers Grove, Ill., 1-3-5 cock, 1 hen, 3-5 ckl, 3-4 pl, 1-3 old pen, 2-3 young pen; Chas. Howison, Sandwich, Ill., 2 cock; E. H. Cabeen, Hope, Ark., 4 cock; J. H. Clark, West Pawlet, Vt., 2 hen, 1 ckl; J. R. Love, 3 hen; S. A. Howland, Granville, N. Y., 4 hen, 4 ckl, 1 pl; D. Louis Grey, Ravenna, O., 5 hen; B. Hazelton Smith, Niles, Mich., 2 ckl, 5 pl, 1 young pen; Herbert S. Probert, Fort Dodge, Ia., 2 pl; James Livingstone, Milwaukee, Wis., 2 old pen.

A big showing of Buff Wyandottes. First cock a wonder. Elegant, soft buff top color, ideal spread and carriage of tail, and pure buff in tail. Second cock also clear in tail of soft, rich color, but lacks fullness of 1st. First hen great type, sound level color, sound wings and tail, deep under color; rough in feather of cushion as it approaches tail. First cockerel had comb, type and evenness of color; a wonderful bird; clear in tail and wings; one tone of color richer than 1st cock, which was a model for this class.

Practically all of the pullets were one shade lighter in breast than any other section. The hen class shows that these birds go lighter and patchy as hens. Smoothe colored pullets can only be produced by Buff Wyandotte men paying more attention to the breast color of their males. A male breast free from shaftiness and light edging on tips of feathers is necessary. When the Rose breeders began to get males with good breasts, they began to get what they wanted in their females. The Buff Wyandotte breeders have wonderful tops on their males, the clearest of buff tails and the breast should come in for more attention.

White Wyandotte—L. J. Demberger, Stewartsville, Ind., 2-4 cock, 1-2-4 hen, 1 ckl, 2-3-4 pl, 2-3 old pen, 1-2 young pen; C. E. Smith, Lyons, Iowa, 5 cock, 3 hen, 4 old pen, 3 young pen; Halbersleben Bros., 1 cock, 1 old pen; Z. Fletcher & Son, Frankville, O., 3 cock; F. C. Beith, Wheatland, N. D., 5 hen, 5 ckl, 1-5 pl; Otto Newlin, Georgetown, Ill., 2-4 ckl; W. B. Meils, Streator, Ill., 3 ckl; Young's East Grove Farm, Downers Grove, Ill., 4 young pen.

A strong class of White Wyandottes. First cock, a bad comb. First hen rather heavy in fluff. First cockerel, a good bird, and deserving of the honor. Second cockerel, lacks breast. Several good cockerels left out. First pullet, a good looker, but has considerable black ticking on one secondary feather. Third pullet a green spot on her shank as big as a half dollar. Some of the little White Wyan-

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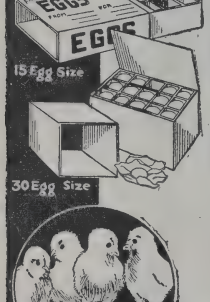
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were used exclusively. Made of strong corrugated paper, with double faced corrugated paper partitions. Cushion effect protects every egg from shock and from heat or cold. Top, bottom, sides double lined. Space for address on lid. Can be set up and packed in minute.



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50 Hatch Egg Size	5.60 "	4.80 "	4.35 "

Sample 15 Size Egg Box—50c postpaid.

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No staples or cleats. Made of tough, corrugated card board. Can be ventilated to suit weather conditions. Space for customer's name and yours on lid. Strongest, neatest shipping box made.



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	1-9 doz. Incl.	10-24 doz. Incl.	25-99 doz. Incl.
25 chick size	$2.50 Doz.	$2.15 Doz.	$1.90 Doz.
50 chick size	3.25 "	2.80 "	2.50 "
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Queensbury White Leghorns

YOU can now get early choice of the breeders from our trap-nested flocks before the Spring rush begins. Some very fine males are still offered and a few pullets from our best matings. Write for prices.

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dotte fellows who won well in this clas should not get chesty, but improve, improv improve, or they will show one of thes times and find that they are a flock of shee led to the slaughter. Demberger is comin He is the man to watch. He has just spen $2,000 on his plant, putting it in shape fo greater production; and he is sure to com back next year with a cockerel as good a his first, one as good as his unplaced cock erel, and a pullet as good as the one whic stood alongside of his 3d prize pullet, whic was only a filler, and unless you fellows ar up and doing, he will sweep you clean.

Single Comb Reds—W. J. Rezac, Hibbing Minn., 5 cock, 1 ckl, 4 old pen; Utley-Stur tevant, 2 cock; Red Cloud Poultry Farm Cincinnati, O., 4 cock; O. L. Boehm, For Dodge, Ia., 3 cock, 1-2 hen, 5 ckl, 3 old pen 5 young pen; Hurstbourne Farm, of St Matthews, Ky., 1 cock, 1 pl, 2 old pen, 3- young pen; E. W. Mahood, Webster Groves Mo., 3-4 hen, 4 ckl, 2-3 pl, 1 old pen, 1- young pen; J. D. Veach, 5 hen; Herma Seaver, 2 ckl, 4-5 pl; J. F. Craig, Danville Ill., 3 ckl; Haynes & Snider, Swanton, O 5 old pen.

Rose Comb Reds—Longfield Poultry Farm Bluffton, Ind., 2-4 cock, 4-5 hen, 4-5 pl, 1 old pen; Haynes & Snider, 3 cock, 4 ckl Hurstbourne Farm, 1-5 cock; 2 hen, 1-2 ckl 1-2-3 pl, 3 old pen, 1-2 young pen; Scranton Red Farm, Scranton, Ia., 3 hen; J. D. Veach Helena, Mont., 1 hen, 4 young pen; Busy Bee Poultry Farm, Rockford, Ill., 5 ckl Harry E. Walters, Mediapolis, Ia., 3 ckl Glen R. Brown, St. Joseph, Mich., 2 old pen, 5 young pen; Frank A. Diggins, Harvard, Ill., 3 young pen.

First S. C. Red cock was a wonderfully fi bird. Although he had been shown at Kan sas City the week before, he was in fin fettle, plump and as hard as nails. Thi cock had beautifully deep red color, an was free from striping in hackle. 1st 2d 3d, 4th and 5th S. C. hens were of a quality never put down in Chicago before, and w doubt if ever equaled before in any show in America. There has been more improvement in Rhode Island Red hens in the last five years than in the females of any other Standard variety. These 5 hens were of a rich level, lustrous color all over, breasts in cluded, and their color ran deep. When it comes down to details, the 1st hen had th best shape, and the 4th the smoothest texture of feather. All five were more or less gen erously ticked in hackle. The first hen ha a little pepper.

In pullets the 2d S. C. pullet evidently ha had a little pepper on wing bows, for ther was some new plumage growing in this sec tion; she had also had more or less black in her tail coverts. We mention this t emphasize that the Red breeders are border ing on the extreme in their effort to produce the depth of color required to win. We will add, however, that such a sound breast colo and such depth of color as was possessed by the second pullet, we have never seen be fore. The first S. C. cockerel we mentione in the introduction to this report. A large upstanding, long bodied bird. Coarse in comb One shade of deep red, free from ticking in hackle, smooth plumage. There were forty other cockerels in the class. The winner had under color, they had rich colored pri maries and secondaries, they had rich col ored breasts. The second cockerel's hackle was a shade lighter than his back, and we thought his back too rough and mahogany but in some instances surface color was sacri ficed to under color.

The display of Rose Comb Reds was slightly smaller in numbers but about equal in quality to the Single Combs. The first R. C. Red cockerel was a bonehead play, being pretty generously covered with stubs. The first, second and third Rose Comb pullets were big, well grown pullets, of good shape and rich, level color. There were some wonderful females in the pens of both varieties. The improvement in Red females and the increase in numbers of good ones is one of the most remarkable things in the history of purebred poultry in America. First Rose Comb hen was a particularly pleasing bird about Standard size and very rich in color. This hen was entered from Montana, showing that breeders in the Northwest have some of the best. The Rose Comb should be the most popular variety in that climate.

Buckeye—Earl Thompson, Mason, Ohio, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pl. First cockerel and first pullet were representative of the true Buckeye when it is bred in good quality. First cock did not have a short enough feather. First hen typical of a poor colored Buckeye female.

S. C. Rhode Island Whites—L. A. Holt Stevensville, Mont., 1 cock, 2 ckl, 2 pl; J. H. Movius, Lidgerwood, N. D., 1-3 ckl, 1-3-4 pl, 1 young pen.

R. C. Rhode Island Whites—J. H. Movius 1 cock, 1-2-3-5 hen, 2 ckl, 1-3 pl, 1 young



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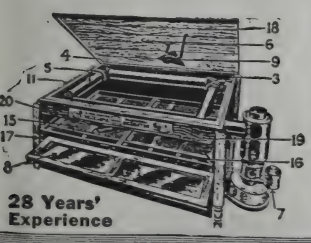
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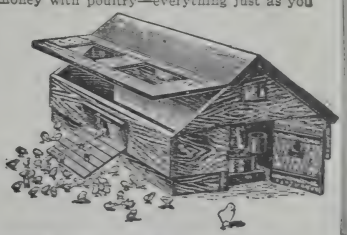
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Saved Feed But Got Eggs

How One Poultry Raiser Made His Hens Shell Out Eggs All Winter Regardless of Cold or Stormy Weather—Same Methods Can Be Used by Any One in the Back Yard or On the Farm.

HOW would you like to get 76 to 83 eggs from every hundred hens?

Every poultry raiser must admit it is good business to produce plenty of eggs all this winter now that eggs are bringing from 70 cents to $1.25 in different markets, and when one dozen eggs will buy from two to three bushels of grain. Surely it's a great opportunity to make money.

There were several thousand hens and pullets on the 100-acre, western ranch at the start of the world-war under the personal management of R. F. Palmer. He was known as one of the most practical and successful poultry raisers and egg producers in America.

Not satisfied with the number of eggs his hens produced in stormy, cold weather, although a vast amount of high priced feed was consumed, he found a method of making them produce more eggs on a much smaller feed bill.

In fact his "home style" methods, as he called them, resulted in such wonderful egg production that leading poultry raisers the country over wondered at his success. When first asked about it Mr. Palmer said, "I finally found just the right proportion of certain cheaper grains which when so mixed by myself or by local elevators, did the business. It was my methods of 'how and when' I fed my hens that really resulted in their wonderful winter laying and made possible saving so much feed money. By my method I never wasted a pound of feed. The hens gave me full value in eggs for every ounce."

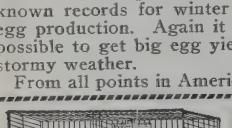
After this wonderful success he became associated with one of the big International Egg Laying Contests. For over three years he personally fed and cared for pullets that broke all known records for winter and yearly egg production. Again it was proven possible to get big egg yields in cold, stormy weather.

From all points in America, men and women wrote asking his advice and methods. So many letters arrived daily, he was forced to buy three or four typewriters and hire help to answer all his mail. Finally it became necessary to charge enough to cover the cost of writing each one a three to five page letter, besides sending complete information on just what to feed, when and how to feed, together with his full recipe for his "home style" method of getting plenty of winter eggs.

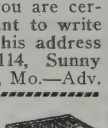
Now that egg prices are so high and going higher, Mr. Palmer is anxious to help thousands more in getting plenty of winter eggs. He says, "for the next ten days or so I am willing to give my secrets away to those who will use the information. In fact I will only charge a part of what it will cost me. Tell the readers of the American Poultry Journal that to every one who sends me only $1.00 by check, bill or money order, I will personally reply giving full information as to how I always get big winter egg yields and save on feed. I will also send my famous 'home style' recipe that never fails. Tell them to use my methods and recipe 30 days, then if fully satisfied they can send me $2.00 more, but if not fully satisfied they will owe me nothing and no argument.

"In a short time I expect to start advertising my methods and 'home style' recipe in a big way and shall then charge at least $5.00 to $10.00. Tell the readers to hurry and write me while they can get it at cost."

So there you are, Mr. or Mrs. Chicken Raiser. This is your chance to get as many winter eggs as Palmer, who has simply made hens shell out eggs in the coldest of weather. The $1.00 it requires today is nothing compared with the saving on feed and increased number of eggs you are certain to obtain. If you want to write him, and you surely will, his address is R. F. Palmer, Dept. 114, Sunny Slope Station, Kansas City, Mo.—Adv.



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pen; T. D. McAuliffe, Lyons, Ia., 4 hen, 3 ckl, 2-4 pl, 2 young pen; M. A. Bohy, Al Ia., 4 ckl, 5 pl; L. A. Holt, 5 ckl.

Rhode Island Whites were not cooped w the Reds. Both Single and Rose Comb R Whites were shown. The Single Combs one end of the aisle looked like a sales cl of White Rocks. Later on we came i the aisle at the other end and it looked l we had run into a sales class of White Wy dottes. The only hope of this variety is putting breed character into it. It is up the breeders to produce as good color as White Rock and White Wyandotte men h and then distinguish their fowls by est lishing a very definite type. Their probl is a harder one than the breeders of R faced, for the red color was at once a d tinguishing mark, whereas the R. I. Wh men have nothing to distinguish their fo except the true type of the breed.

Light Brahmas—Frank P. Johnson, Indi apolis, Ind., 1-5 cock, 1-5 hen, 1-3 ckl, 3 1-3 old pen, 2-4 young pen; O. L. Putna Harvard, Ill., 2 cock, 2 hen, 2-5 pl, 2-4 pen, 3-5 young pen. Lora Vandivier, Fra lin, Ind., 4 cock, 4 pl; Oscar Grow, Wat loo, Ia., 3 cock, 3 hen, 4 ckl; Ernest Johns, Wyandotte, Mich., 4 hen; John Da Frankfort, Ind., 2-5 ckl, 1 pl, 1 young p

First cock, a typical clean colored Johns cock. Not faulty anywhere. Hackle fully in; therefore sound in color. Seco cock, stronger colored. Not as good comb as first. Big, open V-shaped stripe back that does not run into undercol Hackle fully in and broken in color und neath, but as good as seen in the varie This bird is about what is wanted in easte shows.

First hen, slatey in body and fluff; slig ticking in back. Hackle not as clearly lac as we like. A big hen, good tail cover good type. Second hen, clean back colo shorter back than first. Big class of hen all nicely marked in tail coverts.

Some Brahma cockerels immature. Fi was big; good head; clean striping as se on surface of hackle but not sound und neath.

First pullet fails in front of hackle und beak. Hackle should be laced around. Stan ard picture is misleading for it shows n only white throat which is right, but wh front of hackle, which is wrong. A Brahm hackle should come around and button front like a collar.

As a whole, the class was the best seen Chicago since the club meet three years ag Western breeders are producing sounder bla markings than characterized western birds few years ago. Some of them are still emph sizing white backs a trifle too much. Seco cock had strength of color and it showed soundness of hackle striping, while his ba was open striped enough so that he wou produce good pullets. More such birds a needed by western breeders.

Black Langshans—Monarch Poultry Yard Marion, Ill., 3 cock, 3-5 hen, 5 ckl, 3-4 p George Cooke, Racine, Wis., 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2-3-4 ckl, 1-2-5 pl, 1 old pen, 1-2 you pen.

Black Langshans not up to those yea when M. S. Barker has shown. First coc erel had the longest legs. While a shor legged bird is no good, a Langshan shou have body as well as legs. Second cocker well balanced in body and legs. First he and first pullet, good pair of females b need more tail.

S. C. Dark Brown Leghorn — Morain Farms, Dayton, O., 4 cock, 2 hen, 3 ckl, pl, 2 old pen, 1-5 young pen; Grove Hi Poultry Farm, Waltham, Mass., 1-3-5 coc 1-2-5 ckl; H. V. Tormohlen, Portland, Ind 2 cock, 1 hen, 4 ckl, 3 pl, 1 old pen, 2 youn pen; D. L. Doig, Sixteen, Mont., 4 hen, young pen; A. H. Emch, Toledo, O., 5 hen H. F. Becker, Waterloo, Ont., Can., 3 he 5 pl; Rev. W. F. Rolf, Zumbro Falls, Minn 4 pl; L. H. Larsh, Dayton, O., 2 pl, 4 youn pen; W. G. Warnock, Geneseo, Ill., 3 ol pen.

S. C. Light Brown Leghorn—W. W. Ha rington, Newton Mass., 2 cock, 1 pl; H. V Tormohlen, 1-3 cock, 1-3 hen, 1-3 ckl, 2- pl, 1 old pen, 1 young pen; Grove Hill Pou try Yards, 2-4-5 hen, 5 pl; Will C. Does Lostant, Ill., 2 ckl; D. L. Doig, 4 ckl, 3 ol pen; W. G. Warnock, 5 ckl, 2 young pen Bonny Castle Poultry Yards, Louisville, Ky 3 pl, 4 young pen.

The greatest class of Brown Leghorns eve brought together in an American show room nearly every prominent breeder in U. S. an Canada competing. Two hundred eighte S. C. Browns shown. Wm. Ellery Bright Grove Hill came west from Boston; loade his birds in the baggage car of the Wolverin limited; had a truck meet the train at Chi cago; spent the week at the show, keepin in touch with his Boston business by tel graph and long distance telephone. Brigh has bred the Browns since 1876, yet had on

ckerel disqualified for a stub. Dudley oakley has been poultryman for him for enty-six years, and is no given charge the Browns. We shall look for better ddles another year as a result of Coakley's atings. Bright has size, elegant heads, oper station, a very bright ground color of en shade and snappy, clean cut striping, t juncture of tail and back is too sharp. his is a fair criticism on his first cockerel. emales must be bred that have harder and nger feather in cushion, and longer and ore numerous tail coverts. When A. C. mith was superintendent for Bright, he had e backs on his males.

Tormohlen has what is needed in his fourth ockerel; tail coverts so numerous that they erlap; saddle rounding up onto tail. This ockerel has a pure white, round, velvety ft ear lobe. White at base of hackle and lls down to fourth prize. His head, back d tail alone are worth $100 to any breeder.

Moraine Farms' exhibition cockerels are g but heavy in comb. Walter Young has own Orpingtons, Reds and Sussex so long at he must have fed his Leghorns the same. ood Leghorn men should grow birds a little ower. Walter has beautiful color, striping d furnish of feather.

Some fascinating pulletbred females, Tormohlen being especially strong in both hens d pullets. Soft stippling, ground color ee from gray, absence of shafting, practiilly no brick on wings.

Some of the dark females were too soft in ather for cockerel breeders that will proice the desired saddles and furnishings on il.

Difference of opinion on pullet breeding ales. Some say beautiful, others do not ee them. They appeal to us. Look at the lack Red Game bantams—golden hackle, red ing bows and red back, light golden saddle. Whoever said a black breasted red Game as not beautiful? In England all Brown eghorn males have an orange head, lemon ackle striped in lower feathers, orange wing ows and back, and saddles that end out ghter and free from striping. That is a ght Brown Leghorn male as seen at Chicago. eep these males coming and there will be enty of takers.

R. C. Brown Leghorn, Dark—Ralph W. rong, Kalamazoo, Mich., 2 cock, 1 hen, 1-2 kl, 1 pl; Otto Chastain, Mitchell, Ind., 1-3 ck, 2 hen, 3 ckl; Wm. Chastain, Tunnelton, nd., 2 pl.

R. C. Brown Leghorn, Light—Ralph W. rong, 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1 ckl, 5 pl; Otto hastain, 2 ckl, 1 pl; Fred Alger, Waukau, is., 3 pl; H. F. Gifford, Cuyahoga Falls, ., 4 pl; Wm. Chastain, 2 pl.

Rose Comb Browns improving, and following the S. C. Brown progress. Brown Legorns judged by Herman Rickoff who did nscientious work, meted out justice, and l exhibitors were pleased. The hardest asses in the show to judge and there were o complaints.

S. C. Buff Leghorn—Albert J. Hans, Des laines, Ill., 2 cock; Floyd Purdy, Tomah, is., 3 cock, 2 hen, 3 ckl, 1-2 pl, 1 young n; Geo. W. Rex, Statedale, Pa., 5 cock, 5 n, 2 ckl, 2 young pen; Wm. E. Crevoiserat, reeport, N. Y., 1 cock; A. Allen Oswald, oledo, O., 4 cock, 4 pl; Herb D. Wilson, hen; Geo. J. Gable, Toledo, O., 1 hen, 4-5 l; C. M. Herren, La Junta, Colo., 4 hen, ckl, 3 pl; Geo. D. Bush, Elyria, O., 5 pl; dvance Poultry Yards, Elgin, Ill., 4 young n; F. S. Smith, Hamilton, O., 5 young n; F. Lehman, Butte, Mont., 3 young pen. A wonderful class of Buff Leghorns. Golden ff males, clear in wing and tail, one shade buff all over. Type is improving rapidly. ation is typically Leghorn, backs are good, ils are lower and better furnished. Combs t males are neat and of fine texture, lobes hite and wattles nicely rounded. First ck level, soft color, good head, little more g desirable. Bent down tail feathers put e entire line outside the ribbons in this riety, and we commend the discretion of e judge, Herman Rickoff. First hen, softt colored, best shaped Buff Leghorn hen er seen at Chicago. A hen without a ult.

Glad to note such fine type, level soft lor, good head in first cockerel. Second, egant color, good type. Third, young. ourth cockerel, equally as typical as first, t trifle lighter at base of hackle than on ng bows and back. First pullet, good lor, but not a good comb for a pullet. Secnd pullet, fine color but sets a little low. nicer class of Buff pullets has never been oped in the west.

S. C. Black Leghorn—Milo L. Meyers, of aryville, O., 1-2 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 2-4-5 ckl, 4 pl; H. C. Hunt, Delaware, O., 4-5 hen, 2 pl; J. M. Huber, Marysville, O., 1-3 ckl. First cock, yellow shanks, good type, lusous surface, sound under in hackle and ddle. First hen, good in type, plumage lor and shank color. Other hens not as



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added to your fowls daily ration of grain or mash, quickly demonstrates its value as an egg producer. Hens lay as they never laid before when fed P. D. B. The lactic acid in P. D. B. greatly assists digestion, and helps to keep the fowls in healthy condition, therefore more eggs.

A poultryman in Pennsylvania writes that in 21 years of experience in feeding for eggs he has never found anything that produces eggs as cheaply and keeps fowls in as healthy condition as Pure Dried Buttermilk. Right now when eggs are bringing high prices you owe it to yourself to get acquainted with P. D. B. It means more eggs, healthier birds, consequently more money for you.

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(1)

DAY OLD CHICKS

THAT LIVE AND CROW



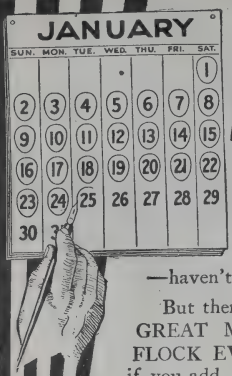
Day-old chicks, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, White and Buff Orpingtons, S. C. White Leghorns, $7.50 per 25, $12.50 per 50, $22 per 100. Broiler chicks, $8.50 per 50, $16 per 100. Live delivery guaranteed, prepaid by parcel post. Order from this ad, or write for catalog. One-third books your order. Write,

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Just dissolve WACKER'S B-T-G-F TABLETS in the drinking water. The tablets will do more than any green food you can give, as there is no green food as good. No meat scraps are necessary when using these tablets. To those who are skeptical, we say, write your own guarantee. DID YOU EVER TRY OUR ROUP TABLETS? In time of need Wacker's Roup Tablets will not fail you. All tablets; 300 tablets, 75c; 1,300 tablets, $2.50. Sold nowhere else. Practical hints free.

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Can you do it? Does your experience lead you to believe it possible?

According to some advertising you can. Frankly, we never saw it done —haven't been able to do it at our own big farm.

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to any good egg-making ration. This has been proven by hundreds of thousands of poultrymen during the last fifty years.

There is nothing mysterious about the action of this great egg tonic and poultry conditioner. It is *not* a food—it is a scientific combination of natural tonics and health-builders that puts hens in condition to lay—keeps them so—helps them to digest large quantities of feed and turn it into eggs.

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Our money back guarantee protects you fully

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Highest Scoring Pen in all the Dominion Contests. The **Sole Product of GIES' Wonderful Strain of Anconas.** Proving they are the "WORLD'S BEST BY TEST," outlaying all other strains of Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, etc. Now two years in succession they have made this sensational record.

We Verify Our Claims

Mr. Howe, Winnipeg, Manitoba, writes, our S. C. Ancona Pen at the official Government, Brandon, Manitoba, egg-laying contest have a lead of over 200 eggs over their nearest competitors, being the highest scoring pen in all the Dominion contests. I raise my hat to you, Mr. Gies, for having supplied me with such a wonderful pen of layers, and I may say here that all my flock of bred-to-lay Anconas are the sole product and breeding of Mr. Gies' wonderful strain of trap-nested Anconas.

We are headquarters for America's greatest egg-producing Anconas; they are also winning many blue ribbons for my customers at America's national shows. Mr. Chas. N. Schneider, Riverside, N. J., U. S. A., writes: Received Cockerel O. K., and wish to say I am entirely satisfied, as he is a dandy specimen, well worth the name "WORLD'S BEST." If there is anybody in my section would like to know of your stock I would be pleased to tell them of the quality and the square deal they will receive from you. Could fill a book of testimonials. May I quote you prices on single birds or breeding trios?

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bright yellow in shanks; look like cock breeders rather than bred from a golden low shanked male. (Such males are usu cotton at base of hackle.) First cockere good Leghorn. Second on same order not as good in shank color. First pu mottled shanks like an Ancona and l like a cockerel breeder.

S. C. Silver Leghorn—F. O. Dudg Cleveland, O., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pl E. Davis, 2 hen; Maurice Titland, Mc City, S. D., 2 ckl, 2 pl.

Silver Leghorns are a true single ma variety. Males should be striped in lc hackle and white in back and saddle. Stri back males produce coarse or penciled males, just as they do in Dark Brown l horns. Second cockerel striped like a I Brown Leghorn male. First cock and cockerel, silvery white backs. First hen, best we have seen; the fine stippling of a ver Gray Dorking; steel gray color; be ful salmon breast. A big hen; excellent capacity as indicated by a large, flexible al men. All the utility is not in the pop varieties, or coarse utility birds. Some the little known varieties only wait fo good breeder to become interested in the

S. C. White Leghorn—Hillview Fa Benld, Ill., 2-3-4 cock, 1-4-5 hen, 2-3-4-5 1-2-3 pl, 1-2 old pen, 1-4 young pen; John Gover, Denver, Colo., 1 cock, 5 young t Geo. B. Ferris, Grand Rapids, Mich., 5 c 2 hen, 3 old pen, 2 young pen; Frank Rogers, Elgin, Ill., 3 hen, 1 ckl, 4-5 p old pen, 3 young pen; W. H. Sanders, Wh ridge, Colo., 5 old pen.

A wonderful entry of White Leghorns better are shown at any show in Amer First cock a worthy bird. He had the and bottom lines that you see in the picts Second cock, not so good in comb, same g Leghorn lines as first, and when you loc down on him he carried his width all the back, his tail not being compact and ning abruptly into a broad saddle. T cock, fine head but lacks length of body, wings projecting beyond fluff. Fourth c of good length but fails to second and t in elegant width of tail. Fifth cock sh some age.

First hen, a good Leghorn in every Second an uncommonly big bird for the hibition class. This is in line with prog for the Leghorn weights will undoubtedly raised ½ pound. Third hen, well balan very showy and of correct lines.

Everybody seemed glad to see Rogers first cockerel. A top quality bird. Yo who judged, said a better one had not b shown at Chicago. Five point comb fine texture. Young lays emphasis on half of a Leghorn male, and first cock had a long saddle, not puffed or shown naturally; graceful, natural, low tail, saddle hangers and tail coverts; soft, ni rounded wattles. Second cockerel not as in saddle. Correct in head, station, back underline. Tail of correct angle; tail erts, very broad feathers; coverts were merous all the way out to sickles; coverts and lesser sickles were broad hard surfaced. Where saddle joins tail t were hangers an inch wide. Third, fourth fifth cockerels, wonderful birds. Coops small for such males.

First pullet, nice back and tail. Not long in legs as some. Young says that t are four defects in length of legs; w shanks are long and thigh is short; when shanks are short and thigh is long; w both are either too short or too long. says that such as first pullet were alw his best layers, which is in keeping with preachments of utility men, and first p should take the wind out of their sails a time. Second and third pullets, fine pullets, good length and proportions. Fo a little smaller; beats fifth in comb.

R. C. White Leghorn—Geo. Gerhard, waukee, Wis., 1 cock, 5 hen; Geo. A. Ri Bentonsport, Ia., 1-2-3-4 hen, 1-2-3-4-5 1-2-3 pl; Clifford E. Anderson, Mooresv Ind., 4-5 pl.

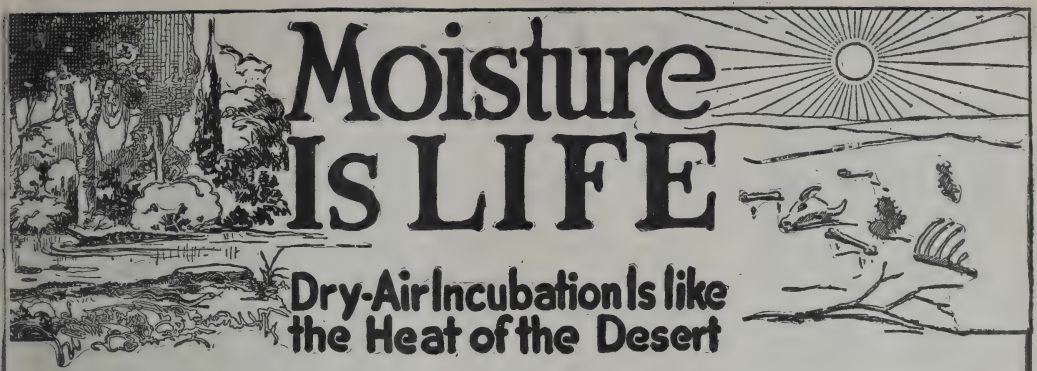
Rose Comb White Leghorns show impr ment in all respects.

S. C. Black Minorca—A. Didricksen, W water, Wis., 1-3 cock, 4 hen, 4-5 ckl, 5 3 old pen; Chas. G. Pape, Fort Wayne, 2-4-5 cock, 1-2-3-5 hen, 1-2-3 ckl, 1-2-3-4 1-2-4 old pen, 1-2-3 young pen; C. E. Hun Omaha, Neb., 4 young pen; Henry W. Bo 5 young pen.

R. C. Black Minorca—R. B. Cleaver, ford, Ill., 2 cock; H. A. Keister, Ban Mich., 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1 ckl, 1-2 pl.

S. C. White Minorca—Hamilton Egg F Rochelle Park, N. J., 4 cock, 1-5 hen, 1 pen; Thos. Brodgen, Rush Lake, Wis cock, 2 hen, 3 ckl, 1 pl; Jos. F. Reic St. Cloud, Minn., 5 cock, 4 hen; Mrs. H Meiselbach, Melrose Park, Ill., 1-3 cock hen, 1-2 ckl, 2-3 pl.

R. C. White Minorca—Thos. Brodgen, cock, 3 hen, 2 ckl, 1 pl; Mrs. Harry Me bach, 1-2 hen, 1-3 ckl, 2-3 pl.



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In hot, ***moist*** countries, life is abundant. In hot, ***dry*** countries, the earth is almost barren and few animals are found.

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The Porter SOFT-HEAT Incubator

Warmth and Moisture

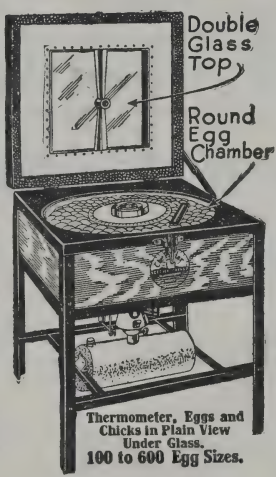
The U. S. Government says the right amount of moisture in an incubator means better hatching and stronger, healthier chicks. The Porter SOFT-HEAT **automatically** supplies the necessary, life-giving moisture by a patented air moistener—never too much or too little. Nature's process is duplicated exactly **and every good egg hatches.**

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In Soft Heat the eggs are not dried out. They retain the elements needed for the chick's complete development. The result is perfect, sturdy chicks that develop more rapidly and **make you more money.** And instead of dead dry air, laden with poisonous gases, they breathe and thrive in pure, **moist** air from the moment they pierce the shells.

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No gas, smoke or bad odor ever is found in the Porter. Nothing but the purest moist air ever reaches the egg chamber through SOFT-HEAT'S **automatic** ventilation system. The Porter's patented full radiator plate eliminates the cumbersome, unsatisfactory tubes and pipes of other style incubators.



Thermometer, Eggs and Chicks in Plain View Under Glass. 100 to 600 Egg Sizes.

Center Heat—Automatic Controls

Steady, **soft** heat, just like the hen's; radiated **from above,** just as the hen supplies it; in a **round** egg chamber, just like the hen's nest, makes the Porter Tubeless a true mechanical hen. Every egg is heated evenly—and automatically—every second.

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Dry-air incubation is a mild form of baking. It makes the shells hard, the inner membranes tough. Chicks can't pierce them. Suffocation results. The soft, **moist** heat of the Porter keeps shells brittle and inner membranes tender. Every chick that develops breaks through easily at the right time. **The Porter hatches no cripples.**

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One filling of the Porter's fuel tank—less than a gallon of oil—completes a hatch. Other incubators burn 4 to 5 gallons and the lamp must be filled daily. The SOFT-HEAT saves 300 per cent in money, time and labor.

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Eggs in the Porter can be turned semi-automatically in 2 or 3 minutes without removing or lifting tray. A child can operate the SOFT-HEAT. Hundreds of inexperienced users report hatches of 90 to 100 per cent perfect at their first trial.

109 Eggs 109 Chicks

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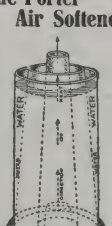
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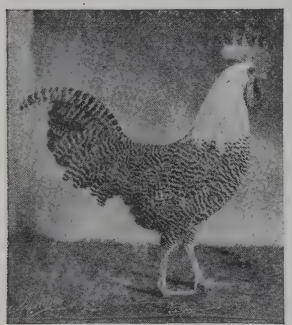
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The Porter Air Softener



A column of water from bottom of incubator to top of egg chamber.

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First Madison Square Cockerel.

"The Vigorous Strain"

And They Dominate in the World of Campines

They stand at the head at the leading shows; they lay eggs that are large and white, and they fill every requirement of the man or woman who desires to keep poultry for both pleasure and profit.

They Win at the Leading Shows

such as Madison Square Garden, Boston, New York State Fair, etc. They are absolutely hardy—consume less feed than other fowls and are most beautiful and interesting. We can offer you breeding stock that will produce winners in **Mated Pens, Trios or Pairs.** Exhibition birds a matter of correspondence.

Send for literature describing our winners and our farm.

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1,000 Eggs In Every Hen—Four to Seven Eggs a Week per Hen Through Cold Winter Season. With Eggs at Dollar a Dozen, Means $5.00 Profit per Hen in Next Six Months. Amazing Poultry Secrets Revealed By

AMERICA'S FOREMOST POULTRY EXPERT

This is an offer no reader of this paper who keeps chickens can afford to ignore. We will tell you why.

Henry Trafford, Famous Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years Editor of "Poultry Success," has developed a new and remarkable system of rearing, breeding and feeding chickens for heavy egg production that seems certain to revolutionize the poultry industry and give five eggs or more for every egg produced today. This plan or system is explained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 Egg Hen" a free copy of which will be sent to any person who keeps six hens or more.

Poultry keepers, following Mr. Trafford's directions, learn how to start young pullets laying early; make old hens molt quickly and resume heavy laying during entire winter season. Most any hen will lay in spring when eggs are cheap. Mr. Trafford tells how hens lay four to seven eggs a week during coldest winter days when eggs sell at a dollar a dozen or more. His system shows how any breeder, with ordinary care, may get 1,000 eggs or more from nearly every hen in five years' time at a net profit of $25.00.

There is big money to be made with chickens this winter by the man or woman who gets the eggs. The time to get the hens ready for heavy winter laying is now. Mr. Trafford's "1,000 Egg Hen" system tells how and arrangements have been made whereby any reader of this paper may receive one copy absolutely free by using the Coupon below. Send no money, but cut out the Coupon and mail it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, 860S Tyne Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., and the story of the 1,000 Egg Hen will be sent you by return mail.

January, 1921.

American Poultry Journal,
Chicago, Ill.

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This Coupon entitles holder, provided he keeps six hens or more, to one free copy of Mr. Trafford's "1,000 Egg Hen." Write name and address plainly and enclose in envelope with this coupon. Address Henry Trafford, 860S Tyne Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

White Minorcas were the best ever co in the west. As a class they had size, and color. First S. C. White Minorca c fine, upstanding, big bird. First cockerel cellent head, back and tail, and pretty leg for a white. First hen, one of the gest, longest, rangest ever shown; had head, back, tail and legs.

S. C. Buff Minorca—Edw F. Schmid Hazelrigg, Ind., 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3 hen, ckl, 1-2-3 pl, 1-2 old pen, 1-2 young Chas. I. Smith, Eaton, O., 4 cock, 4 4 pl.

This variety owes much to Edward Sch He is getting them big and has clear wings and tails on his females and sound wings on his males. First and second as big as Black Minorcas and sound lobes. Schmidt wants Standard weight the Buffs raised to the Black Minorca He does not want people to inquire why Minorcas have a lower weight, for he not have to apologize for his birds. Th food for thought for White and R. C. Minorca men.

Schmidt says: "Give the same we to all varieties of the same breed, the as in Orpingtons, Rocks and Wyandot

White Faced Black Spanish—Tyrone try Farm, Fenton, Mich., 3 cock, 2 hen ckl, 2 pl; J. E. Friend, Batavia, O., 4 Ray Herget, Batavia, O., 2 cock, 1 he ckl, 1 pl; F. T. Walker, Blanchester, cock, 3 hen; Clarence Hewes, Indiana Ind., 4-5 hen, 2-3 ckl, 3 pl, 1 old pen.

More genuine breeders of Spanish sho in this class than have come together b in modern times. Clarence Hewes, so Theo. Hewes, worked hard to bring ou entry. He likes the Spanish. Old warned him against them, but he has them hardy, and the greatest layers of big eggs that he ever owned. Clarence a white face, but not a face elongated point of freakishness. He wants the en sis put not on length of face, but on sm ness and texture of face.

First cock, big, excellent plumage good type, and while longer in face second, length was largely in lobes and did not have a dewlap. Fourth cock at advantage because of wrinkled face; squint eyes and could scarcely see out right eye. One hen with such a face, h able to see, not placed.

Hewes wants birds that have good and plumage and that do not get coop holding up their faces. Such chickens strong, not weak, and are in line of prog The day for extreme development in ties of poultry has passed.

Blue Andalusians—Voris Morrison, sey, Ill., 2 cock, 2 hen, 4 ckl, 1 pl; M Knox, Downers Grove, Ill., 1 cock, 1 3 ckl, 2 pl; Chas. H. Foster, Anamosa, 3 hen, 2 ckl, 4 pl; L. C. Taylor, Gil burg, O., 1 ckl, 3 pl; C. A. Greenfield, B Mont., 5 ckl, 1 young pen.

Dick Oke judged the Blues and award dicate value of level blue ground color r than good lacing and merely patchy gr color. The class not as good as last when Jennings and Dobe were showing.

S. C. Anconas—T. H. Holmes, River est, Ill., 5 cock, 1-5 hen, 1 old pen, 2 y pen; Fred Erck, Chicago, Ill., 3 cock; F C. Stiers, Lakewood, O., 1 cock, 2-4 1-3 ckl, 1-2-3 pl, 1-3 young pen; Fre Duve & Son, Coshocton, O., 4 cock, 3 Geo. P. Grube, Springfield, O., 2 cock ckl; E. R. Post, Ontarioville, Ill., 2 W. J. Crick, Pittsburgh, Pa., 5 pl; W Wellman, Helena, Mont., 4 pl; Otto Be Maywood, Ill., 4 young pen; C. E. John Ligonier, Pa., 5 young pen. R. C. Anc —Loyd Chezem, Helena, Mont., 1 ckl.

First Ancona cock shown in a young last year when he attracted favorable a tion, comes back as an elegant cock; s in color, elegant back and tail furnishi neat 5-point comb, free from wrinkles, r or marks. First hen of great type, long feathers, coverts well out onto tail, hard faced plumage coated with a deep g sheen. Such tails and plumage on fem are necessary to produce such well furni cocks as first, and both first cock and are of same line of breeding. We cou only four black feathers, not tipped white, in back of first hen. Not a bird yet a sound colored hen because white tip was very neat. Fourth hen tipped in every feather, but looked ligh color because feathers were too small. V feathers are big and greenish black, a s white tip at end of each feather gives sired effect.

A big class of pullets. Good conditio plumage, refinements in heads and legs. F second and third pullets, good in wings tails, black at base of hackle and on of back. Back proper, very attractive. Ei percent of these back feathers tipped neat white end. Better pullets were n shown. For a long time we have tho

Quality Size Shape Color Layers Size Shape Color Quality

KEELER'S VIGOROUS WHITE WYANDOTTES

The Aristocrats of the White Wyandotte World

Won Five Firsts Chicago—Six Firsts Indianapolis



1st Cockerel, Chicago.

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3000 Birds For Sale 3000 COCKS, HENS Cockerels and Pullets

Cocks and Cockerels, $8, $10, $15, $25, $35 and $50.
Hens and Pullets, $5, $8, $10, $15, $25 and $35.
Breeding Pens, male and four females, mated to produce winners and heavy layers, $25, $40, $60, $75 and $100.
Special for January and February, 300 Strong, Vigorous Utility Cockerels, $5 each.

My prices for stock and eggs the same before the war, during the war and after the war. Prices were not advanced during the war, so cannot be reduced now. Anybody can cut prices, but it takes brains to produce a better article. Please state wants plainly. Stock shipped on approval.

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The pens to produce the 1921-22 winners mated January 1. I am in a position to furnish you eggs from the 20 best matings of White Wyandottes in America for 1921. All of the very best birds reared the past three years are in these pens. My 1921 illustrated, instructive art catalog of America's finest White Wyandottes, describing these matings, is waiting for you, and your wisest act before buying stock or eggs for hatching is to send for my catalog.

QUALITY EGGS, $5 per 15; $9.50 per 30; $14 per 50, and $25 per 100. A limited number will be spared from the most special matings at $8, $10 and $15 per 15.

CHAS. V. KEELER R. F. D. No. 11 WINAMAC, IND.

Quality Size Shape Color Layers Size Shape Color Quality

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GREATER CHICAGO SHOW WINNINGS 1920

1-2 hens, 1 cockerel, 1-2-3-4-5 pullets, 1 old pen, 1-2-3 young pens, all specials and best display of the show

GLENN A. WILSON, Box 10, SANDWICH, ILL.



OTTO MODERN WHITE ORPINGTONS

Husky, heavy-boned Cockerels for pen-headers, from our winners at Indianapolis, Kansas City, Louisville, Cincinnati and Chicago Exhibition, and utility matings were made in December. Write for mating list.

WILLIAM N. OTTO 5019 Central Ave. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

that one tipped feather in five did no scribe the good ones, so we made a c study of these good females, and found they had a big, long feather which res in a large black surface to each feather, then the feathers ended uniformly wi small, clear cut, white tip. About one fe in five in the good pullets was solid b the first hen of the same line of bre was tipped in nearly every feather. A naturally gets lighter as a hen.

Ancona cockerels need improving. end needs to be raised up which will in better backs and tails. Such tickin hackles and saddles of cockerels as showed at Chicago last year, or such type color as Sheppard showed in cockerel last Garden show, lacking in the coc class at Chicago this year.

Silver Campines—Frank E. Hering, S Bend, Ind., 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2-3 ckl, pl, 1 old pen, 1 young pen; Mrs. Lulu penter, Greenup, Ill., 3 ckl, 2 young W. E. Pakenham, Norwood, Ont., Ca ckl, 2 pl.

For the ninth successive year Mr. H won Chicago. First and second cock team of good ones. Both second cock first cockerel very large Campines. First second hens about equal in quality an pair of worthy matrons. Second cockerel color king of the class. Pullets attra but somewhat younger. Second pullet cially good in breast and throat.

Golden Campines—C. G. Battles, Wel ton, O., 1 cock, 1-2-3 ckl, 3-4 pl; Paul mer, Waltham, Minn., 1 hen, 5 ckl, 2-3 W. R. Hepfinger, Swanton, O., 4 ckl, 1 young pen.

A good class of Goldens and much int was shown in this variety. The ave breeder of Golden Campines is getting better and better.

The variety always did have good size type but well marked birds were not widely distributed as at present.

S. S. Hamburg—J. Marten, 1 cock, hen, 2 ckl; C. A. Greenfield, 1 ckl, 1-2 p

G. S. Hamburg—J. Marten, 1 cock, hen, 1 ckl, 1-2 pl.

Not a big Hamburg entry, but birds co were attractive enough to lend pleasing riety to the big show. Strange the di ence between the Silver and Golden Span The tails of Silvers are white, each fea ending in a black Spangle, this order is versed in Goldens and the tails are black

Chantecler—Bro. Wilfrid, La Trappe, bec, Can., 1,2,3,4 cock, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1- ckl, 1-2-3-4 pl, 1 old pen, 1 young pen.

This is the second showing of Chante at Chicago. The committee on new vari which was appointed at the request of Se tary Hewes, considered that the Chante have a distinctive type, but there was question as to whether they have been in sufficient numbers to warrant their ad sion to the Standard.

Lakenvelder—Arthur F. Dau, Chicago, 1-2-3 hen, 1 ckl; Diamond O Stock F Tinley Park, Ill., 1 young pen.

First hen as big as a Leghorn, which size unusual in Lakenvelders. First cock good type and color; sound black head neck, white back, black tail and saddle, of the best ever shown.

Russian Orloffs—Geo. P. Grube, 2 ck pl; Dr. M. A. Hansen, Osage, Ia., 1 1 pl.

First pullet the top of this class. richest, most even colored Orloff pullet seen in this country. Second pullet, a wa First cockerel, younger than second, and on beard and muffing.

Faverolle—L. E. Tyler, Brockton, M 1-2 ckl, 1-2 pl.

First and second pullets, big, heavy be true type, good wheaton color. Best ever seen in the west. First, second c erels, big, good type, nice markings.

Houdan—Jos. A. Bass, Minneapolis, M 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1 ckl, 1-2 pl.

First Houdan cock on dark order, type and feet, shy on beard. First, se hens, a pair of good Houdans.

S. C. Buff Orpington—Geo. E. Greenw Lake Mills, Wis., 5 cock, 2 ckl; C. S. B Hazelrigg, Ind., 2-3 cock, 2-3 hen, ckl, 4 pl, 1-3-4 old pen, 1-3-4 young Mayslake Farm, Hinsdale, Ill., 1-4 coc hen, 4 ckl, 1-2 pl, 2 old pen, 2 young Leo Anderson, Juaniata, Neb., 4 hen; E Long, Osceola, Ind., 5 hen; Morris Po Farm, Lebanon, O., 5 pl; Wyant Bros Thorntown, Ind., 3 pl, 5 old pen, 5 y pen.

There have been some good Orpin shows in Chicago in the past, but not ever like the classes put down in the seum, December, 1920. There were en Buff Orpingtons in the pens to have the single classes. The birds that were tered in the singles were magnificent. second, third cocks were a trio of ma pieces; big, deep, broad, level shade of c no high lights, golden buff.

First hen ahead of the class, soft tone of lor, same shade all over. First cockerel, a ow in himself; a bird to study, appreciate d remember. Just as there are a few est" birds in every breeder's yards, so ere are a few best birds in every show. rely have we seen the equal of this cock- el for set up and finish. First pullet, ooth color, a trifle shorter in body than cond which was of correct type and will ike a massive hen. Conway of Mayslake rm wins three firsts in the singles, a re- arkable record for one year's work since return from France.

There never was such competition in pens or many good pens cooped in the Coliseum. ere was level color and uniformity through- t each five birds. Perhaps the public does t always appreciate the meaning of a pen ize, but breeders understand. A pen does t mean merely five good individuals, but ar good females that are as alike as four arrows sitting on a telephone wire, headed a male that matches. Only men who ve a real strain and study their matings n match a pen to win in such a show as s.

White Orpingtons—Morris Poultry Farm, 2-3-5 cock, 1-2-5 hen, 1-2-3-5 ckl, 1-2-4 pl, 1-4 old pen, 1-2 young pen; S. B. Brennan, rwyn, Ill., 4 cock, 4 ckl; H. F. Kendall, rginia, Minn., 3-4 hen, 3-5 pl, 2-5 old pen, young pen.

First and second White Orpington cocks, g birds, broad all the way back, deep in nt, thick through, yet active looking. Third aller.

First hen, smooth feather, well put down; wide through body at wing points as at ng bows; nothing coarse. Second, big hen; ft is toward cleaner lines than seen in ond hen.

First and second cockerel, two good ones. hen we saw them there was a little piece Hamburg steak between the wires and rold Rawnsley was slipping some leaves of bbage into them. A lot of fellows are eat feeders before judging, but Harold feeds few tid-bits all the way through the show. though an hour before, we saw him in the tel and he complained that he was not ling well, he was down at the show look- after those birds with the interest and ection that a race track man takes in his rse. Winning isn't luck with Harold; it is result of devotion to his birds.

Black Orpington—C. S. Byers, 1-3-4 cock, -5 hen, 1-2-3-4 ckl, 1-2-5 pl, 1 old pen, 1 ung pen. F. A. Grace, Helena, Mont., 2 ck, 3 hen, 5 ckl, 3-4 pl, 2 old pen, 2 young n; J. Alfred Hanna, Grand Rapids, Mich., cock; Wm. A. Frey, Sheboygan, Wis., 2 s.

A modification in Black Orpington type apparent. The pullet that went down to rd was heavy in fluff and will make a eper of a hen. First and 2d pullets were ical Orpingtons, yet not excessive in any y.

First cock, a big, broad, deep cock of good or and fine head.

First hen an example of the possibilities in s variety; a big individual with as big an domen as we ever measured, comparatively n pelvic bones; very smooth face, free m wrinkles or coarseness; no Cochin type. cond hen, heavy in head gear and fluff.

First cockerel, typical Orpington in every y, broad all the way back. Second, little ger in shank.

Blue Orpington—Robert Meulen, Indianap- s, Ind., 1 cock, 1-2 hen.

First cock, nothing. First hen, fair color, od type.

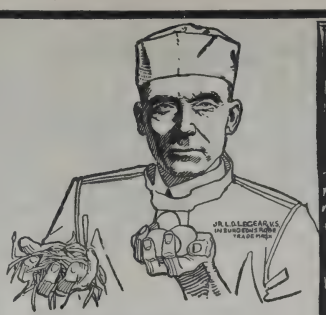
Speckled Sussex—Moraine Farm, 1-2 cock, -4 hen, 1-2-3-5 ckl, 1-2-3 pl, 1-2 old pen, young pen; J. DeVer Rogers & Son, ford, N. Y., 4 cock, 3-5 hen; A. & E. rbox, Yorkville, Ill., 4 ckl, 5 pl, 3 young n; H. L. Bedford, Bailey, Tenn., 4 pl.

First cock, best we ever handled. Red und color in saddle, black strip confined tip end, nearly every feather nicely tipped h a neat white end. Excellent tri-colored ast, red, black and white evenly and prop- y distributed.

First hen, a tribute to Walter Young, who d her. She stands at the head of the ss, in the forefront of the variety. Such nen does not grow on a gooseberry bush come by chance. She represents thought lied to poultry breeding. An ideal shaped n, big, long in back and body, great head, an, rich ground color and every feather rked. Not dark because black bar is nar- , not light because white tip is small; ht in tone because ground color is rich each individual feather is big enough to w a generous amount of this soft red und color.

First, second and third pullets show the ne kind of breeding. To produce these nd females, Walter lays emphasis on the asts of his males, not on under color.

Dark Cornish—Dr. Howard H. Reid, Barre, . 4 cock; James A. Thurston, Vancouver,





Official Chart showing rise and fall of egg prices

Dr. LeGear Says:

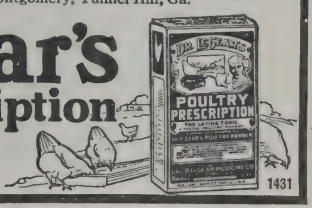
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Chicago 1920	Wisc. State Fair 1920.
1-2-3-6 Cock.	1-2-3-4 Cock.
1-2-3-4-5 Hen	1-2-3-4 Hen
1-2-3-4-5 Cockerel	1-2-3 Cockerel
1-2-3-4 Pullet.	1-2-3-4 Pullet.
1-2 Old Pen	1-2-3-4-5 Old Pen
1-2 Young Pen	1-2-3-4-5 Young Pen
Grand Championship of entire show.	Grand Championship of entire show.

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Packages from 30c to the 100 lb. drum. $10.00 Except in the far West and Canada.

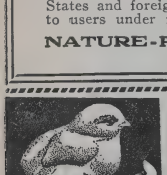
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Young's or Barron's S. C. W. Leghorns or Brown Leghorns, $17 per 100, $9 per 50, $4.75 per 25. Barred Rocks, $18 per 100, $9.50 per 50, $5 per 25. White Rox, S. C. Reds, Rose Comb Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, $20 per 100, $10.50 per 50, $5.50 per 25. Parcel postpaid. Vigorous, purebred, hen-like hatched chicks from the big hatchery; 600,000 chicks for 1921. Small deposit insures delivery anytime; 95 percent alive delivery guaranteed. A few cockerels, hens, pullets to spare. Write for large catalog.

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B. C., Can., 2 cock, 5 hen, 4 young
Dr. J. Leslie Davis, Philadelphia, Pa., 1
cock, 1 hen, 1-2 ckl, 1 pl, 1-5 old pen
young pen; G. R. White, Eaton, O., 1
Frank H. Clement, Hempstead, N. Y.,
hen, 2 old pen; Floyd P. Schuyler, Sav
Ill., 2 hen, 4 old pen; Ernest B. Sta
No. Bennington, Vt., 4-5 ckl; J. I. L
Broken Arrow, Okla., 3 ckl, 3 pl, 3
pen; S. T. Avent, Toronto, Ont., Can.,
J. D. Hutchisson, Oxford, O., 5 pl; H
Theinhardt, Helena, Mont., 2 pl; Dart
Yards, Oconomowoc, Wis., 3 old pen;
Broad, Vancouver, Can., 2 young pen.

Old hands agreed that it was the gre
show of Dark Cornish ever cooped.
stood in front of an unplaced pen, and
few years back, those four hens had
cooped singly, they would have won 1
in any average show, and the first one
have been commented on as a good Co
female.

Hens in first old pen were very large,
being a feature. There were no long l
males in the cock class. The winning
were dark. Second cock won color s
with some lacing on wing bow. First, s
and third cocks big, broad, wide set on
heavy legs. Second enormous propor
very broad across shoulders, standing
wide on legs, heavy bone. First cock,
ter whipped tail, shorter in saddle, very
cal and winner of shape special. Such
metallic colored birds, however, will pr
somewhat fewer nicely laced females.

Some hens carried medium light gr
color, but every one was good in bone,
well spread, stocky legs, broad chest
shoulders. No narrow, long hens, but
better than others, especially in color,
must necessarily be second to type in
breed. The Cornish men are breeding qu
throughout all their birds, old and yo
both sexes, and no variety in the show
more uniformly good. A few hens were
long and soft in lower back plumage,
tail. Short, tight, hard saddles in
cannot be produced from soft backed fem

First hen, an Azeel in type; a re
chunk. Second hen, not so coarse in
as first, more attractive ground color, ta
better condition, and as wide a hen as
put down in an American show room.

In cockerels, some had too much tail
leg, but nothing like the extremes
monly met with. First and second cock
well built, big bodied, broad at shou
good backs and tails, but heavy and loo
combs.

First pullet, best of type. Second,
longer head, not as heavy in bone, but
shade of rich ground color, cleanly and l
tifully penciled.

White Laced Red Cornish—Dr. R.
Munn, Hampshire, Ill., 1 cock, 1-2 hen,
ckl, 1-2 pl, 1 old pen.

First cock had type and good breast
ing; good Cornish tail and short back f
ers. First hen, attractive, rich ground
and nicely laced; white hackle; good ty

First pullet, fair. Second pullet, best
and color. Cockerels unattractive and

Buff Cornish—J. W. Bloom, Altoona,
2 cock, 2 hen, 1 ckl, 3 pl; V. W. J
Essex, Ont., Can., 1 cock, 1 hen, 3 c
pl, 1 young pen; C. Y. Gibbs, Yazata, M
2-4 ckl, 1-4 pl.

Too much saddle on males and exces
fluff and back plumage on females.

White Cornish—C. Y. Gibbs, 2 cock, 1
Mrs. L. D. Singley, Jackson, Ga., 4
4 hen, 1 old pen; Dr. F. H. Howland,
cester, Mass., 1 cock, 2 hen, 3-4 pl; An
O. Olson, Jamestown, N. Y., 3 cock, 1
2 pl; F. Bates Wilson, Jamestown, N.
1-3 hen.

First cock, a good one, broad in
heavy bone in shank; good head; not a
tail for a White. First hen, too lon
back, tail and legs. Second hen, a good
First pullet, about the most reach in
class and young at that. For a Co
man to put such a pullet over fourth is r
ulous. We understand that second hen
fourth pullet arrived in bad shape, one
in coop having been smothered by ex
company, which may account for these
birds not showing up well and not lan
higher.

Turkeys, Waterfowls and Bantams—No
large a variety of turkeys as last year.
Bronze cock, outstanding; a bird w
bronze was like fire. Great class of Toul
geese. No better anywhere in America;
keels; big fowls.

Buff Cochin and Golden Sebright ban
only fair. First White Cochin bantam
cockerel and pullet; first Black Breasted
Game bantam cock and hen, good specim
First Black red cock, an outstanding chic
had reach, whipped tail, short feather
class generally.

Now is the Time!



"I can make your flock pay big profits all the year 'round —I positively guarantee it!"

To Make More Money From Your Poultry RIGHT NOW—Today—Is the Time to Get More Eggs—More Profits From Every Hen!

Make every hen in your flock pay. It is easy and simple—and sure—if you know how.

Never was there such opportunity for huge profits from poultry as *right now.* Eggs are selling high and going higher. Feed is going lower. *Everything is dropping in price but eggs.* Why not get your share of the big profits? I will tell you how—just as I have told thousands of other poultry raisers all over the United States and Canada. In fact, I guarantee success for you. I will show you

I will make you a successful poultry raiser and tell you how to get more eggs with less feed. I'll guarantee to do it—and quickly. Just send your name and address today for Free Book and learn how.
T. E. Quisenberry.

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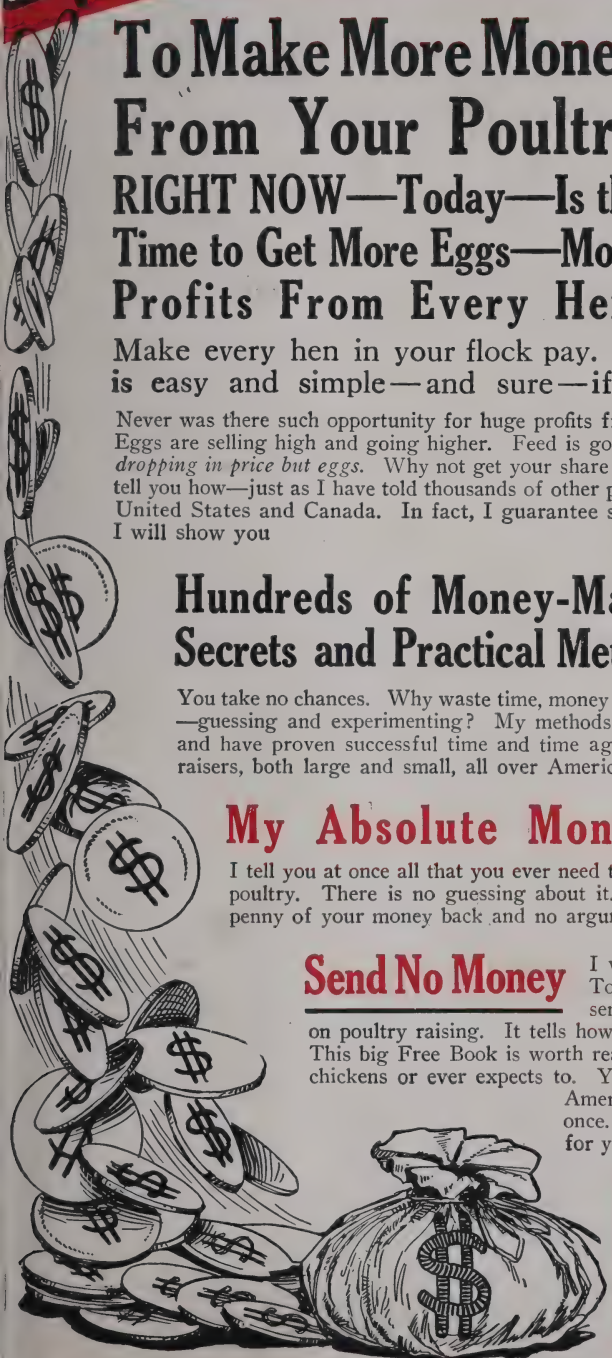
You take no chances. Why waste time, money and profits —guessing and experimenting? My methods are tested and have proven successful time and time again for over twenty-five thousand poultry raisers, both large and small, all over America and in seventeen foreign countries.

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I tell you at once all that you ever need to know to make a complete success with poultry. There is no guessing about it. What is more—I guarantee it or every penny of your money back and no argument about it.

Send No Money

I want to prove this is your big opportunity. To show you that I am in dead earnest I will send you *absolutely free* my new 80-page book on poultry raising. It tells how you can make money from the very start. This big Free Book is worth real money to any man or woman who raises chickens or ever expects to. Yet I offer it FREE to any reader of the American Poultry Journal who will write me at once. These books are limited, but there is one for you if you hurry.



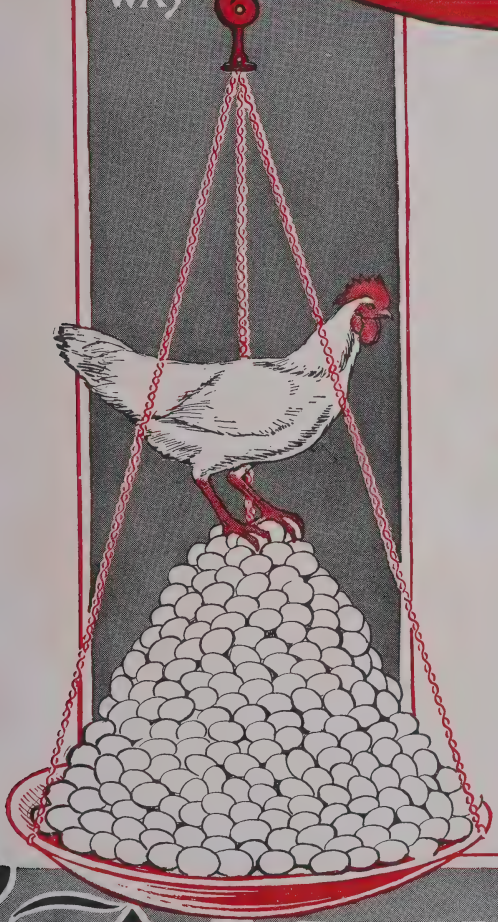
Turn to the next page and read about the quick, easy way to get more eggs from less feed NOW!

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The Quick and Easy Way to



304 EGGS from One Hen in One Year The QUISENBERRY WAY



You Want Profits!

SUCCESS

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Egg prices are skyhigh! Feed prices much lower! Are you missing this golden opportunity by not getting plenty of winter eggs NOW?

Twenty-five thousand poultry raisers are getting big winter egg yields and making wonderful profits using Quisenberry Methods.

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and reap larger profits, send for our new 80-page book, just completed which covers Poultry Raising from every angle. It was written by T. E. Quisenberry personally. His twenty-five years' actual poultry raising experience and as Director of the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station and the Great American Egg Laying Contests and as Manager of one of the world's largest and most profitable farms makes him recognized as one of the world's greatest poultry authorities.

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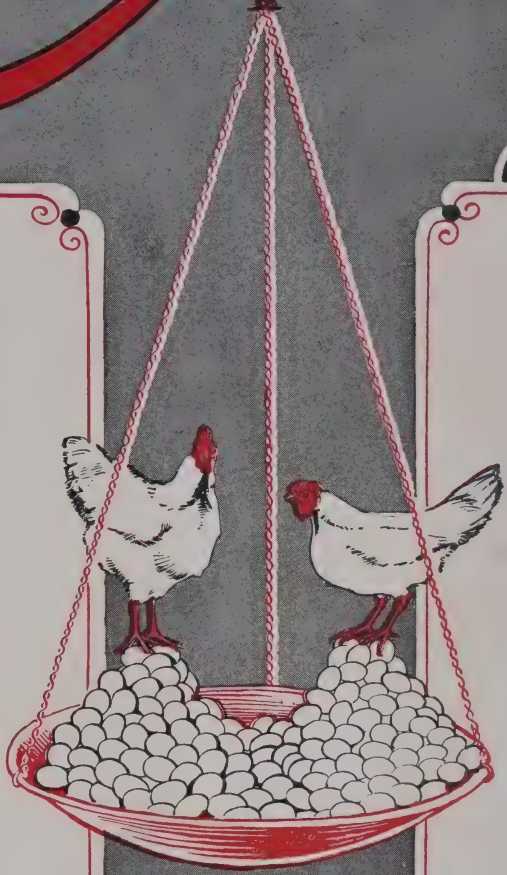
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Avoid Loss and Failure!

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How to save feed.
How to tell Slackers from Layers.
How to breed and select 304-egg hens.
How to keep your hens toned up and healthy.
How to remodel or build warm, dry houses.
How to get big hatches.
How to produce an abundance of strong fertile eggs.
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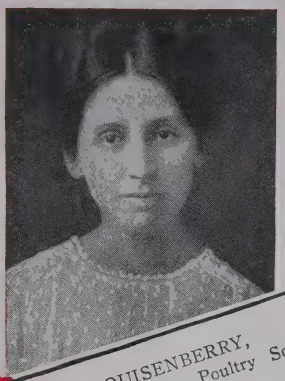
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Only 143 EGGS *from* Two Hens *in* One Year *at* Twice The Feed Costs The ORDINARY Way

POULTRY SCHOOL

President Desk No. 2063 MISSOURI

I Made over $2,000.00 With My Hens



In 12 Months' Time
—Says Mrs. H. A. Hume

Read Her Letter

MR. T. E. QUISENBERRY,
President American Poultry School,
Kansas City, Missouri.

DEAR MR. QUISENBERRY:

I did over $2,000.00 egg business last year. I surely have been successful with poultry since becoming a student of your school. Three years ago I knew absolutely nothing about culling, feeding for egg production, fertile eggs, or housing. Now I am confident I am capable of handling a flock of any size I care to, and do it successfully.

White Leghorns are no longer a side line with us. They are one of the main issues, as we realize more clear profit from our Leghorns than from any one grain crop, or the live stock, raised on our 400-acre farm.

Yours very truly,
MRS. H. A. HUME.

$2,000 On Eggs Alone!

Just extra money for Mrs. Hume, who started to raise chickens and sell eggs only as a side line.

Thousands who have followed the advice of T. E. Quisenberry in Poultry Raising have earned as much or more than Mrs. Hume. Whether on a large scale or with small flocks, they have made big money from their poultry. Read here what they have to say:

Make Over $1,000 On 200 Hens

"By following your simple advice I sold, from 200 hens and pullets, $1,288.58 worth of eggs, baby chicks, broilers, cockerels and pullets in exactly seven months. My feed bill was $246.89. The eggs alone amounted to $490.92, besides 276 dozen I set in the incubator. My success is entirely due to you. I would not part with the information you furnished me at any price."—Mrs. Chas. Rooks, Ohio.

Over $5.00 Per Hen Net Profit

I thought you would be interested in the record of my flock of 210 hens the past 12 months while using your methods.

Eggs sold (2,686½ dozen)	$1,149.19
Chickens sold	217.38
Chickens used at home (70)	35.00
Increase in flock (138 pullets)	207.00
Total income	$1,608.57
Cost of feed, etc.	606.72
Net profit	$1,001.85

There was no record kept of value of eggs used at home.—H. M. Luttrell, Ky.

You Can Do As Well

Whether you have a general farm or a back-yard flock, whether you are an experienced poultry raiser or just starting, you can make big profits this year with the practical knowledge that we offer you.

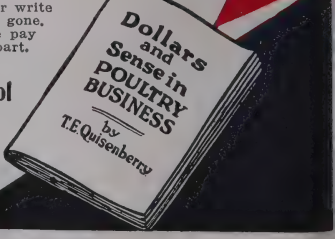
Feeding Methods--Big Egg Yield

"As a result of the feeding methods you worked out for me, I am surely getting results; in fact, from pens today (October 23, 1920), containing 600 pullets, I received 345 eggs. Very often they run more. One pen of 100 ran 73 percent today, and one around 65 percent for the entire month. Really I am making money before I expected."—William Shands, Missouri.

BIG FREE BOOK

Act Quick And Now!

Send today for the big, fully illustrated, 80-page book that tells all about the wonderful profits in the poultry business and how you can get your share of them. This book is of such value to every man and woman who raises poultry or expects to, that you should not be without it. Mail the coupon or write a post card today, before they are all gone. Remember, this book is free and we pay the postage. No obligation on your part.



American Poultry School, Kansas City, Mo.
Desk No. 2063.

Without any obligation upon my part, please send me Free of Charge a copy of your Big Illustrated 80 page Book. It will tell you "How to Get More Eggs and Save Feed" and how to double your profits.

Name.....

Town.....State.....

Street.....

American Poultry School
Desk No. 2063
Kansas City, Mo.

Horticulture for Poultry Keepers

Conducted by Thos. T. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

The third annual Mid-West Horticultural Exposition, held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, under the auspices of the Iowa Horticultural Society and the Council Bluffs Chamber of Commerce was the largest of its kind ever held in the mid-west. The apple and vegetable and floral display was exceedingly large, six states competing for the valuable prizes and the honors of the winners. There is much credit due Earl Ferris, general manager; Prof. R. S. Herrick, secretary for the Horticultural Association; and Prof. S. A. Beach, president of the association. It cost $22,000 to stage this show. More than $8,000 was offered in cash prizes, besides fourteen trophies valued at $1,000 each. The state allows the horticultural society the small sum of $8,000 a year. A committee consisting of Hon. W. P. Dawson, A. Lake, Frank C. Pellett and B. Wilcox was appointed to go before the legislature and ask for an annual appropriation of $5,000.

* * *

Will you please advise me where I can buy Burbank's hybrid berry Phenomenal and the everbearing raspbery, as I want to plant some of them in the spring.

Ohio. Alfin Stinchfield.

You can get these plants at any of the California nurseries. Why plant the first named novelty in Ohio? It is not of value there. And the "everbearing" black raspberry is a myth.

* * *

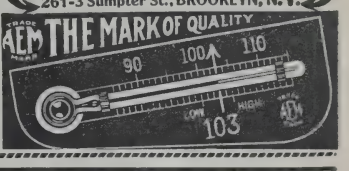
We have 120 acres in Barry county, Missouri, mostly in timber. This is about 45 miles southwest of Springfield. Approximately ten acres is cleared and in corn this year. This place lies three-quarters of a mile north and south. The north forty acres has a large drawing running from east to west, about the center of it. There is about fifteen or twenty acres on the south side of this that would lay to the north or have a north slope. We wish to put this in fruit in the spring; want to put out about 500 each of Jonathan, Grimes Golden, and perhaps two or three trees of a few other varieties, for our own use. Wish to put out 500 pear trees and the same number of peach trees. Do not know what are the best varieties of these. My father thinks it would be better for us to go to the nursery and get as large trees as we could, say, from three to five year old trees. What do you think of that plan?

Of course on this place there is about an equal amount of south slope. Would this be suitable for grapes and the different berries such as strawberries and black berries?

The balance of this tract is mostly smooth land, a red clay soil, loose and deep, with no solid rock in that part.

We have about 100 Cook strain White Orpingtons, 200 Byers strain Buff Orpingtons, and a few of Schmidt's strain of Buff Minorcas, each of these being from the best stock of the respective breeders. We are going to have three different locations. Do you think it would be better to raise one breed or continue with the three breeds.

We were raised in Iowa and believe we know what real farming is, but we are not posted on the fruit line as we should be, so come to you for information, as two of us

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THERMOMETERS NEVER VARY
Look for "AEM" on Your Thermometers. You will then
be sure you are buying a skillfully made and absolutely accurate thermometer backed by 54 years thermometer experience. This means that if the incubator or brooder you buy is equipped with the AEM thermometer you will be taking no risk of your hatch being either chilled or cooked to death.
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Why Millions of Chicks Die in the Shell
It's because of imperfect moisture regulation. Use an "AEM" Hygrometer and you'll always know exact amount of moisture in your incubator, and get far bigger hatches and bigger, healthier chicks. We make more than one thousand different thermometers for all purposes.
A. E. MOELLER
261-3 Sumpter St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.


Harold Tompkins' Rhode Island Reds
SINGLE AND ROSE COMBS
LEADING RHODE ISLAND REDS OF THE WORLD

First Pen Cock Madison Square Garden, 1920.
I can furnish you birds with true Rhode Island Red TYPE, and that rich soft velvet red COLOR that is in so much demand by all breeders and judges. All birds rich in the blood of my Madison Square Garden, Boston and Kansas City winners.
Show Birds
Ready for the hottest competition. No show too large.
They have pleased others. They will please you.
Thousands to select from. They will please the judge.
They have all the requirements of true Rhode Island Reds.
Breeding Birds
From the oldest line bred stock of Rhode Island Red in the world.
More breeders owe their success to these blood lines than to any other strain in the world.
Birds purchased from me are unexcelled for new blood or foundation stock, for they are bred to reproduce themselves.
Both old and young ready to sell now. It will be for your interest to start right and buy into this famous family of RHODE ISLAND REDS
HAROLD TOMPKINS Box A. CONCORD, MASS.

Save Labor and Increase Your Crops



No. 25

Planet Jr. implements do your seeding, cultivating, furrowing, hilling, etc., easier and in a fraction of the time required by old methods. They work accurately and thoroughly, placing the seed just where you want it, turning the soil in the way best suited to plant growth. Better crops result.

No. 25 Combined Seeder, Double and Single Wheel Hoe does everything that can be done by a wheel hoe and a seeder. Its all-around usefulness on a large garden or small farm is unequalled by any other implement.

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Cultivators, Seeders and Wheel Hoes of every description

Poultry Fence



Our Prices Away Down

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

Saved 40 Per Cent MR. B. J. WILSON, Clio, Mich., writes: "Having used a great many different makes I am more than satisfied with your Poultry Fence, and I saved at least 40 per cent by buying direct from you."

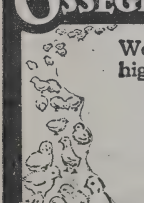
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Direct to You and Your Neighbors Too

Our big free Catalogue with **Money-saving Prices** shows many styles of Poultry, Farm and Lawn Fence at prices that will keep a nice saving in your own pocket where it belongs. You can't afford to buy your fence until you get our Catalog. **Our Bargain Prices** will surprise you. Write today.

KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 295 ***Muncie, Ind.***

OSSEGE'S DAY OLD CHICKS ARE BETTER



We furnish pure bred Chicks of the finest quality from high egg producing stock. Flocks built directly from laying contest winners.

This season we will ship not less than 600,000 big, strong, healthy *Baby Chicks that live*, of the following varieties: Silver and white Wyandottes, white and barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, black and white Minorcas, Anconas, white, brown and buff Leghorns. *Write for our free illustrated catalog and pricelist.*

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J. W. OSSEGE HATCHERY, Dept. 15 **Glandorf, Ohio**

We guarantee safe arrival of all shipments

SEE THAT XX? EGG INSURANCE

12TH YEAR — POINTS THE WAY — START RIGHT — YOU END RIGHT

against losses of unhatchable eggs costs but $2.50 for all time to come!! Think of the saving, besides relief from worry and puny chicks. The Magic Egg Tester ("The most talked of poultry appliance in the world") turns the trick before incubation. $2.50 each, insured parcel post. One year's trial, cost refunded if desired. Free circular.

Magic Egg Tester Works, Dept. B, Buffalo, N. Y., also Bridgeburg, Canada

take American Poultry Journal and have be much interested in your writings.

Please give me the address of a good fr paper, also of a bee paper, as I believe the lines should go together; don't you? course we are not going to do all of this thirty days; but give us three years, and you come down in this country we will t to show you something as well as give y the best treatment possible. Please give all the information possible. J. H. Gibbs. Kansas.

You certainly are doing the rig thing to plant your commercial app orchard to Jonathan and Grimes Golde You ought to, by all means, put in son Golden Delicious and Delicious. I thin Golden Delicious the most valuable all yellow apples. Plant two trees f home use of Duchess, Wealthy an Henry Clay.

Would plant Kieffer, Lincoln an Seckel pears.

You will find a peach orchard plante to Stark's Early Elberta, J. H. Ha and Krummel very profitable. Yes, th south slope would be all right fc grapes. Such a slope is not, as a rul best for strawebrries, raspberries, etc.

You will make a great and costl mistake if you set out three and four year-old apple or peach or pear tree Such trees will never be right. Th best orchard tree obtainable is a prop erly grown two-year-old tree. Please d not make the fatal mistake of settin out older trees.

I think it would be far better for yo to keep but one breed of Standardbre poultry.

American Fruit Grower, State-Lak Building, Chicago.

Gleanings in Bee Culture, Medina, C

Let me suggest that you should plan some Surprise, Wyant, Terry and D Sota plums. Also some Montmorenc cherry; also same Oregon Champio gooseberry and Red Cross and Fay cur rants. Currants and gooseberries ar very profitable. Mine net me $600 a acre year in and year out. Yes, fruit bees and poultry make a good combina tion. Thank you, I would like to dro down upon you some day.

* * *

I have eight acres in the heart of a minin community, fairly well settled. Do you thin it would be profitable for me to plant a acre or two to grapes for canning and tabl use? The ground I can devote to grapes i rather flat and poorly drained. Would the grow on it, or should the ground be hig and hilly? Can you give me any informatio about how to plant, prune and spray them For this locality, what are the best marke grapes in the purple and white varieties Would it be advisable to dynamite the holes and should the ground be tiled for drainage Do you think it advisable to plant corn i a young, small orchard in order to secur cultivation for the trees? K. A. Sheffler. Indiana.

It would be unwise to plant grap vines in flat, poorly drained land. Th grapevine demands that it be allowe to keep its feet dry. If you can prop erly drain this land it will be all righ to plant it to grapes, although th grape, as well as other fruits, thrive best on elevated ground, where there i air drainage. This tract of land is mor suited to gooseberries and currants that it is to grapes. The Concord is the bes market grape. The Niagara is the bes white grape. The grape in most com mercial orchards is planted 8 by 8 feet Plant one or two-year-old vines, cut ting each vine to two buds when plant ing. The best grape growers spray the vines with arsenate of lead, Ford's mix ture and Black Leaf 40. How to prune a bearing grapevine depends wholly or the system one adopts. Secure a copy of the "Pruning Book," by Bailey and





Biggest Hatches Strongest Chicks

That's what you'll get with my Champion Belle City Hatching Outfit, and I can prove it. My Poultry Book, "Hatching Facts," *in colors*, tells the whole story. Write for it today—it's Free. It's a valuable and instructive Book that every Poultry Raiser should read—gives facts, proofs and information that will start you right—tells you how to become successful raising chickens.



Get into this interesting, profit-paying business now—you can't lose—it's money for you right from the start. If you are raising chickens in the "old hen way," you are losing valuable time and money, and missing a big opportunity. **Investigate** my proposition without delay. Write me today for **Free** Book, **"Hatching Facts."** It tells of the many advantages and how easy it is for all of my customers to make extra big profits with my

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The Prize-Winning Hatcher with Hot-Water—Round-Cornered Rust-Proof Copper Tank—Self-Regulated Safety Lamp—Thermometer and Patented Holder—Double Door—Deep Chick Nursery—Egg Tester—with Fibre Board, Double Walled Construction that has led the field for **sixteen** years. **Simple—Safe—Sure.** When ordered with my **$9.95 Hot-Water, Double Walled 140-Chick Belle City Brooder with Safety Lamp—Guaranteed to raise the chicks**—making your Hatching Outfit complete—**Both** for only . . **$23.95**

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And allowed to points beyond. I ship from Buffalo, N. Y., Kansas City, Mo., Minneapolis, Minn., or Racine to insure quickest delivery. For 16 years my big factory here at Racine has been devoted entirely to the manufacture of this—**one size—one style Incubator** and **Brooder,** and I know this **Hatching Outfit** will bring you the **biggest hatches** of **strongest chicks**—the **greatest profits**—with **least effort** and at **lowest cost**—vouched for by over **871,000** successful Poultry Raisers everywhere. **Hatches Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys and Geese** equally well—therefore

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Thousands order direct from my advertisements every year. And you get the Belle City at my **lowest factory prices**—based on **actual cost of production.** You save the middleman's profit—I ship the day remittance is received. With this **Guaranteed Hatching Outfit** and my complete **Guide Book** for setting up and operating, your success is assured. Besides the big hatches of strong chicks you are sure to get, you can easily share in

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No one else provides such easy ways for you to earn extra money. Full particulars come with my **Free** Book, **"Hatching Facts."** It also gives newest ideas, easiest plans and quickest ways to make poultry pay big. **Time means money to you now—the early broods pay best. Get an early start**—save valuable time—**order now**—or write me today for new **Free** Poultry Book, **"Hatching Facts."** It tells the whole interesting story. Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co.
Box 27, Racine, Wis.

MAHOOD'S S. C. REDS

Celebrate their ninth successive winning at Chicago Coliseum by winning **BEST DISPLAY** and also repeat and better their 19 9 record at this show by winning among other prizes

FIRST OLD PEN AND FIRST AND SECOND YOUNG PEN

in the hottest and one of the largest pen classes ever cooped at a national show.

We can give you superbly colored, fine type, vigorous cockerels of the same blood lines as these winners; cockerels which will improve your flock 100 percent at $7.50, $10, $15, $25 and $35 each.

When you buy mated pairs and trios from us, you get the advantage of all our skill and knowledge in mating. Mated pairs are $18, $25, $35, $50 and $75 each and mated trios are $25, $35, $50, $75 and $100 each.

Send for our beautifully illustrated, free mating list. It will describe our pens and give our prices on hatching eggs as well as tell you of the great laying ability of our Reds.

E. W. Mahood, Box 4 **616 Lee Avenue, Webster Groves, Mo.**

PALMER'S BARRED ROCKS AGAIN WIN BEST DISPLAY

At Chicago Coliseum Show, Dec., 1920

With but very few exceptions our birds have won this much-coveted prize at this show for the past TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

SOME GREAT SHOW AND BREEDING BIRDS

all ages, of both lines of breeding, that we will sell at a 40 percent reduction in price on all orders of $10 or over. There is no guesswork about the breeding of our birds. They are bred right and are right. None better anywhere at twice our price. Write today for what you want. We guarantee to please.

D. F. PALMER & SON **Box 35** **YORKVILLE, ILL.**

FUNK'S INTERNATIONAL STRAIN *of*

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Cockerels **Won at Illinois State Fair in heavy laying classes—first pen; first hen; first pullet, and first cockerel.**

One Thousand March and April hatched Cockerels from the same matings that won four firsts this year at Illinois State Fair and six firsts last December at Chicago Coliseum show. These cockerels have correct type and blood lines for breeding for profitable egg yields. Buy your Spring breeding males now at the following prices: Pen A, $7 each and up; Pen B, $6 each; Pen C, $4 each, five or more $3.50 each. Strong, vigorous birds from each pen.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Free catalog, describing my methods of breeding, feeding, housing, etc., upon request.

Funk Egg Farm **Lyle W. Funk, Sole Owner**
Box 38 Bloomington, Illinois

You Need this Handy Sprayer

Use the Auto-Spray No. 1 to disinfect incubators and brooders and to clean out lice and mites in the poultry house. Prevent blights and destroy insects in the hot house, cold frame, garden and on the lawn.

Whitewash the cellar, stables and other outbuildings faster and more evenly than with a brush. Wash windows, buggies and motor cars quickly and thoroughly. There are nearly 40 other styles of Auto-Spray—big and little.

Write for free Spraying Calendar and Catalogue.

The E. C. BROWN COMPANY 891 Maple Street, Rochester, N. Y.



S. C. Anconas, Trap-Nested, Bred to Lay

BABY CHICKS **HATCHING EGGS**

Would you like to increase your egg records? A. G., Lakewood, Ohio, writes: "Please quote me prices on pullets. The ten pullets purchased from you last year layed 1,700 eggs in ten months." This party never kept poultry before. Get our catalog. It tells how to raise Anconas and feed for egg production. It's free. Stamps appreciated. **BAKER'S ANCONA FARM**, Box A, Route 3, Elyria, Ohio.

study the different vineyard systems, would not use dynamite in plant grapevines. Yes, corn is a good crop a young orchard.

* * *

Recently I have purchased a farm here Vineland, N. J., and I want to plant ab fifty peach trees and a few apple trees grapevines for the home table. Will kindly give me some advice as to what va ties to plant? Joseph Faakel
New Jersey.

Advise you to plant Duchess, Wealth Stayman and Golden Delicious ap trees. You will secure an early-to-l supply of peaches by planting the Ro ester, Alton, Early Elberta, Elberta a J. H. Hale. The Moore's Early, Wo den, Diamond, Niagara and Conco grapes will give you best returns.

* * *

I contemplate purchasing ten acres of la in Louisiana, part of it in timber, and inte to convert three or four acres of it to co mercial poultry raising. I wish to plant rest to pecans, fruit, and shall establish apiary. This land will be in Webster pari about five miles out of Minden, La., n Dorcheat bayou. What kind of fruit wo you advise planting, also what kind of pec trees, and what bee would be adapted this locality? Do you think a small fa on the plan outlined would be a payi proposition there. Shreveport, La. (30 mile is one market, and Dallas (300 miles) another; New Orleans (250 miles) is s another, as also is Minden.

I intend to stock mainly with S. C. Wh Leghorns, as I understand they are standa stock with commercial egg farms, and pe haps stock some R. C. Rhode Island Re I am a young married man, no children, a have followed office work for the last sev years. My health is not what it should and I am trying my best to get into sor line where I will be away from an office a have outdoor work.

Land may be purchased very reasonabl and for this reason my changes of getting start in Louisiana are better from a financ standpoint than almost anywhere I know As my capital is limited, I would like yo advice in regard to the whole thing befo I make any definite plans, so I will not lo what I now have. W. P. Sugg.
Texas.

The planting of an orchard in th section of Louisiana to which you refe would require a careful study of loc conditions—character of soil, depth water, table, air drainage and sever other important considerations. I ad vise you to secure the services of on of the staff of horticulturists at th Louisiana State Horticultural College. could advise you in a general way, bu that would be of no service to you You cannot afford to make a mistak in your planting.

* * *

We desire to find a location suitable fo general farming in a small way, say, fort to eighty acres, in connection with poultry We notice in looking over back numbers o American Poultry Journal that you speak highly of Louden county, Virginia. How would the markets there be for stock an poultry products. There seems to be a lack of railroads, according to the map we have Does Washington take everything, or wha are the main markets? Do alfalfa and th clovers thrive there?

Have you any knowledge of Ocala, Marion county, Florida, and if so, what is your opin ion of that country for general farming such as we have mentioned. You wrote of the Florida climate as being unfavorable for poul try; in what way is this the case?

What particular section of Louden county would you recommend, if you have any choice in the matter, and what town? At about what price could a small 40-acre farm be purchased there?

Our principal object in moving from here is to get to a warmer winter and escape the long continued presence of snow, with con sequent confinement of stock and poultry.
Wisconsin. U. McAslin.

Lowden county, Virginia, is in my opinion, the best agricultural county in all the south—none excepted. Washington, D. C., will take your poultry and other stock products each day in the



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SAVE YOUR BABY CHIX
BROODER $4.96

Cut herewith shows the *Putnam Home-Made Brooder* complete — **"A perfectly simple and simply perfect" LOW-COST Brooder for saving your Baby Chicks, either those you hatch yourself or those you buy.**

See Sample Brooder at Left

Guarantee

I guarantee the Putnam Brooder Heater to give satisfaction or it may be returned to me within 30 days of shipment and the money paid for it will be refunded.

THE materials used to make it were one shoe box; one-sixth yard of oil cloth and one **Putnam Brooder Heater.** The total cost, including Heater, was $4.96. A fourteen-year-old boy can build one in an hour with no tools but saw and hammer. This Brooder will accommodate from 25 to 60 chicks and will take better care of them than any brooder made, no matter how elaborate or expensive. Build one NOW and have it ready for the young chicks when they come. Write for plans for making this Brooder and testimonials from satisfied users. I will send you the plans FREE.

Advantages of the Putnam Home-made Brooder

REQUIRES filling **BUT ONCE A WEEK**—no other attention. Patented principle—**EFFICIENCY** guaranteed. Thousands in use. Every **OTHER BROODER** must be filled and trimmed **SEVEN TIMES** a week.

Putnam HOME-MADE BROODER is adapted to any size plant from 25 to 60 chicks in one brooder to any greater number desired; simply use more brooders. Is particularly adapted to needs of small breeder and back-lotter who aims to produce one lot of chicks or a few dozen.

No other brooder on the market is **EASIER** or more **SIMPLE** to operate; none uses **SO LITTLE OIL** per chick; brooder consumes less than a gallon of oil **A MONTH.** Send for and read the testimonials.

Putnam **BROODER HEATER** is so constructed that it acts **LIKE AN OPEN FIRE PLACE,** carrying the foul air out and drawing the fresh air in, thus providing **PERFECT VENTILATION AUTOMATICALLY.**

Heat is radiated from **ABOVE** onto the backs of chicks, giving the natural and soothing effect **OF THE HEN**—without the lice.

Hover is so constructed that chicks **FIND EXACT TEMPERATURE THEY LIKE.** Adjustable hover takes care of any season from February to July.

Putnam HOME-MADE BROODER CAN BE OPERATED ANYWHERE in a sunny room in a house, an open shed, or, if a roof be built on it, out of doors; can be **CARRIED ANYWHERE** by a half-grown boy.

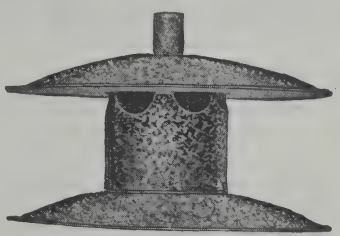
No other brooder is easier to clean and disinfect. Simply lift out hover and heater—brooder can then be emptied of litter and be disinfected.

Brooder heater is made of brass and galvanized iron—**IS PRACTICALLY INDESTRUCTIBLE.**

Capacity of Putnam HOME-MADE BROODER IS ELASTIC. When chicks require more exercising space, heater and hover can be placed in larger box or other structure. **THE BROODER GROWS WITH THE BROOD.**

Floor of this brooder is even with the ground and therefore chicks do not have steps or inclines to learn, thus avoiding loss from rain or chilling.

To summarize: At no price, **HIGH OR LOW,** can a brooder be bought so economical in first cost, also in fuel and labor—so simple and **EASY TO OPERATE,** so perfectly ventilated, or one that will so surely raise **HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS BIRDS.**



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IN SUCCESSFUL USE FOR YEARS

THIS BROODER HEATER is in no sense an experiment. It has been on the market IN SUCCESSFUL USE for years. Thousands of them have been sold and they have given uniform satisfaction. Here are sample reports—could furnish hundreds of others like them:

ROBADEL FARM USING 24.

Cos Cob, Conn., April 24, 1918.

I enclose herewith my check in payment for the 12 Putnam Brooder Heaters sent me by parcel post. They arrived safely on Monday. Will be very glad if you will send me another dozen heaters some time this week or next. It is our intention to use these brooders entirely instead of hens, as we have come to the conclusion that they are really more practical than the mother hen.

ROBADEL POULTRY FARM,
Per A. C. Robertson.

Fulton, N. Y., May 11, 1920.

We received the Brooder Heater in time and we would not part with it. I have 200 little chicks which we have raised in this brooder and they are doing fine—have not lost one yet. Before we had this Putnam home-made brooder we lost many by their getting chilled when small. MRS. C. W. BENNETT.
Route 1.

Jefferson, Ore., May 8, 1919.

Enclosed find check for which please ship me 2 more Putnam Brooder Heaters. Want these to use myself. These heaters of yours used in home-made brooder boxes have anything else beaten that I have seen yet. E. J. SHUMAKER.

Magnolia, N. J., April 13, 1920.

Enclosed find P. O. money order, for which send me 2 more Putnam Brooder heaters and one dozen wicks for same. Kindly rush order. Through me you have sold several of these Brooder Heaters, and I certainly do enjoy teaching others how to use them. There is nothing else to equal it on the market. I am well pleased with this Brooder Heater and always praise it just as I have done in this letter.
W. B. BARTH.

How to Order: I do not sell the Putnam Home-made Brooder. I sell the Brooder Heater only. The price of Heater is $4.75 postpaid. With every Brooder Heater I will send EASILY FOLLOWED DIRECTIONS for making the Home-made Brooder. Your dealer should have the Putnam Brooder Heater in stock. Ask your dealer for it, or I will fill your order, all charges prepaid, to your address at the regular price of $4.75 each. Please send me your dealer's name. Refcrence by permission. Editor this Journal.

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Nothing better than berries and small fruits to preserve health and maintain happiness during these reconstruction days. Our plants are true to name. All free from diseases. All northern grown on new rich ground, producing strong, healthy, large, heavily rooted plants. Millions of them, as good as ever were grown, offered our customers this year. We have had a wonderfully successful growing season.

Baldwin's Berry Plants

produced by Baldwin himself, are sure growers. Every grower or prospective customer, large or small, may have our big handsomely illustrated and thoroughly descriptive Berry Book. It contains valuable information, showing how to plant and produce successfully, delicious fruit from Baldwin's Berry Plants. It explains how to have the earliest berries in the Spring and the latest berries in the Fall. For home garden or market purposes, for pleasure or for profit. Baldwin will show you the way. Start right. Write tonight.



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THE COMPLETE DORMANT SPRAY
"Makes a Tree Outgrow Its Troubles"

controls scale of all kinds as well as Leaf Curl, Apple Canker, Collar Rot, and even Blight Canker. It kills the eggs and larvae of insects such as Bud Moth, Case Bearer, Leaf Roller, also Pear Psylla. It "Makes a Tree Outgrow Its Troubles."

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year at good prices. Alfalfa and clover grow to perfection there.

Marion county, Florida, of which Ocala is the county seat, is in the northern part of the state. It is too far north for the sure growing of citrus fruits and vegetables, although fruits and vegetables are raised there in considerable quantity. It is more a farming country, but can in no degree compare with Louden county, Virginia, as an agricultural section. I advise you to go to Leesbury, Louden county, Virginia. This is the county seat and a splendid business town. Call on a banker and tell him what you desire to purchase. He will put you in touch with those who can best serve you. You cannot buy land there at a low price. It is rich productive land, and is worth the price asked. The climate is ideal, the water of the best, and the people—well, there are no better people in all the world than those of this section of Virginia.

* * *

I expect to order some apple trees from Stark Bros. for next spring, and wish to order Stark's Delicious, Golden Delicious, and Liveland raspberry (early). Would this be a good selection, or if not, what would be the best trees to plant in this locality (eastern Massachusetts), about twenty miles from the coast? High land, clay soil. Also, what kind of cherries and peaches would be best for here. C. R. MacCarrick.

Massachusetts.

You have made a splendid selection of apple varieties. Allow me to suggest that you add thereto the Henry Clay apple. This apple is very early. Also the McIntosh Red. This is an apple admirably adapted to your locality. Is an early winter apple of very high quality. Advise you to plant Montmorency cherry. Peaches: Rochester, Early Elberta, J. H. Hale and Krummel.

* * *

Have always been interested in farming, especially fruit growing and poultry raising, and for the last ten years have looked forward to the time when I could get away from the close work that I am now engaged in and devote my entire time to work I enjoy.

Recently returned from a trip to Forest county, Wisconsin, where I bought eighty acres of cut-over land. This land is rolling but very productive. Of course, will want to plant a home orchard and some small fruit, and need your advice as to which varieties to plant of apples plums and grapes. What small fruit? Do you think Delicious and Golden Delicious would do well up there? Prof. Hansen's hybrid plums should be naturally adapted to the climate? Which ones would you recommend, and what other varieties would you plant?

I notice on this cut-over land the red raspberries grow wild, and I understand hundreds of quarts go to waste. Am going to try a few Royal Purple to see what they will do.

What do you think of the possibilities of a commercial orchard in that location? Was shown several eighties that were too rough to cultivate, covered with boulders, and which could be bought reasonably. Thought maybe it would pay to buy eighty acres of this land and plant to apples. What varieties should I plant?

Wisconsin has a fine system of highways; her people are progressive and neighborly: the country abounds in lakes and streams, and the fishing and hunting are all that could be desired. Any man of small means looking for a location should investigate the possibilities of this cut-over land in Forest county.

Wisconsin. E. F. McFadden.

Wherever I receive a letter like this my blood tingles and I long to take a hand in the development of such an orchard.

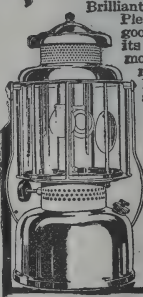
Let us first consider the question of planting a commercial apple orchard on the rough land referred to. An orchard of McIntosh Red, Wealthy and Northwestern Greenings would be a valuable income producer. I strongly advise you to make such a plantiug.

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Light the hen house a few hours each night and morning with the Coleman Quick-Lit Lantern. Longer feeding hours increase egg production.

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or home use plant Duchess, Wealthy, ntosh Red, Northwestern Greening Stark Delicious. Delicious is hardy north of the section you refer to. ould test out Golden Delicious by means. Yes, Professor Hansen's rid plums will do well there. Would it Sapa, Hanska, Waneta and Opata, Desoto and Terry. Think you ld put in a few Compass cherry. Beta grape will give you good re- s. You certainly will want to plant e Houghton gooseberries and Red ss and Fay currants. I am not sure al Purple raspberries are hardy ugh for that climate, but you are e in testing it out. Try out some the standard raspberries also. I h you full measure of success in r new home. Write me as to your ations. I am interested in your un- aking.

* * *

own a small farm in Crawford county, ana, and am in the poultry business in a l way. Am wanting to put out a small ber of trees in the poultry run. Want now the best cherries, plums, pears, apri- and which of them would be best for part of the run mostly frequented by the try, as the ground there would be the est packed. Also tell me if it is better et with dyanmite? This run is on a hillside and the ground is naturally . I am setting some apple trees and ld like your advice as to the kind best d to southern Indiana.

Charles W. Tucker.

diana.

he best cherry is the Montmorency. nt Terry Surprise and Wyant plums. not put pear trees in the poultry s. They will make too much growth will badly blight. Plant Lincoln, ffer and Seckel pears. Superb is best apricot. The plum does best the poultry yard. Would not use amite unless subsoil is very hard. ise you to plant Jonathan, Grimes den and Stayman apple trees.

* * *

wish you would help to correct what is to be a very wrong idea in regard to growing of everbearing strawberries. Most e growers, and in fact some of the people are offering plants for sale, seem to think one must wait one year for these plants roduce. This is absolutely wrong and is g this industry a lot of harm. A plant in April or May should begin producing t July 15 and continue to produce until y frosts in the fall.

erhaps my own plan of raising this most able of all berries might help others, and ve you here the system that has proved t successful with me. I set the plants latter part of March, as we usually have w days of good weather in this part of the lle states, but if you cannot set the plants l the middle of May the same system work.

set the plants one foot apart in the row have the rows two feet apart. This gives a chance to cultivate with a horse culti- or if he so desires. The ground should be lized the year before, and I do not be- you can get too much fertilizer in the nd, provided it has gone through the . Work in every bit that the ground stand; twenty tons to the acre is none much.

inch off the first blossoms, that is, the s that come in early spring, and do not to pinch off all the runners near the main k. The plants will do their utmost to luce runners, and it is a real fight to get n to start the fruit blooms.

he plant should stand like a little spin- g scrub until about the middle of June, a man new in the game will just about them up in disgust. But if you keep the runners, you will notice about the dle of June that they are beginning to l out, and in a short time you will find eat big bushy plant where ten days before had only about four small leaves. From plant the fruit stems will spring up from sides, and it is no uncommon thing to fifteen to twenty fruit stems on one plant all bearing fruit.

ontinue to pinch off the runners as you picking the fruit, and remember you are king that plant for all the fruit it can luce in one year. Then, when the freez- weather comes, plow it under and set a

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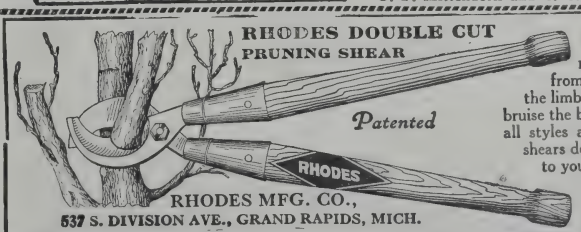
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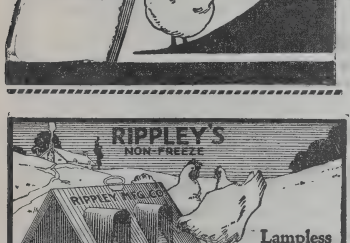
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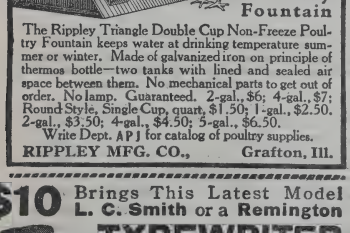
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new bed the next year. If you hold them over, do so to produce plants the second year only; and get this fixed in your mind, that a plant cannot produce runners and large berries at the same time.

The best plan to follow is to set out a small bed for runners, and do not allow them to set fruit buds at all. One plant in good soil, properly cultivated, will produce from 25 to 40 plants in one year, if you keep the bloom off.

Another thing I wish to warn people against are the fake ads and the advertising matter sent out by some growers. The idea that you can get rich on a little back lot raising everbearing berries all rot. They do produce a lot of fruit, but it takes a lot of fruit to make any big showing in quart boxes. About 250 plants on good soil and properly cared for will furnish sufficient fruit for a small family, and they will do this for about ninety days. But if you are going to try to make a living out of them, you should have from one and a half to two acres.

Another matter, and an important one: Please do not jump at the hook and swallow the cork and pole to get in on some of the new varieties. The old Progressive is the standard variety, and in my tests of others, none are anywhere near it in quality or production. Honest producers will tell you this, and the best breeders of everbearing berries are using the same system as the poultrymen, that is, trying to make this variety better by careful selection rather than waste their time on imaginary crosses. The fruit is all that anyone has claimed for it. It is one of the sweetest of strawberries. It is not quite so large as the standard or spring bearing varieties, but during a season will produce more fruit than any of the standard plants. It is a good keeper and will stand up for twenty-four hours during the hottest weather.

Naturally, any fruit out of season commands a higher price, and there is a good profit in the production of the everbearing strawberry, but it cannot be done by setting out the plant and letting it go at that. It means constant attention, and if you have two acres in cultivation you had just as well cancel all other engagements, for this little plot will keep you busy. Theo Hewes.

Indiana.

I am more than glad to have this statement by friend Hewes and am sure our readers will be benefited by carefully following Mr. Hewes' advice.

Poultry Clubs in Arkansas.

If anyone thought that the boys and girls of the poultry clubs promoted and directed by the home demonstration agents of Polk, Miller, Garland, Little River, and Hempstead counties, Arkansas, cannot produce as good birds as expert, he would have changed his opinion had they attended the fair at Texarkana.

The first Barred Rock pullet which was produced and exhibited by a Polk county club boy, Tony Hale of Mena, was an outstanding bird in her class. She scored 94 points. Besides winning first in her class she was awarded sweepstakes for the best pullet of the entire show. The bird was sold for a fancy price.

Sweepstakes for the best Wyandottes, both white and silver, were won by members of poultry clubs and their birds were sold for fancy prices. The first prize, $25 in gold, for the best and largest poultry club exhibit was given to Miller county; second prize, $15 in gold, was given to Polk county; Garland county won third prize, $10 in gold, and Hempstead won fourth, $5 in gold.

About 40 purebred cockerels raised and exhibited by club members were sold at this fair to be distributed among farmers to improve and grade up the farm flock.

Poultry club work will without doubt, be responsible for many Standardbred flocks on farms in Arkansas. The common mongrel fowl is being chased from the tree tops and wood sheds to be replaced with uniform Standardbred birds. The result is a better class of poultry going into the markets.

A marked improvement and increase in number of fowls exhibited has been noted at the 14 county fairs which I have attended this fall. H. B. Lansden.

Purebred Poultry in Louisiana.

I have just completed a five weeks' trip throughout the state, including the Mississippi State Fair, and can frankly and candidly say that the Standardbred poultry industry is progressing more rapidly at the present time than it ever has during the history of this southern country. The show this year at Jackson, Mississippi, Hammond, Franklinton, Shrewsbury, and Shreveport (Louisiana State Fair) have exceeded in number and quality any previous exhibitions. I look forward to a great deal of progress in poultry work in the south during the next several years. Harley L. Williams.

Dont Send 1 Penny

Just send your name and address, size and color and I will send this sweater to you. You don't pay one penny until it is delivered to your door by the postman.



$1.98 PLUS VERY SMALL POSTAGE

Army Navy

For Men or Women

This is a real heavy winter sweater, made of heavy mixed marino yarn. Slip-over style, with V neck and full length sleeves. Just like picture. Will give excellent wear. Sizes to fit Ladies or Men 34 to 46. Colors, khaki or navy blue.

$4.50 Reduced to $1.98

No one has ever reduced price to this extent. It is the biggest money-saving bargain ever offered. We will sell only two to a customer and will not sell to merchants or wholesalers.

Delivery Free Just send your name and address, no money. When the sweater is delivered at your door by the postman, pay him $1.98 for the sweater. We have paid the delivery charges. Wear it. If you don't find it all you expect, return it and we will cheerfully refund your money at once. Order by No. 72.

Walter Field Co. 318 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago Dept. Z-1374

MORE EGGS. MORE EGGS.

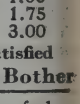
Sturdier Chicks

Don't Feed Green Food!

GET MORE EGGS BY USING

SucculentaTablets

They are better, cheaper and more relished by all fowl. Simply dissolve one tablet in one quart of drinking water. Succulenta Tablets are not a drug nor a remedy, but a food—wholesome and harmless. They make hens lay: make chicks grow: hasten the moult and increase fertility.



Established 1912

100 large tablets by mail,					$0.50
250	"	"	"	"	1.00
500	"	"	"	"	1.75
1000	"	"	"	"	3.00

Your Money Back if not Satisfied

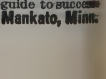
Shorter Moult. No Bother

When ordering, please give your feed dealers name.

THE SUCCULENTA CO.
21 CAMPBELL ST. - NEWARK, N. J.

Detroit Incubator $12.45

140-Egg Size—Guaranteed—has double walls, copper tank, full-size nursery; automatic regulation thermometer held so that chicks cannot break it when hatching. Detroit Brooders, too. Double walled, hot water heated. Write for special low price on both machines.



Detroit Incubator Co.
Dept. 2 Merritt St., Detroit, Mich



64 BREEDS Most Profitable chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese. Choice, pure-bred, hardy, northern raised. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's great poultry farm. 28 years in business. Send 5 c for large valuable poultry book and catalog. A guide to success.

R. F. NEUBERT Co., Box 910, Mankato, Minn.

THE STORY OF A BACK YARD FLOCK.

By H. L. KEMPSTER.

E. J. Durand, a resident of Missouri, is an enthusiastic advocate of the back yard flock. He had had no previous experience with hens aside from a very general boyhood contact with them on the farm. This experience had been such that he was not enthusiastic about keeping hens for egg production in winter. Mrs. Durand was appalled at the prospect of paying 60 cents, or more, per dozen for eggs for table use. At the suggestion of Mrs. Durand and with the aid of a circular issued by the Missouri Agricultural College three years ago, Mr. Durand decided to keep a few hens. (In that circular the writer told of ten White Leghorns producing 749 eggs between November 1 and May 31, at a feed cost of 14 cents a dozen.)

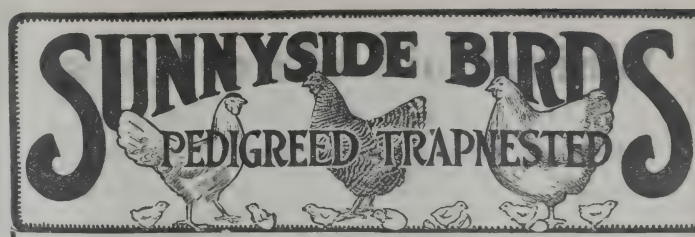
"The results were such as to make me an ardent advocate of the back yard flock," writes Mr. Durand. "I intend to keep one whenever opportunity offers. I derived good fun and exercise out of planning and building the house, from old material, at a minimum expense. The fowls were far less care and trouble than I expected them to be, and the garden soil was much richer from the litter thrown out from the chicken house. Although every particle of feed, aside from table scraps, was bought at retail prices in the local markets, the eggs cost us less than 16 cents a dozen. At this low figure we felt justified in using them freely for cooking purposes and the table with a consequent decided reduction in our meat bill. Not the least return was the pleasure derived from daily contact with the hens themselves. I grew to regard them as pets, which were worth while in that they rendered some return for their keep. Some satisfaction was also felt in the economical use of table scraps on the place."

The Chicken House.

The chicken house was built out of a piano box and a miscellaneous assortment of old boxing and crating material which had accumulated. The total cost, not counting time, was $5.50, which went mostly for the window, studding, hardware and especially for roofing material of good quality, with which the house was completely covered to make it snug and warm. Since the house will probably last five years with little or no repair it seems reasonable to figure the cost at a dollar a year. The house was built in 1917, which fact should be remembered, as the building cost at present would probably be double what it was then.

The Flock.

The flock consisted of a dozen White Leghorn hens of uncertain age, but mostly one year old hens. They were put in the house October 21. Eight hens which had stopped laying were killed for the table at intervals from July 8 to August 16, the following summer. Since the remaining four, sold August 25, brought at current market price 13 cents each more than they originally cost, it seems fair to disregard the original purchase price on the ground that it was offset by the food value of the fowls used.



BREEDERS -:- PULLETS -:- COCKERELS
HATCHING EGGS AND BABY CHICKS

These birds have thirty years' of endeavor and line-breeding behind them. **Look at their egg records**—from 180 to 256. These are the money-makers. Figure it out for yourself, with eggs at $1.25 per dozen. No time like the present to get started with one of the following varieties:

White and Buff Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes and White Orpingtons

BREEDERS

Trapnested stock, regular $5 values, birds that will give you an opportunity to make good profits selling hatching eggs, with records of
180 to 200 eggs, each.....$3.00
210 to 248 eggs, each..... 4.00
240 to 256 eggs, each..... 5.00
$10 cocks birds at.....$5.00 and up
Pullets, according to breeding.....$3.00
Cockerels, according to records of dams.....$5.00 to $10.00

HATCHING EGGS

from 200 to 249 egg hens, trapnested pedigreed stock. We guarantee safe delivery, and send you the same eggs as we use ourselves. Prices for January delivery and after:
100 eggs; any variety; 180-200 egg....$12
100 eggs; any variety; 210-248 egg.... 14
100 eggs; any variety; 240-256 egg.... 16
500 eggs; any variety.....10% discount
Eggs from Show Birds and Record Layers combined..$3.00 and $5.00 per 15

BABY CHICKS

Same high quality as our other stock, and we have kept our prices same as last season. Bred from birds with records of
180 to 200 egg chicks, per 100.....$25.00 210 to 248 egg chicks, per 100.....$30.00
240 to 256 egg chicks, per 100.....$40.00
Order direct from this ad, or send for catalog.

Sunnyside Poultry Farm R. C. Blodgett Prop. Box 1002 **Bristol, Vt.**

FEED YOUR CHICKS FREE!

The proprietors of Kerlins' Grand View Poultry Farm are pleased to inform the readers of American Poultry Journal that three years ago this farm, owned and conducted by A. E. and W. W. Kerlin (father and son), Center Hall, Penn., initiated a system of furnishing FREE, with each order for their celebrated English-American "Kerlin—Quality" 265-270 Egg Strain S. C. W. Leghorn Baby Chicks, ONE BAG KERLINS' FAMOUS STARTING FOOD for BABY CHICKS. This is done for the sole purpose of assisting the customer in getting his chicks started right for the first few weeks or a month.

Last season the Kerlins gave to their customers, ABSOLUTELY FREE, 24,000 POUNDS of this Starting Food. Into every State in the Union this feed was shipped and back came reports of the splendid vitality of the chicks received and the wonderful success by feeding the free feed.

The Kerlins are again preparing to ship Free Feed and we know this information will be of interest to our poultry-raising friends. You will find Kerlins' advertisement on page 1206. Read it and ask for BOOKLET No. 3, which will give complete information about their splendid stock, Free Service Department, etc., etc. —Adv.



BABY CHICKS BY THE THOUSAND OR IN SMALL NUMBERS

Leghorns		Minorcas, Rocks & Reds		Buff—Orpingtons—White	
100	$18.00	100	$20.00	100	$22.00
50	10.00	50	12.00	50	14.00
25	6.00	25	7.00	25	8.00

As I have 50,000 incubating capacity, I am prepared to fill orders when wanted; provided orders are booked a reasonable time ahead. My foundation stock is from the best breeders in this country, and the quality in each variety speaks for itself. Book your orders now and be assured of getting as good as money can buy.

P. F. CLARDY BOX A **ETHEL, MO.**



Boyer's Hatchery, Thorntown, Ind.

1921 Baby Chick prices, February to June. Send for catalog. Postage paid. Insure 95 percent live delivery.
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns.....25, $5.00; 50, $ 9.75; 100, $19.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks.....25, $5.75; 50, $11.25; 100, $22.00
White Wyandottes and White Rocks..25, $6.25; 50, $12.25; 100, $24.00
Buff Orpingtons and S. L. Wyandottes.25, $7.25; 50, $14.25; 100, $28.00
Assorted for broilers, 15c each. S. C. White Leghorn Pullets and Cockerels, $2.50 each.

White Quill White Rocks

The 200 Egg Exhibition Strain

Made a Big winning at the Great Chicago Coliseum Show, Dec. 1st to 6th, 1920.

Hens, 1-2-3; Cocks, 2-3-4; Pullets, 1-3-4-5; Cockerels, 2-3-5; Old Pen, 2-3-4; Young Pen, 2-3-5.

Best Display by a score of 103 to 69 by all my competitors.

50 Birds shown, 43 under Ribbons

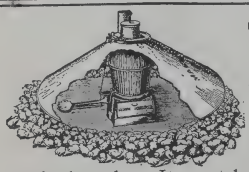
Choice lot of breeding stock for sale. Get started right, by getting blood lines of these Sensational Winners and Layers.

Cocks and Cockerels from $5 to $50—Hens and Pullets from $3 to $25

Booking orders for Hatching Eggs; prices from $5 to $25 per 15. Send for free catalog.

Get in on my Special Egg Offer, good to Feb. 15.

ADAM F. POLTL -:- HARTFORD, WIS.



The MAGIC Brooder

Self-regulating; efficient and high-grade throughout; built with top and bottom draft; gas-proof chamber (the only brooder with this improvement), rocker grate and improved regulator. Will brood strong, vigorous chicks. Reader, the success of raising poultry depends on the brooder. It must hold the fire and never go out. You only have to kill a chick once to be dead. Even one good chill will ruin them for life.

Buy the Magic—the most dependable brooder in the world; it **insures success.** The writer, C. V. Hill, gathered in December over 1,000 eggs per day from 2,300 layers raised with the Magic brooders which net a clear profit of $40 to $50 per day. Come to Trenton and visit my Poultry Plant and see for yourself.

OUR GUARANTEE—Will refund money in 30 days if brooder does not do all we claim. Write for free catalog describing the Magic brooder together with plans of colony and laying houses. Live agents wanted in territory not taken. Address,

UNITED BROODER COMPANY
348 Pennington Ave. Trenton, N. J.

"VIKING"

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

GREAT LAYERS — THRIFTY GROWERS — SUPERB TABLE FOWLS — SNOW-WHITE BEAUTIES

This NEW STRAIN of poultry should be investigated. Send for FREE INFORMATION giving records, etc.

O. W. BINDER, Office, 610 Clinton Street, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Tarbox's Silver Wyandottes and Speckled Sussex

Our Silvers again win the most coveted prize—Best Display at the Club Show, Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 24-26, 1920. On Speckled Sussex we won five 1st and two 2d on seven entries; Red Sussex four 1st on four entries. At the Chicago, Coliseum Show, Dec. 1-6, 1920, we won on Silvers, six 1st and four 2d on 10 entries; on Speckled Sussex, 4th cockerel, 5th pullet and 3d young pen. A few Red Sussex to close them out at bargain prices. Get our prices on Silvers and Specks before placing your orders.

A. & E. TARBOX, Box A, YORKVILLE, ILL.

Lily White Single Comb White Leghorns

Bred ten years for heavy egg production. Twice winners in egg laying contest at West Michigan State Fair. We furnish foundation stock for commercial egg farms. Write us your wants. Order your Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs now. Illustrated circular.

LILY WHITE POULTRY FARM R. 1 COMSTOCK PARK, MICH.

An extra hen was also kept from January 3 to March 29, during which time she laid 46 eggs.

The hens were kept shut up constantly, and never left the house, the house being six feet square. Yet they kept in perfect health, and did not seem to suffer any ill effects of any kind (much to the astonishment of the neighbors). They never bothered anyone's gardens, nor caused a word of complaint. Moreover they laid more eggs than did a neighbor's precisely similar flock, which ran out, and he was finally convinced that for more reasons than one it was better to keep hens shut up.

Feed.

In addition to the table scraps which formed only a small portion of the ration the hens were fed each morning about 12 ounces of scratch feed (a mixture of cracked grains such as corn and wheat). At night the same



Suitable back-yard poultry house for Missouri climate. In this house Prof. Kempster kept 10 White Leghorns, which gave a yield of 749 eggs in seven months, November to May, inclusive.

amount of grain was again fed, each hen receiving about two ounces of grain a day. A dry mash (a mixture of ground feed, such as equal parts by weight of bran, middlings, cornmeal and commercial meat scrap) and broken oyster shell were kept constantly available, hoppers being used for this purpose, the mash being fed dry. A 50-pound sack of this mash lasted twelve hens about two months. Fresh water was given morning and night. Two bales of straw with dead leaves and grass raked from the lawn were used for litter. During the growing season a little fresh cut grass and clover was thrown in every day or two. The cost of the feed was as follows:

350 pounds scratch feed	$13.80
200 pounds mash	7.90
Oyster shell	.40
2 bales straw	.60
1 bushel shelled corn	1.25
Total	$23.95

The shelled corn was practically wasted, since it was musty and the hens did not eat it well. Careful figuring showed that at current prices an average of three eggs a day paid for the feed consumed.

While the above prices represent 1917-18 prices they are approximately the same as for 1919-20. The current price for mash and scratch feed in Columbia is $4.00 per 100 pounds.

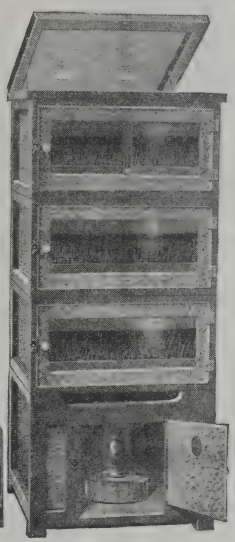
A careful daily egg record was kept

High-Priced Winter Eggs Produced Via the Sprouted Oats "WAY" Means Larger Profits

Get the Facts About Our Grain Sprouter. Learn What It Has Done for Your Brother Poultry Raisers and What We Guarantee It for You

MAKE three bushels of fresh, green, tempting feed from one bushel of oats, wheat or rye. Turn loafing hens into money-making egg producers—have eggs to sell when prices are highest—get fertile eggs for spring hatching—all at a big saving in feed cost. Every poultry raiser should have a "Successful" Sprouter. Saves its cost in a few days' feeding and then keeps on saving money and doubling up your profits for a lifetime service.

Just what's needed in fall and winter to keep hens laying and needed again in the spring to make chicks grow into lively profit-producing birds. Write at once for complete 1921 offer. Sold on trial and pays for itself before trial runs out.



Read These Letters From Owners

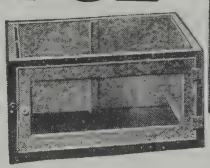
Enjoys a 60% Egg Yield

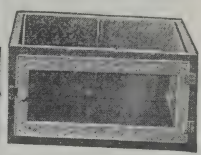
Big Run, Pa., Jan. 20, 1920.
Gentlemen: Have had splendid success with your Sprouter, Incubator and Brooder secured last season. Very few people secure eggs this winter, but I have been getting about 60% from my flock. I know this is due to feeding correctly sprouted oats. I think the sprouter is just wonderful.
Mrs. Jno. L. Kelly,
Box A25.

80 Hens Averaged Nearly 25 Eggs Per Hen for a Month

Salem, Ore., Apr. 5, 1920.
Dear Sirs: Your sprouter is the thing. Would not be without one since I have seen how sprouted oats increases and keeps up the egg yield. One flock of 80 hens averaged nearly 25 eggs per hen for the month of March. Many are getting interested in it.
Harold F. Phillippe
2199 Fairgrounds Road.

"SUCCESSFUL" Grain Sprouter





Practically All Steel—Made in Sections

New Safety Lamp Insures Doubly Against Accident

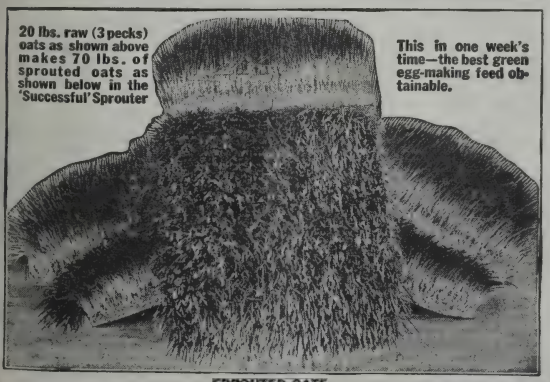
Double steel walls—metal trays. There is nothing else like the "Successful" Sprouter. It's a brand new idea. Cannot be compared to wooden sprouters. It is warp proof—shrink proof—swell proof—nothing in it to rot—food cannot mold.

Made with glass doors. Each section a separate compartment. Start with just enough sections for your needs and add more as you need them.

Here is a money maker that proves its worth right at the start. It has increased egg yields 50 per cent—in some localities more. Takes only 15 minutes a day of your time. Sprouts oats in 24 hours and then grows an inch of crisp green sprouts every day. One feeding of sprouted oats at noon each day is all that's needed to increase the egg yield. And at the same time you cut your feed cost one-third and settle your green feed problem once and for all. Write for full details.

Test seed corn and start your plants the easiest and surest way with this Des Moines Grain Sprouter.





Write Your Name in the Coupon or on a Postal and Mail Today for Circular and 1921 Offer

We could show you scores of more letters like these, but why not show you the "Successful" Sprouter itself and let you see how it can save money and make money for you every day you use it. Famous booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Little Chicks, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys," 10 cents.

Write Today

Des Moines Incubator Co.
561 Third Street
Des Moines Iowa

Des Moines Incubator Company
561 Third St.
Des Moines, Ia.

Please send me circulars and your 1921 offer on the "Successful" Grain Sprouter.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____



ROUP

It's choking to death thousands of chickens a day. You know the symptoms—face swollen, running at eyes and nose, comb pale, whistle or sneeze when breathing, catarrhal odor. When it attacks your flock—

Stop It Quick with

Conkey's

Roup Remedy

Just put it in the drinking water—chickens doctor themselves. Also use it for prevention.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic

Keeps Hens Healthy—Gets Winter Eggs

It is a Regulator, Laying Tonic, Moulting Powder and Chick Conditioner of the highest type. No cayenne pepper—no filler.

Conkey's Poultry Book is worth 50c to any poultryman. Sent for 6c stamps.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.

6531 Broadway Cleveland, Ohio

(14)

Free

HOW to ADVERTISE and SELL POULTRY

TEN SALES OR ONE

Which Shall It Be for You?

Discloses secrets learned by big breeders through years of experience.

You need this new book on a new poultry subject. It's an unusual book—it digs right into the "pay dirt" of the pure bred poultry business.

HOW TO ADVERTISE AND SELL POULTRY

Should be in the hands of every forward looking poultryman. It will bring you a message on how to write and layout advertising and MAKE SALES. It may be the beginning of a poultry career that will bring fame and fortune. A postal will bring your copy.

SPRINGFIELD ADVERTISING CORP.
Springfield, Illinois

Can't Freeze

—even at 40 degrees below zero. Helps increase egg yield and saves feed. Keeps water at right temperature—always sanitary. Prevents disease and frozen wattles.



Chicken Waterer
Non Freezable—Sanitary

Saves time—saves money—soon pays for itself. Low priced—made in 3 sizes—fully guaranteed. Write for particulars of Free Trial Offer and catalog of OK farm equipment.

Phillip Bernard Company
2501 Floyd Ave.,
Sioux City, Iowa



NATURAL ALGAROBA MEAL APPETIZER TONIC FEED

For Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Coats, Calves and Hogs

NEARLY ONE-HALF SUGAR CONTENT RICH in FLESH and HEAT FORMERS

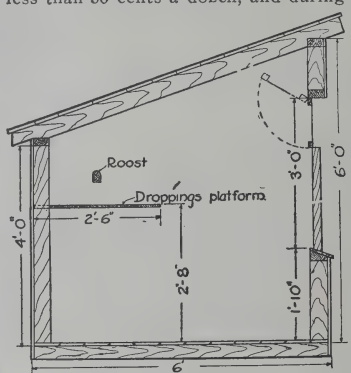
Send at once for illustrated folders and feeding schedules giving all information.

Clock Court & Co., Inc., 5130 W. Madison St., Chicago

which may be summarized as follows:

	Eggs.
October, 11 days	7
November	94
December	65
January	84
February	156
March	247
April	223
May	240
June	195
July	173
August, 25 days	69
Total	1,553

The average for the 309 days was a little over five eggs a day, of which two eggs were profit above feed cost. Since the total cost, including house, was $24.95, the 129½ dozen eggs received cost a little less than 19½ cents a dozen. At no time could eggs be bought in the local markets for less than 30 cents a dozen, and during



Cross section of Prof. Kempster's back yard poultry house.

much of the time they were sold for 60 to 65 cents. A low conservative price was 35 cents per dozen (this figure represents the minimum price at which the consumer was able to buy eggs during 1919). On this basis the profit was 15½ cents a dozen or $19.60, an average of $1.63 per hen.

Of the 126½ dozen eggs produced, 27 dozen were sold to neighbors for $8.98. Therefore the remaining 102½ dozen eggs actually used in the household cost $15.97, or a little over 15½ cents a dozen. By keeping a back-yard flock Mr. Durand's eggs actually cost less than one-half what he would have otherwise had to pay. Moreover he had the satisfaction of knowing that every egg was absolutely fresh and above suspicion.

"I have been asked more than once," says Mr. Durand, "if the hens did not require lots of time and trouble. It is a conservative estimate that 15 minutes per day was spent in feeding and watering the hens and collecting the eggs. The total profit of nearly $20 certainly was ample compensation for this outlay." No wonder he is an ardent advocate of the back-yard flock.

Live stock journals publish monthly the prices at which animals change hands at important sales, and they give the name of the buyer as well as that of the seller. Thus the public is apprised of the prevailing prices for valuable animals in purebred live stock. But, it rarely ever happens that the prices for fine chickens are recorded in a public way, but good fowls, like silk, not purchased at the prices of calico.

MANKATO INCUBATORS FACTORY TO USER

THE OLD RELIABLE HATCHER

with a record. Made by experts of 27 years' experience building and operating incubators and raising poultry. Wonderful special features, makes the Mankato the leader of all incubators. It hatches the highest per cent of strong chicks in any climate, winter or summer. **Sold at lowest price** under strong binding guarantee. It is the one high class hatcher that is made right and sold right. Don't experiment, get the dependable quality Mankato that has stood the test of time.

NO BETTER INCUBATOR MADE

Well made of best material in natural wood finish, three thicknesses of walls, heavy pure copper hot water tank and boiler, perfect automatic regulator, correct ventilation, safety lamp, large oil tank—one filling to hatch, high nursery, tested thermometer, etc. Heavy, well insulated wall construction and special double heating system insures uniform temperature and highest percent hatches



Largest factory in the Northwest.

All set up ready for use. The most durable, simple, sure, safe, handsome. Also Brooders for Outdoor and Indoor Use. Big new annual book and catalog free.

Quick Delivery—No Delay. From factory at wholesale prices. Write today for free book.

Mankato Incubator Co.
Box 734 Mankato, Minn.



AUTO OWNERS

Save half of your tire cost by using **Double-Mileage, Double-Tread Tires, Guaranteed 6000 Miles. We lead, others try to follow.** They are reconstructed of highest grade material—hardly ever blow out. They are only guaranteed for 6000 miles, but have run from 8000 to 10,000 miles. Order today at these low prices:

Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3	65.50	$1.60
30x3½	6.50	1.75
31x3½	6.75	1.85
32x3½	7.00	2.00
31x4	8.00	2.25
32x4	8.25	2.40
33x4	8.50	2.50
34x4	8.75	2.60
34x4½	10.00	3.00
35x4½	11.00	3.15
36x4½	11.50	3.40
37x5	12.75	3.75

RELINER FREE WITH EVERY TIRE

Send $2.00 deposit with each tire ordered, balance C. O. D. Tires shipped subject to your examination. State whether S. S. or Cl., plain or non-skid is desired. All same price. By sending full amount with order you can save 5 per cent—our special cash-with-order discount.

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3245 Ogden Ave., Dept. 63, CHICAGO, ILL.



WHITE LEGHORNS

"With The Lay Bred In Them"

Health—Vigor—Productiveness—Beauty

These important characteristics are strongly inbred in our flocks. Come and see. Or ask our customers. Our Leghorns will please because they deliver the goods.

Cockerels—Fine specimens, the sons of record layers. Bred and priced right.

Cocks—Pedigreed Yearlings

We produce on our own farm everything we sell. That's why we please every purchaser. Write for FREE catalog now.

SPRECHER BROS.
Box 44, Rohrerstown, Pa.

QUALITY EGGS & STOCK, KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Scott's Reds

WRITE FOR PRICES, MATING-LIST

C. F. SCOTT

BOX A PEORIA, ILLINOIS



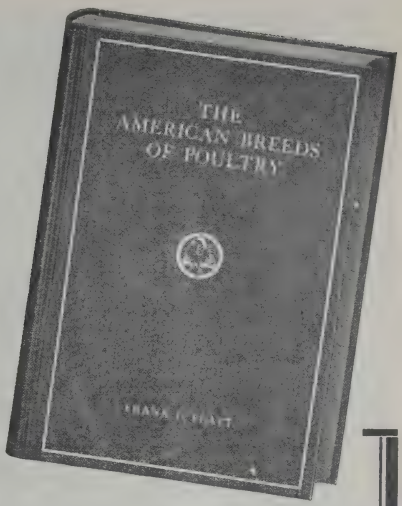
MORE EGGS-MORE MONEY

Feed CRYS-CO.

A petrified shell grit (cubical) guaranteed 98% Pure Carbonate of Lime.

Need no oyster shells or other grit, better results, less cost. Fine for little chicks. Highest endorsements. Write for booklet.

W. A. HEUBITZ & SON, St. Louis, Mo.



The American Breeds of Poultry

A new book of 256 pages, 100 illustrations; printed on heavy paper and binding is of brown cloth

An entirely new text, in which the author goes back to original sources, and starting at the beginning writes a history of the American breeds, tells of their origin, and traces each step in their development. Every detail on the mating of each variety is given in a plain, practical way.

Nothing like it ever before written. The book is a romance of the American breeds, easy and fascinating to read, practical and trustworthy in every particular. All you want to know about origin, history, breeding, mating and showing of

Barred Plymouth Rocks	Silver Wyandottes
White Plymouth Rocks	Golden Wyandottes
Buff Plymouth Rocks	White Wyandottes
Partridge Plymouth Rocks	Buff Wyandottes
Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks	Black Wyandottes
Columbian Plymouth Rocks	Partridge Wyandottes
Blue Plymouth Rocks	Silver Penciled Wyandottes
Black Javas	Columbian Wyandottes
Mottled Javas	S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Black Giants	R. C. Rhode Island Reds
Buckeyes	Rhode Island Whites
Missouri Fluffs	Dominiques

Full details on breeding for meat and eggs as well as all standard points.

Written by Frank L. Platt, editor American Poultry Journal, breeder of practical experience and judge for years at the great New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago poultry exhibitions.

If you do not find that this is the greatest breed book ever written and are not more than pleased, send back the book and we will refund your money, promptly and cheerfully. Here is what a prominent breeder says:

"I return the manuscript for the Partridge Wyandotte chapter. The chapter is the most wonderful thing I have ever read on Partridge Wyandottes. With all tha other chapters as valuable, the book will be a work in a class of its own, and, as a product, worthy of the man holding the leadership among all writers."
—T. W. Schoen, Sunbrier Farm

Remember that nothing is cut short. Every variety is handled with greatest pains and fullest detail. There is a long chapter on every single breed and variety. It is the most elaborate and costly book that we have ever published. It is the only exclusive work ever offered to the public on the breeds that were made in America by the genius of American breeders. We know that this great book will fascinate the breeders of today.

Old hands and beginners alike will profit by the secrets of the master breeders which are told by one who knows. You are given a knowledge that will enable you to stand shoulder to shoulder with the leading breeders of America. The reader who will spend 15 minutes a day in the companionship of this book will soon acquire a fundamental knowledge of breeding and mating, and he will know the tendencies that lie hidden in his variety. The knowledge you will gain from this book will add $2.00 worth of value to every bird you breed.

Twenty-six chapters:— The following are contents of first five chapters only:

Chapter I

Origin of the American Breeds—Origin of the fowl—Fowls in domestication — Introduction of the fowl to Europe — Important development of fowls in Eastern Asia—Origin of the Chinese stock is unknown—The Malayan stock—Introduction of the Asiatic types to America—Cross breeding that lead to the production of the American breeds — Appearance of the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte and Rhode Island Red.

Chapter II

A Dual Purpose Type — Utility qualities of the American breeds —As meat producers — Special breeding for meat type—Grading up for size—What buyers of market poultry prefer—As egg producers — Eggbred males for increasing egg production — Purebred birds as layers—Effect of laying on breeding power—Future for the dual purpose type—High prices for purebred stock.

Chapter III

The Breeder: His Place and His Work—The place of the breeder—Breeders supply seed stock—Qualifications of a breeder—The poultry show—Analyzing the quality of a specimen—The work of the breeder—Building a strain—Value of selection—Natural selection—Inbreeding — Linebreeding—Value of linebred birds—Variation—Prepotency—Principles of breeding—Inheritance of rose and single combs.

Chapter IV

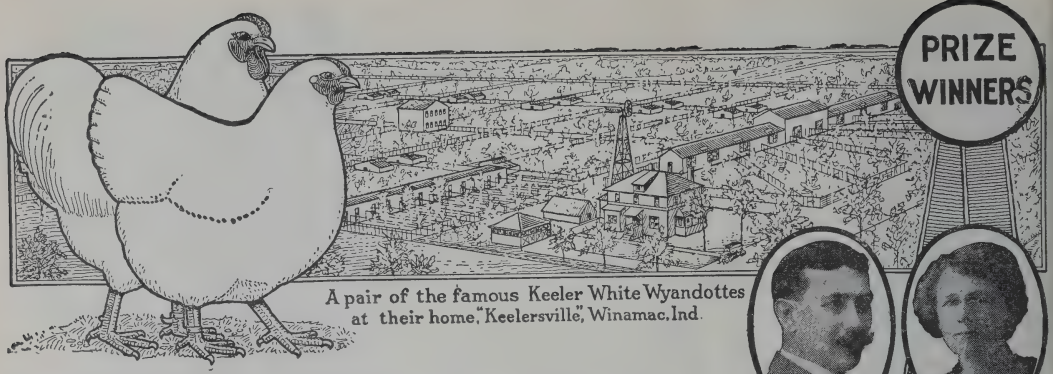
Breed Type — Judging the shape of a bird—Relation of size to type —Importance of plumage — Plumage adds finish—Body shape and typical shape—Body shape of good layers—How to cull the flock—Internal organs — Selecting breeders for shape to produce heavy layers —Body shape for meat production —Typical shape of breeds—Symmetry — Sections considered in judging—Shape of each different section described, head, neck, back, tail, breast, body and fluff, legs, toes, eyes, beak, etc.

Chapter V

Color and Structure of Plumage —The beauty of plumage—The fancier as a student—Utility of the plumage—Structure of the feather—Male plumage—Texture of the plumage—Size of feathers—Colors found in the plumage—White plumage — Inheritance of white color — Color patterns — Breeding color and markings—Inheritance of barred color—Double mating—The growth of plumage—The molt—Fall molt of pullets

PRICE TWO DOLLARS, POSTPAID

American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois



A pair of the famous Keeler White Wyandottes at their home, "Keelersville", Winamac, Ind.

Mr. & Mrs. Chas. V. Keeler.
The Keeler strain of White Wyandottes takes front rank among the world's best-bred poultry, famous as prize winners.

Keeler, Poultry Judge and Breeder, Tells How to Get More Eggs

Tested Don Sung on 30 of his famous prize-winning White Wyandottes

"More eggs, better hatching eggs and healthier chicks," says Mr. Keeler.

Everybody who knows anything about the world's finest, best-bred poultry, knows of Chas. V. Keeler. His White Wyandottes have taken so many first prizes in all the leading poultry shows, that a list of them would fill several pages. The Keeler strain of White Wyandotte has been carefully developed for over 25 years.

Mr. Keeler is also one of America's best known poultry-show judges, and a recognized authority on the feeding and care of poultry.

His letter, printed below, points a moral to every poultry raiser who wants more eggs and better eggs, in any season.

"Gentlemen:

Having heard so many wonderful reports about your Don Sung, I began to wonder if I wasn't overlooking a good bet in not using it, or at least trying it out.

I have always been very skeptical about egg-laying preparations. Anything that would force the hen would be against nature, and harmful. But Don Sung doesn't work that way.

Don Sung is a wonderful, helpful tonic. I know from watching the effect on hens that were out of condition, that it works with nature, not against it. It helps the sick hen, and makes the well hen stronger.

And for getting eggs, it is a marvel. I tested it on 30 of our prize-winning White Wyandottes during the least productive season last winter. The temperature ranged from zero to 15 and 18 degrees below. To my surprise in two weeks these 30 hens that had been laying nothing, were laying 21 eggs a day. These birds have been among my best producers ever since. Furthermore, the hatching results from their eggs have been way above the average.

Don Sung certainly helps get more eggs, better hatching eggs and naturally better chicks. We are glad to recommend it heartily."

—Chas. V. Keeler.

Your Hens Can Lay Well, in Cold Weather

Too many people have the idea that hens won't lay in cold weather. That idea is wrong. Notice that Mr. Keeler actually increased his egg yield right at a time when the thermometer stood at zero to 15 and 18 degrees below zero. Hens will lay all winter long, if given a helping hand instead of being neglected. The best of hens will be non-productive, if allowed to become run-down and in poor physical condition. Most of them will lay if given the right kind of help. Don Sung is the tonic that sets them scratching, helps keep them vigorous, and active. The natural result is more eggs, in any weather.

Get Eggs All Winter

You don't have to be a poultry expert like Mr. Keeler to get more eggs in winter. Thousands of owners of back-yard flocks have written just such letters as his. Their eggs may not be as valuable as Mr. Keeler's famous pedigreed eggs, but all eggs are valuable enough at present prices.

All of these people—users of Don Sung—are getting lots of eggs—every day—right through the coldest weather. Don Sung is guaranteed, and you are free to try it without risking a penny. It is no trouble to use—simply give it with the feed.

Better Hatching Results

Notice what Mr. Keeler says on this point. It's important. It stands to reason that eggs from vigorous, healthy, active fowls should clearly be better than eggs from lazy, weak, run-down birds. Thousands of users of Don Sung say that eggs from hens that have had Don Sung are making new records for big hatches of better, healthier chicks.

What Don Sung Is

Don Sung (Chinese for Egg Laying) is a product of the Burrell-Dugger Co., manufacturing chemists — the world's largest exclusive manufacturers of poultry remedies. It is prepared under the personal direction of Dr. A. C. Burrell, V.M.D., and is a scientific tonic, regulator, and conditioner for hens. Don Sung doesn't force or hurt the hen in any way. It improves the appetite, tones up the egg-laying organs, builds up the system, and helps keep the hen in perfect health and vigor.

Your Local Dealer Has It

Don Sung is sold by the leading druggists and poultry remedy dealers everywhere. No need to send away for it—your dealer saves you all that trouble and delay. What's more, he stands behind it and will see that you get satisfactory results or your money back. Ask him about Don Sung. He can tell you what results it is producing for others in your neighborhood.

Costs Nothing to Try

We invite every poultry raiser to try Don Sung at our risk. Give it to your hens for one month, and watch results. If it doesn't pay for itself, and pay you a good profit besides, no matter how cold or wet the weather, your money will be cheerfully refunded. No strings to this offer—it is made by a well-known responsible company. If your local dealer hasn't Don Sung, he will order it for you. Or, if you prefer, write us enclosing 52c or $1.04 (includes war tax) and we will send you a package by mail prepaid.

Burrell-Dugger Co.,
519 Columbia Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

How Well Will Culls Lay?

The farmers' "cull" egg laying contest, conducted at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station for the past twelve months, has ended.

The value of culling poultry, as practiced by experienced poultrymen, is not debatable. However, as many farmers and amateur poultrymen have been culling their flocks the last year or two by the methods employed by experienced poultrymen, which has been imparted to them by agricultural colleges, experiment stations and the press, it was deemed necessary to check up on them and determine, if possible, with what accuracy they were applying the points and characteristics given them by the above mentioned agencies.

It has been a general practice of county agents and others, after culling a flock of chickens, to insist that the owner retain the culls for from three to ten days, thereby proving beyond doubt that there was no mistake made in selection. In nearly every instance the birds classed as culls failed to produce any eggs during the time they were retained. The fact that very few eggs were laid by the culls during the time they were kept does not signify their unproductiveness nor does it mean they have never laid or never will. It does, however, signify an improper application of the points and characteristics that are used to successfully cull fowls.

As stated in previous reports, forty hens were selected by county agents and flock owners from four farm flocks from different parts of the state, representing twenty profitable and twenty unprofitable individuals. These hens were all healthy and vigorous and of the same age, but nothing was known of their breeding or past records.

During the last year these hens have been fed and housed under ideal conditions and an accurate trapnest record kept of each individual. According to these records, it is evident that in the majority of cases these hens were selected by application of the pelvic bone measurement, disregarding the several other points that sould have been considered.

In each instance, those selected as unprofitable laid a few eggs less than those selected as profitable. As a whole, those selected as unprofitable laid 2,043 eggs during the contest, against 2,528 for those selected as profitable, the difference being only 485 eggs, which proves conclusively, as shown by the records, that there were culls shown by the records, that there were culls selected as profitable hens, and vice versa. The fact is some of the poorest producing individuals were selected as profitable hens, and the highest producer among the forty hens was classed as a cull.

As a result of this contest, the fact has been brought out that poultry raisers are not efficiently applying the important principles in culling their flocks, which are vigor, condition of molt, body depth, quality of pelvic bones, breast bone, body and abdomen, body spread and pigmentation test.

A similar contest will be conducted again this year, except that the selections will be made by experienced poultrymen, thereby demonstrating the importance of efficient application of the principles of culling.

W. L. R. Perry.

Winter Rations for Farm Flocks.

The Standard ration recommended by the University of Missouri for the past several years is as follows:

Scratch Feed.

10 pounds shelled corn.
5 pounds dry threshed oats.

Dry Mash.

3 pounds wheat bran,
3 pounds wheat shorts and middlings.
1½ pounds commercial meat scrap or feeding tankage.

This is approximately the amount of feed which 100 hens should receive daily. The grain should be fed in litter of straw which is at least 10 inches deep, so that the birds will be forced to take plenty of exercise. The morning feed should contain a large portion of oats while the evening feed should be principally corn. The dry mash should be fed in self-feeding hoppers where the birds can have free access to it, and the amount eaten can be regulated by the amount of corn fed. If the mash consumption is too light feed less grain so that the birds will eat more mash. This ration has proved very satisfactory on hundreds of farms and is probably as cheap and as easy to obtain as any satisfactory ration which could be devised for farm flocks.

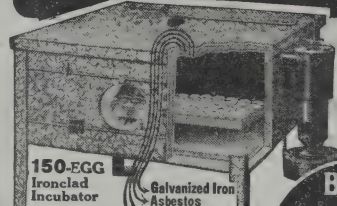
T. S. Townsley.

A world full of feathered mongrels will never produce superior eggs and meat.

J. H. Drevenstedt.

Ironclad TRADE MARK
The Iron Covered Incubator
BIGGEST HATCHING
Value Ever Offered

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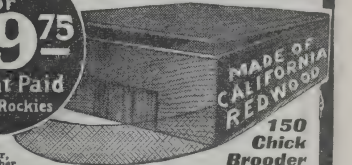
Investigate the Ironclad Incubator before you buy. Get my new catalog and learn why the Ironclad is the safest and best incubator. It tells how they are made and why they are better. My special offer of Iron covered incubator and roomy brooder for only $19.75 freight paid east of Rockies

30 DAYS' TRIAL
Money Back If Not Satisfied
is the greatest incubator offer of the season. You can use the machine for 30 days and if not satisfactory, we will refund your money and pay return freight charges. Machine come to you complete, ready to use, and accompanied by a
10 YEAR IRONCLAD GUARANTEE

150-EGG Ironclad Incubator
Don't class this big galvanized iron covered, dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines. Ironclads are not covered with cheap, thin metal and painted like some do to cover up poor quality of material. Ironclads are shipped in the natural color—you can see exactly what you are getting. Don't buy any incubator until you know what it is made of. Note these Ironclad specifications: Genuine California Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lining, galvanized iron covering. Large egg tray, extra deep chick nursery, hot water top heat, COPPER tanks and boiler, self-regulator, Tycos Thermometer, glass in door, and many other special advantages fully explained in free catalog. Write for it TODAY or order direct from this advertisement.

Galvanized Iron
Asbestos
Redwood
Insulated Board

Both for $19.75 Freight Paid East of Rockies



150 Chick Brooder

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 31 RACINE, WIS.

Coliseum Victory!

Here is our list of winnings at the late Coliseum, Chicago, Show:

Speckled Sussex--Dark Brown Leghorns

Cocks	1st, 2d	Cocks	4th and 6th
Hens	1st, 2d, 4th	Hens	2d
Cockerels	1st, 2d, 3d, 5th	Cockerels	3d and 7th
Pullets	1st, 2d, 3d	Pullets	1st
Old Pens	1st and 2d	Young Pens	1st and 5th
Young Pens	1st and 2d	Old Pens	2d

Best Display. Best Display.

This winning was made in one of the strongest classes ever gotten together. This winning, together with our sweepstakes winnings at Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana State Fairs put our birds right up in the front rank.

We can supply you with winners or breeders in either of the above varieties and at prices you can afford to pay. There is no better stock anywhere at any price. Write for full particulars.

MORAINE FARM, *Walter C. Young, Supt.*, R. R. 16, DAYTON, OHIO

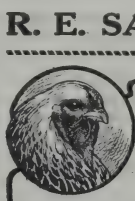
Single Comb White and Black Orpingtons

Our pens are mated and ready to furnish you eggs for hatching from winners at Chicago National; Kansas City, Mo.; Augusta, Ga.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Hagerstown, Md.; Baltimore, Md.; Virginia State and South Carolina State Fairs. We are ready to furnish you with breeders or eggs for hatching from the finest matings of White Orpingtons in the world, by our winning 52 firsts, 30 seconds, 25 thirds, eight fourths, four fifths, four championships, five best displays, one sweepstake display entire show; two sweepstakes English class; 5-color specials, six shape specials, three silver cups at the above and other large shows is proof that we have the quality.

Grand winning show birds, the best in all America, are in my yards ready to win the blue and silver cups for you in any competition and under any judge. They have won for my customers in every part of the United States. If you want the best you must have some of my birds or eggs from these grand matings that will produce winners for you.

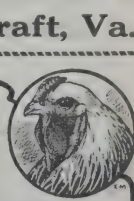
Eggs from the finest matings in the world, $20, 15; $30, 30; $70, 100. Championship matings, $10, 15; $17.50, 30; $45, 100. Utility eggs, $4, 15; $15, 100; all charges prepaid. All orders filled promptly. Large or small. Mating list ready about Jan. 15. It's FREE.

R. E. SANDY, Box A, Stuarts Draft, Va.



Wood's Light Brahmas

WEIGH—LAY—WIN—PAY



Four times winners of National Championship, American Light Brahma Club, Chicago Coliseum, 1915; Boston, 1917; Garden, 1918; Cleveland, 1919. BEST DISPLAY, GARDEN, 1917-18-19-20. A few choice cockerels, $25 and up. **Wood's Brahma News for stamp.**

Harvey C. Wood :: :: 877 River Road, Bound Brook, N. J.

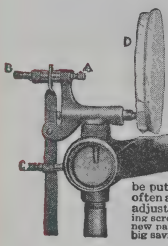
LOOK! Something New In



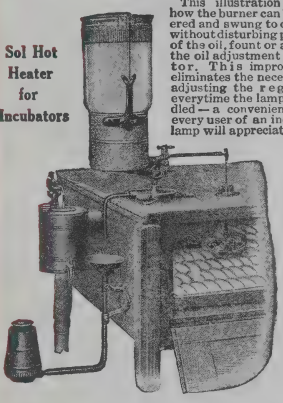
Just What You Have Been Looking for

SOL HOT TRADE MARK Registered U.S. Patent Office

Blue Flame Wickless Oil Gas Heaters



This illustration shows the new valve and automatic oil control, "A" and "B" show how minimum and maximum of oil flow is secured. When once adjusted no further adjusting is necessary because with the auxiliary adjustment "C" the oil can be shut off without changing adjustments "A" and "B" flame can be put out and lamp restarted as often as desired without changing adjustment. Note too that adjusting screws are within easy reach. This new patented Sol Hot feature means a big saving of time and trouble.

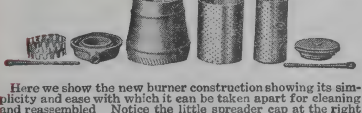


Sol Hot Heater for Incubators

This illustration shows how the burner can be lowered and swung to one side without disturbing position of the oil, fount or altering the oil adjustment regulator. This improvement eliminates the necessity of adjusting the regulator everytime the lamp is handled—a convenience that every user of an incubator lamp will appreciate.



Above illustration shows the five different sizes of Sol Hot Burners. The oil consumption of these burners will range from a pint a day in the Baby Sol Hot to something over a gallon in the No. 5 Heater.



Here we show the new burner construction showing its simplicity and ease with which it can be taken apart for cleaning and reassembled. Notice the little spreader cap at the right has a plate on top which is adjustable; by means of the screw in the center this cap can be raised and lowered so as to evenly balance the air to both screens which permits burning a larger flame than would be possible without this adjusting cap.

My New 1920 Improvements Have Pr Sol Hot Heaters So Far Ahead of Othe There is No Comparison

FOR many years Sol Hot Heaters have been re ognized by thousands of users of poul equipment as the most simple, practical and depe able heaters on the market.

Letters from pleased and satisfied customr come to me by the hundreds every season, prais Sol Hot Heaters—everybody seemed satisfied wi them but me. I knew there was none equal t them, but I wanted to make them still better—i adjustment of flame and oil flow—in short so a ahead of all others that there could be no co parison.

The Ideal Equipmen

This I have accomplished with my 1920 improvements. Th who have used Sol Hot Heaters or other makes of heaters will qui appreciate the big strides I have made this year in perfecting and making a still better heater for incubators and brooders.

My new Valve and Automatic Oil Control is one of the big tures. With this new valve the oil can be shut off and turne again without changing the oil adjustment. Flame can be turne and restarted as often as desired. Adjustment screws are easil cessible—all improvements that owners of heaters will appreci

Then too, I have made and patented what makers of hea have been striving for for years—an **All Metal Vaporizer.** R my special offer on next page. This New Vaporizer certainly the bill—it's perfection in vaporizers—it has no asbestos rin accumulate carbon and deaden the flame. This new vapor will fit all previous Sol Hot burners and all makes and size other wickless oil burners. Don't fail to read my special vap zer offer at top of next page.

H. M. SHEER COMPAN

Only $1.00 Postpaid!



Does Away With All Carbon Lasts for Years

Fits All Sizes and Makes of Oil Burners

(Pat. Applied For)

Non-Carbonizing All Metal Vaporizer

An Invention of Utmost Importance to Owners of Wickless Oil Heaters

This new All Metal Vaporizer completely does away with carbon—no asbestos wick to carbonize and deaden the flame—flame always stays uniform. In addition being of metal it is practically everlasting, while asbestos vaporizers must be frequently renewed. With this vaporizer on your heater you can burn a lower grade of oil and maintain a smaller or larger flame because of the perfect vaporizing. Makes burner easy to start by using a little gasoline or denatured alcohol.

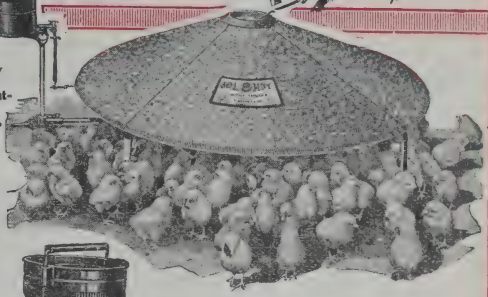
Here's my special offer to owners of old Sol Hot Heaters as well as owners of all sizes and makes of wickless oil heaters.

Throw away your old troublesome asbestos ring vaporizer—send me a $1.00 bill tell me the size and make of heater you have and I'll send you this non-carbonizing All Metal Vaporizer that will end your heater troubles.

My SPECIAL New Vaporizer Offer



Nothing Equal to it



This shows my SOL HOT BROODER Outfit complete. Made with 32, 42 and 52 in. canopy.

With your incubators and brooders equipped with the new famous Sol Hot Heaters your heating problem in connection with the hatching and brooding of chicks will be solved for good. These heaters are absolutely safe, give off no fumes, odors, gases, soot or smoke. No wicks to trim—no changing of adjustment. The Automatic Flame Control and the Famous Acme Compound Regulator insures uniform heat under all weather conditions.

With the many new 1920 improvements there is no longer any question about Sol Hot Heaters being the best, most dependable, most easily operated, most complete and perfect heating equipment on the market.

Notice to Dealers and Agents

Don't make the mistake of permitting yourself to be loaded up with wickless oil burners having an asbestos vaporizer. **Such burners are not now up to date.** You will be unable to dispose of these old fashioned burners as soon as the public becomes acquainted with the new improvements we are offering. Our advertising campaign announcing these new improvements will completely eliminate the demand for old style asbestos ring burners.



Sol Hot Heater for Brooders

for Poultry Raisers

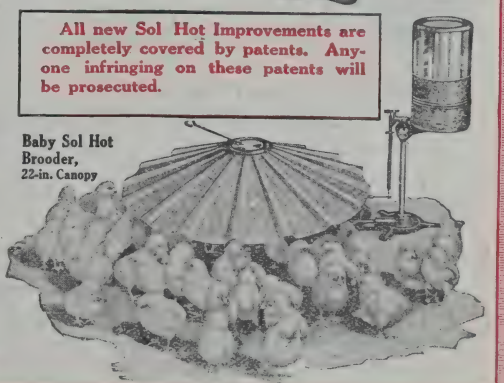
Write today for big free catalogue folder giving detailed description and prices of Sol Hot equipment. Don't buy equipment of any kind without first getting this free folder and learning how my new 1920 improvements have completely solved your heating problem in connection with the hatching and brooding of chicks.

The tremendous demand for the new Sol Hot Heaters, Canopy Brooders, etc., is so great that I will be able to accept orders for only a limited number of my Multidek Baby Mammoth Incubators this season. If interested in the mammoth plan of hatching, write at once.

My famous Regulators, Wafer Thermostats, Gas Valves, etc., are also fully described and prices quoted in my new catolog folder.

Don't put off sending for my new improved Sol Hot Heater Folder—its free for the asking and you'll find Sol Hot Heaters so far ahead of all others that you'll thank me for urging you to send for the free folder. If you value your time, labor, and expect results you really can't afford to consider any other heating equipment.

All new Sol Hot Improvements are completely covered by patents. Anyone infringing on these patents will be prosecuted.

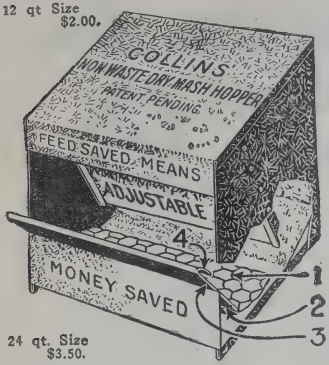


Baby Sol Hot Brooder, 22-in. Canopy

DEPT. 26, QUINCY, ILL.

Collins Non-Waste Hopper

12 qt Size $2.00.



24 qt. Size $3.50.

Is the long-awaited dry-mash hopper that really prevents waste. You can readily see that with

(1) wire screen to prevent hens pecking out feed with bill

(2) ledge overhanging trough.

(3) side board to catch feed that might otherwise go on ground.

(4) very top ledge preventing feed from going over top.

It leaves nothing to be added to a dry-mash hopper. Front is adjustable so that you can feed any mixture. Strongly made of galvanized steel. This hopper will pay for itself many times in feed saved.

12 qt. size, wght, 6 lbs., only $2.00
24 qt. size, wght. 12 lbs., only $3.50.

Add for parcel post according to zone.
Order today from this advertisement.
See November issue of this paper for

COLLINS FIRELESS OAT SPROUTER.

turns winter into spring for the hens; makes 'em lay.

Also Collins Exerciser and Feeder, only 75 cents. Makes hens lay in zero weather—saves grain.

Dealers and Agents Wanted—Write for Proposition.

W. H. COLLINS 20-Q Harrison St. NEW YORK

EASY WAY TO GET EGGS

FEED "OCULUM"

"OCULUM" users get from two to five times the eggs they got before. A drop a day to each hen does the work.

I got from 20 to 24 eggs daily all Winter from 38 pullets, weather zero to 20 below.—Mrs. J. F. Andress, Sn. Cross, Mont.

I got daily over five times as many eggs after feeding "OCULUM" three weeks. —H. C. Miller, Judge A. Plty. Assn., Akron, O.

"OCULUM is a wonderful medicine and highly recommended."—Baltimore Sun.

Hawkins, Fishel and other leaders praise it. This Journal O. K.'s it.

"OCULUM" cures Roup, Cholera and White Diarrhea.

Bottles 50c and $1.00. Postpaid. Guaranteed.
Agents wanted. Trial 10c. Dealers Handle.

"OCULUM" COMPANY, Box B, SALEM, VA.

Send $1.00 and your Express office this month and we'll express you one pint.

"1,000,000 for 1921"

LOOK Baby Chicks

$18 a 100 up; postage paid; 95% live arrival guaranteed; FREE feed with each order. 40 breeds chicks, 4 breeds ducklings. Select and Exhibition grades. A hatch every week all year. Book your order NOW for early spring delivery. Mature stock and eggs for hatching at right prices. Catalog free; stamps appreciated.

Nabob Hatcheries - Gambier, Ohio



S. C. Rhode Island Reds

CHICAGO COLISEUM WINNERS

Matured cockerels and a very few pullets for sale. These birds have size, vigor, ideal shape, well finished tails, rich, deep, even color and are bred for eggs. Many are bred from my Chicago Coliseum winner here pictured. Can also spare a few cockerels from a hen that won at the Coliseum as a pullet and laid 268 eggs in one year.

Chas. A. Simmonds -- Swanton, Ohio

"DANDY" BONE CUTTER

You needn't pay one penny for this bone cutter until you try it and it satisfies you. Feeding green bone is one of the first steps to gain a big egg yield. But the bone must be cut right. The Dandy Green Bone Cutter cuts across the grain of the bone, enabling the hen to digest the nutritive elements better and convert same into eggs, blood, feathers. Our terms on the Dandy Bone Cutter are:

No Money In Advance—15 Days Free Trial

The Dandy costs less than most bone cutters and it works infinitely better. Also cuts meat, vegetables, roots, etc. To ensure big sales this year we have made special reduction in prices. Write quickly for free booklet. Prices are liable to rise next month, owing to big demand for raw material. STRATTON MFG. CO., Dept. G, ERIE, PA.



Golden Wyandottes and S. C. Reds

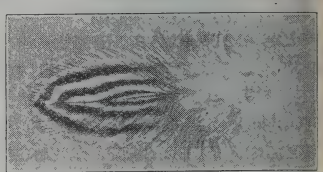
Another blue ribbon on Royal Males, at the Great Mid-West Coliseum Show, Chicago. Ill. 1-2 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pullet. I have four special matings and a large flock to supply you with eggs and baby chicks. Choice cocks and ckls. now for sale. Write for my 1921 circular discribing matings. Poland-China Hog Sale, Feb. 1, 1921.

J. S. PENNINGTON :: Box A, :: PLAINFIELD, ILLINOIS

Breeding the Silver Penciled Varieties.

Old breeders of Silver Penciled fowl cannot fail to be interested in F. L. Platt's article on Silver Penciled Rocks in the November American Poultry Journal. His admiration and frank enthusiasm for these birds is very welcome. From the viewpoint of one who has bred Silver Penciled Wyandottes for thirteen years, attended shows with a special eye on penciled plumage and talked its problems with many breeders, suggestions may perhaps be offered that will help those who think of taking up one of the silver penciled varieties, and which may contain some welcome news for Mr. Platt himself.

The writer is a minister, whose first interest is the Kingdom of God and whose second is silver penciled birds. Being always handicapped by small accommodations, which made double mating impossible, it was decided to mate for females only. In accordance with the prevailing ideas, the first males selected for pullet breeding had mottled breasts, broken striping in hackle and saddle and frosted thighs.



Feather From Silver Penciled Female.

These things were supposed to insure penciling in the female offspring. Pullets from these sires had white throats and light breasts, while mossiness in back and saddle feathers indicated too much dark pigment in those sections. Reasoning that the problem is to get dark pigment into the breast and less of it into the back, breeding males thereafter were chosen with black breasts, but broken striping and light undercolor in saddle.

This had the desired effect. A large majority of penciled breasts with greatly improved back and saddle feathers appeared on the pullets. The Boston show ribbons for males in this breed were being taken by birds with dark slate undercolor. Sometimes it seemed that they were judged by undercolor alone, for males with mottled breasts and brassy backs won from those with fine surface color, provided their undercolor was "strong." It was then impossible to exhibit a light undercolored male with any prospect of recognition. Notwithstanding the adverse judging, the few members of the New England Silver Penciled Wyandotte Club who were using the black breasted light undercolored males persisted in our plan because it was found to work well in unexpected ways.

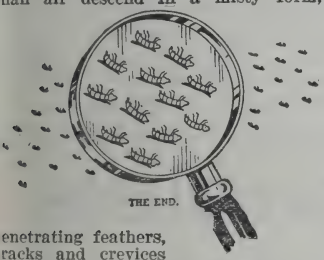
With more even penciling, pullets were also showing less brown tinge. It is impossible to use a dark slate undercolored male without breeding brown females. The red feathers in cockerel's wings became infrequent, and brassiness gave place to beautiful silvery white where it is needed. Again it was found that, without trying for it, some cockerels showed good striping in saddle and hackle. In

Try the New Way To Kill Lice

A hen worried to death with lice can not lay if she wants to. You might as well "throw money to the birds'" as feed high price food to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it. Use "LICECIL." No dusting, no dipping, no painting. **Hang up the bottle.** It acts like magic. Testimonials from every state in the union tell of wonderful results from its use.



Simply put a few drops in nests and on roosts and hang uncorked bottle in coop or hen house. Powerful evaporating vapors which heavy bottle are three times heavier than air descend in a misty form,



penetrating feathers, cracks and crevices everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, bed bugs, ants, roaches, etc., have no lungs —they breathe through the pores of the body, and are destroyed by Licecil vapors. Will not injure chicks. Bottle, $1.00; 3 bottles for $2.50; 12 bottles, $9.00. Prepaid. Money back if it fails. American Supply Company, Dept. 54, Quincy, Ill.

COSH'S
Barred Rocks

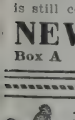
Hundreds of magnificent birds, rich in the same blood lines as our great Trenton winners, are now ready to go into the show room or breeding pen for you and produce results.

We are offering grand scientifically mated trios at $35, $50, $75 and $100 a trio, and pens (one male and four females), at $50, $75, $100, $125 and $150 a pen.

Grand breeding males at $10, $15, $25, $35 and $50 each, and females at just one-half these prices. Or we will mate them in numbers to suit your personal needs.

Order immediately, while our line is still complete.

NEWTON COSH
Box A VINELAND, N. J.



America's Most Popular
Poultry Magazine
4 MONTHS' TRIAL 20 cents
60c FOR 1 YEAR $1 FOR 2 YEARS

The one poultry magazine for the fancier and commercial poultryman. Gives complete awards of leading shows, and treats on all phases of poultry raising — a Journal for the "flock-lotter" as well as farm owner. Stamps accepted.

Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Box 286, Hanover, Pa.

short, by mating solely for pullets we were producing males with standard surface color. Then came a change in judging, and these pullet breeding males won ribbons at Brockton Fair, Boston and Madison Square Garden.

This method of mating was advocated some twenty years ago by James S. Wason in a book on the Wyandottes. It was set forth seven years ago by the present writer in an article in the Poultry Item. That article received emphatic endorsement from Fred Rogers of Massachusetts, a poultry judge with long experience as a breeder of silver penciled birds, who had used this method long before with dark Brahmas. Mr. Rogers is now engaged along with Fred F. Field in breeding Silver Penciled Wyandottes, Silver Penciled Rocks and Silver Penciled Bantams. They are doing wonderful work on this line. It is unfortunate for the poultry fancier that the best equipped specialists on certain lines do not write, but leave it to an obscure preacher to "sling ink."

From the foregoing it is evident that not only can silver penciled birds be produced from single matings, but that it can be done so much better that way as to make it positively injurious to the breed to attempt double mating. Compensatory matings must be made, as in all breeds, in which weak points and strong characteristics are made to offset one another, but no two lines producing two sets of culls is needed. Pullet bred Standard exhibition males are easily produced, which can be used to breed exhibition females when mated with light hens.

The writer shares with others the conviction that these most beautiful of all birds have been held back from due recognition more by mistaken ideas as to mating than by anything else. They have all the practical advantages of the other American breeds with a plumage that appeals to the artistic nature in a large class of poultry lovers. If breeders who sell them will pass on to their customers these simple points on mating, there is an undoubted future for the Silver Penciled Rocks and Wyandottes.

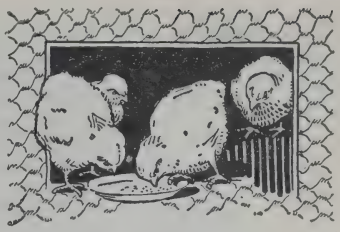
Illinois. Rev. T. W. Harwood.

A Growing Interest.

It is especially interesting at this time to read the reports from the recent poultry shows, as there has been more interest shown in Silver Penciled Wyandottes this fall than in any fall since their inception. The specimens exhibited at the Canadian National Exposition at Toronto, the New York State Fair at Syracuse, the Western Fair at London, Ont., and the Brockton Fair at Brockton, Mass., this season were the best that have ever been seen; and especially at Brockton, where there were more Silver Penciled Wyandottes shown and of a better quality than any of the older breeds have ever had the pleasure of seeing.

Breeding Stock of Illinois Farms.

A survey of live stock conditions carried on by the County Farm Bureaus and Illinois Agricultural Association, reveals the fact that more than half of the sires used are grades or scrubs. On the 28,796 farms surveyed in 32 counties, there are 4,897 registered bulls and 7,179 grade bulls. There are 4,574 purebred boars as compared with 3,333 grades. In the case of sheep, there are twice as many grade rams as purebred.



Prize birds are fed *right* from the start

The development of good stock begins with the first feed they get.

Not only does H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED give you more *live* chicks from every hatch but it promotes rapid, vigorous growth.

H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED

is the right combination of bone and muscle building material. Chicks mature more rapidly on it and develop big, healthy frames.

What successful breeders say:

Sebring, Ohio, Nov. 29, 1920
The H-O Company,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

For a number of years we, as many other poultry-men experienced the disappointments of heavy chick losses. We soon found that our losses were due largely to bowel-troubles caused by the use of chick feeds containing sour or mouldy grains. We tested many different feeds in search of a satisfactory chick feed and were rewarded by our trial of H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED. Since our first test we have used no other chick feed and have been able to produce more winners and exceptional breeding stock than ever before, because of the fine start our chicks have been able to get. We would just as willingly try to keep house without a cook stove as try to raise chicks without H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED.

(signed) Yours sincerely,
R. E. Smoyer.

H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED is packed in handy five-pound packages, durable, space-saving and just the right size to feed. Also put up in the usual size bags 100,50,25 and 10lbs.



Insist that your dealer gives you H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED and get the profits from *live* chicks.

Write for free samples, prices and descriptive folder.

The H-O Company
Feed Department, Buffalo, N. Y.
Hartford, Conn., office, J. J. Campbell, Mgr., P.O. 1436

Monthly Prize Article Contest

American Poultry Journal pays $4 and $3, respectively, for the two best articles sent in each month on poultry subjects. Choice of subject is not limited. The articles need not be lengthy. Helpful suggestions based on the writer's experience afford the basis for awarding the monthly prizes. Photos or drawings for illustrations will be welcome when available. Articles should be mailed any time during the month. Write your name and address at top of first page and the words "A. P. J. Monthly Contest." Write article on only one side of the paper.

HOW TO RUN AN INCUBATOR.

First Prize Article.

There have been so many articles written for and published in the various poultry magazines on this subject, that it seems almost impossible for one to suggest any new ideas; but maybe some of my own experiences as a poultryman will prove interesting and helpful to others.

In the selection of an incubator our first care must be to secure the best possible machine that can be afforded. It is a mistake to buy any incubator because it looks cheap and will surely lead to trouble in the end. The best is none too good in the choice of an incubator. It is of course impossible for me to mention my choice of machines in the columns of this paper, but I would say that any of the standard incubators, as advertised in the American Poultry Journal, will give every satisfaction if handled according to the directions of the makers.

I am of opinion that the reason for the failure of a great many even experienced operators in the handling of these machines is because they either will not or do not follow the makers directions, introduce ideas of their own, and thus make a failure. I have handled various types and styles of incubators for some years and have found my best success was always obtained by implicitly following the "book."

One of the most important factors in artificial incubation is the room or cellar in which the incubator is to be operated, and, although, as most of the manufacturers will tell you, it is possible to run the machine in practically any room, it is far better to have it located in some place, a cellar for preference, where an even temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees F. can be kept. Good ventilation is most important, and this must be obtained without causing any direct draft on the incubator. It is absolutely essential to have a current of pure, fresh air entering the machine, and provision made for carrying off the fumes of the lamp or the coal gas from a mammoth incubator.

It is also necessary to have a place for the incubator, where the floor can be thoroughly dampened with water if necessary during the process of incubation, as it is often necessary to supply moisture in this way. For this reason a cellar with a cement floor is far to be preferred to any other location. When setting up an incubator see to it also that it is set absolutely level as, unless this is done, there will be a higher temperature in one part than in others.

Some makes of incubators do not have any moisture pans or sand trays depending solely on ventilation as a means of increasing or retarding evaporation of water from the egg, and it will be found if the directions are closely followed in this case, that good success can be obtained. It will be found that it is necessary to keep from 40 percent to 65 percent of moisture

LORD FARMS LEGHORNS

Ask the Man Who Owns 'Em

The Lord Farms Organization is one of the most successful in the whole United States. Starting with White Leghorns eleven years ago, after fifteen years' previous experience with Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes, the Lord Farms today is one of the largest, if not THE largest White Leghorn Plant in the Eastern States.

Eleven years ago we leased a small farm in Methuen, near Lawrence, of twelve acres; in two years we bought the place. In two more years we bought twelve acres more, then again we purchased sixty more acres. Again we leased seven acres and twenty-eight acres of land that we couldn't buy. THIS YEAR WE HAVE PURCHASED OUTRIGHT ANOTHER 260 ACRES FARM. Besides the above we have leased for five years the second largest hatchery in New England for our ever increasing business.

It will take over 12,000 breeders to supply the demand for our Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs in 1921. We have laid our plans to raise for our own use 40,000 to 50,000 White Leghorn chicks, and this amount will not fill our orders. This year we have been obliged to refuse orders for over 25,000 pullets which we would have sold at profitable prices.

We are doubling our business this year, and expect to be able to produce more than 250,000 chicks next season. Every chick we sell is produced from a Lord Farms strain egg, not any old kind of an egg picked up here and there.

The Lord Farms is a successful institution. The Lord Farms' customers are invariably successful, and you can be successful if you breed or buy our strain of birds. We could name you customers, one after the other, who use our stock exclusively—one man farms that are clearing four, five, six and even more thousands of dollars profit every year. "ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS 'EM." That tells the story why we are successful.

For ten years we have been telling you that we had good stock that you could make money with. We never told you that we had 300-egg layers, very seldom even talking 200 eggs, because the average farm only has a few of these kind of birds. What we have been trying to impress upon you is that we have a strain of Leghorns that will lay as good and better than the average flock. We have laid especial emphasis on the fact that we had good looking, good sized, healthy Leghorns that lay good sized eggs. We have been emphasizing that our chicks were unusually healthy—chicks that were easy to raise, that made good uniform growth, that would lay on an average as good as any strain in the country. Thousands and thousands of customers have proved that our statements were correct, so that today we have a real Poultry business that we can depend upon year after year.

We are neither the dearest nor the cheapest place to buy chicks. We can't sell Leghorn chicks as cheap as common hatcheries, who pick up their eggs indiscriminately and don't spend one cent in producing stock. Neither do we try to profiteer on our chicks. Our prices are reasonable for the high cost of the stock we produce. With the profit there has been in the Poultry Business this year (eggs are selling here at $1.25 a dozen) there will be the biggest demand for chicks this country has ever known next Spring. Already we have booked five times as many chicks so far as we have ever done before. At the present writing we have over 75,000 chicks sold for next season, and this ad was written in October. Get busy and get your order placed early this year. Our first hatch comes off February 15th. Place your order now with a 25 per cent deposit for as many hundreds or thousands of chicks as you will need.

Write for Our Big 80 Page Catalog

800 COCKERELS NOW READY FOR SHIPMENT, ALL BRED FROM HENS WITH RECORDS OF OVER 200 EGGS. PRICE, $7.50 AND UP.

LORD FARMS ∴ ∴ METHUEN, MASS.

Hatch with Electricity



Convert your Old Incubator into a Modern Electric

Easily installed. Steady, even heat. Needs no watching. No fumes. More and better chicks.

Why worry along with the fuss, dirt and inferior results of an oil or coal incubator, when you can so easily and so cheaply convert it into a clean, modern, dependable electric machine?

It takes but a few moments to put the Lectro-hatch Electric Incubator Element into your old machine, and there you are—ready to hatch with electricity.

Think what it means to turn an electric button and let electricity hatch your chicks in an incubator that regulates its own heat and needs no watching.

Clean, Convenient and Always Dependable

The Lectro-hatch is so clean, simple and odorless that you can keep it anywhere in your home. It has no lamp to fill, no wick to trim, no smoke, no soot, no risk of fire or explosion. It automatically regulates its own heat and needs no attention whatever, except the turning of eggs when desired.

So far as temperature is concerned, you can go away and leave it for days at a time. When you come back, the weather may have changed, the room may be cold, but the temperature in your incubator will be just exactly what it was when you left it. You adjust the Lectro-hatch to any temperature you want and it maintains that same steady, even heat all the time, until you're ready to change it or shut it off.

Bigger Hatches of Healthier Chicks

Remember, with the Lectro-hatch, there is no smoke or poisonous gas to stunt or kill the chicks in the shell. Fresh, pure air circulates constantly. There are no cold corners, no ups and downs in the temperature. The largest, most successful poultry raisers in the United States will tell you, from experience, that day-old chicks from Lectro-hatch machines have the appearance of being one week old. They are bigger, livelier, healthier in every way. And it is not uncommon to hatch 80 to 90 percent of the fertile eggs in the Lectro-hatch.

Easy to Install, and Even Easier to Operate

We send plain and complete instructions for converting your machine into an electric. You don't have to know a single thing about electricity to install the Lectro-hatch or to run the incubator. Bore a hole and drive a few tacks—that's all there is to installing it. Turn a thumb nut until the thermometer shows just the degree you want. After that, our patented Regutroller automatically holds that temperature for you, absolutely steady and even.

Lectro-hatch Elements are made to fit any size or style of machine. They attach to any electric light socket, and operate from any kind of electric current—from farm lighting plant, traction line or town lighting systems.

Costs Very Little

The cost of a Lectro-hatch Element is small, and the expense of operating it figures about the same as for a good grade of oil. But, oh, what an enormous difference in hatching results, in cleanliness, in ease, convenience, and peace of mind.

Hatch With Electricity This Year

If you are interested in electric hatching, write us at once. We can supply either the element to convert your old machines or complete new Electric Incubators and Brooders. The same wonderful principles are in both—steady, even, dependable heat; no worry, no work, no watching, no smoke, no gas, and absolute assurance of bigger hatches and better, healthier chicks.

Investigate electric hatching—the most wonderful development in the poultry industry. Write to-day for complete information.

Electric Controller Co., 410 E. 10th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Read What Leading Poultry Raisers Say About It.

Will Increase Lectro-hatch Capacity and Eventually Use Nothing Else.

"We are glad to say that the electric heating system installed in our Mammoth Incubators was entirely satisfactory, the percent of hatch being very much increased and the chicks large and strong. We hope to be able to increase our Lectro-hatch capacity each year and eventually use nothing else." —PORTERFIELD HATCHERY, Richmond, Indiana.

U. R. Fishel, World's Leading White Rock Breeder, says:

"We are the first to use exclusively in our Mammoth Hatchery of 18,000 capacity, the wonder element, ELECTRICITY. Not only does this method of incubation hatch stronger chicks, but it hatches larger ones. They really look like week-old chicks as hatched by the old method of incubation." (Note: Mr. Fishel uses Lectro-hatch.)—U. R. FISHEL, Fishelton Farms, Hope, Ind.

Large Commercial Hatchery Pleased with Lectro-hatch.

"The two machines we fitted with your Electric Element are working splendidly. The absolute safety in their operation, with the better hatched chicks and the elimination of all worry over regulation of temperature, regardless of weather changes, brings to the hatcher as near a perfect incubation device as seems possible. We hope shortly to install more machines fitted with your appliance."—SNOWFLAKE HATCHERY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Judge Walter C. Young, A. P. A. Judge, Supt. Moraine Farm, Dayton, O., says:

"Never have I operated a machine that holds such an even temperature, all through the hatch, as the Lectro-hatch. And the most pleasing feature of all is the size, weight and vigor of the chicks as they come out. Last year we hatched 75 percent of all fertile eggs left in the machine. One hatch in particular we brought out 83 chicks from 85 eggs."—WALTER C. YOUNG, Supt. Moraine Farm, Dayton, Ohio.

in the incubator, and this can be measured, if desired, by means of a hygrometer, which can be obtained from any good poultry supply house.

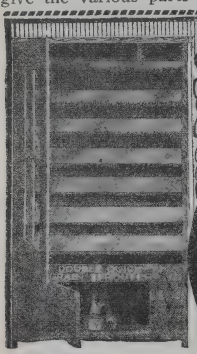
Having our machine located in a place where it can be run under good conditions, we would say that the next important factor and probably the most important, is the egg to be hatched. Hatching eggs should come from stock of known vitality, reared under ideal conditions and not forced for egg production. This is absolutely essential, and if the hatching eggs are to be bought, it is very important that they be obtained from some reliable breeder, of which there are many advertising in this journal. The same warning applies here as to the purchase of the incubator: do not buy any cheap eggs or you will regret it. If the eggs are to be held for hatching, keep them in a moist, not damp, atmosphere at a temperature of about 50 degrees F. and turn them occasionally. Do not keep over two weeks. If the machine is ready when the eggs arrive from a distance, do not set them immediately, but hold them for at least twenty-four hours; this will give the various parts of the egg time to settle down after being shaken on their journey.

An incubator should always be run empty at a temperature of 103 degrees for at least forty-eight hours before placing the eggs in the machine in order to thoroughly warm up, and also regulate the thermostat, especially when first used for the season.

As regards temperature during the hatch, some makers advise 103 degrees from start to finish, and others 102 degrees first week, 103 degrees second week, and 104 degrees third week. I have never found any apprciable difference in the hatch with either of these methods. Perhaps the easier way for an amateur is to run the machine at 103 degrees all through, and splendid results can be obtained by this method. Do not be alarmed if the temperature should go a degree or so higher or lower for a few hours, an immediate adjustment of the thermostat will take care of this, and no appreciable harm will result to the hatch.

Turning the eggs is one of the most important factors in incubation, and it is absolutely necessary that this be done regularly in order to prevent the germ from sticking to the shell. Beginning on the morning of the third day the eggs should be turned every twelve hours until the night of the eighteenth day, when the machine should be closed, and under no circumstances opened again until the chicks are taken out. It is a very simple matter to turn each egg completely by taking out a few from the center of the tray and shuffling the rest around with both hands, then putting back the eggs just taken out along the sides of the tray. By this means every egg can be turned.

Cooling has come to be regarded as one of the least important factors in incubation, and there are very divided opinions as to whether cooling is necessary or not. In fact many experimental stations have proved to their satisfaction that cooling is not necessary. However, I venture the opinion that a moderate amount of cooling is very helpful and increases the resulting vitality of the chick. Beginning with the seventh day and continuing until the eighteenth day, it will be found advantageous after the morning turning until an egg feels cool when applied to the eyelids. Toward the end of the hatch



MORE EGGS



SPROUTED OATS EGGS

To produce the energizing, vitalizing, vapor-bath sprouts with their vegetable milk, grape sugar, etc., that brings the big egg yields—to change high price grain into low price egg producing green feed, get a

CLOSE-TO-NATURE VAPOR-BATH
GRAIN SPROUTER

We make **three** kinds for **all** conditions and **climates**—**Double Quick** Cypress case for **zero** temperatures; **Premium** Metal Sectional; and **Lampless**; and many sizes from ¼ bu. to 8 bu., for a few hens to **1,000.**

The grain sprouter business was **originated** by the **Close-to-Nature** Company. Its manager, **W. H. Monroe,** invented and put on the market the **first sprouter** a dozen years **ago** and is at the business yet. Hence we are the **oldest** and **largest** sprouter manufacturers in this country and **know how** to build an **efficient, practical** sprouting machine.





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You will want your sprouter quick at this season, hence we will prepay your EXPRESS in full on any sprouter, big or little, east of the Rocky Mountains, and a proportional amount west of the mountains. The difference between freight and express rates is small when compared to the difference in time of delivery. Hence we ship by express prepaid. This means that within a few days from the time you read this, you can have a Close-to-Nature sprouter in operation. Get our circulars on **sprouted oats** and **eggs.**

CLOSE-TO-NATURE COMPANY - - - 38 Front Street, Colfax, Iowa

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

TRENTON (N. J.) STATE SHOW
Nov. 30th to Dec. 4th, 1920
On Jersey Black Giants we won:
First, Second and Third Cockerel.
First, Second and Third Pullet.
First, Second and Third Hen.
First Cock.
First Old Pen.
Third Young Pen.
12 Wins on 12 Entries.

On Dark Cornish we won:
First, Second and Third Cockerel.
First and Second Pullet.
First and Fourth Hen.
First Old Pen.
First Young Pen.
9 Wins on 9 Entries.
Watch for February advertisement of Garden and Boston displays.

THE COMMERCIAL FOWL OF AMERICA
A Market Bird, a Laying Fowl and an Exhibition Bird.
DO YOU WISH A BETTER COMBINATION?

Seventy-two prizes and silver cups for best meat type in the shows up to date, and only just started to exhibit. We will have won possibly one hundred prizes in less than five months when the show season of this Fall and Winter is over.

And these winnings were accomplished at New York State, Allentown, Hagerstown, Trenton and the Fanciers' Exhibition of America, Hanover, Pa.

A Bird that produces Capons fifteen pounds and over, Roasting Chickens eleven pounds and over, Pullets eight pounds and over, Hens ten pounds and over.

DARK CORNISH—The Sportsman's Fowl
Hatching Eggs from Stock as good as produced

Now booking orders for hatching eggs for February, 1921, and later delivery. Advise promptness in placing orders as same will be taken care of in rotation as received. **Don't hesitate, we sold out at Madison Square Garden last year the first three days of the exhibit.**

Write for folder with cuts and price list.

MARCY FARMS P. O. Box M **MATAWAN, NEW JERSEY**

it will found that the eggs can be left out to cool for a much longer period of time, as the embryo begins to give off heat of itself. It is usually best to apply methods corresponding as closely as possible to natural incubation, and we find that a hen, when left to herself, will generally leave the eggs for quite a long time, especially toward the end of the hatch.

There are several more factors which are considered vital to the success of the hatch, one of which is sanitation. Many an operator has splendid success with his first hatch, and possibly with the second, but subsequent hatches have resulted in failure, simply owing to lack of sanitary precautions. After each hatch, and before any more eggs are put in the machine, all the removable part such as egg trays, sand trays, etc., should be taken out and thoroughly washed with warm water and soap; the inside should then be thoroughly washed and the trays put back. When the whole interior of the machine should be sprayed with a weak solution of some good disinfectant.

Great care should also be taken with the lamp. A new wick should be used for every hatch, as it is absolutely necessary that there be no danger of having wicks too short at any time during the hatch. The lamp should be cleaned very thoroughly at this time, and one of the best way of doing this is to boil the lamp burner in a solution of washing soda.

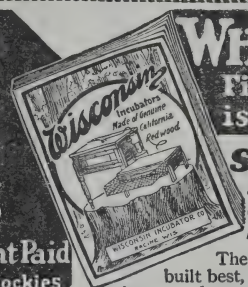
Many operators have trouble in trimming the wick of the lamp, so that it does not smoke when the maximum amount of flame is desired. A good way to do this is to cut it straight across with a pair of scissors, then round off the corners very slightly, but not too much, as a pointed flame is very undesirable. It need not be trimmed with scissors again during the hatch, as the only care it needs then is to have the charred portion scraped off with a match or knife every night and morning. Fill the lamp once a day, preferably in the morning, after the eggs are turned. This will prevent any oil getting on the eggs from the hands, as kerosene is fatal to the embryo.

When handling Leghorn eggs, I have always tested them on the fourth or fifth day, in order to remove the clear eggs and dead germs as soon as possible. These clear eggs can be used in cooking, sold to confectioners, or boiled and fed to chicks, and will be found to be very little affected by this time. Dead germs are of course disposed of in other ways. The eggs are again tested on the fourteenth day when all dead germs are removed. Brown eggs cannot be tested quite so soon as white eggs, but it is wise to test just as soon as embryo can be seen.

I have always much sympathy for the amateur, who cannot leave the machine alone at hatching time, especially if the chicks are panting a little and seem distressed. It seems the most natural thing in the world to open the door and let them have some more air, but this is fatal to the hatch. If the temperature and the conditions are right there is no need to open the door after the eighteenth day, and it is very injurious to do so. A good plan is to hang a cloth in front of the incubator at hatching time. This will prevent a lot of undesirable crowding to the light on the part of the chicks, and also prevent the start of toe picking and beak picking among them.

A word in conclusion about the per-

130 Egg Incubator Chick Brooder BOTH For $18.25 Freight Paid East of Rockies



WHY TAKE CHANCES? Find Out What an Incubator is Made of Before You Buy

Send for Our FREE Catalog and We Will Send Sample of Material Used in Our Incubators and Brooders



Then you will know which machines are built best, which will last longest and which will give you the most value for your money. Year after year these unbeatable Wisconsins have proved their superiority over all other machines, regardless of price. Below are a few of the record-breaking hatches taken off by owners of this famous Wisconsin outfit.



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You can send in your order direct if you wish and save time. You take no risk. I give 30 days trial with the understanding that if you are not perfectly satisfied write me, send the goods back and I'll cheerfully return your money and pay all freight charges.
THOS. J. COLLIER Manager.

Wisconsin Incubators Have Double Walls

It pays to investigate before you buy. For example: Wisconsin Incubators have double walls—the outer wall is of California Redwood and the inner wall is of insulating board with dead air space between the walls. Hot water heat—double glass doors—**COPPER TANKS**—self-regulating. Roomy nursery under egg tray. Incubator is finished in its natural color, showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover up inferior material. Both machines shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg tester and book of directions; **all set up ready for use** when you get them. Freight paid east of the Rockies.

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30 Days' Trial
10-Year Guarantee
Money Back if Not Satisfied

You Take No Risk!

I have been advertising in this paper for years. The publishers know me and know I do just as I agree. One good hatch will pay for a Wisconsin outfit and more. Send in your order direct from this advertisement or **write today for our free catalog.** Address

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO.
Box 28 , Racine, Wis.

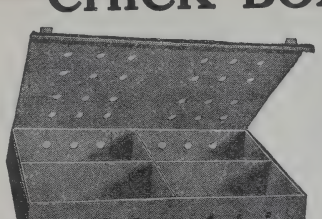
Natches, Miss. Wis. Inc. Co., Racine, Wis. Sirs:—Am glad to inform you of the results I obtained with your incubator. Set it with 180 eggs and hatched 176 chicks. I have four different incubators but prefer the Wisconsin as it is perfect in every respect and very easy to handle. Yours, T. L. STEVENS.

Hutchinson, Minn. Wis. Inc. Co., Racine, Wis. Gentlemen:—Last March we ordered 12 incubators from you and were so well pleased with them we ordered 12 more; also one for a friend. My hired man run all 24 incubators and both he and I were well pleased with the results and expect to order more this spring. Yours truly, J. W. NIGHTINGALE.

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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL, 523 Plymouth Court. CHICAGO, ILL.

centage of chicks hatched from total eggs set, also the percentage of fertile eggs hatched. Although we read various accounts, mostly in testimonials to makers of very cheap machines, of 95 percent and even 100 percent hatches, such things are very, very rare; I confess I have never seen one, nor had the pleasure of meeting anyone who performed this feat. A hatch of 75 percent of total eggs set and 85 percent of fertile eggs hatched, is very good and about the best we can expect. The average is about 60 percent total eggs hatched, and 75 percent fertile eggs. There have been many theories to account for the large number of chicks which die in the shell during the last day or so of artificial incubation. Undoubtedly the cause in most cases is directly attributable to the lack of vitality in the parent stock, but not always so. I have set eggs under hens and in incubators from identically the same pen of birds, produced under same conditions, and have had perfect hatches from the hens, and anywhere up to 30 percent dead chicks in the shell in the machines, and the machines have been run right. This proves that there is still something lacking to make the incubator an ideal hatcher, and experiments are constantly being made at the various experimental stations to determine the cause. However the incubators are so nearly perfect now that, as a means to save time and labor and cut down costs when handling large quantities of eggs, it is undoubtedly the finest invention poultrymen have had in recent years. The big, mammoth incubators are now so nearly mechanically perfect, that one man can attend to tens of thousands of eggs when he could only attend to hundreds under hens.

To sum up it is necessary to have the following factors in incubation, if good and consistent success is to be obtained:

1—A good incubator.

2—Suitable location for same.

3—The best hatching eggs that can be obtained from stock of known vitality.

4—Suitable provision for adding moisture to the air.

5—Consistent care in operation such as turning, cooling, testing, etc.

6—Perfect sanitation.

New Jersey. Ernest Craze.

POULTRY AS A HOBBY.

Second Prize Article.

I am not an experienced poultryman but I know enough to about chickens and have kept them to a great enough extent to know that a human interest in the birds and a love for the work is one absolute necessity if one is to get either pleasure or profit out of a venture in poultry. To regard the birds as only an incident in the business and a means to an end, spells failure and disgust, unless of course, one has an abundant supply of money that will plug up the holes made in the business by lack of proper interest in the birds.

I have been a lover of poultry all my life but my biggest venture in the business was as a back-lotter and I might say that I grew up with that venture because I built my poultry house myself and with as much care as one would build a home for himself. My wife and I hatched a flock of purebred White Leghorns, a la incubator, being rewarded with about a 75 percent hatch

and succeeding in raising about 55 percent of them to maturity. I really believe that we ate cockerels from that flock that would have held their own with many that I have seen win ribbons at the Cleveland, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pa., shows.

We got out first egg on Thanksgiving day of 1917, but did not start to keep a correct record until Jan. 1, 1918, we sold our eggs all from the front door of our home at from 75 cents to 90 cents per dozen and for the four months of January, February, March and April of 1918, we realized a net total profit of $72.81 from the eggs of forty pullets and the sale and use of a few cockerels for table use only. We fed commercial scratch feed, costing us $4.25 per 100 lbs. and all other feeds in proportion. We kept a good grade of dry mash before them at all times and in the extreme cold weather an occasional warm mash was given, fresh sprouted oats every day and we ground our own beef scraps and bone fresh from the butcher, this latter feed must be fed very carefully or it spells trouble, a plentiful supply of fresh water, oyster shell, grit and charcoal always on hand with an occasional cabbage hung up for them to jump at. About twice a week I would cut up a good big onion and give it to them, whether this did them any good or not, I cannot say for sure, but their lively chattering activities made me think that it did and was plenty of argument for me to continue and they were surely shelling out the eggs.

We had some canker and roup to contend with that winter because of mistakes in construction of the building, not sufficient ventilation, but all in all we were very well satisfied and so was the party who purchased the flock when a change in our life's plans made it necessary for us to sell our home and consequently give up the keeping of poultry temporarily, with emphasis on the temporarily, because we are ever looking forward to the time when we can get back into the fascinating health-giving business of keeping poultry and on a much larger scale, we hope.

It is not a hard matter for anyone who is long on mathematics and short on practical knowledge of poultry, to take these few figures of ours and work out a great money-making project by the simple form of multiplication, but there are many things that enter into the poultry business besides bookkeeping and most of them have to be learned by practical experience. Although our venture was entirely successful, we made many mistakes which will not be repeated because coupling our experience with the valuable instructive material that appears in our up-to-date poultry magazines every month, has well fortified us against making the same mistakes again and mathematics will never replace lack of human interest in your chickens.

If any prospective fancier cares for our little mite of advice on chicken keeping either as a hobby or a means of livelihood, we pass it along gladly. Do not waste your time and money on a bunch of mongrels, select the one breed that you like best and stick to it; use none but purebred stock of Standard type; do not make mollycoddles of your birds, but in the matter of feeding, housing and cleanliness, apply the Golden Rule. They will reciprocate in a manner that will surprise you and last

Meat and Egg Production

No matter how well bred fowls may be, the production for meat and eggs will not be satisfactory unless they have the proper feed.

Proper feeding is more than just giving poultry the exact amount of certain feeds. To do this successfully you must assure yourself that you are receiving good sound feed. Feed that does not contain damaged samples, smut and other fungi. Many diseases are traced to fungus—contaminated grains. To avoid these troubles you should come to us, and we will give you pure, fresh

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Write and tell us what you are feeding and we will quote you prices that are governed by the quotations in the grain market, and when the prices go down you get the benefit. Could anything be fairer? Let us quote you on hulled or pinhead oats. We want you to know more about basic feeds as ground and sold by us. Let us send you our current price list, you can see what ground poultry meal is worth at mill prices.

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are still the leading strain of real layers. We breed them exclusively, and have kept them pure by importing each year since 1915 from 5 to 30 birds. We are booking orders now for eggs and baby chicks. Better write today for the 1921 mating list. A few good early cockerels left at $4 each.

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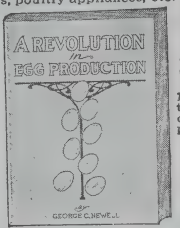
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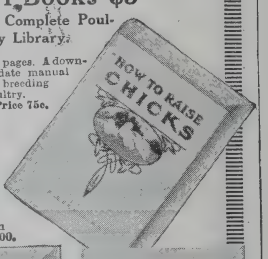
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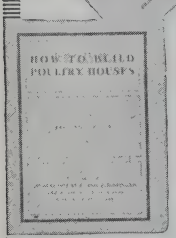
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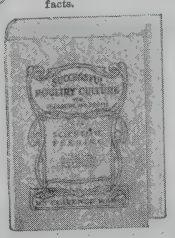
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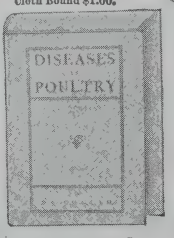
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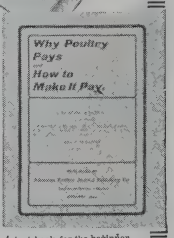
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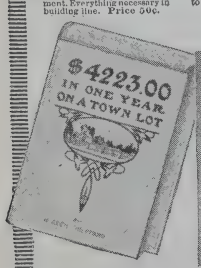


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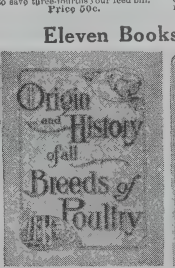


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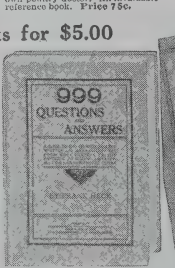
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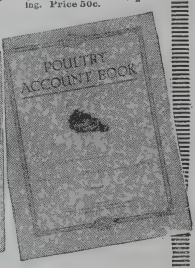
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but not least, cultivate a genuine affe tion for the birds and the busine without it you can never succeed eith in the back lot or on the farm.

Pennsylvania. Fred Keightly.

Production of Hatching Eggs.

Hazards which sometimes accompa the incubation of eggs are largely avoi able. Fertile eggs from vigorous bree ing stock are necessary in order to o tain good hatches.

Free range for the breeders is mo desirable for the production of fert eggs with vigorus germs, but all eg produced from such hens should n be used for incubation. Eggs that a abnormally small and poorly shaped those having thin or very poor she should be eliminated. Dirty eggs badly spoiled ones should not be use If it is found necessary to set slight soiled eggs they may be cleaned rubbing lightly with a danp cloth, ca being taken not to rub off any mo of the natural bloom than is necessar

It is never advisable to use for hatc ing eggs that are more than two wee old. In freezing weather eggs shou be collected two or three times a d so as to prevent their being chille Neither a hen nor an incubator w hatch strong chicks from eggs contai ing weak germs or from those whi have not received proper care.

In preparing the nest for the sitti hen, it is recommended to put fro three to four inches of damp ear or a piece of grass sod in the botto of the nest before the nesting mater is put in to provide moisture. Wh the hen becomes broody, and befo she is transferred to the nest for s ting, she should be dusted with ins powder or sodium fluoride. In doi this hold the hen by the feet with t head down, working the powder w into the feathers. This should be r peated about the eighteenth day of i cubation so as to be sure that there a no lice present when the chicks a hatched.

The hen should be moved at nig from the regular laying nest into t nest where she is to be set. The lat nest should be in some out-of-the-w place where the hen will not be d turbed. In order to make sure th the hen will continue to stay in the n nest, she should be started with one two china nest eggs. If, at the end the second day, when the hen shou be permitted to leave her nest for fo and water, she returns in a short tim the nest eggs may be replaced with t eggs that are to be incubated.

Throughout the period of incubati the eggs and nests should be kept cle Someimes it will be necessary to chan the nesting material. Eggs should tested twice during the incubation p riod, preferably on the seventh a fourteenth days, and all infertile eg and those with dead germs should removed. When the eggs begin hatch, the hen should be confined a not disturbed until the hatching is co plete. If she becomes restless remo the chicks as they are hatched a keep them in a warm place until t hatch is complete, when all should returned to the mother hen.

Copies of a bulletin on "Hatchi Eggs" may be had free by writing United States Department of Agric ture, Washington, D. C., and asking a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 110

Heart of America Poultry Show.

(Continued from page 17.)

ght kind of a frame on, they are entitled to ecial mention in this journal, and we hope see more of this class of exhibits at all of ir big shows, not only this year but for all ars to come.

HE WEST SEES SOME WHITE WYANDOTTE MODELS.

In White Wyandottes, John S. Martin, of anada, had thirty-two entries in the open ass and won a ribbon on every entry, winng all firsts and seconds, including old and oung pen. We doubt if Mr. Martin ever is put on a better exhibit at any time or ace. In looking over his exhibit, the first id fourth cockerels in the open class and e cockerel at the head of second young pen, ere decidedly above the average. When I fer to these specimens and mention a win- r below first, please do not infer that I am iticizing the awards of the judge, as no ie but the judge handles the birds in all ctions and knows fully why he places them he does; but the specimens to which I fer were birds that filled your eye, and you ways found them in that pose, no matter nen you looked at them.

The word "strain" as used by many breeds means nothing, but the word "strain" as ed by Martin means a lot. A man can vertise a strain simply because he owns a rtain line of birds, and at the same time e birds may not possess any strain characristics that distinguish them from any other rain; but this is not true of the Regals. I nture the assertion that I can pick out a artin female, no matter where or by whom hibited, nine times out of ten, because he s bred into his strain of White Wyandottes head and comb that are so nearly perfect at, even under the score-card system of dging, but few of them would be discounted ore than one-half point. The comb has the ght width in front and gradually tapers to e rear spike. It is high enough on the ad, without being lumpy, or without having arse serations; in fact, he has produced a mb that an English fancier would say was nished," and while this feature is a characistic in all his birds, it was especially rked in his females and in his first and cond young pens. In these birds the combs re identically alike, and in breeding this o his strain he has developed a perfect yandotte head that is made up of a broad ill, clear bright eyes, well developed wats—in fact, a head that shows true Wyante character. With such a strain one can pend upon it that he will produce winning ecimens in large numbers.

The White Leghorn class, while not as ge as I had hoped to see, was really repentative in high class specimens. The first d second cockerels were outstanding winrs and birds that would be considered for place in any show, no matter how many ght be against them. If there is any criti- m to offer here it would only be offered in matter of the conditioning of the birds d the attention the owners should give to cages when white birds are placed in m. When birds are to remain on exhibi- n for a week and have been washed and ndered until they are as white as soap and ter will make them, then it is essential, fact it is the duty of the owners to see it that cages are washed and wiped perly dry before such specimens are placed them. The first cockerel at Kansas City, er turning around many times in the cage, l his sickles and main tail feathers against cage until they were soiled; and a blem- of this kind detracts from the looks of lly fine show specimens.

OWN LEGHORN AND WHITE ORPINGTON CLUB MEETS FAIL TO BRING OUT BIG CLASSES.

The Buff Orpington class was perhaps as od in quality as we will find at any of early shows, as they were fitted by Mau- Delano and they were fitted for competi-n, and to those who know Maurice Delano isn't necessary to go any further into de-

White Orpingtons, a small entry, although national club meeting. Honors were di- ed between Gensel, Haynes, Friend and E. Sandy.

he Brown Leghorn class, although a naal club meet, was not nearly as large as had expected, but there were some excepally good birds among them; males that wed the right length of leg, with good riage and fine striping in neck and saddle: le the stippling of the females in the ht Brown Leghorns, together with good ping in neck, was all that could be red.

ilver Wyandottes, an attractive show: e very good ones, especially in females. and second hen and first and second er being decidedly above the average.

he Bantam show was quite a feature of

WINNINGS

HEART OF AMERICA SHOW

DEC., 1920

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

1st, 2nd, 4th Cockerel
2nd Cock
1st, 2nd Pullet
2nd, 3rd Hen
1 Old Pen
1 Young Pen

BEST DISPLAY

A. P. A. Medal for Best Cockerel in Mediterranean Class.

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WHITE WYANDOTTES

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"16" Superb S. C. White Leghorn Exhibition Matings

Eggs $5, $10, $15 per setting of 15

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When ordering either eggs or Baby Chicks from us you have the assurance of knowing you are getting them from our own matings and the same high quality that we raise our own stock from. We buy no outside eggs for hatching Baby Chicks. Breeding stock is at all time open to the public for inspection. We use only good *pure-bred, healthy, vigorous breeders,* thus assuring you chicks that *live* and *grow.*

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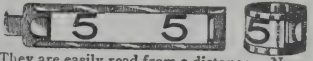
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IMPORTANT

I have discontinued the selling of hatching eggs and in future will sell only matured birds for exhibition purposes or breeding stock.

At the coming Madison Square Garden Show, January 18 to 22, 1921, I will have in competition a large string of Orpingtons, Buff, Black and White. Every solitary specimen will be a Robadel line-bred bird. Think it over!

In view of the fact that I will no longer sell hatching eggs, my flocks in all three varieties will be reduced materially, reserving only enough birds for my own breeding purposes. Bear in mind, these birds have won in Madison Square Garden as follows: **Whites,** the last two years, Best Display; **Blacks,** Best Display last year; **Buffs,** Second Pullet, Fifth Cockerel, Fourth and Fifth Old Pen last year. If you are interested in Orpingtons, our birds are well worth your investigation.

All sales are positively guaranteed.

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We have an exceptionally nice lot of cockerels. They run much larger than the average S. C. White Leghorns, have large red combs, and are real beauties. We have trapnested for years, until we have built up a strain that would be hard to surpass.

We have a few very fine Cocks from Lady Virginia, record 311, $15.00

Satisfaction assured

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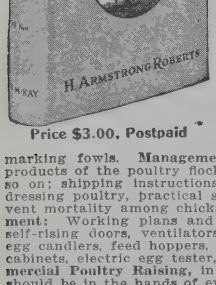


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American Poultry Industry: Origin of domestic fowls, magnitude of the industry, tables showing the numbers and kinds of fowls raised in different states, export trade, average prices on poultry and eggs in leading markets for past twenty years. **Analysis of Standard Breeds:** Description of each variety, not alone from the fancier's standpoint but according to utility qualifications, including sixty pen drawings of ideal types by a leading poultry artist. **Companions of the Hen:** Special chapters on ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea fowls, and pigeons, care and feeding, market value. **Incubation and Brooding:** Natural and artificial methods, how to choose equipment, incubator management, selection of hatching eggs, fertility, baby chick industry, sitting hens, testing eggs, how to build incubator cellars and brooder houses. **Poultry House Construction:** Designs for all kinds of buildings, laying houses, colony houses, brood coops, curtain-front and open-front houses, interior fixtures, nests, perches, watering systems, labor-saving devices. **Feeding:** Analysis of foodstuffs of every description, how to compound rations for poultry of all ages and for all purposes, formulas recommended by leading authorities, feed hoppers, mixers, carriers, methods of distribution, records, storage-bins, costs, forced feeding, fattening, sprouting oats. **Diseases:** Symptoms and causes of all common ailments, remedies, with special references to white diarrhea, worms, and vermin, how to make disinfectants and dusting powders. Five chapters are devoted to the treatment of diseases. This is a treatise in itself. **Breeding:** Management of stock for increased egg production, selecting males, trapnesting, hybrids, pelvic-bone tests, prepotency, capacities of hens, pedigree breeding, marking fowls. **Management:** Advertising, selling methods, marketing, caponizing, by-products of the poultry flock, including the preservation and uses of manure, feathers, and so on; shipping instructions, preparing birds for exhibitions, preserving eggs, killing and dressing poultry, practical study of the formation of eggs, embryology, measures that prevent mortality among chicks, broiler raising, importance of good business methods. **Equipment:** Working plans and instructions on how to make all kinds of poultry appliances, self-rising doors, ventilators, catching coops, broody hen boxes, trapnests, fattening pens, egg candlers, feed hoppers, erecting poultry netting, racks for sprouting oats, hatching egg cabinets, electric egg tester, outdoor incubator, colony brooders, feeding frames, etc. **Commercial Poultry Raising,** in fact, is an encyclopedia brought right down to date. A copy should be in the hands of everyone who wants to make a profit from hens.

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL - 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois

the Heart of America exhibition, but t enough birds to make competition strong any of the classes. However, the winning specimens in the Black Cochins, especially hens, as good as will be shown anywhere winter.

The rabbit and pigeon shows, as I understand it, are held by different organizat and under different managements, but called out a nice entry and many good sp mens were shown. The rabbits and ca have really become a part of the pou entry. Nearly all national shows are re nizing them and we really believe they sh have a place as prominent as that of prominent breeds of poultry, as they hav commercial as well as a fancy value.

The pigeon breeders, on account of light weight of their birds, can arrange take the elevation, as their birds show to as good advantage and the boxes, as a are light. The pigeon fanciers are perh the most clannish of any class; they like to be together, but they like to be alone, so as other breeders are concerned. If you a row of pigeons down in the poultry sh the pigeon fancier is lost. This is not with any disrespect to any of the pigeon ciers, because there is not a class of bree that are truer fanciers than the pigeon m but they are for pigeons first last and all time, and they can chew the rag longer have more fun out of their little game in any set of men we know of.

Another class that we were about to overlook is the Bronze turkeys. Kansas for the last thirty years has been noted its turkeys, and this year was no exceptio While I have seen larger entries in some the old shows that were held in the upp floor of the Convention Hall, I do not kn that I have seen any better quality than shown this year, especially in the fema and regardless of the early date they we in full plumage and several of the pu were over Standard weight.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET.

The annual banquet, as usual, was one the features of the show. This was held Wednesday night at the Coates House there were about seventy-five persons at spread, with W. W. Henderson acting toastmaster. The judge is good anyw you put him, but he's especially good a toastmaster at a banquet, for he knows ev one and calls them by their given nam The young man that entertained the A. I. convention at Kansas City in August was hand with his list of songs and he made sing whether you wanted to or not, but capped the climax when he brought Re Hicks, Hank Schwab, Maurice Delano, Jo ny Martin and H. V. Tormohlen on the fr and made them sing a "solo." The rea we call it a solo is because some of th were so low that we never heard them.

The attendance the first two days hardly up to the expectations of the man ment, but the newspapers were giving th good mentions and we trust the last days more than overbalanced the poor tendance at the start, as weather conditi were good and the show was certainly titled to the patronage of the best people Kansas City.

LIST OF AWARDS.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds—Mountain Vi Farms, Edgewater, Colo., 5 cock, 2 hen, 2 ckl, 3-4 pl, 1-2-4 old pen; Hurstbourne Far St. Matthews, Ky., 1 cock, 3 hen, 4 ck pl, 3 old pen, 1 young pen; Elmer F. J son, Whitman, Mass., 3 cock, 1 ckl, 5 C. R. Baker, Abilene, Kan., 4 cock, 4 h F. M. Osborne, Jr., Willoughby, O., 2 c 5 hen, 5 young pen; E. H. Rucker, Ottum Ia., 1 hen; P. E. Hewitt, Muskogee, Ok 2 pl; J. M. Clark, Kansas City, Mo., 5 pen, 4 young pen; Owen Farms, Viney Haven, Mass., 2-3 young pen.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds—J. M. Clark cock, 2 pl, 5 old pen, 3 young pen; Hu bourne Farms, 5 cock, 5 ckl, 1-2 pl, 3 pen, 2-4 young pen; M. L. Jones, Gladbro Ia., 4 cock; F. M. Osborne, Jr., 1-2 c 3-4 hen, 3 ckl, 1 old pen, 1 young p Emerson Poultry Yards, Emerson, Neb., hen, 2 old pen; F. C. Krueger, Charles 1 hen, 5 old pen; Mrs. C. E. Lindstron ckl, 4 old pen, 5 young pen; Cedar Gr Farms, Lansing, Kan., 4 ckl, 4 pl; Roy Brown, Sheffield, Ia., 2 ckl, 5 pl.

Rhode Island Whites—Mrs. Edith John Braman, Okla., 1 ckl, 1 pl, 1 old pen.

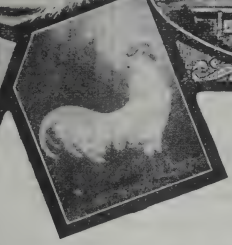
Exhibition Barred Rocks—E. A. W Mulkeytown, Ill., 4-5 cock, 3 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pl, 1 young pen; W. W. Henderson, Bri ton, Mo., 3 cock, 2-4-5 hen, 2-3-4-5 ckl old pen; Hays & Foster, Falls City, N 2 cock; F. W. Ford, Cadwell, Kan., 1 c John R. Pheiffer, Wichita, Kan., 1 hen; Taylor, McCune, Kan., 5 pl, 2 young Mrs. W. B. Popham, Chillicothe, Mo., 2 Roy McDonald, Dalhart, Tex., 3 young

Cockerel Bred Barred Rocks—August

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EDGWATER COLORADO

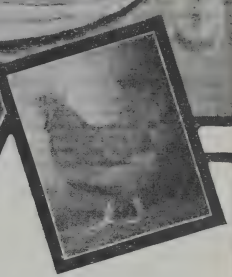






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S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

AGAIN PROVED THEIR WORTH

By making the following grand winnings at Heart of America Show, Kansas City, Nov. 23-28, 1920: On S. C. White Leghorns—1st cock; 4, 5 hens; 5 pullet; 2, 3 young pens; 2, 4 old pens. On Buff Orpingtons—1, 3 cocks; 1, 2 hens; 1, 3 cockerels; 1, 2, 4 pullets; 1, 2 old pens; 1, 2 young pens. On S. C. R. I. Reds—5, 6 cocks; 2, 6, 9 hens; 2, 5, 12 cockerels; 3, 4 pullets; 1, 2, 4 old pens.

EGGS FOR HATCHING This year we have mated up all our prize-winners, including both this season's and last, and believe we have the best matings that it is possible to put together, and we are prepared to give our customers the very best to be had anywhere. Prices on request. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Quality White Wyandottes

For three years in succession QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTES proved their superiority at the

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This season I did not show, but devoted my time and efforts in producing the best birds possible for my customers, with the result that I now have to select from

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Never before have I been in a position to deliver such quality as I offer this year. Cocks and Cockerels—$6, $8, $10, $15, $25, $35 and $50. Pullets and Hens—$4, $5, $7.50, $10, $15, $25 and $35. Strong utility cockerels in lots of six or more, $4 each.



"Quality Prince 2nd"—First Prize Cockerel, Heart of America. Show, Nov. 25-Dec. 1, 1919.

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The Year's Results "JILL FARM" White Orpingtons

At Madison Square, Jan., 1920. 2 firsts, 1 third, 2 fourths.
At Trenton State Fair. pt. 1920. 6 first, 2 seconds, 2 thirds. At New Jersey State Show, Trenton, Dec. 1920, 1st utility hen, 1st utility pullet, sweepstakes utility English Class. At Baltimore, Dec. 1920. 2, 3 cocks, 2, 5 hens, 1, 2, cockerels 1, 2 pullets, 1 pen, best display.

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Egg-bred for many generations. Won second utility Pullet over all varieties, Coliseum, 1920. Low mercury and high production go hand in hand in my flocks.

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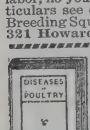
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By D. V. Salmon. 252 pages; 72 illustrations. Every poultryman needs this book. The cause, symptoms, care and remedies for each disease fowls are subject to are given. Price 75c. American Poultry Journal Pub. Co. 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois

ker, Washington, Mo., 5 hen; E. A. Webb, 3-4 hen; W. W. Henderson, 1-2 hen, 4 pl, 1 old pen, 1 young pen; M. P. Cleary, Kansas City, Mo., 3 pl, 2 young pen; Roy McDonald, 5 pl; J. M. Taylor, 1 pl, 3 young pen; Mrs. W. B. Popham, 2 pl; Dr. Wm. Harrison, Marshall, Mo., 5 young pen; E. L. Stewart, Wichita, Kan., 4 young pen.

Pullet Bred Barred Rocks—W. W. Henderson, 1 cock, 1 ckl, 1 old pen; E. A. Webb, 4 ckl; H. B. Patten, Hutchinson, Kan., 2-3-5 cockerel.

White Rocks—A. H. Davidson, Ft. Worth, Tex., 2-5 cock, 1 hen, 1-2-3-5 ckl, 1-2-3 pl, 1-3 old pen, 1-2 young pen; Mrs. Louisa White, Washington, Ill., 3 cock, 5 hen, 5 pl, 4 old pen, 3 young pen; L. F. Preston, Holden, Mo., 1-4 cock, 2-3 hen, 4 pl, 2 old pen; Chas. L. Lowrey, Ft. Smith, Ark., 4 hen, 4 ckl; Evas Tallchief, Fairfax, Okla., 5 old pen; E. J. Conjers, St. Joseph, Mo., 4 young pen.

Buff Rocks—C. R. Baker, 1-2-3-4-5 cock, 1-4-5 hen, 1-5 ckl, 2 pl; A. J. Waddell, Wichita, Kan., 2 hen; R. M. Feverly, Easton, Kan., 3 hen, 3 ckl; Mrs. A. W. Hampton, Gibson, Ia., 4 ckl, 4 pl; Cory & Cory, Muskogee, Okla., 2 ckl, 1-3-5 pl.

Partridge Rocks—Roy E. Sutton, Minneapolis, Kan., 1 cock, 1 hen.

S. C. White Orpingtons—Douthit View Farm, Odessa, Mo., 4 cock; F. M. Gensch, Omro, Wis., 2 cock, 2-4 hen, 2-5 ckl, 3-5 pl, 2 old pen, 2 young pen; Haynes & Friend, Muskogee, Okla., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1-4 ckl, 2-4 pl, 1 old pen, 1 young pen; R. E. Sandy, Stuarts Draft, Va., 3 cock, 3 hen, 3 ckl, 1 pl; Frank Corder, Graham, Mo., 3 old pen.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons—Mountain View Farms, 1-3 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-3 ckl, 1-2-4 pl, 1-2 old pen, 1-2 young pen; C. C. Miller, Ft. Worth, Tex., 4 cock, 5 hen, 3-5 pl, 4 old pen; Leo Anderson, Juanita, Neb., 5 cock, 3-5 old pen; J. C. Kern, Kansas City, Mo., 2 cock, 4 ckl, 3-4 young pen; C. H. Funk, Holden, Mo., 3 hen; J. A Kaufman Abilene, Kan., 4 hen, 5 ckl; Chas. M. Neff, 2 ckl.

S. C. Black Orpingtons—A. E. Lloyd, Independence, Mo., 2-3 cock, 1 ckl, 2-3 pl; J. A. Hannah, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1 cock, 2 hen, 1 pl; F. A. Grace, Helena, Mont., 1-4-5 hen, 2 ckl, 1 old pen, 1 young pen; R. E. Sandy, 3 hen.

S. C. Blue Orpingtons—F. W. Ford, 1-2 hen.

White Wyandottes—John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont., Canada, 1-2-3-4-5 cock, 1-2-3-4-5 hen, 1-2-3-4-5 ckl, 1-2-3-4-5 pl, 1-2-3 old pen, 1-2-3 young pen; Carl Brown, 4 old pen; Mrs. Z. M. Yankee, Lone Jack, Mo., 4 young pen; Wm. Shands, Little Blue, Mo., 5 young pen.

Columbian Wyandottes—Ray R. Kimsey, Shenandoah, Ia., 1 ckl, 3-4 pl; O. C. Sharits, Newton, Kan., 2 ckl, 1-2 pl.

Silver Wyandottes—Albert J. Ruess, West Liberty, Ia., 1 cock, 3 hen, 2 ckl, 3 pl, 1 young pen; D. M. J. Haggerty, Kansas City, Mo., 2 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pl; Chas. Friele, Leavenworth, Kan., 1 hen, 3 ckl, 2 pl.

Buckeyes—Will Seydler, Placedo, Tex., 1 ckl, 1-2 pl; E. H. Wisen, Malcomb, Neb., 2 ckl, 3 pl.

S. C. White Leghorns—Wm. Shands, 2 cock, 2-3 hen, 1-2-4 ckl, 1-2 pl, 1 old pen, 1 young pen; Holden Egg Farm, Holden, Mo., 4 cock, 1 hen, 3 pl, 3 young pen; Harry J. Luscher, Minneapolis, Minn., 5 cock; Ben Lohmann, Olathe, Kan., 3 cock, 5 ckl, 4 pl; Mountain View Farms, 1 cock, 4-5 hen, 5 pl, 2-3 old pen, 2-4 young pen; T. W. Mattox, Olathe, Kan., 3 ckl; Rosemead Farm, Independence, Mo., 5 young pen.

R. C. White Leghorns—Mrs. John Hamilton, 1 cock, 1 hen, 2-3 ckl, 1-3 pl; D. C. Kelcher, Sedalia, Mo., 1 ckl, 2 pl.

S. C. Buff Leghorns—F. S. Smith, Hamilton, O., 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-4 ckl, 2-4 pl, 1-2 young pen; Chas. & John Pantle, Atchison, Kan., 3 ckl, 3-5 pl; F. L. House, Olathe, Kan., 5 ckl; Bailey Bros., Rocky Ford, Colo., 2 ckl., 1 pl.

S. C. Dark Brown Leghorns—G. C. Gresham, Parkville, Mo., 3 cock, 1 hen, 3 ckl, 3 pl, 3 old pen, 4 young pen; Mr. & Mrs. Walter Bosch, Weston, Mo., 1 cock, 2 ckl, 5 pl; Mr. & Mrs. M. M. Green, Albany, Mo., 2-4 cock, 2-3 hen, 2 pl, 1-2 old pen, 1-3 young pen; Geo. L. Russell, Chilhowee, Mo., 5 cock, 5 hen, 5 young pen; Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Stagner, Braymer, Mo., 4 hen; Mr. & Mrs. Prather, Ridgway, Mo., 4 ckl, 1-4 pl, 2 young pen; G. S. Korell, Columbus, O., 1-5 ckl; O. C. Tregellas, Iuka, Kan., 4 old pen.

S. C. Light Brown Leghorns—Roy C. Gage, Cleburne, Tex., 1 hen, 1 ckl.

S. C. Black Minorcas—W. Eaman, Kansas City, Mo., 1 cock; Wm. Shands, 2 cock, 3-4 ckl, 3-4 pl, 1 young pen; E. E. Haguewood, Leavenworth, Kan., 3 cock; A. E. Lloyd, 1-2-3-4 hen, 2 ckl; C. S. Gilbert, Phoenix, Ariz., 1 ckl, 1-2 pl; Mrs. E. Walters, Kansas City, Mo., 5 pl.



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For over 32 years, thousands and thousands of poultry raisers attribute much of their success to the use of International Poultry Food Tonic. It helps make hens lay wonderfully well and keeps poultry in the best of condition.

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Poultry Preparations

The line includes every preparation necessary to the promotion of good health, proper growth and development of all kinds of poultry.

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"the Best Remedy for Poultry and Pet Stock"

The old reliable, proven remedy for Roup, Colds, Canker, Swelled Head, Bowel Trouble, Snuffles, Wounds, Sores, Loss of Fur or Feathers, Skin Disease, Etc.

H. A. Klewert, 5042 N. Long Ave., Chicago, Ill., says: "I had some of the worst kind of cases of roup in my chickens and I thought I would not save any but I have saved these birds, thanks to Germozone." **H. A. Haines, Rosalia, Kas.:** "If we had tried Germozone at first it would have saved us $1,000 worth of expensive experiments." **Mrs. T. A. Morley, Galien, Mich.:** "Have used Germozone 17 years and could not get along without it." **E. W. Thiel, Waukesha, Wis.:** "I have used your Germozone for white diarrhoea in baby chicks and sure got wonderful results. I also use it right along on grown fowls."

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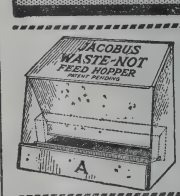
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	Aluminum Sure Clinch	Spiral Celluloid
12	$0.15	12
25	.25	25
50	.35	50
100	.65	100
250	1.50	250
500	2.50	500

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R. C. Buff Minorcas—D. F. Tucker, Jr., e, Ill., 1 cock, 1 hen.
S. C. Anconas—E. R. Post, Ontarioville, , 1 cock, 1 pl; Fred F. Norris, 2 cock, nen, 3 pl, 1 old pen; Geo. W. Dent, Ar- ntine, Kan., 3 cock, 2 hen, 5 ckl; P. F. h, Centerville, Ia., 4 ckl; Mr. & Mrs. B. Owens, Weaubleau, Mo., 1 ckl; F. & L. naeffer, Kansas City, Mo., 3 ckl, 2-4-5 pl; pleton Poultry Farm, Rocky Ford, Colo., kl, 1 young pen.
Dark Cornish—Rev. W. W. Russell, Kan- City, Mo., 1-2-3 hen; J. H. Scott, Kansas y, Mo., 1 young pen.
Black Langshans—Rodney Walno, Ames, n., 2-3 ckl, 1 pl.
Light Brahmas—Joe Bruno, Rock Island, , 2 cock, 3 hen, 1-2 pl; Mrs. W. G. Robin- , Bowling Green, Mo., 1-3 cock, 1-2 hen.

Boys Better Off in the Country.

Frank E. Hering, well known breeder of rer Campines, is editor of the Eagle Maga- e, and in a recent editorial, drew a truth- contrast between the city and the coun- as places for young men to live their s. Mr. Hering said:

"The migration from the farm to the city due mainly to three causes: First, the nt and nine-hour day of the city worker eals strongly to the farmer boy, whose king day during much of the year is m twelve to fifteen hours, and whose king week is seven days where there is stock to be cared for. Second, the city vides opportunities for recreation beyond se of the country—that is, the movies, the s, baseball, and many other indoor and door recreations. Finally, the high wages l skilled mechanics serve to entice the nger generation from farm life to city life. Now, what does the farmer boy leave be- d? Hard work, to be sure, and long rs of labor, and uncertain returns. But leaves something else behind, something is almost the breath of life—his inde- dence and importance as an individual. farmer, by the nature of his occupation, used to thinking out his own problems planning and following out his own pro- ure. And he pursues an operation from beginning to its end. For instance, he pares the soil of his wheatfield, plants seed, cultivates it, and harvests the . Labor-saving machinery is making his easier, so far as the work itself is con- ued, but it has not taken from his should- any of the responsibility, and it is this onsibility centered in one person or in a ll group of persons equally interested that ces for mental independence and self-reli- e.

Again, the farmer lives in a house that solated from those of his neighbors. In it on to his orchard and fields he has a len where much of the food that goes on table is grown in season. Chickens, cows, pigs thrive and produce on the "waste" s, the farmer is independent, also, of his ghbors and of the profiteering middlemen he cities.

When the farmer boy moves into the city leaves all this behind. His hours are ter, his wages are high and paid regu- r, and the bright lights beguile him. if he goes to work as he does by the sands, in a textile mill, an automobile t, a shoe factory, or any similar plant, is assigned a place at a machine and sole duty rests in superintending that in- nate device, which with wearisome monot- turns out, over and over, one small part what will ultimately be an intricate and able commodity. He is not confronted as he farmer every hour of the day with e problem in connection with his work he alone must solve. Instead he is but of a mass, directed from above, who do same thing that he is doing, under the e conditions, and for the same compen- on. There is no exercise in it of the e of personal responsibility, no inspira- to resourcefulness. Could anything be e tiresome to an inquisitive mind and an essive nature than this? His problem is not how to suit varied efforts most pro- ively to the season and to the markets, how to keep this monotonous repetition single gesture or set of gestures from king his health and mind. Operating by hour, day by day, week in and week a machine that turns out a standard d on bolts of standard size, allows no for his imagination; no opportunity for e of methods; no striving uncertainty o the result. In time the operator of a machine becomes himself a machine, ar as his work is concerned.

Moreover, the city worker is dependent on ain of middlemen for every leaf of let- every onion, every egg, and every d of bacon that he buys. To the problem arding off the deadly fatigue and discon- of a monotonous fraction of a process, ded the problem of the high cost of liv- in cities.



Paramount breeding

THE years that we have spent in mating and breeding birds to win at exhibitions and egg-laying contests and the tremendous wins gained we are justified in saying our breeding is paramount.

1920 Chicago Coliseum Winnings

1st and 2nd Old Pen	1st, 4th and 5th Hen
1st and 4th Young Pen	1st, 2nd and 3rd Pullet
2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th Cockerels	Largest and Best Display

These winnings were made in competition in one of the strongest class of White Leghorns ever exhibited. We won 106 points—nearest competitor won but 28 points. Our total points showed that we gained one point more than all the other exhibitors combined.

Hillview Single Comb White Leghorns

will win for you. This we have proven by our own spectacular wins at the 1920 Chicago Coliseum show, as well as the 1919 Coliseum show. When it comes to birds for egg-production look over our list of winnings at the famous laying contests—they are convincing.

You are not taking a chance when you purchase Hillview birds. Every single bird, mated trios and breeding pens are sold under a guarantee to give the purchaser positive and complete satisfaction.

500 Cockerels

These are husky young fellows we are anxious to place in hands of breeders who appreciate true breeding qualities.

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Our 1919 Coliseum Wins

Chicago Coliseum, 1919—1-2-3-4 cock; 1-2-3-4-5 cockerel; 1-2-3-4-5-6 hen; 2-3-4-5-6-7 pullet; 1st and 2nd young pen; 1st old pen and all specials.

Layers? Look at This!

In Missouri Egg Laying Contest, HILLVIEW one third highest honor in Leghorn Class. This pen offive birds, hatched June 26th, 1919, made the following individual record: 221, 208, 233, 196, 238; Total 1096.

Other Egg Laying Winnings

Individual Official Records

257, 248, 263, 217, 248, 257, 251, 202, 230, 243, 240, 246, 267. 1st prize pen Missouri Egg Laying Contest, 1918. 1st prize yearling hen pen American Egg Laying Contest, 1918.

SUCCESS



SUCCESS in poultry raising demands ***uniform hatche*** of the highest quality chick that will mature quickly, ***withou loss,*** under the right brooding con ditions.

BUCKEYE THE PERFECT INCUBATOR

That is just why Buckeye Incuba tors and Brooders are recognize as leaders.

Week in and week out, the Buckey Incubator hatches more chicks—sturdie larger and more vigorous chicks. Becaus of its scientific design and careful construc tion, it is unequalled as a hatching machine and is preferred always by the men wh know.

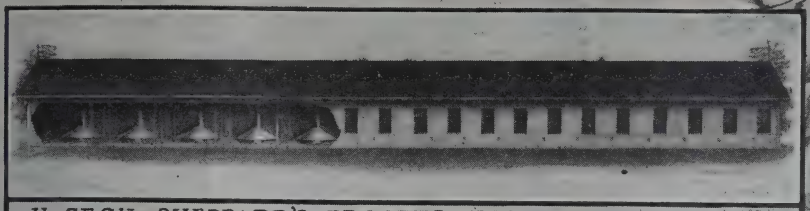
And, in justification of their faith, it neve fails to turn out the largest possible numbe of chicks--chicks that, for size, vigo and vitality, cannot be excelled.

Literally, it has taken all the gambl from the hatching of chick and turned disappointmen into success.

Ask the Buckeye user-- he knows

The World's Largest Manufacturers of Incubators and Brooders.

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H. CECIL SHEPPARD'S BROODER HOUSE, BEREA, OHIO

in POULTRY—

HATCHING chicks is only the ***first step.*** They must be brooded through ***babyhood to maturity.*** Here also the Buckeye equipment leads in every respect.

BUCKEYE
COLONY BROODERS

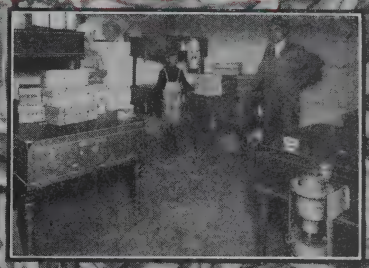
The Buckeye Coal Burning Brooder has revolutionized the chick industry, because it has literally "made three chicks grow where one grew before" with the least amount of attention and labor.

It is self feeding, self regulating, simple, safe and everlasting. Sold under a thirty-day money back guarantee.

The Buckeye Blue-Flame Oil Burning Brooder, for use where hard coal cannot be obtained, meets the needs of the quantity raiser as well as the small fancier, with the same standard of excellence maintained, while Buckeye Lamp-Heated Brooders are the premiers for small lots.

Wherever chicken raisers get together, whether they be famous fanciers, farmers or baby chick hatchers, Buckeye poultry raising equipment is universally acknowledged to be the most successful.

More than thirty years of success make the unqualified Buckeye guarantees as good as a gold bond. See the dealer and study this line, or write to us for descriptive catalogs.







BUCKEYE Standard Incubators
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EVERYONE THE LEADER IN ITS LINE

INCUBATOR COMPANY
Springfield, Ohio

CURTISS CUT CLOVER

GREATEST egg producing green food on earth. Treat your birds to *the nearest approach to conditions as they existed when they were roaming in the fields* and INCREASE YOUR EGG YIELD.

Grafton, Mass., Sept. 14, 1920.
Gentlemen:
Forward me quotations on Cut-Clover in ton lots. Have found it to be the finest addition to my Breeding-Laying mash and wish to get my winter's supply in at once.
Respectfully,
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"Breeder of R. I. Reds."

The TEST OF TIME

For over 35 years our Pullets, Cockerels, Yearlings, Day-Old Chix and Ducklings have given the greatest possible degree of satisfaction to the most exacting and discriminating poultrymen. WE CAN PLEASE YOU.

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MICHEL AUTOMATIC FLAME REGULATOR
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MICHEL AUTOMATIC FLAME REGULATOR
It automatically regulates flame on lamp—maintains even temperature in incubator — requires no attention, and saves half the fuel. Send name of incubator, number of lamp burner and $3.50, and we will send you a Regulator, prepaid, on 15 days' trial. Money back if not satisfied.
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Cheaper than you can build. Write now for our free booklet showing 30 different cuts. We tell you how to raise your own meat and eggs. Write today.
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Spiral Leg Bands Know your birds on sight. Red, White, Blue, Light Blue, Pink, Amber, Ruby, Black, Yellow, Green.

Size for	25	50	100	250
Baby Chicks	$0.20	$0.35	$0.60	$1.50
Growing Chicks	.25	.40	.75	1.65
Leghorns	.30	.50	.90	2.00
Rocks and Reds	.35	.60	1.00	2.25

American Poultry Supply Co., 497 Main St., Canton, Mo.

Producing Best in Partridge Color.

(Continued from page 19)

way write a standard of color, after my ideas, but simply endeavored to give my conception of how to produce colors that we desire, hoping that in so doing it may be of help to you in preparing what you have in mind."
—G. W. M.

Now what do I suggest as a remedy for the present color troubles? First of all, define the color of the male. What is bright red and what is cherry red? Why not one even shade of bright red from head to tail on the back of the male? Have but the one even shade of red for neck and top color of back. Have it bright and clean and clear and even. The neck and saddle striped with brilliant black that conforms to the shape of the feathers, the stripe in each feather to be entirely and completely surrounded with red so that no black points will show at the end of the feathers. That which is most needed is an even shade of red with the proper amount of black and slate under color. Do not be so positive as to color of shanks and toes. Be satisfied with yellow for shanks and toes of the males.

As to the female, get rid of the black penciling. Have it distinctly penciled with modified black or brown and work gradually towards a combination of brown that will bring out a beautiful shade of mahogany, penciled with a darker shade. This can be accomplished and by following this rule you can have your Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks as beautiful as the Mitchell Cochins, and you can breed them by single matings.

I wrote this same way from 1898 to 1904 and they said I was wrong, but with the success attained by Mr. Mitchell, I too, have been vindicated. I wrote at the same time that Barred Plymouth Rocks could be bred in the same way and today my good friend, Ed. Thompson, is very near to it with his world renowned Ringlets.

THE DARK BRAHMA.

The Dark Brahma is one of the oldest varieties of chickens in this country, and after having bred them for the last 27 years, I find them one of the best general purpose fowls on earth. The Dark Brahma hens are extra good layers of large brown eggs. For a first class table fowl they cannot be beaten. The hens are the best of setters, the kindest of mothers.

The chicks are hardy from the time they are out of the shell until full grown. With ordinary care you will not lose any. If you will feed them well and keep them growing, there is no variety which will show a more rapid growth.

The Dark Brahmas are easily fitted for the show room. They can be kept anywhere with a 2-foot fence, and under all conditions they always look well.

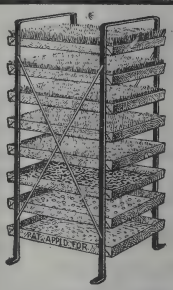
The males have that majestic carriage characteristic of all Brahmas. Head is silvery white in color and with small pea combs; beautifully marked hackle, with a pronounced black stripe in the center and a white edging on each feather.

The back is of medium length and the coloring is white. The breast is solid black, or slightly mottled with white. The males with mottled breasts

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Sure Money for Dealers and Farmer Agents
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J. R. WOTHERSPOON, Inc.
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10 Extra Dozen Eggs this Winter
Will pay for this All Metal Lampless
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with removable pans, and it will last indefinitely.
If your dealer cannot supply you send direct.
Circular free.
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Aurora Illinois

Situation Wanted
Real honest-to-goodness poultryman, at present employed, would like to change to a "strictly business basis" poultry plant, commercial only. Have no patience with nor desire for a "hobby" plant, except where results are secondary. If you want results, the business must be conducted along business lines regardless of personal likes, dislikes or desires. For such a farm I am open and listening.
Address P, American Poultry Journal

Biddy's Friend Hatcher and Brood Coop
Two-in-One Coop



Enables you with very little work to take care of hens while hatching. First used for hatching and then as a brood coop. This coop is rat and weather proof. Let Biddy do your hatching for good results.
Pat. in U. S. A. and Canada
Send $1.00 for complete plan and patent assignment. Save freight and express by building them yourself. The plan is very clear.
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Fully Guaranteed
Greatest farm and town-home convenience ever devised. Insures complete privacy. Comfort winter and summer. A positive necessity for old folks and invalids. Guaranteed odorless and germ proof. Write for NEW low price offer at once.



30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL
DETROIT INCUBATOR CO.
Dept. 117 Detroit, Mich.

BLACK LANGSHANS
THE BEST
M. S. BARKER R. F. D. 1 Thorntown, Ind.

are especially valuable to breed from to obtain nice, even penciled pullets.

The male's tail should be solid black, with short flowing sickle feathers, the lesser sickles having an even white edging like the saddle feathers. There should be a beautiful solid black bar across each wing.

The female should present a pure steel gray head, with neck the same as that of the male, but the back and breast coloring should be steel gray, penciled with black. The lines of the penciling should follow the contour of the entire feather. Therefore, in breeding for color, it is not necessary to always have a male with a solid black breast. One with an evenly mottled breast will have a cleaner colored hackle and back, and is more likely to be free from brassiness.

As in all other breeds, we must look to the females to give us the best offspring. In breeding them we have always found it advisable to use females of large size and males of medium size, which is preferable to males of large size and females of medium size.

That this grand old meritorious variety is not more widely bred is due to the fact that their good qualities are not well known. Their beauty is universally acknowledged to be the most striking of all breeds. Anyone getting Dark Brahmas of an up-to-date strain and giving them the intelligent attention needed to achieve success with any other variety, will have no cause to look for a better all-round chicken.

The future success of the Dark Brahmas is in the hands of those who breed them. Therefore, the Dark Brahma breeders should not fail to give them the prominence they so richly deserve. I can assure you the quality is in them, but needs to be made known. This is the honest advice of one who has bred them for the last 47 years and knows whereof he speaks.

Missouri. W. B. McCoy, M.D.

Factors That Govern Production.

My friend, John H. Robinson, has been writing in the Reliable Poultry Journal on: "What Is Possible in High Egg Production"? in which, as I think has been mentioned previously, he expresses the view that it might be possible to develop some of the present families of fowls until individuals laid 400 and on to 500 eggs per annum. Whether that is within the range of possibility or not does not now concern us. Two quotations are worth reproduction, and without comment, namely:

"In general the breeders who make reputations for strains of high producers get a larger proportion of high individual records in the earlier years of their work than when the stock has grown to proportions that make it impossible to give the attention to individual birds that they did in the beginning. It will usually be found that the highest records with a strain are not made by the originator who is now working with it on a large scale, but by some of his customers who have small flocks to which they give very close attention—people who can give the small flock or the individual hen any and every attention that will increase egg production, regardless of the cost of extra labor or extra food. With those who do this, working for extreme high production is a fad—a very capable one, capable of being used greatly to the benefit of poultry interests, but still a fad." And

"Of late years those interested in high egg production have worked mostly with the idea that degrees of fecundity are regularly inherited, and that breed, strain, family or line is the prime thing in securing high egg production. Nearly all hens respond to individual attention from persons in whom they have confidence. From an economic point of view it is wise to reduce the work with hens to the minimum, but for the utmost in egg production it is necessary to fuss with the hens to any extent that they appear to like."
—Edward Brown, Feathered World, London.

Royal White Wyandottes

The results of 15 years of constructive breeding



No hen that has not produced over 200 eggs per year is used in my breeding pens. They are mated to tested cock birds.

For fifteen years I have bred Standard White Wyandottes for great egg production. By careful trapnest records and matings I have been able to increase egg production each year until now I feel I can say without fear of successful contradiction that I have the greatest laying flock of White Wyandottes in America.

Pens, Cockerels, Pullets, Cocks and Yearling Hens

from my best pedigreed, trapnested layers, with egg records in pullet year up to 293, are offered at reasonable prices. Cockerels from my great tested cock birds are in this offering for your foundation stock. All stock is farm range, vigorous and hardy.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Book Your Orders Now

Owing to great demand for both stock and eggs, let me say: Don't delay—order early—as supply of both is limited.

Fair Treatment and Satisfaction Guaranteed on Every Sale

Get my large catalog today and be convinced that I have what you are looking for.

F. K. COOKE **Box 31** **WINNETKA, ILL.**

2000—Pullets—2000

The birds listed below are our own stock, shipped from our own farm, and were grown by us on our own farm. When our supply is exhausted we will have no more until next season, as we do not buy to resell. Order one male for every 12 females or less. **Add $3.00 for crate, which will be refunded upon return of crate in good order. Some pullets now laying. Others will begin soon.**

Variety	Cockerels	Pullets
S. C. Brown Leghorns	$4.00	$2.75
S. C. White Leghorns	4.00	2.75
S. C. Buff Leghorns	4.00	3.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	5.00	4.00
R. C. R. I. Reds	5.00	4.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	5.00	3.00
White Plymouth Rocks	5.00	3.25
Buff Plymouth Rocks	5.00	3.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	5.00	4.00
White Wyandottes	5.00	3.25
Light Brahmas	5.00	4.00
Black Langshans	5.00	4.00
White Orpingtons	5.00	4.00
Buff Orpingtons	5.00	3.50

Order now for future or immediate delivery, direct from this ad, or send for catalog of baby chicks, breeding stock and poultry supplies. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, including express charges both ways.

The above prices are for good, medium quality stock, true to shape, size and color, and free from any and all disqualifications. No poor bird or culls for sale at any price. These we kill and ship to market. Prices on exhibition birds furnished on application to win at any show.

Remember, we sell only our own birds raised on our own farm. Orders accepted for any number of birds from one to thousand, in any assortment.

Send for Our 56 Page Catalog Free.

The Mammoth Hatchery BOX 1401 R. F. D. No. 1 **Glen Ellyn, Ill.**

THE WHY AND HOW OF WINTER EGGS.

By Otto E. Hackman.

When the mercury in the thermometer gets intimate with the zero mark and the price of fresh eggs threatens to reach a dollar per dozen, daily egg yield becomes an interesting subject. Bringing in the precious ovals in the dead of winter, when one's neighboring poultry raisers' hens are on strike, and others are buying eggs for home consumption, is a source of pride and pleasure.

Now, as to the why and wherefore of these winter eggs that some seem to find no difficulty in obtaining, and which others find impossible to produce: really, there is no magic about it, no mystery connected with it. To sum the thing up in a nutshell, it is simply this: mature pullets of a bred-to-lay strain and proper housing and sensible management—that is all.

No out of the ordinary hens are required. Just simply good mature pullets and good feeding of the ordinary grains and mash, with the necessary exercise and proper housing; this is all that is necessary. With a flock of mature pullets in the fall, our hopes of solving the egg question may very well be realized, but with the absence of these most necessary producers, our hoping and dreaming go for naught.

Pullets Better Than Hens.

Hens, even though yearlings, will not produce a creditable winter egg yield; no matter how well cared for or how well they have been bred for egg production. There must be a cessation in egg production during molt and for a time thereafter, to enable the hens to recuperate from its resultant debilitating influence. Therefore, hens cannot be expected to lay immediately after the molt, and we cannot rely upon them to produce, at least not during the fore part of winter. The early hatched pullets are the early winter standbys. Early hatching should, therefore, be the rule of the day. With perfected incubating and stove brooding systems there is everything in favor of early hatching, and it can be carried on successfully.

Now as to housing. The poultry house must be well ventilated—of that there is no question. And it must not be overcrowded. To keep a large number of hens in a house so crowded that they will be constantly quarreling and fighting with one another and without the necessary amount of floor space and roosting room, is a false sense of economy. There is nothing saved by adopting this method. It not only results in a minimum egg yield but offers a breeding place for disease. The fowls must have room to scratch and work in the litter without constantly stepping over each other or picking at one another. And there must be enough roosting room so that they may rest in comfort during the night. Many a bird has had its wings forced all out of position by being wedged together tightly on the roost. This forces the wings up against the back, a position only too readily assumed.

Ventilation in the Poultry House.

The house must have ventilation ample enough to keep the interior dry. There must be no frost coated walls. Such a condition in the poultry house is caused by the excess vapor that the birds give off during the night, becoming frozen on the walls. Were the interior properly ventilated, the atmosphere would be dry and not vapor laden, and as a result there would be no frost coated walls each morning. And cold, damp air is far more disagreeable than dry, cold air. Moreover, a chicken has a higher body temperature than man and does not feel dry cold readily. They can stand a low temperature comfortably if the air is dry, but if the air be

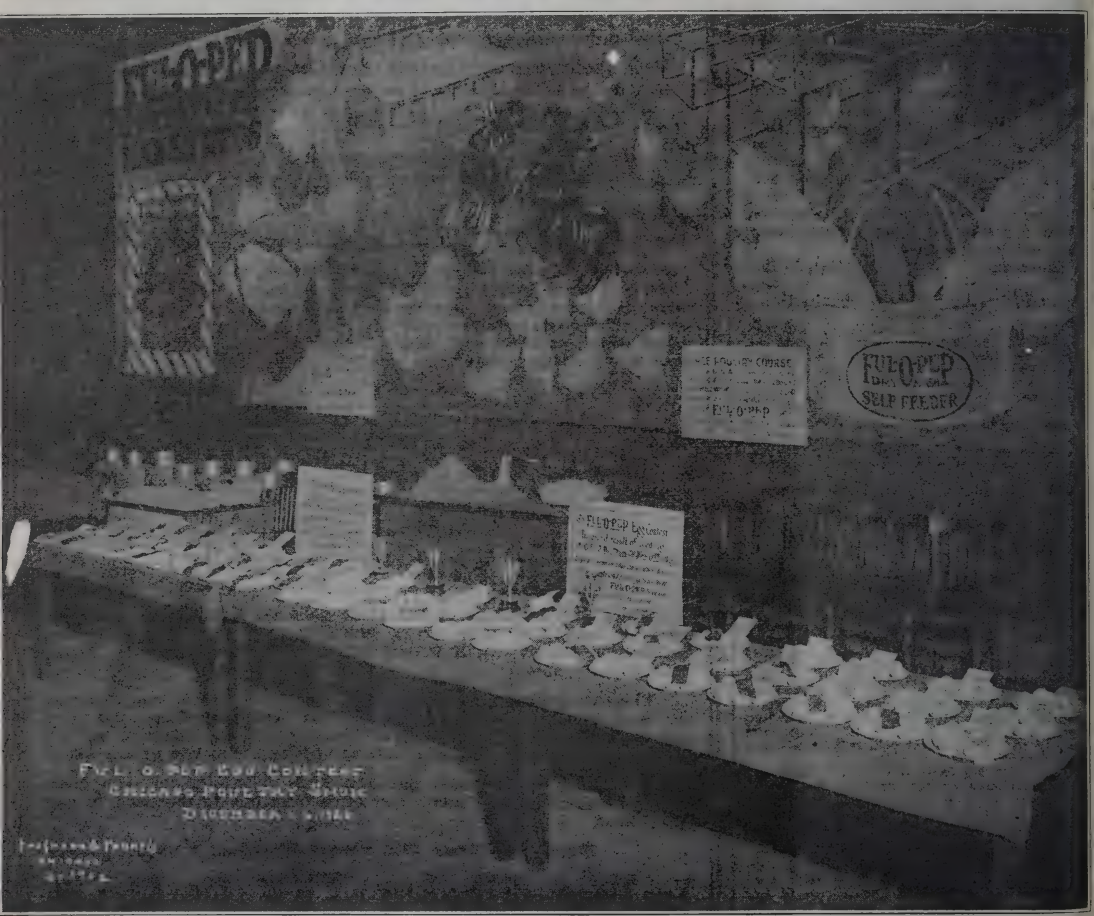
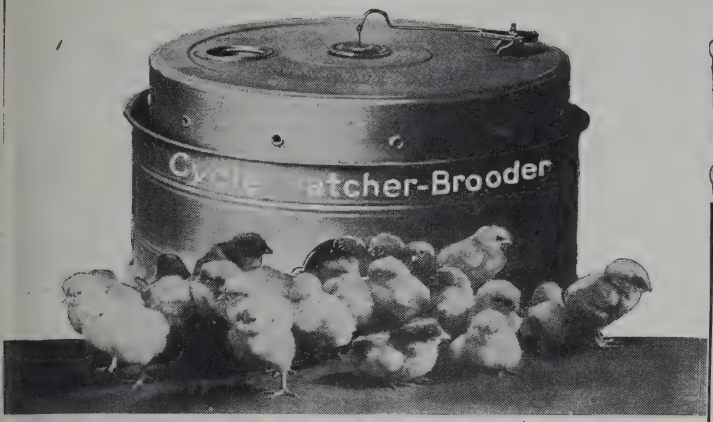


Exhibit of The Quaker Oats Co. at Coliseum Poultry Show, Chicago.—Ill., December 1 to 6, 1920.



Hatch Your Own Baby Chicks

Hatching your own chicks in the all metal Cycle Hatchers or Brooder-Hatchers is simple, interesting and profitable. You can produce chicks at a total cost of from six to ten cents each, including cost of eggs—and the time required is less than that necessary to care for a setting hen.

No part of the poultryman's work is more interesting than the hatching of the baby chicks. You will find both pleasure and profit hatching the **Cycle** way. It is the leading small hatcher because it will hatch every hatchable egg, producing more and better chicks—the kind that are easy to raise. With the **Cycle** you can hatch early at the most favorable growing season.

The Cycle Hatches in Nature's Way

Because it follows natural principles. These points found in the Cycle will appeal to you. They are vital to success. FIRST: The heated air is applied on **top** of the eggs only, as onder the hen. SECOND: No direct air passes through the hatcher to carry off the natural moisture in the egg. THIRD: Being circular, with the lamp in the center, the radiation is equal throughout the machine. FOURTH: The heat is brought close to the eggs, with no waste of heated air space. FIFTH: The eggs are turned and cooled similar to nature's way. STUDY the hen and investigate the CYCLE. It will pay you!

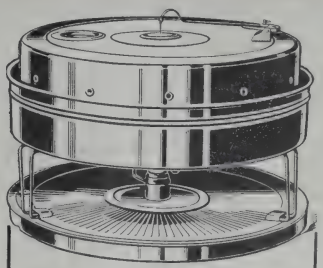
Ready-Built Poultry Coops, Fireless Brooders

and a Complete List of Supplies Designed for TOWN AND CITY POULTRY KEEPERS

Fireless Hovers that save three to five cents on the cost of raising each chick, as low as $2 each for 50-chick size. Galvanized Metal Hovers at $5 each. Outdoor Brooder Coops, with fireless hovers, at $13.50.

Ready-Built Coops. These coops are complete in sections, made from selected white pine lumber, painted, and fitted with roosts, screens, feed and water dishes, etc. Carried in stock ready to ship, and can be set up in a few minutes time. Good 6-hen size laying coop for $18.50 complete; our 12-hen size laying coop at $30 is big value. Also several other styles.

Write for New Free Catalog. Explains our new methods of Hatching, Brooding and Raising Poultry. Contains many ideas you can use with profit in your own poultry yards. Sent free. Write today. A postal will do.



Only $9.00

For this all metal CYCLE Hatcher — a simple, practical, safe and efficient 50-egg size incubator, complete, ready to use.

Metal construction ; never warps, swells, shrinks, or cracks. Long burning safety lamp runs two to three weeks with one filling; automatic regulation; perfect heating system that does not dry out the eggs and insures normally developed, sturdy chicks.

The size is just right for the average poultry keeper, farmer or city lot poultryman. Two or three Cycles cost less than one large machine if larger capacity is needed.

Price, only $9.00 complete. Can be sent by parcel post. Shipping weight 16 lbs. Postage extra.

What Others Say

Moweaqua, Ill., Feb. 16, 1920.
Gentlemen—I have used the Cycle Hatchers for nine years and can sure recommend them, as I have hatched as high as 47 from 50 eggs.
Yours truly,
James W. Smith.

Gladwater, Tex., Feb. 19, 1920.
Gentlemen — I have used your Cycle incubator seven years. Have better hatches than with any other machine I've used, and I have used several.
Respectfully,
J. G. Cox.

R. 3, Fairmont, Ind., Mar. 1, 1920.
Gentlemen — My mother has used one of your small Hatchers for years and likes it fine. Please send me your catalog.
Respectfully,
Mrs. Chas. P. Kibbey.



Combined $11 Brooder-Hatcher

All-metal Hatcher and Brooder combined in one machine. One lamp serves both purposes. This is the most popular machine ever built for the small flock poultry keeper. Only $11 complete. Weight for parcel post shipment, 18 lbs. Postage extra.

Cycle Hatcher Company, 218 Philo Building, Elmira, N. Y.

damp it is decidedly unsatisfactory. Hence, one should see to it that the ventilation is quite ample.

In feeding the fowls, it is not conducive to good results to merely throw down the feed three times a day and fill the water vessels once or twice. The fowls must be fed on time and given the proper amount of food. A feast one day and a famine the next will not produce the hoped-for results. Slipshod methods should not be practiced. The fowls soon get to know the time of feeding and are on the lookout when that time comes. So one should be methodical in caring for them. And, also, keep them busy. Make them exercise by working for their feed. Exercise is, in reality, one of the secrets of winter egg production.

Exercise prevents overfatness and promotes health, and none but healthy fowls are profit producers. Bad habits, such as feather plucking and egg eating, can often be attributed directly to lack of exercise on the part of the hens. A busy hen has neither time nor inclination to contract bad habits. Exercise can be provided in several ways. Deep litter, in which the grain is scattered, affords one of the best and simplest means of inducing exercise. Suspending heads of cabbage high enough off the floor to make the fowls jump is also a good plan of promoting exercise.

The Feeding Problem.

Of the whole grains I prefer corn, wheat and oats. The oats and wheat are fed in about equal proportions, constituting the morning meal, and corn alone, all they will clean up, is given as the last feed of the day. This is thrown into the litter about an hour before dusk and forked under. Oats, if of the heavy variety, is a good food. But if it is of the light kind it is mostly hull and has little food value.

After dark a little wheat is scattered in the litter so the fowls can get busy as soon as it is light in the morning. A little later in the morning more wheat and oats is given. It is my aim to give less in the morning than they are capable of cleaning up, as I want to keep their appetites on edge so they will keep busy scratching for the hidden grains.

In regard to the mash feeding, one can adopt either the wet or dry method, or both. I believe the fowls are more comfortable and better satisfied if also given a moist, warm mash in addition to the dry mash during the cold months. The dry mash if, of course, kept before them at all times, and only as much moist mash is given as they will readily clean up in about ten minutes. A good laying mash is as follows: Bran, 25 pounds; cornmeal, 20 pounds; middlings, 20 pounds; alfalfa meal, 20 pounds; ground oats, 20 pounds; beef scraps, 20 pounds; gluten meal, 20 pounds, and salt, 1 pound. This should be mixed together thoroughly. If one has only a small flock it is just as well to buy the commercial brands of laying mash, and there are several excellent ones on the market.

As cleanliness is essential to health and health an absolute requisite for good egg production, we must keep the poultry house in a sanitary condition. The droppings boards must be cleaned often, and they can then be sprinkled with air-slacked lime to aid in purification and the prevention of disease. The floor and litter should be dry. The windows should be kept clean so the sunshine may enter—for sunlight is a wonderful germ destroyer. Some hens persist in using the nest boxes for roosting places, and this should be discouraged at once. If the nest boxes have become befouled they should be cleaned out and fresh nesting material should at once be placed therein.

F. D. Rogers in New Home.

Frank D. Rogers, well known White Leghorn breeder, was recently married, and Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have moved into their new home on the outskirts of Elgin, Ill. Mr. Rogers has five acres, partly wooded, in this place, and will be able to grow his Standard White Leghorns in larger numbers than heretofore. His success up to this time has been made on a back lot, and he reached the point where he was handicapped by limited ground. It takes time to breed quality and build a strain, but once that point is reached, land can be purchased quickly.

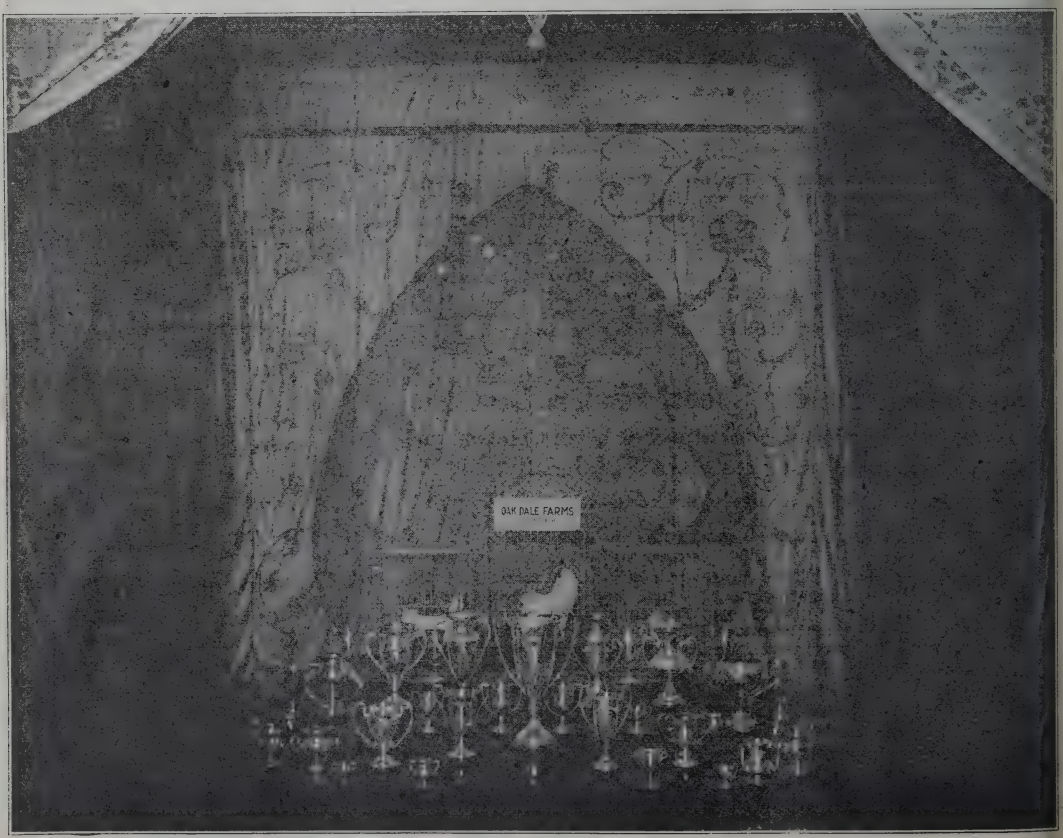


Exhibit of Oak Dale Farms at Coliseum Poultry Show, Chicago, Ill., December 1 to 6, 1920

The difference between the very best incubator and a poor one

is not great as measured in dollars. But in *results* it is frequently the difference between the success and failure of the poultry enterprise, between a big profit and heavy loss.

Money invested in a poor incubator is worse than lost. Pay the slight difference and secure the guaranteed machine that will insure your success—the

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR

For nearly forty years, poultry authorities and experts have recognized the PRAIRIE STATE as being the most efficient and all-round satisfactory incubator. This leadership has been hard-won—gained and maintained only at the expense of tireless effort and the expenditure of a vast sum of money. But the result has been to make available for you—and for every other poultry keeper—an incubator that will hatch every egg that can be hatched by artificial means, that consistently hatches big, husky chicks that live, that can be successfully operated by anyone and anywhere, that will give years of service without requiring repairs. *You can neither ask nor get more.*

PRAIRIE STATE superiority is based on two things:—perfection of principle and design—highest character of materials and workmanship.



The design—*exclusively PRAIRIE STATE*—aims to provide exactly those conditions which turn fertile eggs into strong chicks and to reduce to lowest terms the labor and care of the operator. And the machine—regardless of outside conditions—*properly* and *automatically* controls temperature, ventilation and moisture within the egg-chamber. The operator merely has to attend to the lamp and turn the eggs. The machine does the rest!

The materials used in every part are the best obtainable for the purpose. Cypress—"the wood eternal"—for the cases, instead of cheap, easily-worked soft wood. Zinc and steel thermostats instead of the usual "wafers." Heavy metal heating systems. Strong but attractive hardware. And all put together in the most thorough manner by expert mechanics working in one of the finest and best-equipped factories in America.

We know how good the PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR really is. And our faith is shown in our guarantee—a guarantee that includes *number and quality* of chicks hatched and *ten years of service* without repairs. It's the broadest ever written.

Can you afford to "take a chance" this season? Isn't it better judgment to use the GUARANTEED PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR and be *sure* of success? Write for the complete catalog now. It's mailed free on request.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.

114 Main St. Homer City, Penn.



SECOND PRIZE PULLET — FIRST PRIZE PULLET — THIRD PRIZE PULLET

OWEN FARM'S WINNING WHITE ROCK PULLETS FROM BEST DISPLAY NEW YORK STATE FAIR SEPTEMBER 1920.

Address VINEYARD HAVEN MASS.

Utility In Standard Layers.

I am glad to see that you published my letter about the display coops at the New York show. I have read with interest the letters on the same subject, also the various discussions on the Leghorn Standard. I am breeding a colored variety of Leghorns. I have good exhibition stock, and they certainly are good layers. I am not in a position to trapnest at present, but I am getting very good results from my small flock.

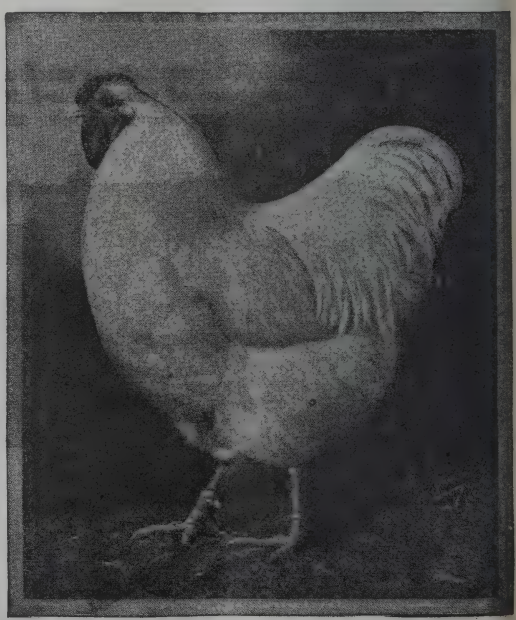
There is one point in this discussion that I believe has not been brought up in any printed discussion of the subject that has come to my notice. Utility or commercial breeders state that the Leghorn Standard demands yellow legs in females, thereby penalizing production. In fact, I recently saw a report of a nationally known laying competition where this statement was emphasized. Now, I believe it is a pretty generally conceded fact that in the Leghorn heavy and continuous production bleaches the yellow color out of the legs. This yellow color comes from xanthrophyl, which the birds get chiefly from green feed. Now, it is pretty generally conceded that to get good strong fertile eggs our breeding stock must have a long rest during the winter, production being very light. It surely is safe to say that any bird good enough to win at a show of any size will be used as a breeder the next season. Therefore, does not the fact that a bird has yellow legs show that her owner has sense enough not to force his breeding stock for eggs all winter long? Even if the birds could be good breeders after being forced for eggs all winter, after laying even a short time a bird is not in show condition. Laying not only causes the legs to bleach out, but it makes the plumage somewhat rougher, etc., and the bird shows signs of wear.

It seems too bad that some of our experiment stations, etc., seem so antagonistic to the fancy. This report, above mentioned, showed photographs of two White Wyandotte hens, giving their egg records, also their score cards. One of the hens had pretty good Wyandotte type, a good head, neck, back, etc. She had the higher score of the two birds. She also happened to have the lower egg record. She was not cut for color of beak, legs, etc. The other bird was no Wyandotte at all. She looked something like a Leghorn in profile, but was more stocky and closer to the ground. She had the long, sweeping back and tail of the Leghorn. She received a very low score. She had a small cut for color of legs and beak, and was cut severely for lack of symmetry, lack of general Wyandotte type, etc. She happened to have a higher egg record than the other bird. The text under the pictures went on to explain that the Standard gives the prizes to the poor layers, and then gave as proof the two pictures of Wyandotte hens. I do not claim to be a judge of poultry, but if I had been scoring those two birds I certainly would have disqualified the second bird for absence of breed characteristics. The reason the other bird won was because it had some shape, not because its legs happened to be a shade darker.

Too many people seem to think that what constitutes a show bird is 95 percent feathers (color) and 5 percent comb. Often when someone comes to me to buy a cockerel he only looks at his comb and counts the points. Other look first at the comb and then spread the wings and look at the color. Some people say that they do not want a fancy show bird; they only want a good utility bird. Then I show them such a bird and they begin to count the points on his comb, and if he happens to have six he will not do. Anyone who owns a copy of the Standard of Perfection knows that shape counts most,



First Prize S. C. White Leghorn Cockerel, Chicago Coliseum Show, December, 1920. Owned by Frank D. Rogers, South Street Road, Elgin, Illinois.



Quality Prince, the 1918 Heart of America Sweepstakes White Wyandotte Cockerel—Owned by D. D. Sullivan, R-2, Martinsburg, Mo.

and that symmetry, weight and condition all have a value. It is the utility men and not the fanciers who are narrow-minded about the thing. Recently I saw a letter to a farm weekly than ran something like this: "I hear that most heavy laying Leghorn hens have high tails. Is that so? If that is so, why not make the Standard for a high instead of a low tail, as we surely want good layers?" The angle of the tail has absolutely nothing to do with the laying ability. Laying ability is deeper than the surface.

I really think that certain changes should be made in the Leghorn Standard, but they should not be made in a hurry. Remember, it was not so long ago that people believed that a large comb and high tail made a good layer. Where are those theories now? Even two or three years ago the Hogan system was considered accurate. Now the prominent poultry instructors have given up trying to decide what constitutes the "egg type" and are being guided by abdominal capacity, pigmentation changes, wing molt, etc. Walter Hogan's system was based on the "fact" that egg type consisted of the relation of the abdominal capacity to the thickness of the pelvic bones. Prominent utility men say that the bones should be straight, pliable and far apart, but they do not say that they should be thin. All these question should be investigated thoroughly and conclusions carefully tested out before the Leghorn Standard is taken to pieces, in order that it may be put together right again.

J. V.

New Jersey.

Illinois Egg Contest Under Way.

The first monthly report of the Illinois Egg Laying Contest has been issued. It shows the Orpingtons, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Whites in the lead. Six birds of these breeds laid from 20 to 24 eggs each during November. There are forty pens of six birds each in the contest. Twelve cases of diphtheritic roup developed and these were quickly checked by putting eight drops of normal tincture of bromine in each four gallons of drinking water.

New Pastime for Egg Dealers.

When time hangs heavy on the hands of the poultry farmer or the egg dealer he might find relief in taking up "egg cracking," which is one of the seventeen national sports of Albania.

When some of us were boys we used to tie a horse chestnut on the end of a piece of string, and, meeting a friend similarly armed, used to whirl the horse chestnuts rapidly about our heads and bring them together with a crack. After a few repetitions of this, one of the chestnuts broke. The survivor was pronounced the victor.

Egg cracking is carried on in the same way. The eggs are held in the right hand and tapped together until one of them expires. The winner collects the purse and a few side bets made with the spectators. Hali Berri, who has been in the egg business for sixty years in Albania is the proud possessor of the country's champion egg, which in the course of its long uncracked career has split the yolks of a hundred and thirty opponents. The old egg merchant has found that each new contest brings to his shop a throng of spectators who in their eagerness to wrest the championship from his famous egg, eventually buy, only to have their entries meet the fate of all the others. It is good salesmanship, for the veteran egg merchant not only makes a nice profit on every egg cracked, but also cashes in on the bets made by himself.

American Red Cross workers in Albania have sometimes felt that they ought to arrange an international match between American eggs and the Albanian product. But one and all admit that the American egg isn't strong enough to have a chance. It would be interesting to know what Hali feeds his hens. Eggs like his could be shipped in burlap bags across the continent.

EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORNS

Will Help YOU!



First Prize Pen Cockerel.

The Famous Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns are noted for their vitality, hardiness and winter-laying qualities as well as their renowned show performances. Why not make your flock one of these healthy, active, money-making Everlay flocks? Everlay Farm is headquarters for this great winter-laying, egg-record strain. It is the largest farm in America devoted entirely to the one strain and one purpose, and I have literally hundreds of cockerels, hens and pullets at most reasonable prices. Try a few cockerels to head your farm flock and turn it into a money-maker. Lusty cockerels for the flock, Light or Dark $5 each, while they last; $15 cockerels, $10; $25 show cockerels, $15; $35 cockerels, $25, and $50 cockerels, $35.

Special pen offer to start you: Four $10 hens or pullets and $15 cockerel, at $40. Other big bargains in my catalog! It's free!

Sensational Winners

The Everlay Strain has long been known for its beauty, those long, graceful lines, bright red and golden color, always a thing of beauty in city lot or on the farm. At every prominent show you will find Everlay Brown Leghorns among the leading winners for my customers. For 3 years they won **Best Display**, more prizes, at the great **Madison Square Garden**, New York. At the recent **Chicago Coliseum Show** they won MORE FIRST PRIZES, 7 of them, than all the other 19 exhibitors!

World Record Layers

The Everlay Strain was developed to Lay. For many years greatest care has been taken in selecting with this one thought uppermost. Our efforts have been crowned with the

Official Seal of Success

A World's Record made at the American Egg Laying Contest. Get my catalog telling all about these marvelous egg-machines. Send for the cockerels to head your flock today! Safe delivery guaranteed anywhere. You take no risk. Write fully your needs.

H. V. Tormohlen, Box 2, Portland, Ind.

SWEET BRIAR ANCONAS

World's Super Strain. Great $10 Cockerel Sale Now On.

175 choice exhibition and egg-bred birds; guaranteed to please. All from my great strain of winners, in America's greatest shows and egg contests. See late 1920 victories. Bargains in young and old stock. Prof. T. E. Quisenberry of the American Poultry School, said at Chicago, Dec. 3, 1920, that he had rarely seen or handled better Anconas, and stated of my first pullet at Kansas City that she was the nearest to his ideal of the Standard of Perfection, combined both exhibition and egg-laying qualities, and capable of laying from 250 to 300 eggs per year. Come to headquarters for the eventual strain, specializing in foundation stock. Order your baby chicks and hatching eggs now, from 500 super-yearling breeders, Hoganized trapnested stock, bred for constitutional vigor. Free range on 200 acres of cultivated land. Catalog awaits you.

SWEET BRIAR FARM Box 30 ONTARIOVILLE, ILL.

1909—BUFF ORPINGTONS—1921

Regular winners at Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Topeka, Burlington, Des Moines and Milwaukee. Iowa State Fair, 1920, won 1st, 2d and 3d cockerels; 1st and 2d pullet; also sweepstake pullet and 2d hen. Exhibition and breeding males of Standard weight at new level prices; eggs also. Courteous and prompt service with money-back guarantee.

H. T. FARRAR - - - AMES, IOWA



First Prize Barred Plymouth Rock Hen, New York, Jan., 1919. Owned by E. B. Thompson, Box 510, Amenia, N. Y.





First Prize White Orpington Cockerel at Chicago Coliseum Show, 1920. Owned by Morris Poultry Farm, Lebanon, Ohio.



1st Buff Orpington Pullet Chicago Coliseum, Dec., 1920. Owned by Mayslake Farm, Hinsdale, Ill.

Annual Club Meets.

International Partridge Plymouth Rock club, Roy E. Sutton, Sec'y., Minneapolis, Kansas, at the Madison Square Garden Show.

Poultry Show Dates.

For rules under which shows are held, and for lists of prizes offered and entry fees charged for the exhibition of birds, address the secretary of the show and ask for a free copy of the premium list and entry blank. The name of each secretary is listed with that of the show, and his address is the town or city in which the show is held, unless otherwise stated.

Our list of shows is compiled from information received from secretaries or judges. If the dates of any poultry show in which you are interested do not appear hereunder, kindly have the secretary mail the necessary information to us and same will be published in our next issue without charge.

CALIFORNIA.

Feb. 3-7. 1921. Junior Livestock Breeders' Assn., Los Angeles. Andrew M. Stodel, secy.; Harold Waithew, judge.

COLORADO.

Jan. 17-22, 1921. National Western Poultry Show, Denver. Wells and Burton, judges.

CONNECTICUT.

Jan. 8-10, 1921. New England Poultry Assn., New London. Hayward E. Beebe, secy., Waterford, Conn.

Jan. 14-17, 1921. Atlantic Breeders & Fanciers' Assn., Bridgeport. J. A. Yorks, secy.

FLORIDA.

Feb. 15-19, 1921. Sub-tropical Mid-Winter Fair, Orlando. S. D. Hardaway, supt.

ILLINOIS.

Jan. 3-7, 1921. Northern Illinois Poultry Assn., Belvidere. S. W. Teeple, secy.; Chas. McClave, judge.

Jan. 4-7, 1921. Moultrie County Poultry Assn., Sullivan. J. C. Finley, secy.

Jan. 5-9, 1921. Proviso Poultry Fanciers' Assn., Melrose Park. P. E. Turner, secy., 2017 S. Third Ave., Maywood, Ill.

Jan. 6-10, 1921. Illinois State Show, Monmouth. A. D. Smith, secy., Quincy, Ill.

Jan. 10-15, 1921. Macon Poultry Show, Macon. Walter R. Purdum, secy.; George A. Hely, judge.

Jan. 11-14. 1921. Wyanet Poultry Assn., Wyanet. H. H. Robinson, secy.

Jan. 12-18, 1921. National Poultry Show, Chicago. D. E. Hale, Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill., secy.

Jan. 18-22. 1921. Decatur and Macon County Poultry Assn., Decatur. W. G. Sowers, secy.; F. H. Shellabarger, J. E. Greenwald, J. C. Fehr, judges.

Jan. 17-22, 1921. Elgin Poultry Assn., Elgin. Harold Rapalee, secy.; Roy Waterman, judge.

INDIANA.

Jan. 3-8, 1921. Vincennes Feather Fanciers Assn., Vincennes. Geo. F. Miller, secy.

Jan. 10-14, 1921. Lafayette Poultry Show, Lafayette. S. J. Shaw, secy.; Joseph Dagle, judge.

Jan. 11-16, 1921. Whitley County Poultry Assn., Columbia City. Alva Noble, secy.; James A. Tucker, judge.

Jan. 12-16, 1921. Northern Indiana Poultry Assn., Marion. Claude Enslen, 612 E. Swayzee St., secy.; H. A. Pickett, judge.

Jan. 18-24, 1921. La Porte, Ind., Poultry Show, La Porte, Ind. E. M. Quay, judge.

Feb. 9-13, 1921. Indianapolis Poultry Show, Indianapolis. Theo. Hewes, secy.

IOWA.

Jan. 10-13, 1921. Progressive Poultry Assn. Creston. Frank Main, secy.

Jan. 10-15, 1921. Iowa-Missouri Poultry Show, Farmington. C. F. Neis, secy.

Jan. 12-15, 1921. Cedar Valley Poultry Assn., Osage. C. W. Bryant, secy.; Harry Atkins, judge.

Jan. 18-21, 1921. Cresco Poultry Show, Cresco. P. Daughenbaugh, pres.; E. H. Hoffman, judge.

Jan. 18-22, 1921. Albia Poultry Show, Albia. George G. Sharp, secy., Hocking, Ia.; Joseph Dagle, judge.

Jan. 19-22, 1921. Hamilton County Poultry Assn., Webster City. J. E. Luestead, secy.; W. H. Lapp, judge.

KANSAS.

Jan. 4-8, 1921. Solomon Poultry Assn., Solomon. Frank Henderson, secy.; A. T. Modlin, judge.

Jan. 10-15, 1921. Kansas State Poultry Breeders Assn., Topeka. Thos. Owen, secy.

Jan. 11-15, 1921. Cloud County Poultry Assn., Concordia. Lee Foster, secy.

Jan. 17-22, 1921. Johnson County Poultry Assn., Olathe. Ernie Prather, secy.; Fred Crosby, judge.

MICHIGAN.

Jan. 3-8, 1921. State A. P. A., Wolverine Poultry Show, Battle Creek. John Conroy, secy.; Cook, Overholser and Wise, judges.

Jan. 18-21, 1921. Muskegon & East Shore Poultry Assn., Muskegon. H. S. Nobel, secy.; D. T. Heimlich, Chas. McClave, judges.

Jan. 24-29. 1921. Bay City Poultry Breeders' Assn., Bay City. Godfrey Engstrom, secy.

MINNESOTA.

Jan. 4-7, 1921. Nobles County Poultry Assn., Worthington. A. T. Latta, secy.; W. E. Stanfield, judge.

Jan. 5-10, 1921. Albert Lea Poultry Show, Albert Lea. O. G. Philbrook, secy.

Jan. 11-14, 1921. Chippewa County Poultry Assn., Montevided. G. E. Buchanan, secy.

Jan. 21-23. 1921. Minnesota Fanciers' Assn, St. Paul. H. J. Goette, secy.

MONTANA.

Jan. 10-14, 1921. Montana State Poultry Assn., Helena. J. L. Dorsh, secy., Butte, Mont.; E. C. Branch, judge.

NEW YORK.

Jan. 3-8, 1921. Genesee Valley Poultry Exhibition, Rochester. James H. Westcott, P. O. Box 472, secy.

Jan. 18-22, 1921. Madison Square Garden Show, New York City. D. Lincoln Orr, secy., Orr's Mills, N. Y.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Jan. 5-7, 1921. Missouri Slope Poultry Assn., Bismarck. Harry R. Clough, secy.; Olin Colif, judge.

OHIO.

Jan. 3-10, 1921. Lancaster Poultry Show, Lancaster. Thomas Baus, secy.; Young & Emch, judges.

Jan. 5-9, 1921. Cincinnati Poultry Show, Cincinnati. Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind., secy.

Jan. 9-14, 1921. Cleveland Poultry Assn., Cleveland. A. E. Rehburg, secy.

Jan. 18-22, 1921. Gallia Poultry Assn., Gallipolis. Laura Cox, secy.; E. T. Jacobs, judge.

Jan. 18-22. 1921. The Shelby County Fancy Feather Assn., Sidney. Rev. R. Wobus, secy.

Jan. 25-30, 1921. Amherst Scientific Poultry Assn., Amherst. Charles M. Hamann, secy.; F. A. Poertner, judge.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Jan. 3-8, 1921. Johnstown Fanciers' Assn., Johnstown. G. Ray Johnston, secy.

Jan. 4-8, 1921. Lebanon County Poultry Assn., Lebanon. Sam Black, secy.; John E. Kreiner, H. E. Longacre, judges.

Jan. 10-15, 1921. Poultry Exhibition of

Very Important

Several journals have been carrying our last years dates in their show dates column. We wish to announce that our show dates are January 18-19-20-21 and 22, 1921. Any other dates are wrong. It's too late now to enter your birds but come along and see one of the finest exhibitions of its kind ever staged. Remember the date, January 18 to 22 inclusive—1921.

D. LINCOLN ORR
Secretary.
ORR'S MILLS, N. Y.

Your Last Chance for this Season
to Exhibit at a
Hewes Show—The Great Tomlinson Hall Show
Indianapolis, Feb. 8 to 13, 1921
A SHOW OF 40 YEARS STANDING
The Wind-Up National Show of America. Premium List is Ready.
Theo. Hewes, Secy., 25 W. Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

"KENOSHA" 2000 BIRDS at the GATEWAY to the WISCONSIN POULTRY SHOWS
January 19 - 20 - 21 - 22 - 23, 1921
Always a Clean Quality Record-Breaking Show Where Both Large and Small Exhibitors Get an Equal Chance. Premium List now Ready. Entries Close JAN. 10th, 1921.
J. B. MONDLOCH, Chairman — J. G. WILLIAMS, Secretary
Rural Route No. 3, Box A. — KENOSHA, WISCONSIN — Lock Box 58-A

WISCONSIN'S BIG SHOW
Appleton, Wis.—Jan. 26-31, 1921
$500.00 Cash Specials. Premium List Dec. 15
FOX RIVER POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSN. *John Goodland, Jr., Sec.*

It Will Pay You to Show at
PHILADELPHIA
February 1-5
Square-deal judges. Liberal cash prizes—A. P. A. Special prizes—valuable merchandise specials.
Sectional meet National Light Brahma Club. Other specialty club meets expected. Exhibition hall in center of the city.
Write Now for Premium List
H. W. Britton, Secy., Moorestown, New Jersey

Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh. J. Leonard Pfeuffer, secy.; J. H. Drevenstedt, Charles McClave, Fred Poertner, Reese V. Hicks, J. C. Clipp and J. H. Lewis, judges.

Feb. 1-5, 1921. Quaker City Poultry Fanciers' Assn., Philadelphia. H. W. Britton, secy., Moorestown, N. J.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Jan. 6-10, 1921. Northwest Poultry Assn., Watertown. J. H. Boring, secy.; Ed L. Hayes, judge.

Jan. 10-15, 1921. South Dakota State Poultry Assn., Mitchell. William Scallin, secy., Mitchell, S. D.; G. W. Hackett, E. L. Hayes, judges.

Jan. 15-19, 1921. James Valley Poultry Assn., Redfield. Mrs. A. M. Randolph, secy.; Harry Atkins, judge.

Jan. 20-24, 1921. Dacotah Empire Poultry Assn., Aberdeen. W. C. Boardman, secy.; Ed L. Hayes, judge.

Jan. 25-28, 1921. Clark County Poultry Assn., Clark. A. J. Dexter, secy.; Ed L. Hayes, judge.

Feb. 1-5, 1921. Central South Dakota Poultry Assn., Pierre. C. L. Skelton, secy.; Ed L. Hayes, judge.

UTAH.

Jan. 3-9, 1921. Utah Poultry Assn., Salt Lake City. D. H. Cannon, secy.

VERMONT.

Jan. 4-7, 1921. Vermont State Poultry Assn., St. Albans. B. P. Greene, secy.

VIRGINIA.

Jan. 4-8, 1921. Old Dominion Poultry Assn., Portsmouth. E. M. Rogers, secy.

WISCONSIN.

Jan. 4-9, 1921. Sheboygan Poultry Assn., Sheboygan. George L. Spratt, secy.; James A. Daley, George M. Wells, judges.

Jan. 5-9, 1921. Central Wisconsin Poultry Assn., Wausau. A. C. Polster, secy.

Jan. 6-9, 1921. Wisconsin State Poultry Assn., Oshkosh. R. W. Havemann, secy., Box 326, Oshkosh, Wis.

Jan. 6-10, 1921. Waterford Poultry Show, Waterford. A. H. Lewman, secy.; James A. Tucker, judge.

Jan. 6-10, 1921. Lake Geneva Poultry Show, Lake Geneva. Andrew L. Malsch, secy.

Jan. 13-16, 1921. Superior Poultry Show, Superior. John Tyson, secy.; E. H. Hoffman, judge.

Jan. 19-23, 1921. Kenosha Poultry Show, Kenosha. J. G. Williams, secy.; Eugene C. Smith, Wm. A. Halbach, judges.

Jan. 20-23, 1921. Fond du Lac Poultry Assn., Fond du Lac. H. L. Mabie, secy.

VALUE OF POULTRY MANURE.

Agricultural textbooks and bulletins contain many analyses and much information respecting the manures of the larger farm live stock, but the matter of poultry manure has received scant attention in investigatory work and farm literature. Probably the chief reason for this has been the thought that poultry manure, on the ordinary farm, is not produced in sufficient quantities to make its consideration of any practical importance. It will not be difficult to demonstrate that poultry manure may be a valuable, if not a large, asset on the farm and that with those making poultry keeping a specialty it ought to be regarded as a by-product which can measurably increase profits.

Poultry manure is undoubtedly the richest manure produced on the farm. In common with all other manures it has not a fixed composition, but the fact that the liquid and solid excreta are voided together as a moist mass insures against the loss from drainage of urine, unavoidable to some degree with the larger domestic animals, and explains in part its high nitrogen content. Another reason for its richness in nitrogen and phosphoric acid may be found in the character of the feed used. This is especially true with respect to laying stock, to which it is customary to feed meat scraps, green bone and similar products with high percentages of nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

ANALYSES OF MANURES.

Kind	Particulars	Water	Nitrogen	Phosphoric acid	Potash
Poultry	Laying Stock—				
	Grain fed	74.6	1.12	0.97	0.52
	"	72.3	1.11	0.88	0.49
	" with green bone	72.6	1.42	2.01	0.42
	Fattening Stock—				
	Crate fed with milk	65.8	1.53	0.78	0.38
	Yard fed, "	74.3	1.31	1.04	0.55
	Average	71.9	1.30	1.15	0.47
Horse	Average, excreta plus bedding	48.7	0.66	0.22	0.58
Cow	Average, excreta plus bedding	75.2	0.57	0.14	0.49
Sheep	Average, excreta plus bedding	59.5	0.90	0.33	0.95
Pig	Average, excreta plus bedding	74.1	0.49	0.30	0.45

The Division of Chemistry of the Canadian Government, has recently analyzed a series of samples of poultry manures, collected without litter or absorbent, produced on the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, obtaining results given in the following table. For the purposes of comparison the average composition of various farm manures, excreta plus bedding (fresh), is appended.

From these data it may be concluded that, speaking generally, poultry ma-



FIRST AND SECOND PRIZE LEGHORN COCKERELS HEART of AMERICA SHOW 1920. OWNED BY WHITE HILL FARMS LITTLE BLUE MO.

are, as collected beneath the roosts, is rom two to three times richer in nitro- en, and three to eight times richer in hosphoric acid, than the ordinary farm anures. On the basis that the excreta iat can be collected beneath the roosts r annum per adult fowl, amounts to venty-five pounds—a conservative esti- ate—the value of the plant food in the anure from a flock of twenty-five hens iat can be obtained and employed for rden or field use, per annum, at pre- ar prices of the fertilizing elements, ould be $2.31. At present prices the lue would be, approximately $4.

Poultry manure ferments very quickly, losing, if left exposed, a large proportion of its nitrogen as ammonia. This fact emphasizes the desirability of systematically and frequently cleaning off the boards beneath the roosts—a plan that also conduces to the general good health and thrift of the fowl. In summer the manure, previously mixed with loam to destroy stickiness and facilitate distribution, may be applied directly to the land and worked into the surface soil—its best preservative. In winter (and at other seasons if the manure cannot be directly used) it should be mixed with a fair proportion of loam, dried peat, muck or sawdust, together with a little land plaster or superphosphate to fix the nitrogen, packed tightly in barrels or boxes, and stored, protected from rain until required in the spring. Lime and wood ashes should not be used for this purpose, as they set free nitrogen.

Poultry manure being essentially nitrogenous is particularly valuable for garden and leafy crops generally and the majority of poultry keepers will no doubt do well to reserve it for this use. However, if the amount available permits, it can be profitably employed for the cereals, grasses, roots and corn.

FRANK T. SHUTT,
Dominion Chemist.



First R. C. Cockerel, Austin, 1919.

Maple Dale Reds

Single and Rose Comb

Another Grand Victory Won by Our R. C. Reds

At the Minnesota State Poultry Association, Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 9 to 12, 1920, our R. C. Reds won four firsts; a week later at the Austin (Minn.) show they won 1-3-4 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-4-5 cockerel, 1-2-4-5 pullet, 1-2-3 old pen, 1-2-4 young pen. This with our previous winnings prove that the Maple Dale Reds are a superior strain of Reds.



First Single Comb Cockerel Minnesota State Fair, 1919

600 Choice Cockerels for sale during January at $5, $7.50 and $10 each; in lots of five or more deduct 20 percent.

100 Choice Exhibition Breeding Cockerels at $15, $20 and $25 each.

A few Choice Breeding Pens, either comb, at $50 and $75 each.

HATCHING EGGS—Our pens are mated for the 1921 egg season; pens headed by such males as:

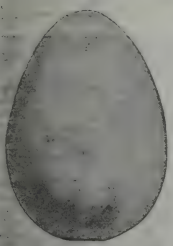
1st Cockerel St. Paul Show, 1919; now cock.
1st Young Pen Cockerels, St. Paul Show, 1919; now cock.
1st Young Trio Cockerels, Minneapolis Show, 1919; now cocks.
1st Cockerel and Cock, Austin Show, 1919; now cock.
1st Cockerel Minnesota State Fair, 1919; now cock; S. C.
1st Young Pen Cockerels, Minneapolis, 1920.
1st Cock and Cockerel, Austin, 1920.
1st Cock and Cockerels in Old and Young Pens, 1920, Austin.

Eggs, $7.50 per 15; $14 per 30; $25 for 60 eggs; 30,000 Utility Grade Rhode Island Red Chicks for 1921.

Maple Dale Farm **H. F. Garbisch, Owner** **Austin, Minn.**

EVERY DAY

Is "PAY DAY" When You Have



AMERICAN POULTRY FARMS

BRED-TO-LAY **QUALITY** BRED-TO-LAY

CHICKS — EGGS — BREEDERS

Nothing is so gratifying to the poultryman as to go out day after day in the cold winter months and gather a good supply of eggs. It is not only the money value of the eggs, but it means that he has succeeded where so many have failed. For sixteen years egg production has been a study with us, and we have succeeded to the point where we believe our hens just can't help from laying. It is just this kind of stock we are ready to pass on to you. We have nearly $50,000 invested in poultry equipment and thousands of dollars in fowls themselves. All this proves but one thing: we can supply you with Bred-to-Lay stock that do lay.

Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons

We have not lost sight of the fact that beauty is a big factor in the pleasure as well as profit gained in poultry. They are bred for Standard qualities as the show winnings prove. They are just what you will want to build up your flock, or get for foundation stock which will show its good blood for years to come.

Our 1921 Special ☞ **Extra Selected 8 Week Old Pullets or Cockerels**

Our Highly Interesting New Catalog FREE

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Absolutely Wickless Blue Flame Burner, Heavy Cast Metal Top, Removable Canopy. Glass Oil Fount, Automatic Valve and Damper that holds the heat up during the night.

Plenty of heat for coldest weather. Only Fire Proof Stove built. Easiest of all to operate and will help you to raise strong, healthy chicks. Write at once for catalogue describing this stove—also

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Incubators **Phonographs**
Small Portable Hovers **Brooms**
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DEPT. L TIPTON, INDIANA



S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

Winners at Chicago *and* **Illinois Sate Fair**

Cocks, Cockerels, Hens and Pullets for sale. Prices very reasonable.

The most beautiful domestic fowl in existence and so is their egg production. They have become known as the beautiful business hen.

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R. R. No. 1 Box 27 A Goshen, Indiana

POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK

Keep an account of eggs laid and feed bought. Know where the money goes. Start the new year by keeping a cost account on your flock. Our POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK will help you do this. It was made for this purpose.

This book contains space to keep a detailed daily record for one year of Eggs Laid, Value of Stock Sold, Eggs Sold, Eggs and Stock Used for Table, Expenses for Labor, Feed and Miscellaneous. With the aid of this book you can tell where your leaks are, where the profits come from, and it will serve as a guide to making your business more profitable. Printed on good quality writing paper suitable for ink. Price 25 cents.

Here Is What One Poultry Keeper Writes:

Santa Ana, Calif., Dec. 16, 1920

Enclosed herein find $1, for which please send me four of your Poultry Account Books, priced at 25 cents each. I have already purchased one, and find it exactly what I want.
CHAS. M. ADAMS.

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL
523 Plymouth Court :: CHICAGO, ILL.

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING WIN

New Laying Records Made Possible by Systematic Breeding—Pedigree Egg-bred Males Increased Production of one Flock from 140 to 160 Eggs.

By T. S. Townsley

Practically every year sees new high laying records set up by hens under official test. A new individual record for the National Egg Laying Contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., was established by a hen in pen No. 45 when she laid 296 eggs during the year which ended October 31. An average of 187 eggs for each hen in the contest just finished at Mountain Grove also establishes a new high record for that station. Similar reports appear from time to time from the other laying contests, indicating that record breaking hens are constantly being produced.

Credit for this development of phenomenal layers must be largely given to improved breeding practices. Not much advancement in feeding methods has been made since the laying contests were started, and in most cases no changes have been made in the housing conditions in the contest pens. On the other hand, breeding methods are constantly improving. In fact, in many cases it is possible to go into the history of high record birds and show how they have been produced by the application of scientific breeding principles.

The hen in pen 45 at Mountain Grove, mentioned above, was entered by a man who has been trapnesting and linebreeding for several years, so she is not a product of chance but of carefully applied breeding laws.

Lady Walnut Hill of Kentucky, a hen with a record of 94 eggs in 94 days and of 810 eggs in four years, is another example of the triumphs of breeding. The grandsire of this bird was hatched from a 248-egg hen and he was mated to a pen of prize winners in the 1914 Missouri laying contest to produce the blood lines responsible for this record. Two sisters of Lady Walnut Hill laid 258 and 216 eggs in the Kentucky contest.

Truly, "blood will tell" when the breeder knows how to make use of phenomenal producers.

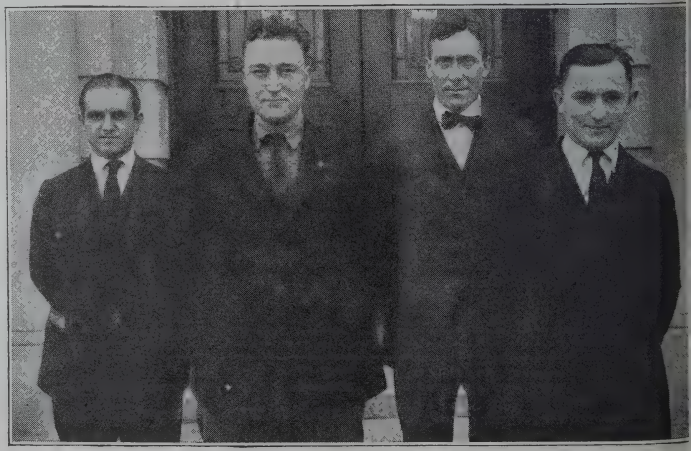
More than 100 pedigreed cockerels have been distributed to Missouri bree ers this fall from the University Missouri poultry flock, and each these males is the son of a hen w a trapnest record of more than 200 eg A noteworthy thing about the pedigr of these males is that a large percenta of them trace back to male No. O66 The ancestry of O666T is uncertain, his progeny has been carefully p served and has been of inestimable va in building up a high laying strain the University of Missouri flock.

Influence of the Male.

The Maine Experiment Station ma a great contribution to poultry breedi science through the experiments sho ing the relationship of the male to t character for high egg production the female. In these breeding tests o eggs from 200-egg hens were set d ing a period of ten years, and at t end of that time the average egg p duction of the pullets showed no i provement as a result of this long p riod of selection. The effort was ma to increase production from the fem and all the emphasis was laid on t female and her trapnest record. Wh Dr. Pearl was placed in charge of the experiments he changed the plan procedure by using only males th were the sons of 200-egg hens. T resulting pullets showed a marked i provement over the records of the p lets produced from hens with high r ords but from males without records.

These results give rise to the se linked theory of inheritance of egg p duction, which maintains, in brief, t the factor for high egg production transmitted from the hen to her so rather than to her daughters, while t male in turn transmits this charact to his daughters. According to t theory, in order to secure high reco pullets it is important that the m used be the son of a hen with a hi record.

The work of many other experime



The Missouri team, with coach, winning high honors in the Intercollegiate judging conte Chicago Coliseum show. The men are M. J. Bonham, E. W. Henderson, Prof. H. L. Kempst coach, and M. A. Seaton.

tations has corroborated the findings f Dr. Pearl by showing how a male rom a high producing strain will trans- nit this character to his daughters. At he Kansas Experiment Station a flock f mongrel hens with a record of 72 ggs in one year, mated to a high egg train White Leghorn male, produced aughters that laid 160 eggs and grand- aughters that averaged 188.

The application of Dr. Pearl's dis- overy, that high egg production is a haracter linked with the male sex, has nabled the breeders to make rapid trides in building up high laying trains.

Value of Linebreeding.

A more general understanding of the enefits and limitations of linebreeding as also assisted the breeders to triumph n the laying contests. Scientific inves- igation has shown that linebreeding af- ords the most certain means of intensi- ying and fixing desirable qualities in strain, and wide-awake breeders have een quick to apply this principle in uilding up egg strains.

Many poultrymen are still afraid to ake up linebreeding because it is a orm of inbreeding and they have a holesome fear of the latter practice. However, the most successful breeders re staking their future on linebreeding nd are accomplishing notable results.

Close linebreeding usually involves he mating of a hen to her son or her randson, or mating a cock to his daugh- er or his granddaughter. Such a mat- ng as this very quickly intensifies the lood line of the original bird, and since like tends to produce like," the charac- er and traits of the birds so inbred are uickly fixed in the offspring.

At the Purdue Experiment Station a hen with a record of 440 eggs in two years was mated to her son and to her grandson, so that the resulting offspring carried seven-eighths of the blood of the original hen. This mating resulted in a large number of 200-egg pullets and produced several cockerels that have shown great value as breeders.

Poultrymen who hesitate to undertake linebreeding in fear that poor vigor will result in the flock should remember that linebreeding intensifies the good qualities of the bird as well as the poor ones. This means of course that only very strong, vigorous birds should be used in linebreeding. If the stock is weak in constitution or low in vitality, in- breeding will intensify that character and will result in disaster. The success of linebreeding depends upon the care- fulness with which the stock is selected. A person who practices linebreeding must be a stickler for constitutional vigor and must promptly apply the ax to all specimens showing any traces of weakness.

Trap Nests and Leg Bands Necessary in Pedigree Breeding.

The importance of the trapnest and the pedigree band also deserves men- tion for their part in helping the pro- gressive breeder build up high record strains. The trapnest furnishes a defi- nite record of the performance of the hen and enables the poultryman to spot the outstanding producers. It also gives him a chance to mark her eggs so that they may be hatched separately. The pedigree band furnishes a means of identifying the chick so that the an- cestry can be traced, and by following up the records the value of a particular mating can be accurately measured.

A few breeders have made remark- able strides in developing high layers during the last few years, but the vast field of possibilities along this line ap- pears to have been scarcely touched. The average hen in the United States lays about five dozen eggs in a year, and even in the laying contests, where the conditions are most favorable, a comparatively small percentage of the hens lay as many as 200 eggs.

Breeders everywhere have an oppor- tunity to increase the average produc- tion of their own flocks as well as to sell high laying stock at profitable prices. By following the example set by poul- try experiment stations and by the breeders who are getting results in high egg production, a large increase in the number of eggs laid can be made in many flocks. The man who trapnests can quickly pick out his high producing individuals, and by making use of the males from these record layers and by linebreeding to intensify the blood he can reasonably expect to build up his own high laying strain.

The breeder who is not in position to trapnest still has the opportunity to buy from reliable breeders pedigreed males which are the sons of 200-egg hens or better. By mating these pedi- greed males to the best hens in his flock he can materially increase his egg records.

One Missouri poultryman, as a result of using pedigreed high egg strain males in his breeding for one year increased the average production of his entire flock from 140 to 160 eggs per hen. This increase of twenty eggs per hen from a flock of 500 brought an increased profit of four hundred dollars.

Barred Plymouth Rock
EGGS—EGGS—EGGS—EGGS—EGGS
EGGS FOR HATCHING

George Beuoy, the man who has done so much to make Capons famous, raises Barred Plymouth Rocks with a national reputation. For more than twenty consecutive years he has bred the one kind only. He specializes on the bred-to-lay kind; exhibits them in the large shows to prove that good ones can be bred from laying stock. Mr. Beuoy has shown his birds at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita, and more than two hundred other towns, besides winning more first prizes at the World's Fair, Panama Pacific Exposition, than any one other exhibitor. Mr. Beuoy has in all several hundred first prizes won on his bred-to-lay birds against strictly exhibition stock in hot competition. Write to him for a free copy of his new illustrated mating list showing a Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel in NATURAL COLORS on the front page. Low prices on setting eggs. Three matings: Cockerel, Pullet and Standard. A few extra good Cockerels for sale.

Special Low Prices on Eggs in 100 Lots

George Beuoy, R. R. 7, Dingley Dell Farm, Cedar Vale, Kans.



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OF
S. C. Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes

I herewith offer to MY MANY VALUED CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC, their LAST CHANCE to purchase from the "CHAMPION SUNSWICK STRAIN" direct.

The property surrounding my farm has changed hands making it impossible for me to continue the POULTRY INDUSTRY in this locality—therefore I have decided to close down, so am offering for sale both of the above BREEDS either in A FLOCK—or SINGLY as preferred.

A purchase of the entire FLOCK in either breed represents a VERY VALUABLE PROPOSITION TO THE FANCIER—as the GREAT WINNING AND BREEDING LINE of this FAMOUS "SUNSWICK STRAIN" could thus be maintained—and would moreover take with it the result of 16 YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC LINE BREEDING. Write Quickly if Interested.

SUNSWICK POULTRY FARM
SOUTH PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

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Single Comb

White Leghorns

The acknowledged leaders for twenty years at Madison Square Garden. No other strain of S. C. White Leghorns has such an unbroken record.

This season we have mated up pens that will produce specimens of unequaled merit and we are now booking orders for

EGGS–EGGS

to be delivered when you want them. Get your order in **now** so you will be assured of prompt delivery. We can also supply your wants in high class

BREEDING PENS, TRIOS, PAIRS OR SINGLE BIRDS

that cannot help but improve your flock or to start you on the right road to breed nothing but the best, as our birds are always just ahead of the times, and have always set the pace for others to follow.

OAK DALE FARMS

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Once a Customer—Always a Customer

OAK DALE

Single Comb

White Leghorns



The Mark of Quality

are bred to win and produce winners, and they do it. There is no guesswork about it. It makes no difference whether you buy breeding stock, eggs or baby chicks, you get the blood that counts. This season we have greatly increased our incubator capacity, and can fill orders from now on for

BABY CHICKS

promptly and from very choicest matings. Let us know your wants, we will do the rest. We know you will be satisfied with the strong, healthy chicks you will receive, as they will live and grow into money-makers.

Get on our list of satisfied customers. Remember, no one ever had to keep an OAK DALE bird they were not entirely satisfied with—and no questions asked.

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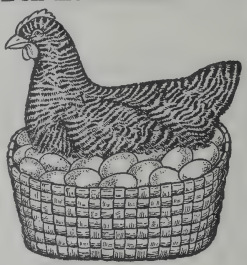
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THERE is only one reliable way to secure eggs from your hens in winter and in summer, and that is to *feed for them.* A hen cannot lay a single egg more than the nourishment she receives will permit. Therefore, to get eggs *now,* give your hens Blatchford's Egg Mash, which is composed to the last ounce of wholesome, egg-making materials.

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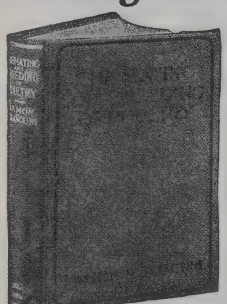
WRITE US! Your local dealer undoubtedly handles Blatchford's Egg Mash. However, if for any reason you cannot secure a supply promptly, *write us.* Also let us know if you desire further particulars. We will send you full information and a Handy Egg-Record Card *free.*

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American Poultry Journal - - 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois

THE SICILIAN BUTTERCUP.

By CHARLES C. COOPER.

As never before in the history of th present generation, the people of modes incomes are now figuring how to mee the high cost of living, and a goo many who never before have kept chick ens will be considering keeping just few in their back yards so that the may have the eggs, also a chicken din ner once in a while from a bird tha they know has been raised on whole some food, principally table scraps, an kept in clean quarters.

One of the greatest problems for th beginner is to decide upon the breed to select; and in reading the poultry ads, like reading the seed catalogs, h will have to go through a period of per plexing indecision. You know what mean. To illustrate, take tomatoes o peas in a catalog where half a dozen varieties are mentioned. They invari ably delineate them thus: No. 1—the



Typical Sicilian Buttercups. The male shows a red lobe and the female a white lobe. Better breeding is needed in this variety. The head of the male shows the characteristic cup comb.

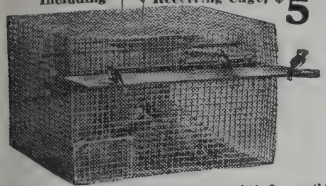
best, No. 2—one of the best, No. 3—the earliest, No. 4—the finest, No. 5—the most desired, and No. 6—the most luscious, etc.; when the fact is that they are all good, or the seedman would not both with them. So it is with poultry; all the breeds have their good points, or you may rest assured that no breeder is going to put in his time and money and spend his hard cash for advertising a breed unless it is worth while. So, Mr. Beginner, you will have to take into consideration your environment and particular tastes in making your decision, but if this particular article will be of any help, the writer shall feel well repaid for the time spent on it.

Origin.

Having kept chickens and other pets from boyhood, or nearly thirty years, in which time we have handled a number of the better known varieties, we have finally decided to go at it seriously and have settled upon the Sicilian Buttercup. Now don't say, "What kind of a bird is a Buttercup? Never heard of it before! Must be some new-fangled thing." Not at all! It is one of the oldest breeds of which we have record, having been bred in parts of Italy, especially the island of Sicily, for hundreds of year. They tell me that there are paintings by some of the old masters hanging in the Vatican at Rome wherein this ancient breed is pictured.

The story goes that they were first introduced into this country about fifty

EVER-SET SPARROW TRAP
Including Receiving Cage, $5



The trap with a record of 1529 Sparrows caught in five months is the one to get and catch those noisy, dirty pests which figh away the song birds that we delight to have around, and also get away with the feed intended for your poultry, which soon amounts to more than the price of the trap. Send today for a trap which is guaranteed to rid your grounds of the Sparrows. As a special price delivered to any address in the United States for $5.00, mention A. P. J. Record catch so far reported by Mr. R. E. Bistrim, Stanhope, Iowa, 1015 in six weeks.
Ever-Set Trap Co., 1004 West Fifteenth St., Davenport, Iowa

Madison Square 54 Prizes



Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, records 254-266, big birds, large eggs — many say the best strains in the world — won the contests.
Rose C. Whites — 244 record; large eggs.
S. C. White Leghorns —288 record; big, very vigorous; a great line.
S. C. Reds—Big, dark males, won contest; fine matings.
Barred Rocks—270 line; Parks' line.
W. Wyandottes—Cup winners.
W. W. KULP, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa.

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That Make Inventions Valuable!
Protect your invention before it is too late. Patents are what make inventions valuable. I make a specialty of patents relating to the poultry industry, which enables me to give you exceptionally valuable service.
The new 1920 Trade-Mark Act is now in effect. Write today for further information.
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524 10th Street, Washington, D. C.



Colored Big Double Number Poultry and Pigeon Bands; New coil Baby Chick Bands —not numbered. 12 colors. Try the modern way, you will like them. Very efficient. SAMPLES FREE.
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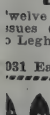
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of fine bred poultry for 1921; all choicest breeds illustrated and described; information on poultry, how to make hens lay, grow chicks — all facts. Low price on breeding stock and hatching eggs. 30 years in business. This book only 12 cents. Send today.
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READ
the third cover page of this issue. You will find it very interesting.

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years ago by an old sea captain, who happens to live not very far from my present residence; but it has been only the last six or seven years that they have been bred up to a fixed standard, and anyone who has followed the larger poultry shows cannot help but notice the improvement in uniformity of type and color. The Buttercup is a beautiful multicolored breed, meaning that they are covered with feathers of different color, according to the section of the fowl. In this the male bird is entirely different in color from the female, while the colors of the one harmonize charmingly with that of the opposite sex. In the male the predominating color is a rich, lustrous orange red with heavy greenish-black tail and bay chest, while the hen is a golden buff with greenish-black barring across the feathers. Both male and female have willow gren legs, while their comb, from which they have derived their name of Buttercup, is cup or crown shaped—the points being arranged in a circle like the points on a crown, that is, in the ideal comb.

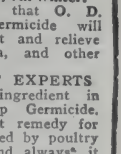
Utility Qualities.

As to their utility qualities, they lay large white shelled eggs, if given a reasonable amount of care and foodstuffs containing elements from which it is possible to manufacture eggs. No breed of chickens in existence can make eggs out of sawdust and water, nor do we mean when we speak of table scraps such things as banana skins, orange peel, lemon rind or decayed fruits and vegetables. I mention these things, as some of the table scraps passed over to us from some of our well meaning neighbors consisted mostly of the above, and it is needless for me to say, found their way no further than our garbage can. When used for the table, the birds dress a nice yellow skinned carcass of fine flavor. The hens run about five pounds and the males six to seven pounds—about the right weight for the average family. We find them light feeders compared to the number of eggs laid, and if given an opportunity to forage they will gather the larger amount of their food, that is, during the months when there is anything to be found out of doors that a fowl can eat. We find a ready market for our eggs for table use, and our customers are willing to pay a premium for them, as they all comment upon the flavor. We also find a ready market for our hatching eggs and surplus stock at very fair prices, and are now receiving letters and orders for hatching eggs—quite a few from the west and middle west. Have just booked an order from California and received recently an inquiry for stock from the state of Washington; so you will see that the demand for this breed is growing and is not confined to this locality alone.

These birds are very docile, stand confinement well, and, if allowed, become fond pets. Do you ask how they stand cold weather? Well, last year was some winter, and our flock was housed in the Dr. Prince T. Woods type of open front houses with only muslin covered frames to cover the open fronts on very severe and windy nights; still, our birds laid as well as any of our neighbors', regardless of bred, and we had only a couple of birds show any signs of colds. Those we disposed of immediately as not being fit to breed from. Mr. Beginning, also Mr. Fancier, if you want a breed that is bound to become very popular on account of its

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PROVE at our risk that O. D. Mitchell's Roup Germicide will Stop Colds, and prevent and relieve Roup, Canker, Diarrhea, and other bowel troubles.
U. S. GOVERNMENT EXPERTS recommend the main ingredient in O. D. Mitchell's Roup Germicide. Proved safe and efficient remedy for 12 years. Highly endorsed by poultry experts. Keep it on hand always; it will save you money.
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If O. D. Mitchell's Roup Germicide fails to prevent or relieve colds, roup, or canker, or fails to completely satisfy you in every way, we will refund your money at once. You will be the judge. Three sizes: 50c, $1.00, $3.00. Circular and Sample Free. Send your order today to Poultry Division. Distributors wanted. Write for particulars.
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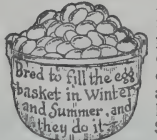


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Blue Flame, Smokeless METAL VAPORIZING RINGS
Perfect Automatic Regulation. Prices, $17.75 to $23.50.



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If you cannot obtain coal convert the coal-burning outfit into an oil-heated Hover by introducing the GIANT-BURNER. Ask for particulars.
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WHY NOT use Bartlett's Pedigreed S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerels to improve your flock production? They combine high production and Standard quality. May hatched pullets at $4 each. Catalog on request.



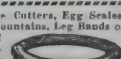
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From selected S. C. White Leghorn hens on free range, mated to choice cockerels bred from Cornell certified stock with trapnest records of over 200 eggs.
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GET our prices on best Bone Cutters, Egg Scales, Sprouters, Frost-Proof Fountains, Leg Bands of many styles, etc. Books — Standard of Perfection, $2.50; Plymouth Rock Standard, $3.00; Rabbit Standard, Feather cover, $1.25 postpaid. Alvin C. Sine, Box 32-A — Quakertown, Pa. Member A. Poultry A



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Get your order in now for April and May chicks. Still have a few good healthy, vigorous cockerels at reasonable prices. Get our Catalog. It is free.

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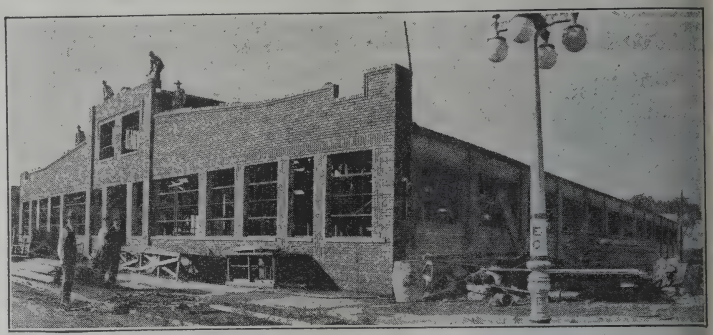
intrinsic value, i.e., layers of the much desired white shelled eggs, and many of them, yellow skinned bodies, and their docile manner, you will make no mistake in trying the modern Americanized Sicilian Buttercups.

As a Standard Fowl.

Now that the Sicilian Buttercup as it is bred today in this country has been admitted to the Standard by the A. P. A. as a Standard breed of poultry, the writer knows of no other breed that can better combine the utility with the fancy. The result of having a single and fixed standard to go by is apparent to the observing person who has followed this breed for several years past, and goes to show what can be done by man in following the laws of mating or breeding.

The Buttercup has held on through years of neglect and promiscuous breeding by its intrinsic utility values, i.e., the heaviest of the yellow skinned breeds, laying a large white shelled egg and many of them, being as a breed non-setters and late molters, easily confined, small feeders in proportion to the number and size of the eggs laid; still, they are good foragers and if given range will pick up a large amount of their feed. The birds are very beautiful, both male and female. Visitors to our yards upon seeing them for the first time invariably exclaim, "My, aren't they pretty!"

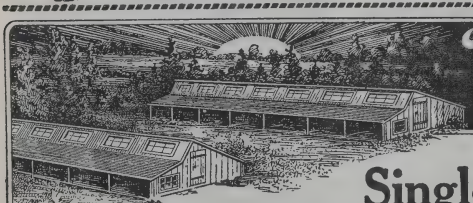
The male with his lustrous orange-red hackle and saddle feathers, bay colored chest and large black tail with lustrous greenish-black sickles, is sufficient to attract the eye of any fancier; and the females, with their golden buff feathers barred with black, elongated spangles, makes a pretty and harmonizing mate. Yes! it is harder to breed these birds true to color than a breed where both the male and the female are of the same color, as all white or buff or black, but, instead of this being against the breed, it should make them all the more interesting to the true fancier. Thus we combine the utility with the fancy.



Home of Close-to-Nature Co., 38 Front St., Colfax, Iowa; Manufacturers of Grain Sprouters.

GEESE FOR PROFIT.

One of the most profitable side lines for the small farmer who is blessed with a bit of extra grassland is geese. A great deal of land is not necessary, an acre providing enough feed for quite a flock. The goose is essentially a grazing bird and can pick up its living in a pasture like a sheep, although it does not eat the leaves of bushes to any great extent. The goose prefers fairly short tender grass like that of a lawn where all the grass can be eaten. It is by no means necessary to have a brook for the geese, because although they enjoy swimming, they can be raised successfully with merely fresh water to drink, which should be supplied abundantly in a fairly large container such as a pail. Geese will also thrive in less marshy



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POULTRY FARM S·C·W·LEGHORNS



Single Comb White Leghorn

Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs for Feb., Mar. and Apr. Delivery
BY PARCEL POST—CHARGES PREPAID

HATCHING EGGS.		BABY CHICKS.	
1 Setting of 15 Eggs	$ 2.50	25 to 49 Chicks	22c
50 Eggs	5.50	50 to 99 Chicks	21c
100 to 499, per 100	10.00	100 to 499 Chicks	20c
500 to 999, per 100	9.50	500 to 999 Chicks	19½c
1,000 to 4,999, per 100	9.00	1,000 to 4,999 Chicks	19c
5,000 or more, per 100	8.50	5,000 or more Chicks	18c

Order direct from this advertisement, and save time, or will mail you catalog free. Orders will be booked for future delivery upon receipt of 25 percent of the amount of order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Some choice Cockerels at $3.00 and up.

Sunlight Poultry Farm Box A Lynchburg, Ohio

ground although it will require more land usually as there is usually less tender, edible grass on such land.

The size of the flock which can be most profitably maintained depends largely on the amount of available pasture land. Usually all that can be raised can be sold, if not at home in some of the city markets. The usual family flock consists of two or three geese and a gander. One gander will not mate with more than this number, and once mated they should not be broken up as they are much harder to mate than chickens. A goose will lay from thirty to fifty eggs in a season, and from twenty to forty goslings may be hatched. Twenty is about all that should be raised, if there is only one acre of land unless they are fed extensively from the outside. A market can be found for eggs with those who wish to raise some geese at a price of fifty cents per egg. When a flock of twenty is raised three or four can be saved for home consumption, and the rest can almost always be disposed of among the neighbors for Christmas and Thanksgiving feasts for $6 or $7 per head. As it would cost nothing to feed a flock of this size with an acre of good grass except a little grain to fatten them on and perhaps a little after the grass was frost killed, there would be a profit of nearly $100 which would not be a bad investment.

The two breeds of geese which are most widely known are the Toulouse and the Emden. The Toulouse are gray and the Emden snowy white. To me the Toulouse are the most satisfactory being a little heavier and the goslings more hardy. But this is only a matter of personal preference, both breeds being a good deal alike.

The geese begin to lay in March usually at first on the ground, but they soon make nests in some corner and lay in them. If the early eggs are removed and set under hens the geese will lay a second litter, which they should be allowed to hatch as a rule. If they begin to lay very early they may, however, be coaxed to lay a third. A hen will cover four or five eggs. If the eggs are set under hens, during the last two weeks they should be moistened with lukewarm water. This rots the shell to some extent, and enables the



Arthur Duston Posing First White Wyandotte Cockerel and Champion Bird at Hanover Fair. Owned by Arthur H. Shaw, 502 Grove St., Wellesley, Mass.

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from twelve most popular varieties. Send for prices of day-old chicks by prepaid parcel post.

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America's Best Laying Strain

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1897 Hawkins' Light Brahmas 1921
Are Winners at Texas State Fair and Cotton Palace Shows 1920. Stock and Eggs for Sale.
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65 VARIETIES
Hardy, vigorous, profitable, bred-to-lay, Land and Water Fowls. 1000 heavy-laying Leghorns.
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AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL
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LADY DID
Laid 317 Eggs in One Year
Get Some of Our Eggs



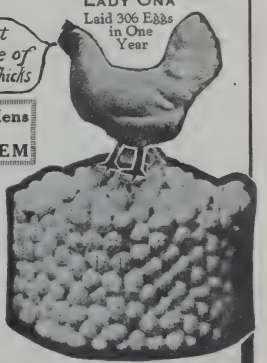
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LAY BRED IN THEM

LADY ONA
Laid 306 Eggs in One Year
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S. C. White Leghorns

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START RIGHT

success. If you want a big, strong, beautiful, pedigreed cockerel or some heavy laying pullets or yearling hens or eggs for hatching or baby chicks, Start the new year right by getting your eggs, chicks and stock from the world's greatest layers. Starting with the best, means plenty of eggs and please send your order early. We guarantee all our eggs to be fertile and all our chicks to reach you alive and lively. Send for our big 1921 instructive catalog. It gives prices of eggs, chicks and stock, photos of our Leghorns and farm. Many letters from satisfied customers. Tells how to feed chicks and laying stock, and other information. Send for it today—we'll be glad to send you a copy. S. J. SCHENK, Mgr.

Puritas Springs Poultry Farm :: :: :: :: Mail Address Box F111, Berea, Ohio



It Isn't Money—It's the Man

that brings success in poultry raising—the man or woman who has charge of the birds. Large capital, a big flock and complete equipment may fail to produce profits because the owner does not add the most important factor—constant watchfulness. The worst blunder the poultry raiser can make is to neglect to fully protect his flock against disease. A few hours spent applying

CARBOLA
The Disinfecting White Paint

Will Prevent Disease, Lice, Mites, etc., from Taking Your Profits

Carbola, a white paint in powder form combined with a germicide many times stronger than pure Carbolic acid, does all the things that whitewash and disinfectants together do and does them much better. It gives you a more lasting paint. Gives you a more dependable protection against the start and spread of roup, white diarrhoea, cholera, glanders, contagious abortion, and other contagious diseases of hennery, stable or hog house. Kills lice, mites, fly eggs, etc., with more sureness. And it is harmless to the smallest chick or stock that licks a painted surface.

Carbola is mixed with water and ready to apply in less than five minutes. No straining or waiting. Does not clog the sprayer. Does not peel or flake. Does not spoil by standing. *None of the annoyances of whitewash.* Costs but half the time, labor and money required by whitewash and disinfectants.

Use Carbola Instead of Whitewash and Disinfectants

in poultry houses, stables, hog pens, cellars, kennels, factories, creameries, outbuildings, etc. Apply with brush or sprayer to wood, brick, stone, cement or other surfaces, or over whitewash. A gallon (a pound of the powder) covers 200 square feet. Unexcelled also as a lice powder. Used and endorsed by thousands of farmers, large and small, and by leading agriculture colleges and experiment stations.

Your hardware, paint, drug, or seed dealer has Carbola or can get it. If not, order direct—prompt shipment by parcel post or express. Satisfaction, or money back.

10 lbs. (10 gals.) $1.25 and postage. 20 lbs. (20 gals.) $2.50 delivered. 50 lbs. (50 gals.) $5.00 delivered.

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NEW 80-PAGE BOOK FREE

Valuable Information on How to Get Big Winter Egg Yields—How to Tell Slackers and Poor Layers—Saving Feed—Keeping Hens Vigorous and Free From Disease.

Written by T. E. QUISENBERRY

YOUR big opportunity is at hand. Never before have poultry raisers been confronted with a condition of high egg prices alongside of low feed prices.

In many sections of the country, one dozen eggs will pay for two or three bushels of grain, and there is no indication or reason for eggs to drop in prices for some time.

Fresh nearby white-shelled eggs in New York are selling at $1.25 per dozen. The retail prices of western fresh white-shelled is $1.04 per dozen. Fresh country eggs, assorted colors, retailed at 95 cents to over $1.00 a dozen on December 1 in many large cities. January and February prices are certain to be higher.

Now is the time for poultry raisers to make the most of this opportunity for high profits. For weeks, months—yes, for years—to come there is a sure and big profit in egg production for those who know the simple, easy feed and labor-saving methods of getting big egg yields.

But right there is the "Pea in the Pod" of the whole business—you must know how to cull and select your good layers. Thus you save the cost and food ordinarily consumed by loafing, unprofitable hens. Then you must know how, when, and what to feed to insure big egg yields and the saving of feed.



T. E. Quisenberry,

Author of this big, new 80-page book is recognized as one of the most successful poultry farmers and egg producers in the world.

That is why we are particularly pleased to announce to our readers that this big, new 80-page book by T. E. Quisenberry, President of the American Poultry School, Department 206, Kansas City, Missouri, will be sent to each and every reader who writes for one. You want plenty of eggs now, and Mr. Quisenberry's new 80-page book will show you how to get them right now.

This book by Mr. Quisenberry contains 80 pages of interesting poultry reading, many photographs of poultry, buildings, equipment, etc. However, there are sixteen pages especially devoted to telling "How to Get More Eggs on Less Feed—How to Get Big Egg Yields During Cold, Stormy Winter Days—How to Keep Hens Healthy and Happy—How to Cull Out Loafers and Select Layers—How to Get Fertile Eggs and Prevent Dead Chicks in Shell at Hatching Time," and hundreds of other money-making and labor-saving ideas for poultry raisers.

Never before has there been offered, without any charge or obligation of any kind, a book containing so much real valuable and dependable information that is certain to help every poultry raiser. We hope every reader will write Mr. Quisenberry for one before they are all gone.

goslings to emerge with more ease. One of the chief troubles I used to have in raising geese was in getting them hatched, and this putting water on the eggs helps a great deal. The goslings hatch in four weeks and are apt to be a day or two late. When the goslings hatch, they are easy to raise and grow with almost unbelievable rapidity, but care should be taken to prevent them from getting wet and chilled as this is very apt to kill them. When they begin to feather out they may be safely let out on free range with a shelter against heavy storms, and they will get their own living from the grass. When they are to be killed, grain should be added to their ration to fatten them. After the young ones have been killed the old breeders are kept to furnish eggs for the next spring. These old geese, of course, have to be fed through the winter and given suitable shelter. They will be useful almost indefinitely as geese live to great age, some individuals are said to have lived for over half a century, and they do not depreciate as regards value as breeders. If, however, they have to be replaced or if a larger flock is desired the birds of two years or more should be given preference to breed from as the eggs of yearlings are more apt to be infertile and the goslings less hardy.

Albert L. Sylvester, Jr.

Massachusetts.

BETTER BREEDING RESULTS.

By Otto E. Hackman.

Now that another breeding season confronts us we must give due thought to our breeding pens. We should not rest satisfied with the results obtained the past season, and endeavor only to equal the same. Rather, we should strive to effect a noticeable improvement. Advancement, both in improvement and enlargement of the operations, should be the aim of all, both great and small. Hard work, and an endeavor always to exceed our previous efforts tends to progress and success, whereas indifference leads to stagnation.

In order to realize our aspirations we must put special stress upon breeding. We must use intelligence and foresight when putting together our breeders for the coming season. We may have good stock and give it good feed and care, but unless we exercise proper care in the selection of the birds intended for a place in the breeding pens, and have the "know how" to so put them together that the results we desire to obtain will be realized, we cannot make the progress essential to success. Good comes from good, and bad from bad. Therefore, only careful selection, and breeding from the best will crown our efforts with success.

Weak, improperly developed progeny can often be attributed directly to the indiscriminate mating of the breeders. Haphazard selection never gets one anything. No birds should enter the breeding pens that fail to come up to the standard of health and vitality set for them—and one should have a standard of health that the birds must attain. A bird that has been sick should not be bred from. Such birds, when recovered and placed in the laying pens often net the owner a small profit, but they should not enter the breeding pens.

The birds that are put in the breeding yards should be those that have developed steadily and naturally from

ie time they were hatched until ma-
rity was reached. They must neither
ave suffered a stoppage at any stage
f their growth nor should they be birds
iat were forced for quick growth at
ie expense of hardiness. The best
ondition under which breeding stock
is been cared for is free range, roomy
iarters, lots of good wholesome food,
id freeness from vermin. Pampering
ie birds with the expectation that bet-
r results will be obtained is an error.
ar better to have the fowls rough it
a certain extent. Such treatment
akes the fowls rugged and keeps them
the best of breeding condition.

Select the Male With Care.

As the male bird is the sire of every
ick hatched from his pen, he may
ghtfully be considered half the pen,
id it behooves us to exercise the ut-
ost care in selecting the pen headers.
hould we use one or two inferior fe-
ales, the bad results will not be so
oticeable, as these hens compose only
small part of the pen, and only those
icks hatched from their particular
gs will be poor. Not so with the
ale bird, however, for his power for
od or evil is great. Were he an in-
rior bird, the results would be disas-
ous.

The pen header should be well built—
husky bird. He should be Standard
eight, without being excessively fat,
id should be typical of the variety he
presents. His legs should be stout
id set well apart. Eyes should be
rge and bright, skull broad, and neck
ort and thick. He should be a lusty
ower, as this denotes vigor, and he
ould be capable of holding his own
ywhere. He also should be a good
ter, but not greedy and vicious so as
deprive his consorts of their share.
either should he be so gallant as to
eprive himself in order to let his com-
anions have the food. In such cases
e should be fed by himself.

After deciding on our male bird we
ust turn to the selection of the fe-
ales. It is generally conceded that
ie hen influences the size of the prog-
y. Therefore, if one finds it neces-
ry to use a male that has not attained
ie desired size, he should mate him
ith large hens, thus overcoming the
ndency to undersized progeny.

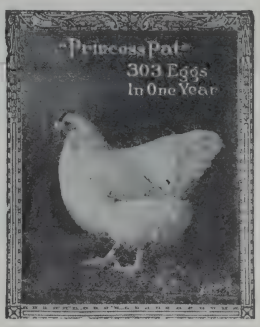
All the females in the same pen
ould be as alike as possible. The
efects should, in so far as possible,
e similar in the females, so that by
roper mating they will be overcome in
ie progeny. We should never have fe-
ales in the same pen have the same
efects as are carried by the male and
xpect the young stock to show im-
roved quality. It cannot be done.
light defects in certain sections of the
emales can be corrected if the male
ird is especially strong where the fe-
ales are weak.

Hens Are the Best for Breeding.

It is at all times advisable to use
ens in preference to pullets for breed-
g. Pullets are, at best, an unknown
uantity. Pullet eggs are at first under-
zed and therefore too small and lack
ie vitality to provide strong, quality
icks. Also, in using pullets we can-
ot be certain as to their laying ability.
heir first few weeks' egg record is no
iterion of their yearly output. Some
illets, not being physically capable of
anding up under the strain of con-
nued production, break down and are
nfit for breding.



1st Cock, Chicago Coliseum Dec., 1920



WHITE ORPINGTONS

They Have Them!

This was the comment by all Orpington fanciers who studied our exhibit at the great

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No need spreading **INK**

Our Winnings	1-2-3-5 COCK	1-2-5 HENS
	1-2-3-5 COCKERELS	1-2-4 PULLETS
	1-3-4 OLD HENS	1-2 YOUNG PENS
	BEST DISPLAY	ALL SPECIALS

When in need of Show birds, Breeders, Layers, Eggs or Chicks come to Headquarters. We have them, you need them. The proven Leaders.

Send for 1921 Mating List.

Morris Poultry Farm Harold Rawnsley Manager **Lebanon, Ohio**

BEST FOR BABY CHICKS

"American" Pans



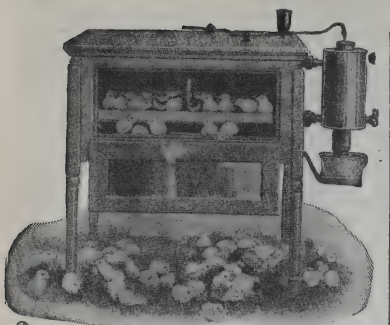
Fit Any Mason Jar

Easy To Keep Clean

3 PANS Postpaid 75 cts. **6 PANS Postpaid $1.50**

The small holes in the top pan prevent the chicks from getting into the feed or water—prevent them from crowding too close around the feeder and prevent dirt and droppings from polluting the contents. There is absolutely nothing in the construction of these pans to become loose or broken—they overcome every objection to the ordinary Mason Jar pan and are the most desirable of all feeding and watering devices. Order them today. Sold and guaranteed by

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Our facilities for studying natural incubation are the most favorable, as poultry raising is our only occupation. From careful study we evolved

A Perfect Incubator and Brooder

Machines that are dependable, because they are self-regulating and automatic in the most vital operations.

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is one of the largest breeders of Standardbred poultry in the world. We raise 48 different breeds and varieties of fowl, and can supply breeders or hatching eggs when wanted in season.

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has about 200 pages, illustrated with many colored plates of fowl, true to life. Tells about chickens, their cost, care, diseases and remedies. All about incubators, their prices and operation. How to get good hatches, etc. How to build poultry houses, etc. Only 20c. Money back if not satisfied.

C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 605, FREEPORT, ILL.

200-Egg Leghorns

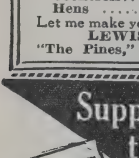
(TOM BARRON)

Cockerels.....$3.50, $5.00, $7.50
Hens 3.00

Let me make you up a pen for next year

LEWIS B. PLUMMER
"The Pines," Rte. 2, Newport, R. I.

Suppose We Prove that $2 Insures Your Success



Prof. Babcock, when he invented the Babcock tester, brought into existence the modern, profitable, dairy cow. Walter Hogan, by his "Hogan System" of absolute selection, has brought into existence the "laying hen" and "best breeding rooster." The Hogan System is not new. It has been tried and tested by famous poultrymen and state experiment stations. It has all been put into a plainly written book

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Thousands Have Been Sold and Not a Single Complaint

Shows how to cull out your flock. How to tell the high producing males and females. *Hoganize your flock.* Send $2 for the book; if not satisfied you may have your money back.

Get This Book

It tells which rooster to keep as well as which hen.
Learn how to trapnest the rooster.
Send orders today to
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It's Brooder Time

Time to get brooders ready to raise the early chicks

Don't repeat last season's mistakes. If you are planning to grow a big, profit paying lot of chicks you should do two things:

First—have your brooders set up, tested and ready *before* your chicks arrive. Failure to do this may mean loss of the whole hatch. You have time now—you'll be mighty busy later.

Second—use the brooder that "raises the most chicks, the best chicks with least labor and at lowest cost." One brooder meets these practical specifications—*that's the NEWTOWN.*

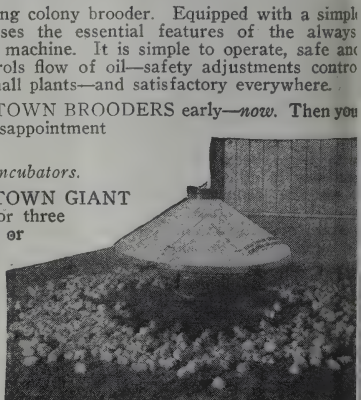
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Then there's the NEWTOWN oil-burning colony brooder. Equipped with a simple but powerful oil-burner, it possesses the essential features of the always popular NEWTOWN coal-burning machine. It is simple to operate, safe and durable. Automatic regulator controls flow of oil—safety adjustments control operation. Adapted to large and small plants—and satisfactory everywhere.

So we advise that you order your NEWTOWN BROODERS early—*now.* Then you will be sure. Delay may mean disappointment and loss. Write for that catalog.

An Interesting Message About Incubators.

We have increased the output of NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATORS. Can accept two or three orders for spring delivery. Write or wire the size you need. We will promptly supply full information.



NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORP'N

21 Warsaw Street

HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA

Speckled Sussex Sweeping Victory

CHICAGO NATIONAL SHOW—JANUARY, 1920

1 Cock, 1-2 Hens, 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerels, 1-2-3-4-5 Pullets, 1 Old Pen, 1-2 Young Pens· Chicago National Show 1919—Syracuse, N. Y., 1919—Cincinnati, Ohio, 1919—Chicago Coliseum Show 1919. **THEY WERE BIG WINNERS.**

Keep your eye on them for January, 1921

We have some cockerels, hens and pullets to spare. Anything from a good practical bird to a top notch show bird. Write us just what you want.

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HURRY, HURRY, HURRY!—Order your day-old chicks now. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas. Quality chicks at reasonable prices. Catalog free. Monarch Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich. 1-3

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LIGHT BRAHMAS, Detroit National winners. Choice pullets, cockerels, $5. A. W. Chalcraft, Port Huron, Mich. 1

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THE LATE MRS. KENWORTHY'S stock of Light Brahmas must sell; 30 cockerels as large as turkeys; worth $8 to $15. How many do you want and what price? J. R. Kenworthy, Wichita, Kan. 1

I. K. FELCH POULTRY YARDS—Having bought the entire Felch Light Brahma business, we are ready to fill orders. Circulars ready; send. E. Wales & Son, Brattleboro, Vermont. 1-3

VANDIVIER'S LIGHT BRAHMAS—Winners for your show, at attractive prices. Lora E. Vandivier, Franklin, Ind. 1-2

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Cockerels at $3 to $10. Mrs. Wm. King, Genoa, Ill. 1

MY LIGHT BRAHMAS are winners at the largest western shows, including Chicago Coliseum; I have the type and color. Oscar Grow, Waterloo, Ia. 10-1

DARK BRAHMAS—A fine lot of youngsters for sale, bred from my Boston and Madison Square Garden winners. Great in color and penciling. Dr. S. Lott, Waterloo, New York. 11-1

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BUCKEYES, PITTSBURGH winners, 20th year. Gardner Dunning, Mingo Junction, Ohio. 12-5

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SPLENDID COCKERELS—Ten years a breeder. McPherrin, 1016 24th, Des Moines, Iowa. 1

SICILIAN BUTTERCUP cockerels from excellent stock, $5 each. Herman Nodell, Fort Jefferson Station, New York. 12-2

CHESTNUT TERRACE — Heavy laying. Choice stock, old and young. Hattie D. Reed, Marcellus, N. Y. 11-1

GOLD COIN BUTTERCUPS—O. B. Disenroth, Lawrence, Michigan. 2-20-1yr

CAMPINES.

SILVER CAMPINES—Eggs from winners at Heart of America, Illinois and Missouri state shows. J. J. Matson, Princeton, Ill. 1-3

GOLDEN CAMPINE COCKERELS—HEN feathered, and eggs in season. D. A. Williams, Antioch, Ill. 1-3

GOLDEN CAMPINES—Cockerels, $5 to $10; trios, $12 to $25. All stock from prize winners; fully grown. Caleb Hyatt, Scarsdale, N. Y. 12-2

COCHINS.

BUFF COCHINS, the breed your grandfather raised, and still popular as egg and meat producers. A surplus of extra fine cockerels, now crowing, $6 each. Must have room. Limited number pens, pullets, cocks and hens. Exhibition and utility stock. F. H. McCrae, Jr., 1940 Broadway, Knoxville, Tenn. 1

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DARK CORNISH—Choice cockerels, $7.50 to $15; eggs, limited number at $5 per 15. Mention American Poultry Journal. Write J. H. Coleman, Box 72, Franklin, O. 1-3

DARK CORNISH cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets, show birds, breeders. Consistent winners, Chicago Coliseum and Madison Sq. Garden annually. Hatching eggs. R. E. Theinhardt, Helena, Mont. 1-3

LANDIS & FRENCH, YORK, PA.—Dark Cornish specialists, twentieth year; stock for any show; choice breeders; approval shipments. 1-2

WHITE LACED RED CORNISH EXCLUSIVELY. Mating list free. Williamson Poultry Farm, Princeton, Ind. 1-3

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WHITE LACED RED CORNISH—Limited number old and young for sale. Sunnyfields Farm, Wallingford, Conn. 11-1

CARD'S MAMMOTH DARK CORNISH—If you are interested in high class birds, let me quote you low prices. E. W. Card, Oneonta, N. Y. 11-1

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WESTFALL'S CHAMPION DORKINGS. A combination of wonderful beauty and greatest usefulness. Our Silver Gray Dorkings have won more silver cups and first prizes at New York, Boston and Syracuse than all competitors combined. All first prizes New York, 1920. These are the chicks that grow to two pounds at two months. Eggs from best matings, 13, $6; 26, $10. Stock for sale. No baby chicks. Watson Westfall, 175 Cayuta St., Sayre, Pa. 2-20-1yr

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BLACK JERSEY GIANTS (the superhen). Black feathers, yellow skin. Grow faster and larger and lay more and larger eggs on less feed. Free descriptive circular. Dexter P. Upham, R. F. D. 2, Belmar, New Jersey. 12-2

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GUINEAS—Lavender, White and Pearl. H. C. Heyse, Whitewater, Wis. 12-1

LAVENDER, PEARL AND WHITE. Lee Kyburz, Lake Beulah, Wis. 12-1

PEARL GUINEAS, $1 each. M. Hardin, Calumet, Okla. 12-1

PEARL, WHITE, AFRICAN GUINEAS—Priced reasonable. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa. 12-2

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HOUDANS—278-EGG STRAIN. Catalog free. Fred Brenon, Watertown, N. Y. 1-3

MOTTLED HOUDANS and Dark Cornish. Fine quality. L. Madren, Gardner, Ill. 12-2

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LAKENVELDERS—GREATEST LAYERS and most beautiful domesticated fowl in the world. Choice hatching eggs, $5 per 15; handsome cockerels, $5 and $10. Stamp for circular. C. E. Patterson, Cardington, O. 1-3

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LAKENVELDERS—EVERLASTING LAYers; supremely beautiful. Stock, eggs. Hermitage Farm, Millersburg, O. 1-

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BLACK LANGSHANS—200-275-egg record cockerels, $5. Exhibition. Lorenz Company Perryville, Mo. 1-

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BLACK LANGSHANS—Stock for sale, good layers. Mrs. R. Z. Cason, Macon Missouri. 12-

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ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, Mammoth Pekin drakes, $2.50 to $5 Ray Leitch, Everly, Iowa. 1-

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NORTHLAND WINTER EGG STRAIN English Single Comb White Leghorns from Tom Barron's highest egg pedigree bloodlines. Our beautiful illustrated catalog shows lifelike picture of our high egg pedigree males and females, the big combed type, and tells how we have developed the most prolific winter laying strain in existence. From our demonstration flock we will produce pullets for all of the leading egg laying contest 200 selected cockerels, $8 each, reduction on quantity. Big, husky, scrappy fellows fairly bubbling over with vigor. Hatching eggs and chicks, $12 and $25 per hundred. Booking orders daily. Be quick. Northland Farms, Dept. A, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Ferris 30 egg strain May hatched cockerels, $5 each. Hatching eggs, 15, $3; 30, $5. M. Feldman Route 13, Peninsula, O.

HATCHING EGGS, CHICKS—Heavy laying strain; mating list ready. I. M. Yoder Box C, Topeka, Ind. 1

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS possessing type, health, vigor and productiveness, is our hobby. Eggs and chicks from real winter layers at reasonable prices. Write Southview Poultry Farm, East Rochester, O. 1

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SUPERFINE ENGLISH S. C. White Leghorns. Hatching eggs after March 20. Please write. Hopkins Poultry Yards, E. E. Hopkins, Proprietor, Granville, O. 1-3

PULLETS—BARRON STRAIN S. C. White Leghorns, $3 each. E. M. Homrighous, Neola, Mo. 1

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels (Young's strain). Rosemont Farm, Kirkwood, Mo. 1-3

WHITE LEGHORN yearling hens and April hatched pullets, $2.25 each; May hatched, $2 each. W. B. Gregg, Plankton, Ohio. 1-2

BARRON IMPORTED LEGHORNS—Send for circular and price on chicks, eggs and week-old pullets. Maple Acres Farm, Department A, Tiffin, O. 1

BARRON'S ENGLISH White Leghorn cockerels and cock birds, 300-egg winter laying strain. Also hatching eggs. Clover-Boom Leghorn Farm, Spades, Ind. 1-2

DELL-CREST EGG FARM, R. F. D. 4, Peoria, Illinois — Money making Leghorns. Choice range raised cockerels, $2.50 each. 1-2

NONE BETTER—Range raised White Leghorns. Bred for production. Baby chicks our specialty. 10,000 per week. Now booking orders. Big illustrated circular free. Emmit Poultry Farm, Ridgely, Md. 1-3

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, early April hatched, $3, $5 and $7.50. Egyptian Poultry Farm, DuBois, Ill. 1-2

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN trapnest strain; closing out at bargains, including show birds. Frank Benes, Clarkson, Neb. 1-3

LARGE, VIGOROUS HOGAN TESTED American Leghorns—Eggs, $2 per 15, $10 per 100; fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Selected March hatched cockerels, $5 and $10. Lando Bros., Cary Station, Ill. 1-3

BARRON-WYCKOFF HEAVY LAYING strains White Leghorns—Fine cockerels, $3; pullets, $12; dozen, $25, on approval. Hatching eggs, $10 per 100, prepaid. Chicks, 20 cents, postpaid. Catalog. W. Albers, Lombard, Illinois. 1-3

290-EGG STRAIN, trapnested, pedigreed S. C. White Leghorns; highest records; best layers; eighty acres; grand birds. Eggs, $8, 100; chicks, $18, 100, prepaid; guaranteed. Brownstown Poultry Farm, Brownstown, Indiana. 1-3

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—288 to 314 egg lines. Eggs from star exhibition matings, bred rich in the blood of Young's 288-egg hen that won two years in first pen at Madison Square Garden, 15, $4; 45, $10; 100, $20. From grand utility flocks bred rich in the blood of Barron's winners at laying contests; 100, $10; 500, $45. Chicks, 20 cents each. Charges prepaid on eggs and chicks; safe arrival and fertility guaranteed. Catalog free. Louis J. Perrier, Box A, Fennots Mill, Mo. 1-3

25,000 WHITE LEGHORN CHIX—Reasonable prices; catalog. Devil's Glen Poultry Farm, Route 2, Bettendorf, Iowa. 1

FARM RANGE COCKERELS, 303-EGG Stock. Eggs. Arrowhead Farm, Charlottesville, Va. 1-2

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS and hatching eggs, from very good laying hens—chicks, $20 and $25 per hundred; eggs, $8 and $10 per hundred. Pyote Poultry Farm, Box 10, Cordova, Ill. 1-3

A SPECIAL SALE—Here's a chance to get the world's best, my 1919 Chicago Coliseum first prize young pen of R. C. White Leghorns and five sisters to this pen, and the privilege of using this winning in your advertising. All for $75. Have a few Single Comb Leghorn cockerels of 260-egg strain. Lake Shore Poultry Farm, Hartford, Wis. 1

CLARK'S AMERICAN LEGHORNS. THE deep bodied kind. Eggs, $7 hundred. Glen Clark, Wayland, Mich. 1

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS — Kober - Danzuang 235-280-egg blood lines. January rates: 15, $3; 50, $6; 100, $11. 90 percent fertility guaranteed. Cochrane Co-Operative Poultry Farms, 3148 Sutton Ave., Maplewood, Mo. 1

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, English strain, and grandsons of Lady Victory, 314-egg hen, $3 to $5. Mrs. Glenn McEwen, Cherry Box, Mo. 1

FOR BARGAINS IN LEGHORNS and reliable information on all varieties, consult the Leghorn World, Box 3012, Waverly, Ia. 3 months' trial subscription, 25c. 1-3

FOR SALE—Six genuine purebred Barron-Cam English S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, dam 281-egg, sire 282-egg. Dam's dam Barron's 258-egg official record hen (winner Missouri Contest) by 260-egg sire. Sire's dam Cam's 282-egg official record hen (winner Harper-Adams contest in England, her dam 256 eggs ten and one-half months) by 260-egg sire (sire's dam 261 eggs, eleven months). Strongest English bred cockerels in America. Reasonable prices upon application. The Read Poultry Farm, Watervliet, N. Y. 1

LOW-TAILED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns (Young's 282-egg)—Cockerels $6, pullets $4, chicks 26 cents; eggs, fifteen, $2.50, hundred, $14. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill. 12-1

COCKERELS, PULLETS—PURE WHITE, well shaped, healthy and vigorous, neat heads and combs, and above all are from excellent laying blood; $3 to $5 each. L. W. Howland, Winchester, O. 1

"BARRON STRAIN" Single Comb White Leghorns—Recorded layers. Cockerels, $5. Eggs from tested layers, 15, $5, postpaid. 1920 average per hen, 185 each. B. T. Bosserman, Williamstown, O. 1-3

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Live-wire cockerels from trapnested stock, record 230, $5. Order hatching eggs now; 15, $3. C. L. Van Buskirk, Winnetka, Ill. 12-2

COCKERELS AND PULLETS—Price list free. Mammoth Hatchery, Box 223, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 12-2

BARRON STRAIN S. C. White Leghorn cockerels of quality, $3 each. Order now. Corn Belt Poultry Farm, Forrest, Ill. 12-2

BARRON SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, $3. Virgin Bearden, Indianola, Iowa. 12-2

ENGLISH EGG FARM, Tiffin, Ohio—Importer and breeder of Tom Barron's White Leghorns. 1,000 cockerels for sale; egg record, 270 to 282. No pullets. 12-2

PUREBRED TOM BARRON White Leghorn cockerels, April and May hatched, from over 200 to 272 egg record hens, from $3.50 up. Now is the time to buy your breeders. W. C. Kuntz, Hill Crest Poultry Farm, DuBois, Pa. 12-2

WHITE LEGHORN pullets, hens and cockerels, several hundred birds reasonable. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa. 11-1

"YOUNG'S HILLVIEW" Single Comb White Leghorns. Yearling Hogan tested breeders, $2. March hatched Hogan tested exhibition cockerels, $3 to $5. Hillcrest Poultry Farm, Crystal Lake, Ill. 11-1

BLACK LEGHORNS.

BLACK LEGHORNS, prize winners; stock and eggs; circular. Scott Long, Cary, O. 1-3

50 BLACK LEGHORNS, hens, pullets, cocks and cockerels, $75. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 1

BLACK LEGHORN COCKERELS.
Milo L. Myers, Marysville, O. 1-3

BLACK LEGHORNS—My Single Comb Black Leghorns are bred from the choicest specimens of England's greatest breeders, imported direct by me. My matings the past season have produced remarkable results and I am prepared to supply specimens that will win in any competition. Can also furnish breeding stock that cannot help but improve any flock. Write me your wants. Howard L. Goss, Box A, Austin, Minnesota. 9-5

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IF YOU WANT LARGE BIRDS and big eggs, record 266; catalog. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa. 1-3

150 SINGLE COMB Dark Brown Leghorn cocks, cockerels, $2; extra choice, $3. Murl Edwards, Rockbridge, Ill. 12-1

COCKERELS AND PULLETS—Price list free. Mammoth Hatchery, Box 223, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 12-2

EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORNS—World's Best. See display ad on another page. Everlay Farm, Portland, Ind. 11-1

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS with big show and egg records; stock and eggs. E. B. Cole, New Hartford, N. Y. 1-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Chicago winners. Fred Alger, Waukau, Wis. 1-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Males and females. J. W. Cook, Bluffton, Indiana. 1-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels and pullets from prize winners, $3 each, dozen $30. E. C. Scharnweber, Grand Meadow, Minn. 1

W. W. KULP, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa.—Big males, dark and light; large eggs; win contest; catalog. 1-3

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SMITH'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—THE largest breeder of Buffs in the world; fine breeders at living prices; winners in government egg contest, and show birds from fifteen of the big shows. Thousands of eggs and baby chicks for this spring. Send for catalog and place your order in advance, to insure prompt delivery. F. S. Smith, Boxes C and D, Hamilton, Ohio. President Buff Leghorn Club. Send $1.50 and join the big club. 1

29 YEARS A BREEDER of Buff Leghorns; choice stock for sale. John Quincy Dawson, Coshocton, O. 1-3

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—Show stock, breeding stock, eggs from the finest matings in world. Largest breeder in country; prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Send for free booklet. W. W. Pitts, Lewisburg, Tennessee. 1-3

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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—1920 Indiana State Fair winners, 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 2d pullet, 1st young pen, 2d old pen. Ball Bros., Judson, Ind. 1

"VICTORS," 271-283-EGG. Setting, $5. Catalog. Mrs. Charles R. Hume, Anadarko, Oklahoma. 1-3

FINE LOT FREE RANGE Single Comb Buff Leghorn cockerels, Smith's bred-to-lay strain. A. D. Nichols, Alma, Ill. 1

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN cockerels for $3 each. Mrs. Leon Bastian, Baroda, Mich. 1

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN chicks. Purebred. Catalog free. Murray McMurray, Box 2, Webster City, Iowa. 1-3

COCKERELS AND PULLETS—Price list free. Mammoth Hatchery, Box 223, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 12-2

SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorns—Exclusive early cockerels, $3 to $5. Eggs by setting or 100; free circular. Eli Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio. 12-4

BLACK MINORCAS.

SELLING OUT—Prize Black Minorcas. Woodford Poultry Farm, Madisonville, Cincinnati, O. 1

BLACK MINORCA CHICKS—Purebred. Catalog free. Murray McMurray, Box 3, Webster City, Iowa. 1-3

MINORCA COCKERELS—Rose and Single Comb; also coon and skunk hounds. Prices reasonable. Harry Knecht, Barberton, O. 1

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels with showroom records hard to beat. Heavy laying strain. Order hatching eggs now. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. Hunter, 3820 Charles St., Omaha, Neb. 1-3

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—From blue ribbon winners. Cockerels from $3.50 and up; eggs from three grand pens, $3.50 and up. Paradise Poultry Yards, Box 575, Halfway, Mich. 1-3

"ACME STRAIN" SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas—Won 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th cocks, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th hens, 3d, 4th and 5th pullets at Illinois State Fair and are entered at Mt. Olive, Ill., Canton, Ill., State Show at Monmouth, Ill., and International Show at Denver, Colo. Have some stock for sale now and will mate four pens for eggs in February. Shipments made under a positive guarantee. A. B. Blevins, Kincaid, Ill. 1

HEADQUARTERS SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas, stock and eggs; catalog free. L. C. St. John, Waynesville, O. 1-3

BLACK MINORCAS—Cockerels, $3, $5. Brookside Farm, St. Peter, Ill. 1-3

MINORCA COCKERELS—SINGLE COMB Black, sired by Music Hall winners. Write Edwin F. Smith, Stockton, Ohio. Ten years exclusive breeder. 1-2

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—Cockerels, $3 to $5 each. High class birds. Order from this ad. O. K. Cardinal, Box 53, LeRoy, Minn. 12-2

FOR SALE—A few choice S. C. Black Minorca cockerels, cocks and year-old hens, Northrup strain. H. A. Langbein, Franklin Park, N. J. 12-2

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—April hatched cockerels that have size and type, at $3 and up; satisfaction guaranteed. J. B. Cummins, R. 2, Portland, Ind. 12-1

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—Stock, eggs. Beller's Minorca Farm, Killbuck, Ohio. 12-5

BUFF MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF MINORCAS—15 eggs for $3 and $5. Fred P. Dietz, Mt. Vernon, Ind. 1-3

FOR BETTER BUFF MINORCAS see Schmidt's display ad, page 6. 4-20-1yr

WHITE MINORCAS.

MEISELBACH'S ROSE and Single Comb White Minorcas won in hottest competition Chicago Coliseum show, December, 1920, 4 firsts, 4 seconds, 5 thirds. Choice cockerels for sale. Mary Meiselbach, Melrose Park, Ill. 1-3

CHOICE SINGLE COMB White Minorca cockerels, $3 each. Nine years' breeding. Fred C. Hacke, Indianola, Iowa. 1-3

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS—20 years a breeder. Choice cockerels for sale. Harry Leibold, Delaware, Ohio. 12-2

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB White Minorcas. America's best. Exhibition and breeding stock for sale. Thomas Brogden, Rush Lake, Wis. 11-1

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KENNEDY'S SPANGLED AND MAHOGany Orloffs are wonderful layers in cold weather. A rare fowl that you will appreciate. Ask for latest announcement giving fullest information, gladly sent free. John R. Kennedy, 1357 Kingston Road, Toronto, Can. 1-3

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BLACK ORPINGTONS—Cook strain, $3 to $8. C. Gulick, Rhinebeck, N. Y. 1

BLUE ORPINGTONS.

ROSE COMB BLUE Orpingtons—Installment plan. Profitable and economical. Write Dr. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa. 1

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

CLOSING OUT MY Buff Orpington pullets—$2.50 each; 10 or more, $2. Shell Lake Poultry Farm, Shell Lake, Wis. 1

EXTRA GOOD BUFF ORPINGTONS for sale—A bargain. 17 years a breeder. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. Powell, Elsberry, Missouri. 1-3

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, large boned, solid buff, farm raised stock, $3, $5 and $8 each. S. E. Speers & Son, Cooksville, Ill. 1

BLUE RIBBON FARM S. C. Buff Orpingtons, exclusive. Bred with vim, vigor and vitality in the hills of east Tennessee. Prize winners and egg producers. James Brooks, Greeneville, Tenn. 1-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Standard quality, egg bred; stock; eggs. Mrs. Clyde Morgan, Letts, Ind. 1-3

SINGLE COMB BUFF Orpington cockerels—They have the size, type, color, quality to please the most critical fancier. James Blankenship, Moweaqua, Ill. 1

MAGNIFICENT BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, sired by Coliseum champions, $10. W. E. Buss, Vincennes, Ind. 1-3

COCKERELS AND PULLETS—Price list free. Mammoth Hatchery, Box 223, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 12-2

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels from show winners; large size, good color; winter laying strain; $5 to $15. Charles Feasley, Mazon, Ill. 12-2

"GOLDENGLOW" AND BYERS' BUFF Orpington cockerels, massive show birds, will win your price this season, $5 to $25. P. Unger, 46 East 54th St., Kansas City, Missouri. 12-2

OUTSTANDING QUALITY Buff Orpington cockerels; show birds, $15, $10; superior value breeders, $7, $4; pullets and pens reasonable. Clarence Steckel, Whitehall, Ill. 12-2

TRUE BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, bred from the best blood in America; Byers, Cook and Kaup strains. Early hatched, large birds, clean colored, fine type; heavy laying stock. Prices, $5 to $15. Correspondence solicited. Henry Robinson, Wyanet, Ill. 12-1

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—BRED FOR beauty, eggs and meat. Cockerels, hens and pullets for sale. Write me your wants. Albin C. Anderson, Galva, Ill. 12-1

BUFF ORPINGTONS, stock for sale, St. Louis, Memphis and Springfield winners this year. F. E. Morrison, Marion, Ill. 11-1

LARGE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—Fine type, color, from prize winning layers, Martz and Wingold strains Add beauty and egg-laying qualities to your flock. Choice birds, $3.50, $5. Rae Penniman, Pardeeville, Wis. 11-1

"GOLDENROD" BUFF ORPINGTONS—Winners at National Egg Laying Contest; Chicago, Peoria and Springfield. They have the size, color and laying qualities to win for you. Richard Seward, Lewiston, Ill. 11-1

WHITE ORPINGTONS.

HUSTON'S CRYSTAL WHITE Orpingtons—Show and laying stock. Hens, $5 to $10; pullets, $7.50 to $20; cockerels, $15 to $50; young pens, $50 to $100; trios, $35 to $50. Money back if not satisfied. L. L. Huston, 200 Harrison St., Oak Park, Illinois. 1-3

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS—Five to ten dollars each. M. S. Shenk, Elida, Ohio. 1-2

TRAPNESTED S. C. WHITE Orpingtons—Ten weeks' old chicks, $15 per dozen. E. H. Wisen, Malcolm, Neb. 1-3

NOTICE — SPECIAL THIRTY-DAY sale S. C. White Orpingtons. Exhibition and breeding stock. Chicago and state fair winners. Write for special list. It will save you money. Fred Lang, 1006 Nutman Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind. 1

EXTRA FINE COCKERELS hatched from eggs direct from Morris Poultry Farm Pen 3; also Aldrich stock, cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets. Catalog. The Wieneke Orchards & Poultry Farm, Fieldon, Ill. 1

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS from prize winning, heavy laying stock. A. Merryweather, Park Lane, Highland Park, Illinois. 12-1

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS linebred from America's greatest winners and layers. Big, white fellows, the stay-white kind, $5 up; eggs in season, $3 per 15. Harry H. Sorensen, Falcon, Colo. 1-3

CLOSING-OUT SALE—White Orpingtons, choice large hens and early pullets, bred from extra heavy producers. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 12-1

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS—BIG blocky birds, $3, $5, $10. Frank Weinschenk, Route 4, Bellevue, Iowa. 12-3

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON Cockerels for sale. Massive birds. Best quality. Lloyd Hopkins, Mount Ayr, Indiana. 11-1

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

S. C. RED COCKERELS—$3 each. Large, dark red birds. Mrs. Edwin Sloan, Belknap, Iowa. 1

SINGLE COMB REDS—30 big, early hatch, dark red breeding cockerels, $3 to $5 each. Ten utility pullets, $30; 3 cocks, $5 each. Bean-Scranton blood. Satisfaction guaranteed. Scarboro, Hillsboro, O. 1

OWEN FARMS STRAIN — Single Comb Reds. Eggs, $3, $7 and $10 for 15. Stock for sale. John B. Sheets, Hagerstown, Maryland. 1-3

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds—Big, dark males, $5, $8, $10 and $15; fine matings; contest winners. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa. 1-3

240-EGG STRAIN Rose Comb Reds—23 years a breeder. Eggs prepaid, parcel post. $5 and $3 setting. Bay View Farm, North Haven, Maine. 1-4

ROSE AND SINGLE Red cockerels, large type, Bean-Tuttle-Tompkins-Carver strains, $3 to $25 each. C. H. Marsh, Rte. 6, Valparaiso, Ind. 1

ROSE AND SINGLE Comb Reds—Madison Square Garden Blue Ribbon blood Choice lot cockerels, yearling cocks, an breeding pullets at satisfactory prices. Stat cup winner National show, Minneapolis Wm. Rodman, Box B, Eagle Bend, Minn. 1-

BABY CHIX AND EGGS for hatchin Scott and Carver strain, from vigorou heavy laying strain of S. C. Rhode Islan Reds. All birds raised on free range. Or der now for future delivery. Wing's Re Farm, Three Rivers, Mich. 1-

QUALITY S. C. RHODE Island Red pul lets, $5 each. S. P. Henderson, Cobde Illinois.

ROSE COMB REDS—Large dark re cockerels and pullets with small nea combs, $3 and $5 each. Shipped on ap proval. Twin Pine Farm, Osceola, Wis.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels brilliant red color, Owen Farms prize win ning strain, $10, $15 and $20 each. F. W Kramer, Clarksville, Ia. 1-

SINGLE COMB RED cockerels — Vibe heavy laying strain, husky and vigorou Prices $5 and $10. White Wyandotte cock erels, Regal-Dorcas strain; big boned fe lows with great vigor. The kind that wi Prices $8 and $10. Red and White Poultr Farm, 104 Main St., Reading, Mass.

SINGLE COMB RED cockerels—Arling ton strain, $4 to $8. C. Gulick, Rhinebeck New York.

CAPEWELL'S SINGLE COMB REDS Mature 8½-lb. cockerels, $15 and $25. De scribe your females. Will ship quality—yo to judge. Breeding details if desired. I C. Capewell, 593 Blue Hills, Hartford, Con necticut.

ROSE COMB RED cockerels, $3 each Large dark birds. Address F. C. Liebeck Princeton, Ill. 1-

ROSE COMB REDS—Great layers. Blu ribbon winners. Stock and eggs reasonable R. C. Hinkle, Hershey, Pa. 1-

SINGLE COMB REDS—March and Apr hatched cockerels, $2.50 to $10. Also som good early hatched utility pullets, $2 each $21 per dozen. C. M. Livingston, Monroe Iowa. 1-

THOROUGHBRED HEAVY Laying Sin gle Comb Red eggs, $3 per 15; $15 per 10 Chicks, $10 per 25; $35 per 100. Augus Vandeboom, Quincy, Ill. 1,

RED CLOUD POULTRY FARM S. C Reds—Still the best—19 years. Stock bat chicks, your for quality. Winners Chicag and Madison Square. Pleasant Ridge, Cin cinnati, Ohio.

50 S. C. REDS—Pullets $2.50 each. P Vandepels, Zeeland, Mich.

S. C. REDS—200-283-egg record. Cock erels, $5. Exhibition. Lorenz & Hudson St. Marys, Mo. 1-

S. C. REDS—Exhibition cockerels, pu lets on approval. Joe F. Garrison, M Vernon, Ill.

ROSE COMB DEEP Mahogany Reds Cockerels, $5; eggs, $2.50 for 15. Willia Habig, Rte. E, Indianapolis, Ind. 1

S. C. RED COCKERELS—Scott strai fine dark color, $3 to $5. Ella Whitwee Hudson, Ill.

FOR BARGAINS IN REDS and reliab information on the breed, consult Rho Island Red Journal, Box 3013, Waverly, I Six months' trial subscription, 25c. 1

CROSBY'S REDS—BRED RIGHT! S. cockerels, now ready for breeding pens, to $25. Fred Crosby, Greenwood, Mo.

COCKERELS AND PULLETS—Price li free. Mammoth Hatchery, Box 223, Gl Ellyn, Ill. 12

ROSE COMB RED cockerels and a fe pullets. Alva Noble, Columbia City, Ind.12

S. C. REDS—Cockerels, $3 to $10; pullet $2 to $5. Mrs. M. L. Drake, White Ha Illinois. 12

S. C. REDS—Best strains; cockerels, $ eggs, $2.50 for 15. Fred G. Keller, Mille port, Ohio. 1

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Rose Com Rhode Island Red cockerels; selection thirty-five, at $3 and $5 each. Eggs af February 1. Townside Poultry Yards, ca Wm. F. Storck, St. Peter, Ill. 11

BIG DARK ROSE COMB REDS—Pullets, ckerels; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. arles Schlots, Elmwood, Ill. 12-2

SINGLE COMB RED cockerels, guaran-ed winners, $15, $25. Superior quality eeders, $5, $10; choice stock, $8. All birds ipped on approval, satisfaction guaran-ed. Clarence Steckel, White Hall, Ill. 11-1

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ROSE COMB ode Island Whites. I am the oldest eeder of this breed. Eggs and stock for le from this wonderful laying strain. Free talog. Colonial Poultry Yards, 260 Cros-St., Akron, Ohio. 1-6

ROSE COMB WHITES—Madison Square ock, first and second prize breed, Na-nal laying contest. Cockerels, $5, $7.50, 0; eggs, 15, $2.50; 100, $12. Catalog. Col. arren Russell, Winfield, Kans. 1-3

OCKERELS BRED from my Madison uare Garden first pen, 1920 show, at $5 d $8. H. Billington, Fort Plain, N. Y. 1

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND White ckerels and eggs in season. H. Merriam, hburnham, Mass. 1-3

RHODE ISLAND WHITES — Perpetual oducers. Stock and eggs. Hermitage rm, Millersburg, Ohio. 1-2

"ACME" STRAIN S. C. RHODE ISLAND hite cockerels from my great egg pro-cing strain; early March hatched, select-, $7.50. H. D. Steel, Cincinnati, Ia. 1

COOK'S PRIZE WINNING WHITES IN owroom and American egg contest, 1919-20. Pen record, 1,218 eggs; individual, 5. Eggs, $2.50, $10; chicks, $30 hundred. s. Ernest Cook, Route 8, Cecilia, Ky. 1-3

A FEW CHOICE R. C. Rhode Island hite cockerels from selected matings. aple Lea Farm, Cuba, Ill. 12-1

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Whites, each, $9 per trio, $15 per pen. Henry chelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 11-1

"WHITE QUEEN" STRAIN Rhode Island hites. Headquarters for Rose and Single mb hens, pullets, cocks and cockerels; ebred, great layers, prize winners. Fred ivig, Route 2AM, Osage, Iowa. 11-1

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

ONE OF OUR BARRED ROCK HENS d 242 eggs in one year; 1,000 pullets. gs and baby chicks. L. F. Thompson, ppe, Indiana. 1

BARRED ROCKS (PARKS) hen hatched, nge raised; stock, $4; eggs, $2. Copper ad Range, Blountville, Tenn. 1

BIG BARRED ROCKS—Farm raised; gs, $2.50; booking orders now. Mrs. Cora erson, Cave-in-Rock, Ill. 1-3

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, 200 egg ain, special mating from Poorman's Class Standard bred, range raised, husky, ac-e cockerels and pullets. Cockerels, $7.50, 0, $15; pullets, $3 to $5. Satisfaction aranteed. J. S. Nelson, Salem, Mo. 1

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS — Ringlet d Aristocrat strains, narrowing barring skin. Mrs. Buell Cuddy, Roadhouse, inois. 1-3

PARKS' STRAIN BARRED ROCKS—Well arked, vigorous cockerels from trapnested ock, $5 and up. S. A. Keeler, Harvard, inois. 1

BARRED ROCKS, RINGLET STRAIN, 0 choice cockerels for sale, all barred ar to the hide, with good, distinct, nar-w ringlet barring; price, $5 each; eggs, per 15, or $9 per 30, from best hens; all ock guaranteed as represented; if not can returned at our expense. Ed Martin, onomowoc, Wis. 1-3

BARRED ROCKS UTILITY Cockerels, and breeders; satisfaction guaranteed. C. Dunham, Dunellen, N. J. 1

PARKS BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rock ckerels, $5 each. J. C. Scrivner, Dahl-n, Illinois. 1

BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEY STRAIN; e male birds for sale; eggs in season. orge Kinter, Dillsburg, Pa., R. D. 1. 1-3

BARRED ROCKS—From Aristocrat best gs direct; eggs, $3 for 15. Large, thoro-ed, free range utility stock, eggs, $4 for $7.50 hundred; hens, $3; pullets, $4. orge Wendt, Fenton, O. 1-3

OUR REGULAR TRAPNESTED PARKS' pedigreed hens, individual records reach 259 eggs; magnificent cockerels shipped on approval, $8, $10, $12; eggs, 16c, 22c, 60c each, according to dam's pedigree. Our free descriptive mating list would interest you. Frank Habberton, Westwood, N. J. 1

BARRED ROCKS—EXHIBITION Cockerel matings; eggs, $5 and $7.50; mating list. A. L. Drummond, Norton, Kans. 1-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—Parks' strain exclusively (from best pedigreed stock direct). Selected eggs from large, well marked, heavy winter layers, 15, $3; 30, $5.50; 50, $8; 100, $15. Cockerels that will breed the lay into your flock, $6, $8, $10 each. Circulars free. W. G. Meradith, Danvers, Ill. 1-3

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS from high class, bred-to-lay stock, $3 per setting; satisfaction guaranteed. James L. Riley, 1617 Forty-eighth St., Norfolk, Va. 1-3

BARRED ROCK fine cockerels, Parks' strain, $5 each. Mrs. Lillian Marshall, Raymond, Kans. 1

BARRED ROCKS PALMER strain cockerels, $3, $5; hatching eggs, reasonable. W. H. Hassebrock, St. Peter, Ill. 1-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks—Parks' strain, from best pedigreed pens direct. Large, vigorous, nicely barred, heavy winter laying stock. Eggs—15, $3; 30, $5.50; 45, $7.75; 60, $10; 100, $15. Satisfaction guaranteed. No baby chicks. M. W. Weaver, Dillsburg, Pa. 1-2

RINGLET BARRED ROCK cockerels—Thompson strain direct. Large, vigorous, April hatched. Beautiful markings, $4 each. Roger Whitten, Bridgman, Mich. 1

BARRED ROCKS—Aristocrat and Ringlet strains direct. Stock and eggs for sale. H. E. Frymire & Son, Webster, Ky. 1-3

COCKERELS AND PULLETS—Price list free. Mammoth Hatchery, Box 223, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 12-2

200 TO 255 EGG BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks — Trapnested every day for eleven years for Standard quality and high production. Selected cockerels, March and April hatched, from hens with records 208 to 255, $7.50, $10, $12.50, $15, $20 each. Shipped subject to approval. Booking orders for hatching eggs. John C. Lebrecht, Box 145A, West Albany, N. Y. 12-2

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS direct from E. B. Thompson cockerels, $5; eggs, $2.50 for 15. Fred G. Keller, Millersport, O. 12-2

BARRED ROCKS—Cockerels, $5 to $25; pullets, $3, $5; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. M. L. Drake, White Hall, Ill. 12-2

BARRED ROCKS — Palmer's Exhibtion strain; low prices. Holmes Bros., Route 28, Beloit, Wis. 12-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Exhibition quality, $15, $10; superior value breeders, $7, $4; pullets and pens reasonable. Clarence Steckel, White Hall, Ill. 12-2

EDELMANN'S WINTERLAY PARKS' strain Barred Rocks; pedigreed, trapnested stock and eggs, $5 each or setting; not pedigreed, $3. George A. Edelmann, St. Louis Park, Minn. 12-2

RINGLET ROCK COCKERELS, 6 to 9 pounds, $3.50 to $6; light and dark; farm raised. V. I. Hostetler, R. 2. Nappanee, Indiana. 12-2

LIGHT BARRED ROCK cockerels—Great show and egg-laying strain utility cockerels, $5 each, 3 for $13, 6 for $25. Show and breeding birds, $10 to $25. Stanley Johnson, Lee, Ill. 12-2

PARKS' STRAIN Barred Rocks—March hatched cockerels from Hogan tested hens, $3, $5, $7. Mary Amerman, Lilly, Ill. 12-2

FANCY BARRED ROCKS—Young and old stock for sale. Bradley and Perfection strains. Show birds. All stock shipped on approval. Oscar Carlson, R. F. D. No. 1, Sandwich, Ill. 12-2

E. B. THOMPSON'S "RINGLETS" direct. Extra choice cockerels, females; big, vigorous stock, bred from winners; best New York winning blood from proven breeders. Have spared neither pains nor money. Wm. Huckle, Waverly, N. Y. 12-2

RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, some pullets; husky, well bred. Will please you. Fine hatching eggs in season. Hallie Minnick, Converse, Ind., Route 2. 11-1

BARRED COCKERELS, $3 each. Henry Von Behren, St. Peter, Ill. 12-2

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCKS—Exhibition and utility—Winners Chicago, Boston, Milwaukee. W. E. Russell, Wautoma, Wis. 1

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS—$5 and $10. Mrs. Lucy Eminger, Gibson City, Ill. 1-3

BUFF ROCK CHICKS—Purebred. Catalog free. Murray McMurray, Box 5, Webster City, Iowa. 1-3

HEISER'S ALL GOLD Strain—Buff Rock cockerels at $3, $5 and $7 each. Jonas Yordy, Eureka, Ill. 1-3

COCKERELS AND PULLETS—Price list free. Mammoth Hatchery, Box 223, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 12-2

HEISER'S ALL-GOLD Buff Rocks of quality; cockerels, $3, $5, $7.50 each. J. A. Heiser, Fisher, Ill. 12-2

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS—Prize winners, $15; superior quality breeders, $10; choice stock, $5. All birds shipped on approval, satisfaction guaranteed. Clarence Steckel, White Hall, Ill. 11-1

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

COLUMBIAN ROCKS — Purebred farm-raised stock and eggs for sale. Oren Anthony, Louisville, Ohio. 1-3

IF YOU WANT proven 200-egg strain Columbian Rocks that are fit to show. Write J. M. Jones, Hornerstown, N. J. 3-20-1yr

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

KELLOGG'S PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Size, plumage, heavy layers. Their quality proved by record of past four years at best southern shows. Write for catalog and prices. G. A. Kellogg, Decatur, Ga. 1

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—COCKERELS. Extra good, $5 and up, according to quality. Melvin Gilbertson, Albany, Wis. 1-3

SELLING OUT—Utility Partridge Rocks. Woodford Poultry Farm, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. 1

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Blue ribbon winners. Write your wants. A. B. Low, Arapaho, Okla. 1-3

PARTRIDGE ROCK COCKERELS—Exhibition quality, $15, $10; superior value breeders, $7, $4; pullets and pens reasonable. Clarence Steckel, White Hall, Ill. 12-2

I HAVE QUALITY in Partridge Rock cockerels, April hatch. E. E. Hand, Center Point, Iowa. 12-2

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Partridge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 93. 5-15-tf

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCKS — An exhibition laying strain. Cockerels sired by 1st cockerel, Memphis. Hatching eggs, delivery now, from strong, vigorous breeders, $4 per 12. Martin Farm, Mobile, Ala. 1-3

UNUSUAL SELECTIONS in White Plymouth Rock cockerels. Big boned, 8 to 11-pound fellows. Write your wants. E. A. Hayward, Cooksville, Ill. 1

$5 WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK March hatched pullets. Fishel strain, laying, $2.50 each. W. B. Gregg, Plankton, Ohio. 1

WHITE ROCKS—COCKERELS, trios and breeding pens. H. Collman, Norwalk, O. 1

QUALITY WHITE ROCKS—Cockerel, $8, $10, $15 and $20 each. Money-back guarantee. To give satisfaction. Jess Darby, Powhattan, Kan. 1-2

WHITE ROCK PULLETS now in full lay (Poorman's 200-egg strain), at $4 each. Wiegman, Hoyleton, Ill. 1

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, $2.50. Mrs. T. R. Hayward, Salisbury, Mo. 1

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels—April hatched from eggs direct from U. R. Fishel's matings. Large, vigorous snow-white typey individuals, $5 and $10 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Will spare few sittings at $5 each. F. E. Vanderhoof, Lamanda Park, Calif. 1

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CHOICE WHITE ROCK cockerels and pullets, large, vigorous, fine shape and sound white color, quality that pleases. I ship on approval. C. P. Schumacher, Woodsfield, Ohio. 1-2

WHITE ROCKS—POORMAN'S 200-EGG strain direct. Write for catalog. Randall Lynsky, Cedar Lawn Farm, Huntsville, Alabama. 12-2

EXHIBITION QUALITY WHITE ROCK cockerels, $15, $10; superior value breeders, $7, $4; pullets and pens reasonable. Clarence Steckel, White Hall, Ill. 12-2

EARLY HATCHED WHITE ROCK cockerels, bred from extra heavy stock, at half the ordinary breeder's price. Ray Williams, Milan, Ohio. 12-1

WHITE ROCKS—Have bred them fifteen years. Grand exhibition and breeding birds at $5 and up. If you want good White Rocks, write Patterson Farm, Fitzgerald, Georgia. 12-2

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, $3 each; White Embden geese, both sex, $5 each. Mrs. Chester Beatty, Avon, Ill. 11-1

BLACK WYANDOTTES.

BLACK WYANDOTTE cocks, $5 each; cockerels and pullets, $3 each. A. J. Shannon, Appleton, Wis. 11-1

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

EGGBRED EXHIBITION BUFF Wyandottes. Winners national shows and contests. Breeders priced right. Circular. Lea Munger, DeKalb, Ill. 11-1

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Sanborn strain; year round layers, cockerels, $3 and $5; pens. Ben Threlkeld, Ewing, Ill. 1-3

BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKS—Cockerels, $3 up; pens, $15 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tom Britton, Ewing, Ill. 1

WIN—BLUE STRAIN BUFF Wyandottes. Cockerels from prize-winning stock at $3 and $5 each. Also a few hens and pullets. William E. Woolley, Rte. 5, Sidney, O. 1-3

HAZELTON'S BUFF WYANDOTTES—Linebred since 1895. Strong winners last Coliseum show. Stock for sale; send for circulars and prices. B. Hazelton Smith, Niles, Mich. 10-2

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

WERE WINNERS AT BOSTON, January, 1920. Choice breeding cockerels, reasonable. Gilbert Poultry Farm, Whittier Road, Haverhill, Mass. 1

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE Cockerels and pullets of exhibition quality at $2 each and up. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Rockvam, Courtland, Minn. 1-2

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—For exhibition and breeding stock. Write G. T. Mueller, Columbus, Wis. 1

CHOICE BREEDING AND EXHIBITION stock—Twelve years specialist. Prices reasonable; free literature. Ralph Woodward, Box J, Grafton, Mass. 12-2

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES — Cockerels and cocks to head any pen or win for you. State your requirements. Arthur Schaack, 605 Rohns Ave., Detroit, Mich. 11-2

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Show birds and breeding stock from Coliseum and National show winners. F. C. Liles, Collins, O. 12-2

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES — (Badger strain). Bronze turkeys. Choice stock. Pearl guineas. Wm. H. Milward, Madison, Wisconsin. 1-3

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE Cockerels—From winners at Milwaukee and Wisconsin State Fair. My birds have also won at Chicago Coliseum and National Show, W. W. Day, Janesville, Wis. 1-3

PURE STRAIN PARTRIDGE Wyandottes—Have few cockerels left. Prize winners. Hurless Hughes, Eldon, Iowa. 1-2

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—My show records at the Chicago and National club shows lead them all. Write now for your club winners. Dr. G. S. Culver, Sandwich, Illinois. 12-2

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

FINE SILVER LACED Wyandottes—Also a few Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. George M. Berry, Sheldon Jct., Vt. 1

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels and hens for sale, scored and unscored; eggs in season. Tarbox and Steinmesch strain. Mrs. C. W. Whitham, Fairfield, Iowa. 1-3

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Trapnested for ten years. Early cockerels and pullets sired by first cock and first cockerel, St. Louis, 1920. Eggs in season. Chas. Schroeder, St. Peter, Ill. 12-2

FOR SALE—Full blood Silver Laced Wyandotte cockerels of big bone and extra good quality. C. C. Schowalter, Burnside, Hancock County, Illinois. 12-2

SILVER WYANDOTTES—For beauty and utility. Prize winners and heavy winter layers combined; vigorous stock with size and color. Prices reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. Irvin Reed, Cy7, Mt. Vernon, Illinois. 12-2

FOR SILVER WYANDOTTES, the kind that win and lay, address Helfrich Bros., Hammond, Ill. 12-2

SILVER WYANDOTTE — Thoroughbreds from prize winning stock; pullets, cockerels, cocks. Thomas Cox, Lancaster, Ohio. 11-1

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Excellent Regal-Dorcas cockerels. Lloyd Caldwell, Neoga, Illinois. 1-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Regals. Superior quality cocks, cockerels, pullets. Purchase price and express charges refunded if dissatisfied. J. F. Garrison, Mt. Vernon, Illinois. 1

WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS and cockerels from 200-294 egg strain, $3 to $5. Miss Ruth McEwen, Cherry Box, Mo. 1

237-EGG STRAIN White Wyandottes — Eggs and 6 weeks old chicks. F. Schroeder, Strasburg, Ill. 1

WHITE WYANDOTTES — One cockerel and three pullets bred from American egg laying contest winners, fully matured, laying, $25. Roy Uttley, 29 Queen, South Kitchener, Ont. 1

HIGH-CLASS WHITE WYANDOTTES—Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. Special this month. Choice exhibition and breeding pens and trios at $25. Grandview Wyandotte Yards, Bannock, Ohio. 1

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE pullets and cockerels. Bred from Garden and Boston winners—$2 to $5 each. Hatching eggs—$2 and $3 per setting. Paul Mohn, 939 E. 3d St., Mishawaka, Ind. 1

WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels — Bred from Chicago and Indianapolis winners, $5 and up. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. E. Schoch, Davis, Ill. 1

FISHEL'S EGG-A-DAY STRAIN—White Wyandotte cockerels, $5. W. A. Ward, Reynolds, Ind. 1

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels, cocks, one-half value, $3 up. Elwood Taylor, Berwyn, Md. 1

WHITE WYANDOTTES — Martin-Keeler strains direct. Stock and eggs for sale. Jos. L. Zolper, Mendota, Ill. 1-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Highest quality cockerels. Eggs reasonable. Arthur Zimmer, Warsaw, Ind. 1

LARGE WHITE WYANDOTTES—FREE range, direct from Illinois State Show premium winners. Beauty and utility combined. Cockerels, $5; pullets, $3; satisfaction guaranteed. Lyle Thomas, Lewistown, Illinois. 1

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels priced right. Eggs for hatching. Earl J. Jeffs, Ottawa Lake, Mich. 1-3

MARTIN'S REGAL WHITE Wyandottes—Exhibition cockerels. Price $25; also few $4.50. Robert Lhotka, Sidney, Mont. 1

MARTIN'S STRAIN WHITE Wyandottes—Eggs $5 and $7.50 for 15. Stock for sale. John B. Sheets, Hagerstown, Md. 1-3

ONE FINE PEN Martin stock direct, Dorcas strain; two pens Keeler strain, prize winners. Write for prices. Mrs. Robert Slusser, Marion, Ind., Route 10. 12-2

A BIG BARGAIN in Standard bred-lay White Wyandottes (293-egg record Cocks, cockerels, hens, pullets and bre ing pens, at prices just about one-th actual worth. State just what you wa I'll save you money and give you wond ful birds. E. F. Alden, Linden and Will Winnetka, Ill.

COCKERELS AND PULLETS—Price free. Mammoth Hatchery, Box 223, G Ellyn, Ill. 1

BUY YOUR WHITE WYANDOTTE ma collect on delivery. Write your needs. risho Poultry Farm, Martinsville, Ill. 1

WHITE WYANDOTTE—Cocks, $5 ea cockerels and pullets, $3 each. A. J. Sh non, Appleton, Wis. 1

JOHN A. BRUHN, HOMER, ILL.—Bre er of "Ideal" White Wyandottes. Fine co erels, $2.50 to $5 each; satisfaction guar teed. 1

WYANDOTTES—SEVERAL VARIETIE

WHITE AND SILVER Wyandotte co erels, $5 and $10 each. Chas. Weav Grover Hill, Ohio.

FORTY SILVER LACED and White W andotte cockerels; hatched early, fine size and shape, well marked. Satisfact guaranteed or money back, at $4.50 ea or six for $24. Oak Park Poultry Far Dept. A, Des Moines, Iowa.

SILKIES.

WHITE JAPANESE SILKIES—Stock sale. George W. Kinter, Dillsburg, P Route 1. 1

RED SUSSEX.

COCKERELS FROM prize-winning sto $10 each. Claud Taylor, North Cant Ohio.

SPECKLED SUSSEX.

SPECKLED SUSSEX—Hen hatched; a range raised. Stock, $4; eggs, $2. Copp Head Range, Blountville, Tenn.

SPECKLED SUSSEX cockerels, $5. M O. T. Lower, Homer, Ind.

SPECKLED SUSSEX EGGS—SANBO strain. Book orders now; write. J. Springer, Dewey, Ill.

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WHITE FACED BLACK Spanish co erels, $4 each. James Behymer, Rockfo Ohio.

SUMATRAS.

FEW TRIOS OF SUMATRAS FOR SAL John Ohlsman, Lakeland, Minn. 1

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ROSE COMB WHITE Orpingtons, Sin Comb Anconas, Rufus Red Belgian Har D. S. Edgerton, North Fond du Lac, W consin. 1

FANCY POULTRY FOR SALE—30 var ties; catalog free. Herman Blumer, Berg Missouri.

PULLETS, YEARLINGS, BABY chicks Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes; b strain, any quantity. Standardbred sto Forest Farm, Rockaway, N. J. 1

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AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge P mouth Rocks. See our ad on page 93. 2

BOURBON TURKEY TOMS, $11; hens, B. Olcott, Marengo, Ill.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY toms Prize inner; young, $7; 2-year-olds, $10. Matt och, Golconda, Ill. 1

MICHIGAN'S BEST GIANT bronze turkeys; large bone, splendid color. Both utily and fancy. N. E. Ramsdell, Ionia, lichigan. 1

BRONZE TURKEYS—Exhibition quality, red from national winners. Pullets, better ronzed on back than most toms. W. W. ay, Jancsville, Wis. 1-2

GOLDBANK STRAIN — BEAUTIFULLY ronzed. Winners ten continuous years at remost shows. Unrelated birds furnished. Irs. Hall Williams, Nelson, Mo. 1-3

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50 SPLENDID BOURBON Red Turkey oms for sale. Both young and old stock. dgewood Poultry Farm, Bloomington, Indiana. 1-3

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BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Fine egg ayers, money makers. Eggs in season. ottie B. Ames, Route 8, La Porte, Ind. 1-3

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FOR SALE—Bronze turkeys, $12 up; eggs, 5n for $6, prepaid. Aaron J. Felthouse, oshen, Ind. 12-2

BOURBON RED turkey toms, $8 each. Irs. Henry Peterson, Wallingford, Ia. 12-1

FOR SALE—PUREBRED Bourbon Red urkeys. Thomas G. Callaghan, Fenton, lichigan. 12-2

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS — Vigorous, ange grown, good markings. "Goldbank" train. Toms, $12; hens, $10. E. L. Oliver, an Saba, Tex. 11-1

VIGOROUS GIANT BRONZE Turkeys—eautiful "copper bronze" strain. Prize inners at great national show, January, 920. Unrelated birds furnished. No eggs old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leo Smith, te. 1, Independence, Ia. 5-20-1 yr

AMERICA'S BEST BREEDING Giant ronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on age 93. 2-15-tf

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FANCY ROUEN DRAKES, $3; ducks, 2.50. Five or more 10 percent discount. rank Sanders. Ottawa, Ill. 1

FAIRY WHITE INDIAN Runner ducks—mported. Walton-English strain. Great gg layers. Drakes, $5 each. Mrs. R. L. oters, Hopkins, Mo. 1

200 COLORED MUSCOVY DUCKS—Trio, 10. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb. 1

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PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKINS — Eggs nd ducklings now; circular. R. Pardee, slip, N. Y. 8-4

2,500 MAMMOTH PEKIN ducks weighing to 12 pounds each. Bred from Chicago, ew York, World's Fair, Madison Square arden winners. Drake, $5; trios, $15. Herey's Poultry Farm, Parkersburg, Ia. 1-4

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TOULOUSE GEESE — Foundation blood ow ready to put the type in your flocks. artin Farm, Mobile, Ala. 1-3

IMPORTED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE and mbden Geese; large strains. Maple Grove arm, North Clymer, N. Y. 1

EMBDENS—Lorenz Co., Perryville, Missouri. 1-3

BROWN CHINA GANDERS, $6; grey call ducks, $5 per pair. C. Olcott, Marengo, Ill. 1

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LARGE RED CARNEAUX, also 10 varieties fancy pigeons; large flock to select from. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa. 11-1

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RINGNECK PHEASANTS — STOCK for sale; orders taken now for eggs. Write for price list. Twin Brook Game Farm, Middletown, N. J. 1-3

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FLEMISH GIANTS—Pedigree and utility. F. W. Andrus, Wellington, O. 1-3

PEDIGREED FLEMISH GIANTS, guaranteed. Close's Rabbit Farm, Tiffin, O. 1-3

RUFUS RED BELGIANS — Racy and healthy, six months, pairs, $5. W. H. Vincent, Island Pond, Vt. 1

PEDIGREED FLEMISH GIANTS for sale. B. A. Romich, Creston, Ohio. 12-1

FOR SALE—Black-gray checkered Giants and New Zealands. A. Kuchemann, Galena, Illinois. 12-1

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PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS, $10 to $25. Don't write unless willing to pay $10 for a puppy. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa. 1-29-tf

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WANTED TO BUY several used Prairie State Incubators and Brooder Stoves; also Candee sections. Raymond Michaels, Tiffin, Ohio. 1-3

1,800-EGG CANDEE Mammoth Incubator with temporary nursery. Must sell at once as I have to move. Machine in good condition. Price $125. Louis M. Murray, Salix, Iowa. 1-2

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FOR SALE—One "Old Trusty" 150-egg incubator and one "Old Trusty" brooder, 150-chick size. In first class condition, used only a few times. $15 takes both. Clarence Roelle, 654 Highland Ave., Blue Island, Ill. 1

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When we paid $5,000.00 for the original Golden Delicious tree some years ago, we "builded better than we knew."

Reports from growers in 20 different states show that Stark's Golden Delicious trees bloom and bear apples when *two years old*.

When Prof. Cranefield of Madison, Wis., Member of Executive Committee, American Pomological Society, visited us, in company with State Horticulturists of 12 other great states, in late September, and saw Stark's Golden Delicious in bearing, he declared: "All the horticultural writers will have to throw away their books on apples because Golden Delicious bears regularly on the new one-year wood—on the lateral buds, like a peach tree. This is wonderful. Unlike any other known apple. These trees mark a long step forward to the world of Pomology. I wouldn't have missed seeing these Golden Delicious trees in bearing for anything. Your photos and descriptions give us no idea compared to to the actual trees themselves loaded with fruit. This feature makes these trees regular *annual* bearers."

F. L. Crane, Horticulturist from West Virginia State Experiment Station, Morgantown, W. Va., (one of the investigating party of the Horticulturists) asserted: "It is likely that this Golden Delicious will be the parent of a family of apple trees that will revolutionize apple growing and *make all the old standard varieties back numbers.*"

When shown the scores upon scores of letters from practical, successful growers in states everywhere in the United States, testifying tha

STARK TREES BEAR FRUIT
Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Stark's Golden Delicious

trees bloomed and bore in their orchards at 2 years old, the visiting horticulturists were amazed.

Let us quote from just a few of these letters. If we printed them all, we would have to take many pages in this publication.

Illinois—J. Ginther, Bone Gap, Ill. reports: "My Stark's Golden Delicious—2-yr. old—has *21 apples* on it. They are fine."

Iowa—Dr. W. E. Lawhead, Burlington, Ia., reports: "The Stark's Golden Delicious I got of you 2 years ago this Spring has made wonderful growth and bore *6 well-formed apples* this year."

Missouri—Jos. Jennings, Lees Summit, Mo., reports: "My Stark's Golden Delicious tree had five blossoms and three apples on it this, the 2nd, year. This is the youngest I have ever had apple trees to set." Think of such a record! And then remember the words of Benjamin Buckman of Illinois, one of America's Horticultural and Orchard Leaders: "Stark's Golden Delicious apple is

"Richer, Larger than Grimes Golden—Keeps 4 Mos. Longer"

Letters as enthusiastic as those quoted from above have poured in upon us from delighted growers in Virginia, California, District of Columbia, Louisiana, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and other states.

From New Jersey—A Russell Paul, Belvidere, N.J., reports: "My Stark's Golden Delicious bore *12 fine apples* last season (1919) when only *15 months* planted. This year (1920)—only 27 months after planting—it bore *something over 100 apples*, proving it positively the *strongest growing and youngest, heaviest bearer of our 150 varieties!* This apple brought the top-notch price over any variety here."

From Virginia—H. D. Didier, Roanoke, Va., reports: "I enclose photo of one of my two-year-old Stark's Golden Delicious *bearing 14 apples*, which is approximately the average on all trees in the orchard."

These Golden Delicious apples averaged nearly 3 in. in diameter and were borne 30 months after grafting.

FREE CATALOG



Commercial growers everywhere are planting big blocks of Stark's Golden Delicious this year.

You should make it a point to plant heavily of Stark's Golden Delicious *this* year—if you want to get the highest prices for your future fruit.

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Cockerels	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Hens	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Pullets	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Young Pens	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Old Pens	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th

30 Prizes Out of 30 Offered

Sweepstakes Championship Male and Female and Every Special Prize. This is the crowning achievement of their unexampled record at New York for 33 victorious years. At the last six Garden Shows—**1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1918, 1920**—my Imperial "Ringlets" won **30 First Prizes out of 31 offered. Every bird bred on my farm.**

The competition at this show was stronger in quality than at all the other shows of America combined—a fact that every breeder knows only too well.

Supreme at Madison Square Garden Is Supreme Everywhere

GRAND WINNING SHOW BIRDS

The finest that all America has ever produced are now on my farm ready to win Blue Ribbons and Silver Cups for you in any competition in the world, in Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pullets and Pens. Their matchless "Ringlet" barring wins under all judges.

PRIZES AND SILVER CUPS

have been won by my customers on the Imperial "Ringlets" in more than a thousand showrooms throughout the civilized world—**you can win the same laurels.** I will sell you grand exhibition birds for any show, and breeders of this richest First Prize New York Blood in elegant single birds, trios or pens, mated to produce Prize Winners.

If you want the best in Barred Rocks, you must have my Imperial "Ringlets"
They will improve any Barred Rocks in America

Elegant catalog mailed upon request.

EGGS **From the finest exhibition matings in the world. One setting $20, two settings $35, four settings $60, 100 eggs $90**

E. B. Thompson

Address, **Lock Box 510, AMENIA, N. Y.**

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

VOL. 52 · FEBRUARY, 1921 NO. 2



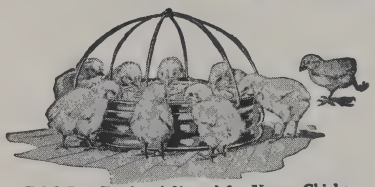
15c Per Copy

tered as Second-Class Matter August 9, 1886, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Published Monthly by Jas. W. Bell & Co., 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois. Subscription Price, $2 for 3 years; 75c for 1 year.

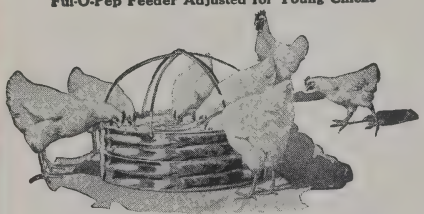
A Winning Combination



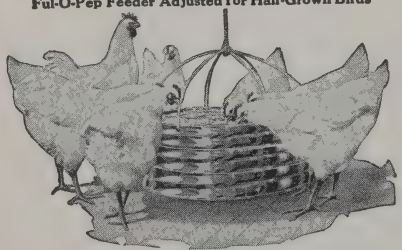
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FUL-O-PEP Adjustable Feeder



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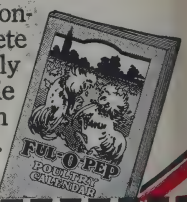
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The Ful-O-Pep Feeder is adjustable to feed chicks from one day old to maturity. You increase size and capacity of feeder to meet chicks rapidly growing requirements by turning the top threaded section to the left— same as you would screw cap from a bottle. Price Postpaid $1.25

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Poultry Feed Dept. APJ Address, Chicago, Illinois

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Kindly send me your Free Poultry Calendar.

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Town.....

State.....

St. No. or R. F. D.....

P11

"Aristocrat" Eggs

For Hatching

The sensational records made by my customers—with "Aristocrat" Barred Rocks—during the past few years simply stand unsurpassed in the annals of all Barred Rock history. And this winter, even right now, the winnings made by them are greater and more astonishing than ever before. "Aristocrat" customers are winning out in hundreds of showrooms throughout the United States and Canada, winning out in the very biggest and largest shows of all.—My Customers, in Fact.



Have Created A New World's Record

By their sensational sweep of victories throughout the entire American continent, with their great winnings at these foremost of all Barred Rocks show: The National Barred Rock Club Show (the greatest of all the great ones) Chicago, "Heart-of-America," New York Palace, Guelph, New Orleans, the "Tri-State," Texas State, Cleveland, Detroit, New York State, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Brooklyn, San Francisco, Winnipeg, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, at one state show after another throughout the entire Union, and in many, many hundreds of other large shows.

Would you like to produce such winners? Simply get

"Aristocrat" Eggs

For it is to your interest to know that the very same male birds and females (*the same identical cock birds and hens*) which produced the greatest of all "Aristocrat" prize winners last season are again mated up in my yards right now. THEY PRODUCED THESE PRIZE WINNERS LAST SEASON. THEY WILL NATURALLY PRODUCE SUCH QUALITY AGAIN FOR NEXT SEASON. These are tested breeders, breeding birds that have been tried out, proven and have made good. WE KNOW what they produce.

THE EGGS from these grand producing matings are only

$15.00 per 15 **$25.00 per 30**
$40.00 per 50 **$75.00 per 100**
$300.00 per 500

Many a bird of more than $100 value each was produced out of eggs from these same matings. *It has become well known throughout the country that Holterman is the man who is sending out THE BEST Barred Rock Eggs that can be purchased ANYWHERE at ANY price.*

SPECIAL!

Grand "Aristocrat" Breeding Cockerels

wonderful, guaranteed male birds, linebred, vigorous and with the power to reproduce their own great quality in the young stock will be of priceless value to you. From these magnificent "ARISTOCRAT" Cockerels will be produced many of the most beautiful prize-winning Barred Rock cockerels and pullets in America's shows next season. They are so wonderfully rich in quality that each and every one is guaranteed absolutely. RIGHT NOW is the time to get such birds to head your selected pens and flocks. (Rich quality mated trios and breeding pens, ready for service, may also be had if you act at once.)

New Literature and Grand Catalogue

containing overwhelming evidence to prove the above statements to your entire satisfaction—FREE.

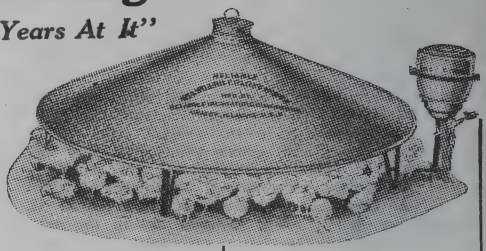
Remember, that Holterman is the man who is furnishing to other breeders so many of those powerful winners in the world's foremost shows.

W. D. Holterman, Fancier, Box A, Fort Wayne, Ind., U. S. A.

Standard Reliable Incubators and Oil Burning Hovers

"Forty Years At It"





Standard Reliable Incubators

Forty years of success with the Reliable Incubators and Brooders is evidence of the quality of our goods. We manufacture everything that is needed on a well regulated poultry farm.

We Manufacture the Following:

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Non-Freezable Founts
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Lice Killing Machines
Automatic Feeders
Feed Troughs
Grit or Shell Boxes
Brood Coops
A full line of Metal Drinking Fountains, Incubators and Brooders and Oil Hovers.
Coal Burning Brooders
Many other articles which are positively guaranteed.

The following are a few of the many thousands of successful users of the Reliable goods. Write them and find out how they like them.

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The Reliable Blue Flame Wickless Oil Heated Colony Hover

Burns CoalOil
Steady Blue Flame
Comfortable and Easy to Operate
Economy of Operation
No Wick to Trim
Abundance of Heat
No Oil Fumes
Visible Oil Feed
Convenient and Safe
No Coal Smoke or Gas
The Flow of Oil is Regulated Automatically.

This is the most popular and most efficient hover ever manufactured, as proven by the many testimonials received. You can always get coal oil, but it is hard to get hard coal. You can get any amount of heat with these hovers that is needed at all times.

Thirty thousand Reliable Blue Flame Wickless Oil Heated Colony Hovers sold last season, and every customer satisfied and is a booster.

Can be operated successfully without a lighting ring by generating burner with alcohol or gasoline, but burns less oil by using asbestos lighting ring. We furnish lighting rings with each outfit.

We furnish a one-gallon self-feeder so that you need have no fear of light going out, for it is simple and requires very little attention. It is equipped with a safety valve. After the valve is once properly adjusted you need not pay any more attention, for it regulates the drop of oil. Our ventilator in top of cone of hover leaves out all foul air made by the chicks. This is done automatically, without any bother to the operator, and which insures steady and healthy growth of the chicks placed in its care.

By using the Reliable Blue Flame Wickless Oil Heated Colony Hovers you save time, money and trouble, and your chickens will grow faster, get heavier and thrive because our hover will take the very best care of them, and keep them comfortable, happy and healthy.

Our guarantee is that any goods bought of the Reliable Incubator and Brooder Company will do as we claim for them. If not, and returned by the purchaser within sixty days, your money will be refunded.

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Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., P. O. Box A-1 QUINCY, ILL.

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THE WORLD'S BEST LAYERS

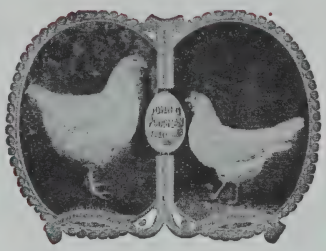
TRAP-NESTED 200 EGG STRAIN

REAL LAYERS

Stock Eggs

White and Barred Plymouth Rocks

Rose and Single Comb Reds



LADY ALFARATA Record 301 Eggs

BUSY BESS Record 285 Eggs

Baby Chicks

White and Buff Orpingtons

S.C. White Leghorns

White Wyandottes

Poorman has spent 21 years producing profitable layers, and knows how. The performances of his stock in the hands of more than 13,000 customers prove this.

Orders Another One

SADORUS, ILL., April 21, 1919. Dear Sir: Enclosed find check for one more Feather Board to be sent by Parcel Post at once, if possible. I like the other three I bought of you about a month ago fine; am using them in my Brooder House where I used to use my hard coal brooders. I am using them to warm the Brooder House now and putting my Leghorns under the feathers.

Yours truly, C. M.



Showing "Feather Boards" in a two-compartment feather-brooder Capacity of each compartment, 75 chicks

Are you using my Feather Brooders?

If not, you are not securing the best possible results. Invest $5 in one of my Feather Boards with full instructions for making the brooder. Two weeks' use will prove their superiority. Hundreds of my customers are using them with splendid results.

Why Not You?

Book Baby Chick and Egg Orders NOW

Do not run the risk of placing your order too late. The demand has not been so great in many years, and the only way to insure delivery when wanted is to **ORDER NOW**

Choice Foundation Stock

I am now offering, for immediate delivery, yearling hens, pullets, cocks and cockerels, the offspring of my very best layers, at the same prices that were in force two or three years ago. No better foundation stock to be had anywhere.

My catalog contains descriptions of my plant by representatives of the leading poultry publications, reports of many of my customers, and also my methods of breeding, care and management. It is fully illustrated and very instructive, and will prove to you that my prices are very reasonable.

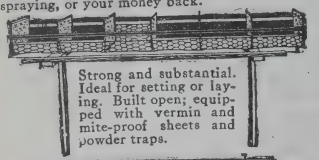
Start right, by writing for my instructive catalog today. It has helped others, and it will undoubtedly help you.

JOHN G. POORMAN, Box 100, TINLEY PARK. ILL.

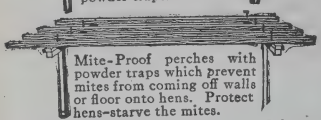
MITE-PROOF NESTS and ROOSTS

Sold on Money-Back Guaranty

Stenberg Mite Exterminating Nests and Roosts are sold on a season's free trial. They must absolutely rid the hen house of mites without spraying, or your money back.



Strong and substantial. Ideal for setting or laying. Built open; equipped with vermin and mite-proof sheets and powder traps.



Mite-Proof perches with powder traps which prevent mites from coming off walls or floor onto hens. Protect hens—starve the mites.

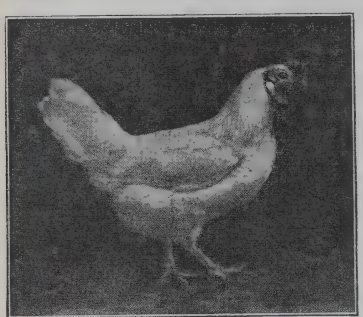
Write for catalog of Roosts, Nests and latest improved incubators and brooders. Prices reasonable—goods guaranteed.

STENBERG-TWEET INCUBATOR COMPANY

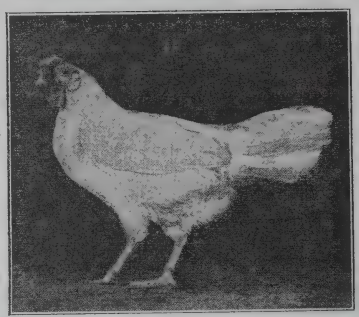
Box 3722 Radcliffe, Iowa

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Lady Hollywood II. Official Record 315 Eggs in 365 Days.



World's Record Layer, 336 Eggs in 365 Days, Sept. 29, 1919-Sept. 28, 1920.



Record 307 Eggs. Mother Second Hen Vineland and Best Leghorn Storrs.

1915-16
Mountain Grove, Mo.
BEST LEGHORN PEN
BEST INDIVIDUAL
THIRD INDIVIDUAL

1916-17
BEST PEN Newark, Delaware

NOVEMBER, 1917
BEST PEN Mountain Grove, Mo.
BEST PEN Leavenworth, Kan.
BEST PEN Pullman, Wash.
BEST LEGHORN PEN Storrs, Conn.

1918
BEST PEN Leavenworth, Kan.
BEST LEGHORN PEN Storrs, Conn.

1919-20
Vineland, N. J.—2,000 Pullets entered.
BEST LEGHORN PEN
SECOND PEN
SECOND INDIVIDUAL
Storrs, Conn.
BEST LEGHORN INDIVIDUAL
BEST LEGHORN PEN
Georgetown, Wash.
SECOND LEGHORN PEN

HOLLYWOOD FARM

BREEDERS OF

HIGHEST GRADE PEDIGREED

S.C.W. LEGHORNS

THE KIND THAT LAY

MAKING RECORDS FOR 1920-1921.

Seattle, Wash., November 10, 1920.

Hollywood Farm:—

Gentlemen—I entered in First Western Washington Egg Laying Contest six pullets hatched May 28th from two settings of your eggs. Five in pen and one alternate. They finished 2nd with these records: No. 1, 279; No. 2, 312; No. 3, 180; No. 4, 293; No. 5, 206; alternate 247 eggs; floor eggs, 19. Had I selected alternate for the pen instead of No. 3 the average would have been 271 1/5 eggs. They did not get credit for a full year's lay because they were hatched late. Number 4 laid 293 eggs from November 19th to October 31st. She would surely have passed the 300-egg mark by November 19th, because she was in full lay at close of contest.

Very truly, C. H. BURNETT, Jr.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 9, 1920.

Dear Mr. Atkinson:—

I entered the pen you sold me in Second Western Washington Egg Laying Contest. They are leading the contest with 271 eggs for November and December, 54 1/5 eggs average. Nearly 90 percent egg yield for two high-priced egg months. Some chickens! Truly yours,

J. W. MERRIMAN.

Ellensburg, Wash., Jan. 9, 1921.

Gentlemen:—

I just received December report for Puyallup Contest. Pen you sold me has laid 258 eggs, an average of 84½ percent since contest started. How do you do it?

Very truly,
E. M. MADDUX.

Auburn, Wash., Nov. 9, 1920.

Dear Sirs:—

Our pen at First Western Washington Egg Laying Contest produced the highest value in eggs. We give all credit to "Hollywood" males. They not only sired our pen, but they sired 500 pullets that averaged over 200 eggs in last 12 months.

Very truly,
SCOTT O. HOLT.

FIVE YEARS WINNINGS IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD'S BEST PRODUCERS, UNDER MANY DIFFERENT MANAGEMENTS AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

TO THE PUBLIC: We are now offering for sale mated pens, pullets, cockerels and yearling hens with high trapnest records. All this stock is of the same blood lines and closely related to our contest winners. Bred more than twenty 300-eggers and better last season. Believe we are offering stock and hatching eggs from the best flock of high average egg producers in America, if not in the world. Address,

HOLLYWOOD FARM, M. E. Atkinson, Mgr., Box A, HOLLYWOOD, WASH.

Harnly's White Orpingtons

THE BEST

Winners of championship honors of the world
A standard bred-to-lay flock.
Free catalog on Eggs, Baby Chicks and Breeders and Show Birds.
MARY K. HARNLY, 2301 Elisha Avenue, Zion City, Illinois

BYERS' ORPINGTONS







CHICAGO COLISEUM WINNINGS
Past 27 Months

75 of my Orpingtons stood under First Prize Ribbons. (All my competitors combined only showed 16 birds that stood under First Prize Ribbons), and in Buffs this winter I showed 11 birds under First Prize Ribbons, while all my competitors showed but 3 birds under First Prize Ribbons. 172 of my Orpingtons stood under ribbons. I won 13 out of a possible 14 1sts on Pens. And I have never lost Special for Best Display in Buffs, in Whites or in Blacks at this Premier Exhibition. Although I started in Orpingtons in a rather small way, my Strain and Business now represents an outlay of $130,000. Serving liberally the best interests of new and old customers alike has made possible my continued success and I will stand responsible for the statement that I have more permanently satisfied customers in North America today than any other ten Orpington breeders combined. And it's all because the Orpingtons I sell at a given figure **are better in fact.** There is no substitute for this blood. Buy it knowing that you are getting the best possible. 300 big, massive, champion bred cockerels at $7 (2 for $12), $15 (2 for $25), $25 and $35. Correctly mated champion bred pens (4 females and male), $60 and $90. Richly bred breeding flocks now laying, 50 females and 5 males, $250. Trios in this grade, $20. Pens, $30. EGGS—From Champion Exhibition Matings, $15 per 15, $28 per 30, $45 per 50. From Special Matings of Champion Blood, $14 per 50, $25 per 100. Shipments prepaid. Infertile eggs replaced free.

C. S. BYERS, **The Best Breed Bred Right 20 Years** **Hazelrigg, Ind.**

Two Good Colony Brooders

Coal-burning and oil-burning. Both are Newtowns
Take your choice and be happy

First, the ever-popular Newtown Coal-Burning Colony Brooder, widely used and acknowledged to be the most satisfactory brooder of its type. Known everywhere as "the brooder that raises the most chicks, the best chicks, with least labor and lowest cost." Coal-burning, self-feeding, self-regulating, safe, efficient, economical. First on the market—improved and perfected as the result of experience. It's a real brooder.

The Newtown Oil-Burning Colony Brooder is relatively new, but old enough to be right in every detail. A great number were used during the last year or two, and gave remarkable satisfaction.

Many people prefer oil to coal for use as brooder fuel. So we designed this new machine, incorporating all the valuable features of the original Newtown Colony Brooder but substituting a kerosene oil burner for the coal stove. The new machine is a success—we cannot say too much in its favor.

The big problem was to get the oil burner perfect, but we did it! It is absolutely wickless—burns with a steady blue flame—without smoke or odor—is noiseless—is so efficient that it produces ample heat to maintain needed brooding temperature. And it is economical of fuel, which is a big item.

Ordinary oil burners "slow up" in cold weather, due to thickening of the oil and consequent slow feeding. That means less heat when heat is most needed. In this Newtown burner the oil flow is regulated by a *thermostat under the hover.* And always the fuel flows in just sufficient volume to maintain the temperature you desire. No valves to clog—no trouble at any time.

That's a good story, but it is only part of it. It will pay you to write for the rest of it. We will gladly send it, free.



NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORP'N.
21 Warsaw St.
Harrisonburg, Va.

Better get your brooders set up early. But first read the Newtown Brooder Catalog. It's a safe guide.

Shall we mail one? Write!



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Bronze Turkeys VIGOROUS BREEDERS ....GREAT WINNERS.... **Partridge Rocks**

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1921

On Bronze Turkeys we won: 1-4-5 Cock; 1-2-4-5 Hen; 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerel; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullet. On Free Range on the "Highlands" in the natural home of the Wild Turkey is where our Giant "Goldbanks" grow and attain that vigor so necessary to produce offspring that will live and grow to maturity.

Exhibition and Breeding Stock for sale.
Write for prices and catalog.

BIRD BROS. **Box C**

On Partridge Rocks we won: 1-2-3-4-5 Cock; 2-3-5 Hen; 1-4 Cockerel; 1-3-4 Pullet; 1 Young Pen; 1 Old Pen. It was conceded by all that our first prize cock was the best Partridge Rock male ever exhibited.

Exhibition and Breeding Stock for sale.
Write for prices and catalog.

MEYERSDALE, PA.



BUFF MINORCAS

There is a harvest of wondrous plenty awaiting those who procure the blood of my CHAMPION Buff Minorcas. WHY? Because my quality is five years ahead of all my competition. Ask any one who inspected my late Chicago Coliseum Winners of six Firsts, six Seconds, four Thirds and Best Display. Experts were amazed at their enormous size, true Minorca type and sound color. Cockerels $5 up. Correctly mated pens, (four females and male), $25, $35, $50 and $75. EGGS, from Champion Exhibition Matings, $15 per 15; $28 per 30; from Quality Matings, $5 per 15, $8 per $30, $13 per 50, $20 per 100.

EDW. F. SCHMIDT *Circular Free* **HAZELRIGG, IND.**

Wilburtha Farms

Secure Entire White Rock Flock of

Owen Farms

FOR many years these two flocks of the ever-popular White Plymouth Rocks have been recognized as the best in America, and at the most important shows have divided the leading prizes between them. Now they are combined at Wilburtha through the purchase of the entire Owen Farms flock—every bird, without reserve.

This combination of the two outstanding White Plymouth Rock flocks unquestionably makes Wilburtha Farms supreme in this remarkably valuable variety. No other farm in the world possesses such a large number of White Rocks of real quality.

Winnings at Madison Square Garden 1921

Cocks - - -2, 4, 5 **Hens - - - - -1, 5**
Cockerels - -1, 2 **Pullets - - -2, 3, 4**
Old Pens 1, 2, 3, 4 **Young Pens 1, 3, 4, 5**

and the coveted Best Display

Fifty Birds under Ribbons. Four out of Six possible First Prizes, and Many Specials.

We can supply White Rock breeding birds for any purpose at very reasonable prices.

Wilburtha Reds For Sale—Without Reserve

In order to make room for the 700 White Rocks from Owen Farms and to enable us to better serve White Rock breeders, we offer, **without reserve**, our fine flock of over 600 S. C. Rhode Island Reds. In lots to suit—a single bird or the entire flock—at bargain prices. Write us your wants at once. These good Reds will move quick.

Advance Mating List ready now. Mailed instantly upon request.
Complete Mating List ready March first.

Wilburtha Poultry Farms

27 River Road **Trenton Junction, New Jersey**

Write for information about the wonderful new breed—Jersey Black Giants



....This Year....

SAVE YOUR BABY CHIX

BROODER $4.96

Cut herewith shows the *Putnam Home-Made Brooder* complete — **"A perfectly simple and simply perfect" LOW-COST Brooder for saving your Baby Chicks, either those you hatch yourself or those you buy.**

☜ ***See Sample Brooder at Left***

Guarantee

I guarantee the Putnam Brooder Heater to give satisfaction or it may be returned to me within 30 days of shipment and the money paid for it will be refunded.

THE materials used to make it were one shoe box; one-sixth yard of oil cloth and one **Putnam Brooder Heater.** The total cost, including Heater, was $4.96. A fourteen-year-old boy can build one in an hour with no tools but saw and hammer. This Brooder will accommodate from 25 to 60 chicks and will take better care of them than any brooder made, no matter how elaborate or expensive. Build one NOW and have it ready for the young chicks when they come. Write for plans for making this Brooder and testimonials from satisfied users. I will send you the plans FREE.

Advantages of the Putnam Home-made Brooder

REQUIRES filling **BUT ONCE A WEEK**—no other attention. Patented principle—**EFFICIENCY** guaranteed. Thousands in use. Every **OTHER BROODER** must be filled and trimmed **SEVEN TIMES** a week.

Putnam HOME-MADE BROODER is adapted to any size plant from 25 to 60 chicks in one brooder to any greater number desired; simply use more brooders. Is particularly adapted to needs of small breeder and back-lotter who aims to produce one lot of chicks or a few dozen.

No other brooder on the market is **EASIER** or more **SIMPLE** to operate; none uses **SO LITTLE OIL** per chick; brooder consumes less than a gallon of oil **A MONTH.** Send for and read the testimonials.

Putnam **BROODER HEATER** is so constructed that it acts **LIKE AN OPEN FIRE PLACE,** carrying the foul air out and drawing the fresh air in, thus providing **PERFECT VENTILATION AUTOMATICALLY.**

Heat is radiated from **ABOVE** onto the backs of chicks, giving the natural and soothing effect **OF THE HEN**—without the lice.

Hover is so constructed that chicks **FIND EXACT TEMPERATURE THEY LIKE.** Adjustable hover takes care of any season from February to July.

Putnam HOME-MADE BROODER CAN BE OPERATED ANYWHERE in a sunny room in a house, an open shed, or, if a roof be built on it, out of doors; can be **CARRIED ANYWHERE** by a half-grown boy.

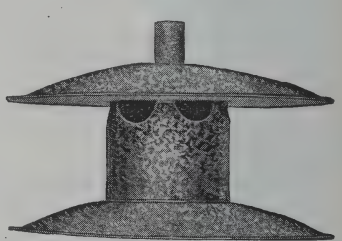
No other brooder is easier to clean and disinfect. Simply lift out hover and heater—brooder can then be emptied of litter and be disinfected.

Brooder heater is made of brass and galvanized iron—**IS PRACTICALLY INDESTRUCTIBLE.**

Capacity of Putnam HOME-MADE BROODER IS ELASTIC. When chicks require more exercising space, heater and hover can be placed in larger box or other structure. **THE BROODER GROWS WITH THE BROOD.**

Floor of this brooder is even with the ground and therefore chicks do not have steps or inclines to learn, thus avoiding loss from rain or chilling.

To summarize: At no price, **HIGH OR LOW,** can a brooder be bought so economical in first cost, also in fuel and labor—so simple and **EASY TO OPERATE,** so perfectly ventilated, or one that will so surely raise **HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS BIRDS.**



THE BROODER HEATER
Price only $4.75, Postpaid.

IN SUCCESSFUL USE FOR YEARS

THIS BROODER HEATER is in no sense an experiment. It has been on the market IN SUCCESSFUL USE for years. Thousands of them have been sold and they have given uniform satisfaction. Here are sample reports—could furnish hundreds of others like them:

ROBADEL FARM USING 24.

Cos Cob, Conn., April 24, 1918.

I enclose herewith my check in payment for the 12 Putnam Brooder Heaters sent me by parcel post. They arrived safely on Monday. Will be very glad if you will send me another dozen heaters some time this week or next. It is our intention to use these brooders **entirely** instead of hens, as we have come to the conclusion that they are really more practical than the mother hen.

ROBADEL POULTRY FARM,
Per A. C. Robertson.

Fulton, N. Y., May 11, 1920.

We received the Brooder Heater in time and we would not part with it. I have 200 little chicks which we have raised in this brooder and they are doing fine—have not lost one yet. Before we had this Putnam home-made brooder we lost many by their getting chilled when small. MRS. C. W. BENNETT.
Route 1.

Jefferson, Ore., May 8, 1919.

Enclosed find check for which please ship me 2 more Putnam Brooder Heaters. Want these to use myself. These heaters of yours used in home-made brooder boxes have anything else beaten that I have seen yet. E. J. SHUMAKER.

Magnolia, N. J., April 13, 1920.

Enclosed find P. O. money order, for which send me 2 more Putnam Brooder heaters and one dozen wicks for same. Kindly rush order. Through me you have sold several of these Brooder Heaters, and I certainly do enjoy teaching others how to use them. There is nothing else to equal it on the market. I am well pleased with this Brooder Heater and always praise it just as I have done in this letter.
W. B. BARTH.

How to Order:

I do not sell the Putnam Home-made Brooder. I sell the Brooder Heater only. The price of Heater is $4.75 postpaid. With every Brooder Heater I will send EASILY FOLLOWED DIRECTIONS for making the Home-made Brooder. Your dealer should have the Putnam Brooder Heater in stock. Ask your dealer for it, or I will fill your order, all charges prepaid, to your address at the regular price of $4.75 each. Please send me your dealer's name. Refcrence by permission. Editor this Journal.

I. PUTNAM Route 205-B ELMIRA N.Y.

The Schwalge Sectional Incubator



400 to 9600 egg capacity. Single or double deck. New sections may be added within 2 minutes.
Every egg chamber holds 200 eggs and is a separate unit.

At the recent Coliseum Poultry Show

we exhibited a machine like the one shown in the above illustration, which was heated up to 103 degrees within three hours after it was set up. Many visitors looked at the thermometers and were amazed at the accuracy and uniformity of the temperature in all egg chambers.

Each Chamber an Independent Uuit

and can be controlled separately. Any chamber when not in use can be turned off, thus saving oil. Each chamber holds 200 eggs in two egg trays (holding 100 eggs each), and arranged for pedigree hatching, if desired.

Pure Radiation Heat

Our incubators are heated by pure radiation, thus combining the advantages of the hot air and hot water machines and avoiding the undesirable features of both.

Most Uniform Temperature

The heat to the different egg chambers is controlled before it reaches the chamber (not afterward), which insures the most uniform temperature in all egg chambers.

Ventilation

is distributed over the entire egg chamber (not just in one spot), which is the reason why our incubator is famous for the strong and healthy chicks it hatches.

Moisture Control

Our moisture generator enables the operator to supply any percentage of moisture necessary for good hatching, regardless of surrounding atmospheric conditions, in the most simple, correct and sanitary manner.

Investigate

Before placing your order for an incubator, send for a copy of our catalog and study the unique features of this superb hatching machine.

All Our Machines Sold Subject to Your Absolute Approval.
Your Decision to Be Supreme; No Arguments.

Send for 1921 catalogue, mailed free on request.

THE SCHWALGE-SMITH COMPANY, Elm St., ELMHURST, ILL.



My All Metal VAPORIZER Has More Than Made Good

What Kind of a Flame do You Get

This — *or This*



Burners equipped with my non-carbonizing all metal vaporizer give an **even** flame and heat **all the time**—while burners equipped with asbestos ring vaporizers become fouled with carbon, burn unevenly, emit smoke and fumes and often go out entirely. Save trouble, time and money by installing a Metal Vaporizer on your burner.



Above illustration shows the five different sizes of Sol Hot Burners. The oil consumption of these burners will range from a pint a day in the Baby Sol Hot to something over a gallon in the No. 5 Heater.



Here we show the parts of my new burner, it's construction simplicity and ease with which it can be taken apart for cleaning and reassembled. Notice the little spreader cap at the right has a plate on top which is adjustable; by means of the screw in the center this cap can be raised and lowered so as to evenly balance the air to both screens which permits burning a larger flame than would be possible without this adjusting cap.

WHEN I announced to poultry raisers some months ago that I had invented a new all-metal vaporizer, one that would not carbonize—one that would burn an even flame **all the time,** I knew it would be "hailed with delight" by all users of oil-burning heaters. I knew that the universal objection among users of wickless oil burners was the asbestos lighters or vaporizers. That is why I finally developed this **all metal** device, after spending years of time and a great deal of money in trying to overcome the many faults of asbestos ring vaporizers by some other means.

My All Metal Vaporizer has more than made good. It entirely overcomes the shortcoming of the asbestos ring vaporizer that so many users have testified was not satisfactory. As every user of a wickless burner with asbestos ring vaporizer knows, the asbestos vaporizer may work all right when new, but it soon becomes fouled and filled with carbon, gets hard and dry as a bone—is hard to start—burns unevenly—smokes and emits fumes, and often goes out entirely.

For the benefit of those who are experiencing the exasperating troubles that asbestos ring vaporizers give, I will send one of my New All Metal Vaporizers by parcel post, prepaid, on receipt of $1.00. Remember, I absolutely stand back of this vaporizer and guarantee it will do all I claim for it. If after using it 30 days you do not find that it does away with all the usual troubles of asbestos ring vaporizers—does not give you an even flame, steady heat, prove better and more satisfactory in every way, you can send it back and I'll return your money. Furthermore, I guarantee that my vaporizer will increase the efficiency of any wickless oil burner. This All Metal Vaporizer will fit all old style Sol Hot burners and other make burners, excepting those having an oil groove so deep that some sort of wick is necessary. You can start burner easily and quickly with a little gasoline or denatured alcohol, or you can easily start the burner with oil by merely slipping a band of common paper down in the oil groove and up against the vaporizer. The heat from burning paper starts the burner and no trace of the paper is left after the burner becomes fully generated.

Throw away your old troublesome asbestos ring vaporizer—send me a $1.00 bill, tell me size and make of heater and I'll send you this non-carbonizing All Metal Vaporizer and guarantee that it will end your heater troubles for all time. Remember—

You take no risk—money back if not satisfied

H. M. SHEER CO., Dept. 26 , Quincy, Ill



lly New SOL HOT Improvements lave More Than Made Good

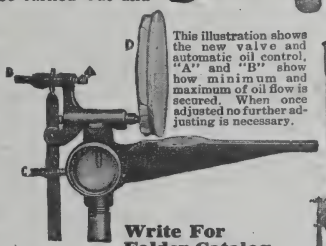
RIGHT now when you are making your plans for brooding this season's chicks is a good time to **investigate** the famous Sol Hot Wickless Oil Heaters—the heaters that **have more than made ood.** Sol Hot Heaters for incubators and brooders have been making good or many years and now with my new improvements added this year there no question of the supremacy of Sol Hot Heaters. Ever since I originted the idea of the first oil heated canopy brooder years ago, the ideas and evelopments of Sol Hot Heaters have been adopted from time to time, by inubator manufacturers. The principles of the Sol Hot Heaters are recogized among manufacturers as the last word in Wickless Oil Heaters.

ly new 1920 improvements have done much to place Sol Hot Heaters well the lead of all others. The new valve and automatic oil control is one of the features that very user of heaters will instantly recognize as a very convenient and all important one.



This illustration shows how the burner can be lowered and swung to one side without disturbing the position of the oil, fount or altering the oil adjustment regulator.

With this new valve the oil can be shut off and turned on again without anging in the least the adjustments previously made. The flame can be turned out and -started as often as desired. The filter is larger and flow of oil to valve a straight line instead of through a curved tube as used last season. The ljustment screws are in easy reach. This in connection with my new autoatic oil control which regulates the flow of oil under all weather conditions id my all metal vaporizer, entirely overcomes all trouble experienced by ers of burners not so equipped. They insure big hatches in your incubator they insure even temperature in your brooder.



This illustration shows the new valve and automatic oil control, "A" and "B" show how minimum and maximum of oil flow is secured. When once adjusted no further adjusting is necessary.

urners without these improvements, while they may burn l right under certain conditions will not vaporize properly when the burner ols off, for instance along toward morning when it gets cold and just at e time when most heat is needed the burner has a tendency to cool off and come filled with raw oil, burns unevenly, smokes and fumes and often goes it entirely.

ol Hot Heaters with my new late-improvements overcome l these disagreeable and disappointing troubles, they completely solve your eating problem in connection with the hatching and brooding of chicks. hese heaters are absolutely safe, give off no fumes, odors, gases, soot, or noke—no wicks to trim, The Automatic Flame Control and the famous cme Compound Regulator insure uniform heat under all weather conditions.

ou'll make no mistake in selecting Sol Hot. My prices are very low condering the quality. If your incubator or brooder is equipped with old style mps, throw them away and replace them with Sol Hot. It will pay big, you ill completely solve your incubator and brooder problems. **We guarantee it.**

Write For Folder Catalog Giving Prices and Complete Information

Sol Hot Heater for Canopy Brooders

(6)

H. M. SHEER CO., Dept. 26 , Quincy, Ill.

Owen Farms Flocks

Stand Pre-eminent

S. C. R. I. Reds Buff Orpingtons

Nineteen-Twenty was my banner year from every angle. All over the continent and abroad Owen Farms birds in Customers' hands won the highest honors where competition was the keenest. More Owen Farms birds in the trap-nests of customers passed the 250-egg mark than ever before, and several passed the coveted 300 egg mark. The sales of Owen Farms stock and eggs for hatching were the largest that I ever made.

1921 Will Excel the 1920 Records

Because—My matings are better than ever before.
—My show plans will be made to suit your convenience.
—Satisfied customers all over the world are boosting Owen Farms as never before.
—Your absolute satisfaction is my first thought, and you are insured full value, and a little more, for every dollar you spend with me.
—Interest in Standardbred poultry is increasing.
—You will find here choice cocks and cockerels in each of my varieties to head your matings at low prices for their quality, and potential breeding possibilities.
—You will find here grand hens and pullets in each variety to complete your matings or to be mated with my males to produce the quality chicks you desire.
—You will find here eggs for hatching that will give you the finest chicks you ever grew.
—If you will come here and see my flocks you will realize their outstanding quality.
—If you cannot come, but will write me fully and frankly your exact wants, I will talk with you on paper exactly as I would were you sitting beside me at my desk.

1921 MATINGS

Include the choicest cocks, hens, cockerels and early maturing pullets ever placed together. They will produce the finest average quality and the nearest perfection exhibition specimens ever produced in my varieties. By purchasing eggs here, you will share with me the chances for producing the finest birds of the year. Remember, the birds in my matings include winners at New York, Boston and Syracuse and linebred descendants of the leading winners in my varieties at the greatest shows. My mating list will give you the complete story.

BREEDING BIRDS

300 strong, sturdy, range-grown cockerels that were bred from my finest matings are here to head your matings. Whether you pay $10, $15, $25 or $35, you will receive exceptional quality for your money. A few choice yearling cocks at $15 and $25 each. You can order directly from this advertisement and will select the exact bird or birds to help you, if you will tell me your strong and weak points. A few fine hens and pullets to complete trios and pens for quality foundation birds.

"Once An Owen Farms Customer, Always An Owen Farms Customer"

Has become a truism. This large, substantial, permanent business has been built up by giving "Golden Rule" treatment. Satisfied customers have always been the best boosters of Owen Farms. Every effort is put forth here to help you make a success, and the liberal Owen Farms guarantees make your absolute satisfaction a certainty. Write me fully your requirements and receive my complete mating list and a personal letter.

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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Volume 52 Chicago, Ill., February, 1921 No. 2

IARD WORK MAKES MASTER BREEDERS

A Constructive and Conscientious Breeder of Rhode Island Reds Tells of the Aims and Ideals of the True Fancier—Great Advances That Have Been Made In the Quality of This Variety. *By Mrs. E. W. Mahood.*

T has been an immemorial custom of the world to slurringly dub the man of vision "a dreamer" and to extol the so-called practical man. When we ride comfortably in a parlor car or Pullman coach on of our great railroad lines, we may marvel at the ctical ability of those mechanics who are responsible the smoothly running engine that transports us from great city to another while we eat, sleep or sit and l comfortably. As we ride along we may stop to ect on the practical men who manage railway schedules signal systems so perfectly as to avoid collisions be- en the swiftly moving trains. This, we say, is what be accomplished by men with great practical minds. do we forget the man who saw the vision of the im engine when others saw no more rapid or com- able means of traveling on land than in vehicles drawn horses or oxen? Do we forget the men who dreamed ams of rapid transit while others contentedly jogged ig at the rate of a few miles a day?

Ve extol the practical enterprise, the endurance, and great ability for work of our forefathers, the pioneer lers of America, but forget that they could not have e their work had Columbus not first seen the vision of eat unknown country; and dreamed a dream of sailing seas till he found it.

When we see a beautiful fowl at a great poultry exhibit, h as is staged annually at the Chicago Coliseum or dison Square Garden, we commend the skill and prac- l ability of the man who bred, raised, and conditioned fowl; but perhaps forget that this fowl would never e been produced had it not been that long ago this eder saw a vision of just such a beautiful bird, and amed a dream of producing it and winning with it at show.

ll honor to the practical man, for he has a remarkable ity! Honor, too, to the dreamer, for he has a great ! But greater honor to the man who has the gift for ng visions and the ability to make them live; who has gift for dreaming dreams and the ability to bring n true.

is this combination of imagination, breadth of vision, ability to work out practical details which charac- zes the real fancier, the master breeder.

Dreams That Have Come True.

Ve realize more strongly the truth of this, if we think k nine or ten years and picture for instance Rhode nd Reds as we knew them then. No one at that time a real fancier who had loved and studied this particular od could have conceived of them as they are today. At that time in most back yard and farm flocks, buff and mottled chocolate birds prevailed. The nearest approach to red one could find in such flocks was a few scattered birds of a light shafty bay color, while even in the best flocks there were many buff and chocolate colored culls. Thus even the best flocks in the country, unculled, showed a woeful lack of uniformity, and it took the eye of a real Red fancier to imagine the beauty which has since been developed from birds which appeared like nothing better than a lot of nondescripts, except to the fancier to whom love, study and enthusiasm give something of prophetic power.

Improvement in Rhode Island Reds.

I remember only three years ago that Mr. Mahood and I showed J. C. Johnston, one of the two or three best judges of Reds in the country, a June hatched flock of 35 Reds of which we were very proud because of their unusual uniformity. Mr. Johnson remarked that if they would all grow as uniform as that, he would not mind raising Reds. Some breeders now have whole flocks which run as uniform as did this small bunch, while in many back yard and farm flocks the buff and chocolate colored birds are now the exception instead of the rule. Mr. Johnston has recently joined the constantly swelling ranks of old time poultry breeders who have taken to breeding Reds.

If the color in Red flocks was varied, nine and ten years ago, the type was no better. Even in the best and most hotly contested shows, one saw birds whose backs tipped like a Dorking's, or curved like a Plymouth Rock's; birds whose bodies hugged the ground like an Orpington, or, scorning the earth, stretched up in the air like a stork. Indeed, you did not have to leave Red alley to find every type pictured in the Standard. Fanciers knew that their most difficult problem was to get good color. Their hearts yearned to possess a really red bird, and what their hearts yearned for, their hands and brains sought to produce. Cruel but unprejudiced judges, however, periodically brought them down from the clouds by consistently refusing to hang ribbons on their cherished beautiful Red Wyandottes, or Red Leghorns, when they could find a bird in the class approaching Rhode Island Red type, with a sufficient amount of good color. Owing to this persistency, we soon began to find better typed Rhode Island Reds, until finally nondescripts masquerading under the name of Reds have almost entirely disappeared from our show rooms. The tipped-back bird, the low-legged bird, the bird whose feet touched the ground, but whose body scorned it, have practically disappeared from our best shows, and birds with the true, beautiful Rhode Island Red type, with level

(Continued on page 236)

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN POULTRY SHOW

The Thirty-Second Annual Exhibition Is a Big Success—Largest Attendance in the History of the Garden Show—The Best Birds Go to New York—Awards and Comment on the Classes.

By F. L. Platt

THE prestige of the Madison Square Garden poultry show is both extraordinary and enormous. The fame of this show is derived from the excellence of the many successful past exhibitions that have been held in the old Garden. The influence and weight of the show are due to the achievements and success of nearly every breeder who has been prominent in the winnings at Madison Square.

It is the show of shows. Standards to which breeders throughout the country breed, and standards that judges study, are made at this show by the living birds which the great breeders of America enter. The uppermost question at all shows is: How does this or that bird compare with what is shown at New York? A chicken is only good by comparison. It is only a remarkably good one until someone puts down a better one alongside of it. And it has come to be generally recognized that the best birds, in the best condition as regards completeness of development and finish of feather, are shown at the Madison Square Garden show in New York City.

Comparatively few of the birds that win at New York are purchased for the show. Take E. B. Thompson, for instance. There is no place that he can go to buy such chickens, and there is one place that he must show his best specimens. If a man with all the money in kingdom-come hired all the judges in America to scour the country for Barred Plymouth Rocks, he could not gather together a line of birds for the Garden show that would possess such surpassing excellence and pronounced uniformity as the Thompson Ringlets. His only hope is to start in and earn his spurs as a breeder. And, he will find that it is easy to get out of the three-minute into the 2:15 class, but as he approaches two minutes he will find that each second and each fraction of a second, comes harder and harder.

It is rash to say that much improvement yet remains to be made by the master breeders of today. They are no longer novices; they are finished artists—a fact that one who walks through the New York show cannot fail to see and understand. The birds that are winning are wonderful models, beautiful in detail, which gives a completeness to their whole set-up; and we despair of being able to describe the wonderful classes with the only tools at our command—words.

This year's exhibition not only contained many outstanding individuals, but, walk in whatever aisle you would, it was plain that the show was made up of good specimens. The classes of the principal breeds were well filled. In point of fact, the great arena of the Garden was as completely filled with cages as the municipal police and fire departments would permit. Secretary Orr returned over one thousand dollars in entry money to exhibitors who could not be accommodated. Indeed, the wonderful prestige of the Madison Square Garden show was fully reflected in this year's entry, and the confident expectation of another highly successful and triumphant exhibition brought together more great breeders and superior specimens than ever before competed together in a showroom in America.

A Disappointing Delay.

Happy anticipations were mingled with keen disappointment as the breeders began to file into the Prince George Hotel on Monday of show week. The show was to be a day late in starting. Instead of the birds being cooped on Monday and the judging starting on Tuesday morning, the Garden had been leased for a boxing bout for Monday night, and would not be turned over to the Madison Square Garden poultry show until 12:01 a. m., Tuesday morning, Jan. 18, 1921.

This condition threatened to assume the proportions of a calamity in the minds of the exhibitors. Birds had been washed and fitted and shipped; the express companies were ready to make deliveries, but the Garden was not prepared to receive. The lease for the poultry show had been drawn up for five days starting Tuesday morning. The old gentlemen's agreement of allowing the poultry show the preceding Monday to get in had been overlooked, and the chickens stayed in their coops in the express cars.

Some of the breeders felt that it was a pure matter of business with Tex Rickard; that he could make more money out of a prize fight in one night than he could out of a poultry show if the latter's contract of five days at $2,000 a day were extended at the same rental rate for a period of a month. The fact was, however, that Rickard had originally planned to hold his fight the preceding Friday night, when along came Miss Anne Morgan and wanted the Garden for a charity entertainment. Mr. Rickard looked at the calendar and, finding Monday a vacant date, switched his fight to Monday night and let Miss Morgan in on Friday.

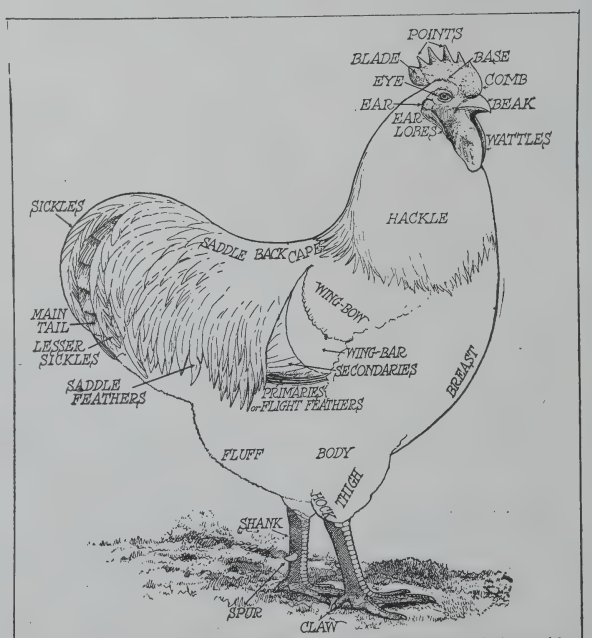


Diagram of male, showing different sections. New fanciers will find the show reports highly educational and not so technical if they familiarize themselves with the different sections of a bird.

hen he found that the poultry show would be unable to esto, change, and move in within a couple of hours, and as seriously inconvenienced, no one was more sorry than . He quickly agreed to arrangements whereby the poultry ow could keep open until 8 P.M. Sunday, instead of closing turday night, and granted the poultry show all day Monday get out. In the words of Secretary Orr, "Don't criticize ckard; he is with us."

During the delay and opening day, D. Lincoln Orr, secrery and manager of the Garden poultry show, kept his head and swam hard. He spent $100 telegraphing to breeders, t he did not reach them all. Ferris had shipped his White ghorns on the preceding Friday. Chapman, as near by Trenton, N. J., had not learned of the difficulties and arted his string to New York in a truck on Monday morng. Delano received his wire, so delayed starting until onday, which would put him in New York on Tuesday. n Monday, however, a severe storm blew up off the coast, d the boat from Mara's Vineyard to the mainnd was unable to put to a. Delano chartered a -foot schooner and with e birds started across the oppy channel for Wood's ole, on the southern coast Massachusetts. After anding still for three ours against the tide and fifty-mile gale, two hours headway against the aves brought them into ock at mainland at 6:30 clock in the evening. The st train for Boston had ft, and there was no ternative except to hire vo big automobile trucks make the run to Bosn with the birds during e night. It was an exensive proposition and a isappointing one, for the old wave that had swept own over the eastern Antic states nipped the mbs of his White Legrn males during the long ours of exposure, and they me into New York with osted combs. Frank Daey applied tincture of benin and kept down the welling.

The breeders as a whole, uring the delay in coopg the show, displayed ie gentlemanly courage of ue fanciers. There was mpathy rather than criticism for the management, and arcely anyone offered the fact that he was unduly handipped as an alibi for why he did not win.

The show was exactly one day late. Precisely at 12:01 A.M. uesday morning Manager Orr put forty men to work in e Garden, and they were on double time for night work. he prize ring was torn down and the thousands of seats ken out. Then Spratts threw thirty picked men onto the b of setting up the benches and cages. By 7 A.M. Tuesday orning the Garden had been cleared and the cages in the ena were up. By noon half the birds were in their coops. ll that now remained to be done was to widen out the balnies over the box seats, covering the box seats from view, d making a big balcony completely around the amphitheater r the pigeons and bantams. By Tuesday night practically l of the birds were in their places in the show, and the dging started Wednesday morning, just one day late.

Unfortunately, there was not time to take out the false floor that had been built for the fight. The floor declined from both ends to the center, where the ring had been erected. This pitch in the floor was not decidedly pronounced, as far as a single bird in an individual coop was concerned, yet it was conspicuous when the show was viewed as a whole.

The attendance was tremendous. At 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon Harvey Wood remarked: "Watch the crowd. We have opened the second ticket selling window for the first time in the history of the Madison Square Garden poultry show." On Thursday afternoon he said: "We have caught up for the missed day." The paid admissions on Thursday were 5,823. This compares with 4,975 paid admissions on Thursday of the 1920 show and 2,200 on Thursday of 1919. The admission to the Garden poultry show is $1 plus 10 cents war tax. The attendance continued to roll up in unprecedented fashion all day Friday and Saturday. If two men stopped in an aisle to inspect a chicken, there was immediately a congestion of traffic, so many were the people on the floor.



Madison Square Garden, New York, Madison Avenue Entrance, Where the Great New York Poultry Show Is Held.

The interested public that paid admission to the show saw Standardbred poultry. The show was a breeder's show. There were no sales pens filled with high tailed, coarse combed Leghorns in the center of the arena. The public saw birds that were entered in competition. Those who wanted to exploit the public with sales birds, utility types and so on, were consigned to a sales class, which was in charge of a superintendent and was located downstairs.

Sidelights on the Show.

The educational program, which was under the direction of Harry M. Lamon of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was also held downstairs. Here lectures were given continuously from 2 to 5:30 afternoons and 7:30 to 9:30 evenings. A great variety of subjects were handled by recognized leaders and authorities in the industry, and their lectures were well attended. No extra charge made for lectures.

Waterfowls and turkeys were cooped on the lower level. Roy E. Pardee, who superintended this department, spoke of these classes as containing specimens of "unusual quality, which, coupled with entries three times as big as last year, drew the crowds downstairs." Mr. Pardee further stated: "The increasing interest shown in ducks and geese, which has been manifest during the past year, resulted in 114 entries of ducks and 76 of geese, practically all varieties being represented."

Cornell University had its usual exhibit in the restaurant room. We were impressed with the White Leghorn females that this institution displayed, for they appeared to have been selected for quality and came nearer to conforming to the Standard than the hens that have heretofore been exhibited by the New York state college.

The White Leghorn females that Harry Lamon puts down in the U. S. Department of Agriculture exhibit are examples of what can be done in the way of combining Standard and utility quality. The cockerels that are dammed by these hens, and the cockerels that are brothers to these pullets, have fine heads, and backs that sweep with (Continued on page 218a)

Producing Strongly Fertile Hatching Egg

Some Established Facts and Some Old Fancies Science Has Disproved—Females Rather Than Males Are Usually to Blame For Poor Fertility—Value of Exercise for the Laying Hens.

By T. S. Townsley

WHETHER eggs hatch well or not depends pretty much on the percentage of fertility. If better than 90 percent of the eggs are fertile, the hatch runs a strong chance of being a good one. Something might step in to spoil the hatch, such as an old thermometer in the incubator which failed to register the correct temperature, but with good fertility the poultryman has every reason to expect his chicks to hatch out like corn popping. On the other hand, poor fertility always means a poor hatch, no matter if the eggs are carefully and properly incubated.

Poor fertility is always a disappointment. It means low hatches, a waste of eggs and delay in getting out the desired number of chicks. Some method of determining whether or not the eggs are fertile before they are set would be a great boon to the poultry industry. The need for such knowledge has led to much speculation on the subject and has given rise to a variety of theories, and to the invention of many so-called testers.

In spite of all the thought given to the subject by man, nature has failed to reveal any plan by which fertility can be determined except after the egg has been incubated for a few days. Therefore, the chief thought of the poultryman must be given to the factors which cause good and poor fertility.

Factors That Contribute to Good Fertility.

On the farm where the hens are given free range and are not forced for egg production poor fertility is seldom a problem. It is by no means rare for eggs from farm flocks to show 100 percent fertility under hens and to show more than 90 eggs fertile out of each 100 set in incubators. The greatest complaints about poor fertility usually come from intensive plants where the birds are given limited range and are expected to lay during most of the year.



Free Range Hens Give High Fertility.

These facts have given rise to many theories in regard to the cause of poor fertility. It is commonly claimed that close confinement, heavy laying, breeding from pullets, lack of green food, too few males, and heavy protein feeding are causes of a high percent of infertility. Most of these factors have not been studied as carefully as the subject deserves but the available date indicates that some of these theories are founded on fancies rather than facts.

Investigators generally agree that lack of exercise is likely to result in low fertility. This is the general experience of backyard poultry keepers and of those who keep hens under intensive conditions.

The West Virginia experiment station reports a test with White Leghorns in which free range hens laid 91 percent fertile eggs while a similar lot confined to a small run gave only 75 percent fertility.

Many poultry keepers do not feed an egg ration during the winter months, claiming that heavy laying before the breeding season will injure the hatching qualities of the eggs. That such a notion is a fallacy as far as fertility is concerned is the opinion of many investigators. The matter is summarized as follows in Bulletin No. 168, issued by the Maine Experiment station:

"The present statistics indicate that there is no correlation whatever between winter egg production and the fertility of eggs laid during the subsequent hatching season. In other words, the eggs of the heavy winter layers are not more likely, on the average, to be less fertile than are those of the light winter layers, other conditions being the same."

The Maine Experiment Station has also shown that eggs from hens are not superior to those from pullets in percentage of fertility.

Feeding tests at the Purdue Experiment Station show that eggs from hens fed milk, meat scrap, fish scrap, or no animal protein, showed practically the same percent of fertility, though there was a marked difference in the total number of eggs laid. The bird that received no animal protein did not lay as many eggs.

Experiments on colorless rations at the University of Missouri have shown that hens on a ration devoid of green food laid eggs that were highly fertile.

Number of Males Needed to Produce Good Fertility

The proper number of hens to be mated to each male is a much debated question. The common practice is to provide one rooster for each ten or fifteen females. In view of recent studies on the mating habits of fowls it does not appear probable that poor fertility is very often caused by an insufficient number of males. In tests made by the writer with White Leghorns it was found that one union of the sexes produced fertile eggs for an average period of eight days, and that vigorous White Leghorn males make at least twenty-five matings daily. In practical tests at the University of Missouri, two White Leghorn males penned with 15 hens have been sufficient to give excellent fertility.

Complaints of poor fertility comes most frequently in the early spring and it is probable that weather conditions often have an influence. Professor Lewis of New Jersey has shown that birds with badly frosted head-parts lay eggs of poor fertility. It is also known that in cold weather the fertile egg is often chilled so that the embroyo does not develop, thus causing the egg to show as infertile. No doubt much of the trouble from a low percent of fertility during February and March is caused by careless handling of the eggs between the time they are hatched and the date of setting. A temperature below 35 degrees is likely to kill the fertility in an egg while a temperature of above 80 degrees will cause the embryo to start developing. In many cases the eggs are kept in a warm room during the day time where embryonic development takes place while the temperature goes so low at night that the egg is seriously chilled.

On cold days eggs intended for hatching should be gathered every two or three hours to prevent chilling in the nest and should be stored in the basement or some other place where the temperature is uniform and moderate. Prof. A. Phillips has shown that eggs kept at a temperature of 50 degrees showed stronger germs than those held at 65 degrees while eggs kept for 14 days showed very poor fertility.

Do Not Always Blame the Males.

The individuality of the female undoubtedly has a great influence on the percept of fertility. In trapnesting and pedigreeing stock it is found that some hens regularly lay eggs

t are very highly fertile while others lay eggs that are stantly infertile. This variation appears to be entirely ependent of the character of the male bird with which y are mated. In observations made by the writer with ite Leghorns he found a decided difference in the mating its of different hens. Some hens regularly mated several es daily, while others mated only once, and some not at

The number of matings for each individual hen was ly constant day after day.

Once in a long while a rooster is found that gives poor tility but this is a very rare occurrence where cockerels used and due attention is paid to selecting vigorous indi- uals. Where birds are closely confined, two or more males in the same pen often waste their strength in fighting, so that much poorer fertility results than where one male is mated with a large group of hens.

In some of the breeds having large fluffs as Brahmas and Wyandottes poor fertility often results from a physical difficulty which can be remedied by clipping the fluff feathers of both males and females.

The fertility problem deserves further study by experimenters, but the present information on the subject indicates that lack of exercise for breeding stock, careless handling of hatching eggs in cold weather, and the individuality of the hen are the principal causes of low fertility in eggs set.

EED AND CARE OF BABY CHICKS

Do Not Rush the Babies Out of the Incubator Too Soon—Adequate Heat In the Brooder Is the First Requirement—What and How To Feed During First Three Weeks.

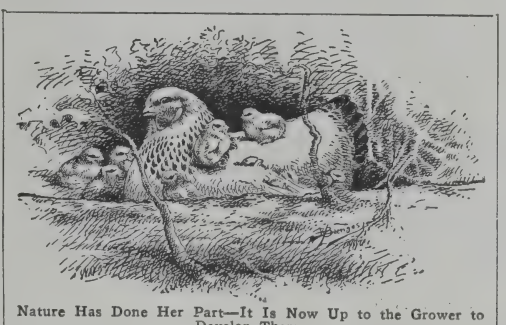
By Willard C. Thompson

WHAT more pleasing sight is there for the real chicken man than a flock of healthy, growing chicks? While there is a big job at hand for the poultry raiser when, after three weeks of incuba- , the chicks burst from their shells and hatch, the beauty the job is that if it is well done the results will more than tify the time and effort. It is in the early spring that attention is focused on this job, and February days are d times to consider some of the points in the care and itment of the new-born chicks.

While Yet in the Incubator.

he baby chick hatches out of the shell and spends a couple days in the chamber of the incubator. That is a most ical time. It is at this stage that conditions surrounding chick should be carefully planned and managed. The ter is of the opinion that on the twentieth day of incuba- , the chamber of the machine should be darkened by cing papers or cloths over the front glass windows of the ubator. If this is done, the ly hatched baby chicks will crowd toward the front of chamber as they get onto r feet.

f allowed to push their way ard the front of the ma- e they are apt to smother younger chicks and over- t each other. Anyway Na- e intended that the newly ched chick should rest for ething like a day's time, ore moving about very ch. In a dark chamber-tray chicks remain approxi- ely in the spot where they ched, and they sleep for eral hours, or until thoroly d off, and until the little legs are strengthened.



Nature Has Done Her Part—It Is Now Up to the Grower to Develop Them.

aby chicks are quite apt to pick at anything which is on floor of the trays, and therefore when tiny bits of drop- gs come in view, chicks pick at them. This is the way illary white diarrhea is spread among baby chicks. In a kened hatching chamber this does not happen.

he incubator hatching tray and chamber should not only darkened, but should be sanitary and clean, free from down previous hatches and all old droppings, etc. This means t before the eggs were entrusted to the machine the cham- should have been thoroughly disinfected with a five per- t solution of some coal tar disinfectant.

llow the baby chicks to remain in the egg chamber until youngest of them is dried and up on its feet. This will in that the majority of the chicks will be about thirty-six rs old, and it will do no harm if they are kept there an a twelve hours. The chicks should be looked at from time to time and not kept in the machines too long, as they may become weakened, especially if the hatch is good and the trays are crowded.

Removing to the Brooder.

Along in the afternoon, as soon as the brooders have been prepared and are warm and ready for the chicks, the incubators can be opened and the youngsters removed. Just at this point there is one thing that should receive serious consideration:

As the baby chicks are being handled in transfer from the trays to the brooders, begin the systematic process of culling and selection, which should be a part of the management throughout the year on every poultry farm. Every baby chick that passes inspection should (a) be standing squarely and strongly on its feet, (b) be completely dried off and well fluffed out, (c) be well formed, not crippled in any way, and (d) be of good size and vigor. Weaklings can better be killed and disposed of than carried along in the brooders, only to die later on after having been an expense. It is sometimes hard to throw out a chick that does not hardly measure up to a severe standard, but it is good business, especially if we are building up a line of birds that excel in constitutional strength and vigor.

In our own practice we now go to the trouble of dropping a drop or so of sour milk down the throat, using a medicine dropper or fountain pen filler. This takes but a moment extra time, but it establishes in each chick an appetite for the sour milk, a liquid with considerable food value which helps to "make" the chick during the first few weeks of life.

Then convey the baby chicks from the incubator place to the brooder house in a warm, protected carrier. Chilling at this critical point is more common than many people suppose, and results in the chicks developing digestive trouble in about one week.

Have the Brooder Ready.

Two or three days before it is expected that the chicks will be ready for the transfer, the brooders should be cleaned, sprayed and the heat started, so that they will have been in perfect running order for at least twelve hours before the chicks are put in. It is never safe to gamble on a brooder stove working without a hitch just because it did so last year. Test it by running it a few hours before the chicks are placed under its care. The motherless chicks need heat and a constant supply of it, and there must be no uncertainty of heat supply if the chicks are to grow

(Continued on page 217)

THE GREAT BOSTON SHOW

3, 900 Head of Poultry Competed for the Honors—Exhibition Well Attended By the Public—One Sale of $3,200 Made—Full Awards and Comments On the Classes.

By F. L. Platt

DURING the week of December 28, 1920, to January 1, 1921, the Boston Poultry Association held an annual poultry exhibition that befitted the City of Traditions. It was in Boston, more than seventy years ago, that the first poultry show in the New World was held. It was New England that rocked the cradle of purebred poultry in America. And we of the west who traveled east to attend the Boston show this year went as pilgrims to the shrine of nativity.

The Boson show of December, 1920, was named to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers in Plymouth, Mass. The ideals and customs of those early founders of the New England states have had a great influence upon America. And as the sons of the Pilgrims multiplied and advanced and spread westward, peopling the nation, so the breeds of poultry that New England received from the Old World, together with those newer breeds that were made up by the genius of New England breeders, have become the common, established types of fowls across the continent westward to the Golden Gate where the sun lingers at eventide before it drops below the waves of the Pacific.

A high type of New England gentlemen officer and participate in the Boston poultry show. The president of the Boston Poultry Association is John Lowell, who is a cousin of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University. Among the exhibitors are included men of the oldest families, such as Robert Treat Paine, a direct descendant of an early statesman of the same name, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The Boston show is held in Mechanics building, which is located on Huntington avenue. It is a large building with two great halls, and was erected by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, of which the first president was Paul Revere, a Revolutionary soldier, famous for his midnight ride from Boston to Lexington, to warn the militia of the approach of British soldiers.

There is fine light in Mechanics building. Sometimes there is a London fog in Boston, but the weather during the week was as warm and bright as spring, and on the day of judging, in the fine light in the halls, every defect of the poultry yard stood out in bold relief. The judges did not have to resort to carrying the birds to windows, or to guesswork.

A Good Entry.

There were about 3,900 head of poultry in competition. This does not include the display pens, which are more numerous at Boston than anywhere else, or the pigeons, etc. In addition, there were 350 birds in competition in the juvenile class. The Boys' and Girls' Club show brought out some very nice birds, a number of the specimens being worth $25 each. As a whole, this class was quite free from inferior wasters. The boys and girls paid the express on their birds, but no entry fee was charged. The birds were judged by an assistant from the State College of Agriculture, and he demonstrated that he had an eye for a chicken.

Secretary W. B. Atherton was more than pleased with the entry. Said he: "Last year we held the seventieth anniversary Boston show, celebrating the first poultry show ever held in America, and we worked hard for entries, making special inducements to specialty clubs to hold their meets at Boston. We wanted to hold the biggest show ever cooped in Boston, and we did. However the show was really too big; the aisles were only fou feet wide and crowded. This year we did not make th same strenuous effort to get entries, yet of poultry i competition we are only 250 short of last year. We ar a thousand ahead of 1919. Next year we will hold anothe record-breaker. The Red Club will be with us and is rais ing a thousand dollars for special prizes. The Cornis Club is coming, and Mr. Borher tells me that they wil put down 400 Cornish at Boston. I think that our show this year is the best balanced we ever held."

Secretary Atherton gives a great deal of personal serv ice to his show. An exhibitor who has but one entry an who has the most trivial matter on his mind can alway reach the genial Billy Atherton. "Well, that is the way I want to have it; that is the way I want to do. I wan to keep in personal touch and know as minutely as pos sible what is going on. I believe it creates more interes in the show, and I know I take a keener personal interes in the show."

Continuing, Mr. Atherton said: "There have been more sales this year than last. One lot of Reds were sold fo the Garden at $3,200. The attendance is good. On Tues day, our first day, we were three dollars short at the gat as compared with Tuesday of last year. Wednesday, the second day, we were ten dollars ahead of Wednesday o last year. General business conditions throughout New England are worse than they have been in many years yet the interest of the public in good poultry is as grea as last year when money was freer. I appreciate the loyalty of the fanciers of the country in supporting the Boston show as they do with their splendid entries."

Care of the Exhibits.

Boston is a remarkably well fed and a remarkably clean show. The cages are furnished and put up by Spratts The feeding, watering and cooping of the birds are done by John Kriner of Pennsylvania. He has six men who feed and water, coop and uncoop. They are liberal feeders too. The first feed after the birds arrived amounted to fourteen and a half bags of one hundred pounds each Each feeding after that required about half as much. In all, the birds consumed about four and a half tons of feed during the show.

The coops are bedded before the birds are put in. The feed and water cups are filled and grit is put in each coop As soon as the judging is finished, the birds are bedded all over again. Then, every morning, coops here and there are filled in where the birds have spilled their water or scratched the shavings out of the cage onto the floor The last day of the show about seven bales of shavings were required. The result is that the Boston show smells as sweet and looks as clean on Saturday as on Tuesday Four men spend their time sweeping the shavings from the aisles. That is all that they do, sweep one aisle after another, and then go back to the starting point. There are no shipping coops under the benches. These are al carried downstairs. Nine men are picked up to carry coops downstairs, and then at the end of the show this rough labor is again picked up to bring the coops back Throughout the show, John Kriner walks the floor con tinually, all day, and if there is anything wrong, he quickly calls attention to it.

The next Boston show will be held January 2-6, 1922.

The Asiatics.

Light Brahmas—Willow Brook Farm, Beverly, Mass., 1-3 cock, 1-3-4 hen, 3 ckl, 2 old pen, 4 young pen; Harvey C. Wood, Bound Brook, N. J., 2-5 cock, 2 hen, 1 ckl, 1-2-5 young pen, 1 old pen; Rambleton Farms, Buzzard Bay, Mass., 4 cock, 3-4-5 pl; Fairview Poultry Farm, South Portland, Me., 5 hen, 2-5 ckl, 1-2 plt, 3 young pen; Fred S. Barton, Norwood, Mass., 4 ckl; George V. Fletcher, Belmont, Mass., 3 old pen; Willow Dale Poultry Farm, East Weymouth, Mass., 4 old pen.

In Light Brahmas there were 14 cocks, 15 hens, 22 cockerels, 18 pullets, 11 pens.

Drevenstedt has done much for the Brahmas in the last few years since he has judged the classes. He has put new life into the birds and new interest into the breed. The sluggish, squatty, short-legged Brahmas of New England, which at one time were characteristic of the Boston show, are absent.

The class started off this year with a cock in coop No. 1 that weighed fourteen pounds. He was not awarded a ribbon, but he did attract much attention among visitors, who saw this great big bird as they entered the Brahma aisle. First cock belonged to the same exhibitor; big, broad back, big body, good Brahma type; neatly ticked in saddle, sound tail, nice bar of slate in under color that runs to white at base, bluish under color in breast and body, practically no black on the breast at shoulder or throat; laced hackle that comes clear around in front like a collar. Second cock, heavier marked, black coming to surface at shoulders and in upper breast near throat; not as white in surface color as 1st cock.

First hen, not an outstanding bird. Second hen, a truly great Brahma hen, beautiful white body color, good eye, skull and comb; nice broad feather in hackle with velvet black center; trifle too wide white edging on hackle. Hens with small individual feathers in hackle do not win as well.



Entrance to Mechanics Building, Boston, Where the Great Boston Poultry Show Is Held.

First cockerel, on lines of 2d cock; of same line of breeding. Second cockerel, a snappy colored bird, good style, back stripe a little heavy. Dreve. does not go in for coarse, sluggish birds. Third cockerel, nearly bare middle toes, bad hackle.

First pullet, like 2d hen, clean back and body surface, double row of tail coverts, beautiful hackle, with remarkably broad neck feathers for a pullet. Needless to say, perfect wings, for birds must carry wings to be considered in such a class. Second pullet young; neck like velvet. All pullets under ribbons characterized by good heads, combs, wings, tail coverts, sound hackles, white surface of back and body.

Such Brahmas as win at Boston can be counted on as good layers and to give good fertility. Dreve. picks males that hold up tails and have good life. Perhaps they do not make the biggest, but they make the best Brahmas. Winner of 1st cockerel last year told of sixteen hens of which only one set last spring and whose eggs averaged eight chicks to the setting throughout the season.

Drevenstedt broke an all too long established policy of awarding specials on Brahmas at Boston to birds in single classes. He gave best bird special to 1st young pen male, a wonderful bird in every way except shy on middle toe feathering.

Dark Brahmas—John W. Shonfield, East Lynn, Mass., 4 cock, 2-4 hen, 3-5 ckl, 1 pl, 1 young pen; Willow Brook Farm, 2-3-5 cock, 1 ckl, 2-4-5 pl, 2 young pen, 1 old pen; Fred F. Field, Montello, Mass., 1 cock; Dr. S. Lott, Waterloo, N. Y., 1-3 hen; W. E. Poch, Chelsea, Mass., 5 hen; E. H. Balsakos, East Lynn, Mass., 2 ckl, 3 pl; Charles W. MacNear & Son, Ashland, Mass., 4 ckl.

Secretary Atherton was much gratified as a result of renewed interest in what he termed "real New England breeds." He referred to the classes of Light and Dark Brahmas. There hadn't been such a class of Darks seen in many years—6 cocks, 6 hens, 9 cockerels, 14 pullets, 5 pens. We have never before seen such an array of good Dark cocks. First cock, best of type. Good size in 4th. Wonderful toe feather in 3d. Not a brassy cock in the lot. If with the size of 4th, long feather could be grown, such as Adolph Anderson told of Captain Pease having twenty-seven years ago, the breed would be on its old footing. On the other hand, Drevenstedt says that it is human to magnify the past, and in his opinion the Darks at Boston this year probably were as good as ever grew. The class was a revelation. Interest was aroused and several breeders were in the market for good ones.

First Dark hen a larger bird than 1st Light Brahma hen. Truly astonishing; she was beautifully penciled all over, although ground color is not as clear white as Anderson says they had years ago when Dark Brahma classes were a feature of the shows.

Only one cockerel had the mottled breast of a pullet breeder. First cockerel a sensation; elegant silvery white ground color on top, clean-cut striping in neck and back, solid black breast, tail and body, and scarcely any gray in toe feathering; good head, clean white wing bow, sound black wing bar; under color, cotton. We hope that the undercolor bugbear is kept out of the rejuvenated Dark Brahmas.

Pullets, a hard class in which to select the winners. Many mossy backs. Perhaps the old-timers would have thrown these pullets into a molt and got new plumage on them. A penciled pullet is always better as a hen with hen plumage. First pullet about the best color, but bare middle toes and Wyandotte type.

Buff Brahmas—F. J. Hochrein, Greenfield, Mass., 1 cock, 1-3-4 hen, 1 ckl, 2 pl; H. C. Merrill, Malden, Mass., 2 cock, 2-3 ckl, 1-3 pl; William B. Sanborn, Medford, Mass., 2 hen, 5 ckl, 4 pl; D. C. Johnson, Malden, Mass., 4 ckl.

Buff Brahmas have been something of a standing joke until this year, when four breeders showed and the class attracted attention. First hen, a good buff hen with Light Brahma markings. First cock had a few admirers for black points and level shade of ground color; however, lacked size. First pullet, soft buff, elegant hackle, two rows of tail coverts, pretty good wings, although not like a Light Brahma; slate under color running light at the base, no black show-

(Continued on page 185)

"WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW"

EDITORIAL

American Poultry Journal

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 9, 1886, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years
United States, Cuba, Mexico & 12 issues		36 issues	60 issues
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Canada	1.00	2.75	4.25
Foreign	1.25	3.50	5.50

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED. No. 74,059.

Issued the first of each month.

Published by

JAS. W. BELL & CO.,

523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Editors:

JAMES W. BELL,
FRANK L. PLATT.

Advertising Manager,

E. G. ALDRICH.

TO OUR READERS.

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There Come Times of Test

This editorial is about the loss of some valuable birds. Nearly every breeder has experienced, at one time or another, the loss of perhaps one such bird. He knows that should wind or fire destroy a poultry house another can be built to take its place, but when the vital fire of a living fowl burns dimly until at last some vital function fails and death ensues, the specimen is gone, and with it all the seed of its posterity; and the silver thread of pedigree that runs from generation to generation is broken.

Good fanciers regret the loss of a single sturdy chick which was well bred and which might have developed into something worth while; and most of them are not unfamiliar with that keener disappointment which sometimes amounts to a discouragement that sinks deep into a man's being, when a bird is lost after it has been grown with pride and fascination as it developed certain desirable qualities that gave promise, if only they could be reproduced, of improving the quality of the strain and helping the breeder to get ahead. More than once, perhaps, have a fancier's hopes died with his favorite bird.

There are, of course, poultry keepers who do not look on their chickens as individuals. They number their birds as a dozen, or eighty, or twelve hundred. With them an individual fowl is only one or more or one less unit; and the loss of a specimen is merely a matter of record keeping, a hole in the ground and some kerosene with which to burn the carcass.

On the other hand, the constructive breeder knows his birds individually; he sees them in his dreams, and pictures of their sires and dams, grandsires and grandams, hang on the wall of memory. To him one bird is worth $10 and another one is worth $100. It is, indeed, difficult for him to put a price on his best specimens. Just recently Frank Rogers was offered $150 for a White Leghorn male and he declined to part with the bird. The buyer thought that if Rogers had the money in his pocket it would be hard for him to send it back, especially after purchasing a new farm, so he forwarded a check for $150, and Mr. Rogers mailed it back. It is said that after Wm. Ellery Bright returned home from the Chicago show, his poultryman, Dudley Coakley, received an offer of $500 for one of the Brown Leghorn males that they had on exhibition at the Coliseum; and Coakley telegraphed Bright asking if he should sell, and the telegram went unanswered.

What a tremendous and irreparable loss when a breeder's best productions, the tops of his flock, are wiped out! That is what has twice happened to Geo. W. Mitchell. Last year ten of his Partridge Cochins, including his 1st and 2d cocks at Boston, were smothered en route home from the Boston Show. That was enough to have taken the enthusiasm out of a younger man with many years of opportunity before him, but for an old man who had worked for forty years to produce those elegant Cochins, it took some hardihood to face the loss of his best birds and say "all our plans are to produce still better quality."

He again entered at Boston this year. He wanted to show that he could come back, that his line could recuperate its quality, but of the thirty-four birds that he shipped to Boston, eleven were smothered in transit. These included the 1st, 2d and 3d pullets of last year which were now hens, and a grand cock. When Adolph Anderson, who has been associated with Mr. Mitchell for the last twenty-five years, pulled out the dead cock, tears were in his eyes. He called Mr. Mitchell on the long distance telephone that evening, and then, setting down in the lobby of the hotel, said: "We cannot go on; there is a limit to the losses that any breeding yard can stand."

Mr. Mitchell was in Boston the next day. He remarked that he had not slept much the night before, that he had laid awake until morning running over in his mind the birds that they had left which were available for breeding, and that he had recalled carefully their pedigrees and thought out possible matings. He then stated: "We will go on. We will be a little handicapped. We will not be able to grow as many birds as we would like to, but I think that it is always true that some of the best breeding birds stay at home, for

ey are not always the best show birds, and I believe that e can preserve our strain regardless of the disasters that ve overtaken us."

In this example of carrying on, Mr. Mitchell shows the domitable spirit of a great fancier; and he will be remembered when many other present-day breeders are forgotten; r it is not the prizes that are won, or the money that is ade, but the example that is set that is remembered.

The successful breeding operations and courage of Geo. W. itchell will, for many years to come, be an inspiration to nciers all over the country whenever true stories of his life e told.

As a young man he began breeding Partridge Cochins. The riety was man-made. There was nothing just like it until m. H. Brackett, cashier of the Merchants National Bank Boston, produced the first Partridge colored Cochins in e seventies of the last century. Mr. Mitchell took up the riety shortly after that, and in the eighties exhibited in ass of about 200 Partridge Cochins at the Indianapolis show, here he won largely, because the color of his birds excelled e western birds.

The shape possessed by Partridge Cochins in those days as not all that he wished. The Buff Cochins excelled in ngth of feather, roundness of form, and they had more of e crouching, tipping-forward carriage that all Cochin men much admire. Mr. Mitchell added a pen of high class uff Cochins to his yards. Only on one or two occasions d he ever exhibit any of the Buffs. He kept them to study. hey were the models in this artist-breeders' studio. He obrved particularly that the feathering on their shanks was full that when a bird faced him forward, he could not see e bare inside shank. He started in to duplicate this feather-g in his Partridges, and his birds are today the equal in athering of any Buff Cochins in this country.

Twenty-five years ago he decided that the system of breed-g Partridge color was wrong. He felt that the highest art breeding would not be attained until the same family of rds would produce the highest type of both males and males; and that a variety that was split in two by double ating, one family to produce exhibition males and another mily of birds to produce exhibition females, was not a true riety. He then launched out, against the advice of all the ominent judges and breeders of the day, on his now famous reer as a single mater.

The penciling of his females and the color of his males are nong the most marvelous things to be found in any strain purebred poultry today. He has not always followed the tandard, for the Standard has at times been wrong. He as been producing models for Standard makers to study id interpret.

Just as he felt years ago, that dark undercolor would be ie ruination of the variety, as it proved to be, so he feels ow that breeders of Partridge Wyandottes and Partridge lymouth Rocks are in error in demanding a level shade of d ground color in their males hackles, wing bows, backs id saddles matching. The tone of color on his males is ghly accentuated over wing bows and backs; the hackles id saddles being of a lighter shade of red color.

There is growing tendency among breeders of the present neration to require a level color in all varieties. Some of ie males of the older breeds, like the Black Breasted Red ame Bantams, have a two-color effect, the wing bows and ack being richer in color than the hackle and saddle. This mbination is not less beautiful than the present-day fashion f level color; and before we set a level shade of color, all ctions matching, as the uncompromising law of absolute rfection in the Partridge varieties, let us give ear to the unsel of an old master. Says Mr. Mitchell: "If you want breed by Standard matings, and I take it that that should the aim of all breeders, your females will come smoky your male is as dark in hackle and saddle as in wing bows id back, and if the wing bows and backs of the male are as ght in color as his hackle and saddle, the females that he res will be too light."

Mr. Mitchell defines the correct color-type for a Partridge iale as a "happy blending of colors rather than a continuation of color." He has studied colors as an artist and although he cannot paint with a brush, he has blended the red and black of this variety into a brilliant, contrasting combination. He does not think it possible to reduce to Standard terms these ideal color effects. As it is necessary for the young artist to study the paintings of the masters, so he thinks it necessary for one to see the living fowls with their marvelous coat of plumage. Strange as it may seem, this breeder believes that one color effect in one fowl may look good and a slightly different tone of color on another fowl may look as good and be as near ideal. It is in the proper blending of colors that he lays emphasis, and he holds that they must be seen to be understood.

Where does he get his color from? It is a different red than any other Partridge breeder has. There is a story that has been told of this same question having been asked about a great artist, and search was made in all his pots and crucibles, but not until after he was dead was it found that his red color had come from an old wound on his left side. No doubt about it, when a man puts his heart into his work, he gets a richer color and produces a deeper effect. No one will succeed in reducing to words the exact colors of the Mitchell Cochins and the secret of their color will be found in their breeder's devotion to the study of the problems of mating and growing. In his own words, he has put his "whole being into the work."

Still much that he has done has been done under handicaps. For instance, his place is only 150 feet by 297 feet, and the famous Cochins are grown on a patch of ground 40 by 100 feet.

Let those who hesitate because they haven't room, or haven't birds good enough, or haven't time in which to accomplish that which they would like to accomplish, find inspiration in the achievements of this man who has but little room, who has not the best birds because the best are dead, and who no longer has much time in which to breed for he is close to seventy-two years of age—and still he aspires to put into Boston next year better Partridge Cochins than the world has yet seen.

Dignifying a Basic Industry

Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, who is soon to be inaugurated as Vice President of the United States, visited the Boston Poultry Show on Thursday, Dec. 30, where he met the veteran fanciers, who are annually banqueted as the guests of the Boston Poultry Association, looked over the classes of birds that were on exhibition, and shook hands with several of his friends who are numbered among the poultry breeders of New England.

The questions that he asked were those of a practical farmer who was interested in prizes not as the mere rewards given to the successful players of a game, but interested in prizes as the tokens awarded to men who are producing the best types of seed-stock for a great basic industry. Governor Coolidge did not refer to poultry as "the poultry game," but as "the poultry industry." He has a knowledge of and a personal interest in the problems of the breeder, and his attendance at the Boston Show was his mark of appreciation for the constructive work of the improvers of our poultry stock and breeds.

This recognition of the work of the breeder, from the head of a great commonwealth, is a progressive attitude for public leaders to take. It is in line with the attitude of statesmen in Britain.

The reigning heads of England, Queen Victoria, King Edward and King George, have each in turn taken a personal interest in the problems of live stock production from the standpoint of the purebred breeder. Just recently a picture was reproduced in this country showing King George standing amidst the cattle at the Smithfield Fat Stock Show. Commenting on this picture of the King, the Breeders' Gazette said:

> Peers of the realm, great landed proprietors and those who control the British metropolitan press, falling in line, leave nothing undone to demonstrate a like concern as to the empire's agricultural welfare. No nobleman's country-seat is complete without its pedigree animals, and when a Royal or a Smithfield show is held, not only do the great men of the country grace it by their presence daily, but newspapers

print columns of well-written descriptions of the events from the pens of experts.

The whole tendency in America is to educate people away from the land. The city editors and cartoonists still crack their ancient jokes about bewhiskered "Reubens." Anything to make the farmer's calling appear ridiculous and unworthy, and thus help to drive ambitious young men of farm birth into law offices or big "business" organizations.

The point is just here: that which is regarded as a calling worthy of the best thought and personal attention of the highest in Britain, is, in this country, too often the mere sport of speculators, and, from the standpoint of many public men, a business to be left to a few countrymen whose operations "do not count for much anyhow" in the national economy. The Gazette denounces as monstrous this belittling, this ignoring by the American public and American public men of what ought to be recognized as our one best, most dignified and most essential basic business.

Writing Show Reports.

"Mind your own business" is an old adage and a good one. Successful men have, as a rule, followed it. But anyone who attempts to write a show report soon finds that he is minding the other fellow's business.

It isn't pleasant to criticize. It is like spanking your own baby. It hurts you more inwardly than it hurts him outwardly.

The show reporter who sees only the good, and overlooks the bad, has a whole lot more peace of mind than the conscientious reviewer whose conception of fairness is justice. It is stern business to mete out justice.

Perhaps, in writing the show reports this year, we have overestimated our obligation to the reader; perhaps we have told too many tales out of school; but the old style show report was too much like a series of "free readers," and it has seemed to us that the time had arrived when someone should have the hardihood to portray with truer accuracy the real merits of the winning birds.

It would probably be possible to write a show report that would make its writer a most popular man among exhibitors. That might be an enviable popularity, for we meet the exhibitors from year to year, and they might become flattered to the point of buying all our meals for us during the poultry show week, and, in general, treating us as a prince.

We have sought popularity with another group, a group whom we have never and can never meet. We refer to the readers of this publication. Our faith and our future is in their hands. We work for them.

In subscribing to American Poultry Journal the reader contributes his mite to pay our way to the shows, that we may see and report to him what was there. Should not a reporter accept the responsibility with a degree of personal liability? Is the reader not entitled to a report that will be pretty much like what a friend would say who had attended the show and returned home? Only will he receive such a report if uppermost in the mind of the reviewer is the army of readers whom he is representing and for whom he should work.

On the other hand, there are the advertisers. What daily paper in the world would send an expert into the stores of its advertisers for the purpose of writing a critical comment on the goods that the advertisers sell? No one would do it. Yet that is what we have to do—we have to comment on the birds of the men who support us. Is it any wonder that at this season of the year we are torn with conflicting emotions because during the show season our difficulties are increased many fold. Almost anyone can write for a poultry paper ten months in the year, but there are two issues, the January and the February numbers, that try the very sinews of which a man is made.

There are some things that are especially hard to handle. In the Boston show report we write at some length and out of the usual, about the Reds. Unquestionably the remarks will prove disappointing to some people. For that we are truly sorry.

But we cannot merely drift with the tide. The tide runs out to sea, and it is the part of prudence to point out the danger of a storm that might destroy everything.

We do not want to reflect on the constructive, conscientious breeders of Reds. There are many good men and true who are breeding Reds and who were showing them at Boston. We simply want to break up a game, before it is started, into which loaded dice may be introduced. Let us have square dice of even weight.

We do not say that such a process as is outlined in the Boston show report (this issue) is criminal, but we do say that any such process is unfair as long as all do not have the knowledge that will enable them to do the same thing in the same way. Equality of opportunity to show and win is the important thing.

Let those who make the shows, who in this case are breeding and showing Reds, say what practice is legitimate and what is fraudulent. Let faking be defined and fitting be justified. At the present time there are few rules of discipline, and we are proceeding on the basis that every man knows what is right and what is wrong.

Let us keep the poultry shows a fair and decent place for the good, clean fellows, and a rough place for others.

Living Up to the Opportunity.

Breeders throughout the country are feeling a little self-reproach for the way in which the American Poultry Association has been left to drift. There is a wonderful opportunity for a great purebred poultry breeders' association. The opportunity is in proportion to the need for purebred stock and the need for standards by which to judge and breed that stock.

It is one thing for a big opportunity to stand wide open, and another thing to step into it. We do not always live up to our opportunities, do not always grasp and make full use of them. A man who does becomes a leader.

It was said of William McKinley that he tried to be the sort of man of whom others might say: "If I had had his opportunities, he is the kind of man I should have liked to have been."

There is a big opportunity for the American Poultry Association to render a great service. Thomas F. Rigg sees this and is anxious to serve. That he is the kind of man who can measure up to the opportunity is testified in the following letter from George W. Mitchell, who himself was president of the association from 1888 to 1891, and who was one of the high type of gentlemen who gave that early prestige to the A. P. A. which has endured through the succeeding years. Mr. Mitchell writes:

It is with great satisfaction I note that Mr. Thomas F. Rigg of Iowa Falls, Iowa, has an-

Rogers' White Leghorns

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Win First Cockerel—The Sensation of the Whole Show

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Buy Your Cockerels now

Wonderful breeders for sale at $10.00, $15.00, $20.00 each and upwards. Every bird guaranted to please in every way.



Unretouched Photo. "DAN YOUNG," 1st Prize Cockerel Chicago Coliseum, Dec., 1920

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He has judged this show the past three consecutive years. This is the opinion of the greatest White Leghorn Authority in America. Fourteen of my birds were winners at this great show. Do not delay, place your orders at once. *Big Catalog Free.*

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Regal-Dorcas WHITE WYANDOTTES

Show Birds

Egg Records



Regal X, First Pen Cock, Boston, 1918

The Layers Win and the Winners Lay

119.75 average per hen for six Winter months

Maine Laying Record Report

"The pen of White Wyandottes entered by Reuben Lowe of North Shapleigh is the winner of the first Maine Winter Egg-Laying Contest. During the six months ending April 30, 1919, the twenty pullets in Mr. Lowe's pen produced 2,395 eggs, an average of 119.75 per bird. If we estimate that they have produced 50 percent of their yearly output it would give them a yearly production of 239 eggs per bird. This is a remarkable production, and Mr. Lowe is certainly to be congratulated.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
LEON S. MERRILL, Director.

Think of it! Each hen consumed $1.38 worth of feed and laid approximately 10 dozen eggs. Figuring the eggs at an average price, seventy-five cents per dozen from November 1 to April 30, this would leave a profit of $6.12 per hen.

NOTE—The pen referred to above was of pure Regal Dorcas breeding, proving that heavy egg production is a characteristic of the strain, and has been fixed by generation after generation of careful breeding.

The wondrous beauty of Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes is well known, and their achievements in the showroom are history. However, underneath their attractive appearance are the solid utility qualities that mean profit, and those who own a flock of them have the intense satisfaction of owning fowls that not only delight the eye, but yield a handsome revenue.

As an all-round fowl Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes are as near perfection as anything you will find in the feathered world.

Regal White Wyandottes

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you are not getting good results in fertility and egg production, if your birds are not winning as you would like, why not make a fresh start by getting a foundation pen of Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes? Four thousand Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets for sale.

Cocks and Cockerels—$10, $15, $20, $25, $35 and $50.
Hens and Pullets—$7.50, $10, $15, $20 and $25.
Breeding Pens—$40, $50, $75, $100 and $150.
Utility Cockerels—$5 and $8 each.
Hens—$5 each.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Exhibition matings—$6 and $10 per fifteen.

Dorcas matings—$5 and $10 per fifteen.

All Star matings—$20 and $25 per fifteen.

Regal White Wyandotte Book

I have just received from the printers another edition of my book on White Wyandottes. It contains 72 pages and is, without a doubt, the most complete book that has even been published, dealing wholly with White Wyandottes. It is full of illustrations from life and its pages deal with a variety of subjects, including chapters on origin, description, feeding, care of breeding stock, fertility, color characteristics, washing and fitting for exhibition, poultry diseases, etc.

Send one dime for the Regal White Wyandotte book. The information it contains will be worth dollars to you.

FREE—My 20-page catalog and mating list is free, if you will send me your name.

JOHN S. MARTIN P. O. Box 51 PORT DOVER ONT.

KERLIN-QUALITY

English-American S. C. White Leghorns

READY! Your Copy of Our 1921 Catalog is READY!
Write for your Copy at once.

BABY CHICKS

Fertile Eggs, Pullets, Males and Breeders.

Ask for our COMPLETE CATALOG—We want to tell you why "Kerlin-Quality" 265-270 EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS have been

THE STANDARD FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.

We have been more than 20 years developing this strain into what thousands of delighted customers in the United States, Canada and Cuba have found them to be, namely, UNUSUALLY HEAVY ALL-YEAR-'ROUND LAYERS of LARGE, WHITE EGGS. Every bird is a HEAVY WINTER LAYER. We not only supply choice, selected stock but stay right with our customers through

OUR FREE SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

A few of the many features of this Department are:

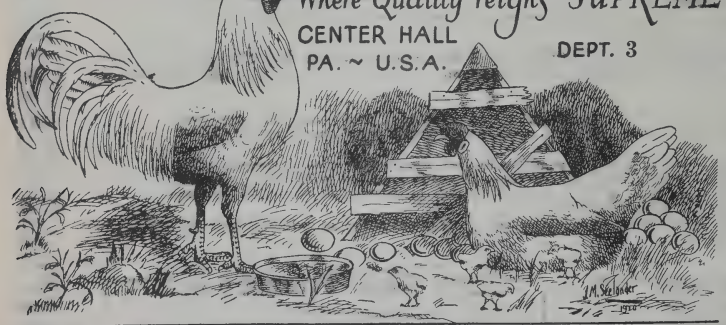
Free and Correct Advise on all Poultry Subjects.
Market supplied for your eggs—AT HIGHEST PRICES.
Free Feed furnished with each chick order.
Save you money on all Poultry Supplies.
Free Formulas and Methods—A book you cannot afford to be without. Tells how to mix and feed all our Special Feeds. How to raise your stock, feed for eggs, etc. Also gives the famous Method No. 1—a very simple method that anyone can follow whereby you can feed 100 Laying Hens for 45c per day.

DROP A CARD NOW FOR FULL INFORMATION.

KERLIN'S GRAND-VIEW POULTRY FARM

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IMPROVER STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES

SOAR HIGH AT THE

CHICAGO COLISEUM SHOW DECEMBER, 1920



Repeating my big win of last year by *Winning Three Firsts* and *Best Display.* The Improvers are successful because they are the Best Bred Strain in America to-day. Remember I have but one strain, the original laying winners, A trapnested exhibition strain of quality layers. For twenty years I have been trapnesting, pedigreeing and improving until my strain has no superior. I can supply you birds to win at any show or fill the egg basket.

Cocks or cockerels $10, $15 and $25 each. Pens $35, $50 and $75.
A few cockerels suitable for farm range flocks $5 each in lots of 3 or more. Catalogue.

L. J. DEMBERGER

IMPROVER STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES
STEWARTSVILLE, Box 9, INDIANA

nounced his candidacy for the office of president of the American Poultry Association.

I most certainly desire that not only the nomination may come to him, but that his election might be unanimous, as he is a man so much after the character of the fine thorough-going business men who so many years ago were instrumental in bringing about the organization of the Association.

He would bring to the office not only ability but great dignity and sterling worth, and would recognize the interests of both the fancier and the utility branches of the work which is necessary for the greatest success and being a man with many years of experience, coupled with time at his command would be able to devote to the work pertaining to the office everything required to bring about a condition of affairs much to be desired.

Here is hoping that Mr. Rigg's nomination and election may surely be brought about.

Inbreeding and Linebreeding.

No two fowls are just alike, any more than any two leaves that fall from an oak tree are precisely alike. The chance of getting one chicken that is an exact duplicate of another chicken, is about equal to one chance in a million.

Every living creature inherits its likeness from its immediate parents and its ancestors. And, if you go back but twenty generations it will be found that a single bird that now lives was represented by 1,048,576 ancestors. A table showing the number of ancestors for twenty generations is as follows:

Generation	Maximum Possible Number of Ancestors	Generation	Maximum Possible Number of Ancestors
1st	2	11th	2,648
2d	4	12th	4,096
3d	8	13th	8,192
4th	16	14th	16,384
5th	32	15th	32,768
6th	64	16th	65,536
7th	128	17th	131,072
8th	256	18th	262,144
9th	512	19th	524,288
10th	1,025	20th	1,048,576

This tabulation shows that if a breeder were to start a strain with a view to breeding for twenty years without inbreeding or going out of his yards for the purchase of a new bird, his original foundation stock would have to number over one million head.

Of course, no flock or strain could have such a multiple origin. Inbreeding in some degree becomes necessary because of overwhelming numbers.

Normally a chick has two parents, four grandparents and eight great grand parents. But, when a sire is mated on his own pullets, both the sire and grand sire of the offspring is the same identical specimen. Mating parent and offspring makes the parent and grandparent the same and reduces the number of birds required for breeding.

Inbreeding, or the breeding together of related specimens, in reducing the number of ancestors, reduces in like proportion the chances for variation.

Variation is a fundamentally important matter in purebred breeding. The value of a breed or variety lies fundamentally in its fixity to a certain type, size and color. A breed must breed pure, that is, must be able to transmit, with a satisfactory degree of regularity, the characters and qualities of the breed.

If inbreeding were not resorted to, characters could not be intensified and fixed. When a sire is bred to his own pullets, which have already inherited the qualities of their sire, the next generation receives a double dose of these qualities. When this process is repeated over and over again, the blood

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In these days when the st of many things is gher than before the ar, it is a distinct con- ibution to business- conomy to offer rough more direct lling methods such a reat and decided sav- g on so popular a pewriter as the Oliver.



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No money in advance. Not a cent! Simply make our request via the coupon below if you want this rand new Oliver Typewriter for five days free rial in your own home or office. Use this Oliver or five days as if it were your own. Type all your tters or any other work with it. Put it to every onceivable test. Compare it with any $100 type- riter on the market. Compare it for simplicity of onstruction. For beauty of finish. For ease of peration. For speed. For neatness of work. Then if after 5 days free trial you do not wish to keep the typewriter for any reason whatsoever, simply send it back to us and you won't be out one cent for the free trial. If, on the other hand, you decide that it is the finest typewriter, and you wish to keep it, then pay us at the easy rate of only $4 a month. This is the open, free trial offer we make to you on the Oliver to let you see for yourself that if any typewriter is worth $100 it is this splendid, speedy Oliver No. 9, our latest model and the finest we ever built.

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Save $36

For $64 you can now obtain the identical Oliver Typewriter formerly priced at $100. We are able to save you nearly half because of our radically new and economical method of distribution. During the war we learned many lessons. We found that it was unnecessary to have such a vast number of traveling salesmen and so many expensive branch houses throughout the country. We were able to discontinue many other superfluous sales methods. Result—we can afford to sell at $64 the very same Oliver formerly priced at $100.

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Check the coupon to get the Oliver for five days free trial in your own home. If you decide to keep the typewriter you can pay for it on terms so easy that you won't miss the money—only $4 a month. If you prefer to have further information before ordering, fill in the coupon for our free catalog. Clip the coupon now and mail at once. Avoid disappointment. Order now to secure immediate delivery.

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1972 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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☐ Ship me a new Oliver Nine for five days free inspection. If I keep it, I will pay $64 at the rate of $4 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for.

My shipping point is.....
This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

☐ Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book—"The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," your de luxe catalog and further information.

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Parks' Bred-to-Lay and-Do-Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks

Made and hold about all the World's Rock Laying Records

Now Celebrating Their Thirty-Second Anniversary

Co inuous Winners in about all the Laying Contests, with individual records up to 325 eggs. Continuous records, 148 eggs in 148 days; 400 in 448 days. Flock of 126 averaged 208 eggs. Still have a choice selection of breeders. If you can't see your way clear for foundation stock, improve your present flock with our males like hundreds of others are doing.

Grand Selection of Cockerels $5 Up

Breed only from your best layers. Select the ones that get off the roost first in the morning, and last on at night. The heavy layers have the big thin combs; head and beak medium short; legs well apart, and standing straight up and down when looking at them from the front.

J. W. Parks, Box J, Altoona, Pa.



Miss She-Did-It

Won 1st, last Arkansas Laying Contest. Official Record, 278. We produced her, and she-did-it.



Get Your Egg & Chick Orders Placed Early

Large General Catalog Booklet 25c. You'll be surprised at the Bred-to-Lay information it contains.
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GIES' ANCONAS

World's Best Layers By Test

Our official government egg-laying contest wins are unapproached by any other strain of Anconas. My customers are winning first prize ribbons at such national shows as Madison Square Garden, New York, Kansas City and hundreds of other shows. They are acknowledged everywhere by many of my customers as the WORLD'S GREATEST LAYING STRAIN in America today—Unequaled in Standard qualities. REMEMBER we are the originators of this great laying and winning strain. Place your order at HEADQUARTERS and make no mistake.

POULTRYMAN, IT'S FREE

Our catalog and price list, containing full information and testimonials verifying our claims. Last year's customers had great success with chicks and egg shipments. We prepaid express charges.

OSCAR G. GIES, Box 74, BRIDGEPORT, ONT., CAN.

Tarbox's Silver Wyandottes and Speckled Sussex

Our Silvers again win the most coveted prize—Best Display at the Club Show, Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 24-26, 1920. On Speckled Sussex we won five 1st and two 2d on seven entries; Red Sussex four 1st on four entries. At the Chicago, Coliseum Show, Dec. 1-6, 1920, we won on Silvers, six 1st and four 2d on 10 entries; on Speckled Sussex, 4th cockerel, 5th pullet and 3d young pen. A few Red Sussex to close them out at bargain prices. Get our prices on Silvers and Specks before placing your orders.

A. & E. TARBOX, Box A, YORKVILLE, ILL.

lines become rich in the desira points; and specimens so bred are su to reproduce those points.

Men who pay big prices for birds improve their own stock, do not wan specimen that simply happened to b good one; they want a bird that l the rich blood lines that come fr close, intensified breeding. Such a b has the power to stamp his qualities his offspring and he is therefore valuable flock improver.

Inbreeding simplifies the pedigree reducing the number of birds that en into it. Thus the blood lines are stricted. Outside tendencies and ch acters are excluded, and only the poi which the breeder desires to perfect perpetuated. Great breeders are alw rather close inbreeders.

It is true that the very word "inbre ing" is highly distasteful to ma people. Notwithstanding that some the greatest animals in history have b produced by close breeding, the thou of inbreeding has lost only a part of terrors with them. When we co right down to actual cases, however, will be found that the evil effects inbreeding are usually the effects t result from the breeding of birds t have a predisposition to weakness. Wh father is mated to daughter, or brot to sister, or son to mother, not only t good points are intensified, but the exi ing weaknesses are likewise accentuat When size and vigor are selected, t same as shape and color, no disease deformity may be attributed to inbre ing as the cause.

There are breeders who have inbr their stock for fifteen to twenty-fi years. The foremost producers of hi quality Standard specimens have be close breeders, without exception. Ar equally without exception have th maintained that no evil results have f lowed their systems of selection.

These breeders know full well, as becoming generally understood, th only through inbreeding can a fixity type be secured and maintained. A as a result of this kind of breeding the stock reaches such a high state of pe fection that they know to a nicety wh may be expected from a mating befo the chicks are grown, and sometim they dread the introduction of fre blood, fearing that it will spoil the bloo lines that it has taken so long to esta lish.

These breeders, in commenting their operations, will tell you that th are "line breeders."

The term, linebreeding, was us originally by the cattle breeders England to indicate that the progeny d scended in a direct line from a famo ancestor. Among poultrymen linebree ing is commonly looked upon as i volving the breeding together of spec mens of the same family, but less close related than inbreeding. This interpr tation makes linebreeding a mild for of inbreeding. The fact is that lin breeding may involve a very close for of inbreeding, and some cases of i breeding do not represent linebreedi at all.

Inbreeding is to breed within the lin yet related specimens within the line ca be mated to very little purpose, in whic case the inbred stock is not linebre When a specimen is truly a linebre bird, it is the product of a system breeding that has been carried on

amp on the offspring certain desirable ıalities and characteristics of the anstors.

When the application of inbreeding is the hands of a thinker who is ever awing his blood lines from the past id projecting them into the future; hen inbreeding is to concentrate the ood of certain individuals for definite irposes of improvement, then is ineeding properly termed linebreeding.

We believe, as a bit of general adce, that it is well to say that linebreedg should not be undertaken in a purely eoretical way, according to some art. In many small flocks there is ot a single bird that should be lineed. Improvement in such flocks would me much faster through the purchase id introduction of a fine, thoroughly ed specimen.

Occasionally there is born into a flock specimen of outstanding quality and usual vigor. Fortunate is the breeder ho develops a bird of this kind. Such specimen is splendid foundation maıial that should not only be bred but bred back to.

W. H. Card, who originated the White ıced Red Cornish, has an old cock that now five years old. He has bred m back to his daughters, granddaughrs, great granddaughters, and great eat granddaughters. His first prize ck at the recent Boston Show was other remarkable bird, four years d, and he had been bred back in the me way for three generations. The ds are coming better all the time. ıey are broader bodied and heavier anked than formerly. Their color is far superior to what prevailed a few asons back, that it would almost seem at some other blood had been introced.

A prepotent sire of this kind that ansmits and stamps himself on his offring is a bird that should have no ice label tied to his wing.

His own sons are infinitely more valule as sure breeders than were the ckerels sired by males twenty years o, in the early days of this variety, ien there was no inbreeding back of em. Inbreeding has reduced the ances for variation, and since there is s chance for a turning out of line, e quality of the breed becomes estabhed with mathematical certainty.

It should be stated, however, that the ginner should develop an eye for type d color and should not solely depend a mere mechanical method of lineeding. It would be better to forget about pedigrees and relationships, d mate the birds as they stand in the rds for results, than to enter into a digree craze. That is why we do not commend chart breeding; it puts too uch importance on carrying out a pedee in a rigid line, and does not lay ough emphasis on the individual bird. The individual specimen is the big ng, and equally vital is an eye to apciate it. We would rather have an lividual that had some close, intensive eeding behind him, because we could n be sure of his breeding power; d one thing certain we would inbreed n to his own get. Even if his pullets re not attractive, they would carry blood, and when mated back to him, uld throw some elegant cockerels.

A single instance will serve to illuste the value of a good bird. For ars an important section of the Buff yandotte fancy centered around north-

(*Continued on page* 168)

The Proven Leaders for the Last Ten Years.

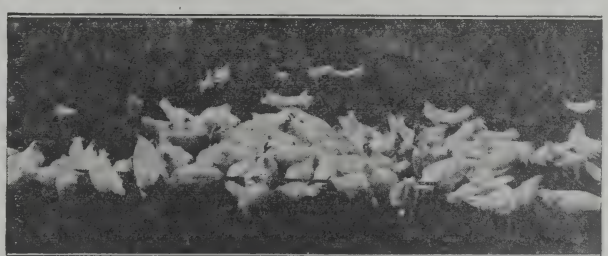


Have Set the Standard for the Years to Come.

They have never failed to produce results!

Our strain has made amazing records in egg laying contests of national fame and record winnings in America's largest show rooms.

Our customers share equal honors with us because we have no reserve matings or birds. The winnings of our customers at Kansas City, Omaha and other large shows is convincing proof of this.



HILLVIEW SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

The impressive winnings of Hillview Leghorns of almost every ribbon at the Chicago Coliseum shows of 1918, 1919 and 1920 and the winning of first prize pen in Missouri and American egg laying contests is still an unbroken record.

At the last Missouri laying contest five birds hatched June 26th layed 1096 eggs for the year. The best record over all Leghorn pens from January 1st to October 31st.

Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks

from Hillview will give you the most pleasing results because you get exactly what you order. Book your orders now to insure prompt delivery.

If you want to know more about Hillview White Leghorns send for our illustrated mating list, you will soon make your decision.

HILLVIEW FARM

Box 4004 **Benld, Illinois**

Official Scores Protect You

Our 1920 Coliseum Wins

2-3-4 cock; 2-3-4-5 cockerel; 1-4-5 hen; 1-2-3 pullet, 1-2 old pen; 1-4 young pen; and largest and best display.

Our 1919 Coliseum Wins

1-2-3-4 cock; 1-2-3-4-5 cockerel; 1-3 hen; 2-3-4-5 pullet; 1st and 2nd young pen; 1st old pen and all specials.

Layers? Look at This!

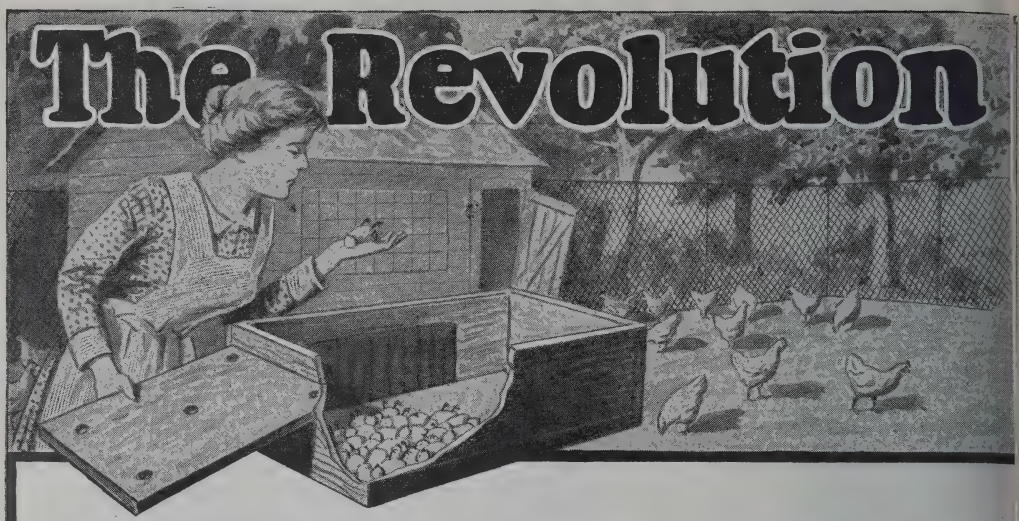
In Missouri Egg Laying Contest, HILLVIEW won third highest honor in Leghorn Class. This pen of 5 birds, hatched June 26th, 1919, made the following individual record: 221,208, 233, 196, 238; Total 1096.

Other Egg Laying Winnings

Individual Official Records

257, 248, 263, 217, 248, 257, 251, 202, 230, 243, 240, 246, 267. 1st prize pen Missouri Egg Laying Contest, 1918. 1st prize yearling hen pen American Egg Laying Contest, 1918.

The Revolution



HATCHED by the thousands--dying like flies--that was the history of artificially brooded chicks until the Buckeye Colony Brooder was invented.

Actual experience took the "pep" out of chicken-raisers. Correct brooding seemed impossible. But the Buckeye Incubator Company kept at it until the greatest of all brooders was evolved. Now three chicks live where one lived before, and the labor is cut to a fourth. The Buckeye Colony Brooder solved the problem of making chick raising profitable.

Talk to the man who went through the experience. Let him tell you what revolutionized the chick industry. Yes--ask the Buckeye user--he knows!

BUCKEYE
COLONY BROODERS

Buckeye Standard Incubators

Buckeye Mammoth Incubators

Buckeye Coal-Burning Brooders

Buckeye Blue-Flame Kerosene Brooders

Buckeye Lamp-heated Brooders

What the Buckeye Colony Brooder has made possible, where hard coal can be obtained, the Buckeye Blue Flame Colony Oil Burning Brooder is making possible for others.

More than that, the perfected Buckeye Oil Burning Brooder has come into its own, thus furnishing a perfect brooder for every condition, giving the Buckeye unquestioned leadership in brooders as it has in incubators.

Buckeye Brooders, in combination with Buckeye Incubators, have solved the chick raiser's problems. Their use takes the gamble out of the chicken business and unerringly points out the way to success.

THE BUCKEYE

OVER THIRTY YEARS OF SERVICE TO POULTRY RAISERS

411 EUCLID AVENUE

in Chick Raising



THEY grow three chicks in the same space where one grew before, and actually cut the expense right in half. Before their general use it was the usual thing for the raiser to lose from a quarter to half of all the chicks hatched. Today the same men, using Buckeye equipment, bring to quick maturity from eighty-five to ninety-five per cent of all the chicks hatched out, and do it with a quarter of the labor, half the expense and none of the worry.

These facts are proven by the experience of the hundreds of thousands who successfully use Buckeye equipment, as well as by the fact that Buckeye sales equal those of our largest three competitors.

Ask the Buckeye user--he knows! Buckeye Incubators and Brooders are endorsed and recommended by all agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the United States and Canada. Over 600,000 are giving satisfaction to poultry raisers, and over 15,000 dealers sell poultry raising equipment.

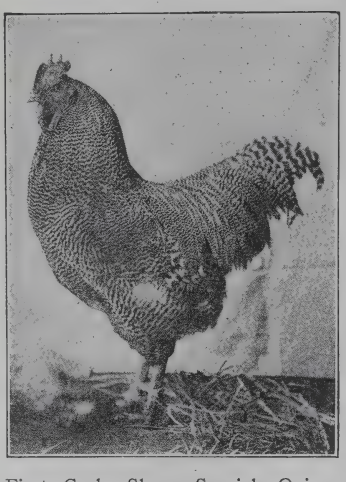
Start for success by seeing the Buckeye dealer. If you don't know him, write to us for descriptive catalog.

INCUBATOR CO.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Victory! Victory! Victory!



First Cock, Shape Special, Quincy, Ill., 1919.
First in Old Pen, Ill. State Show, 1920. Shape Special, Ill. State Show, 1920.
Second Cock, Quincy, Ill., 1920.
First in Old Pen, Ill. State Show, 1921. Three years old and never defeated except once, and then by one of his SONS.

RING-DINGER
Comes Back

PENDLETON STRAIN
Barred Plymouth Rocks
at the
Illinois State Show 1921

They Won:

First on Cock.
First, Third, Fourth Cockerel.
First, Second, Fourth, Fifth Pullet.
First Old Pen.
First Young Pen.
Third, Fourth, Fifth Hen.
Best Display.
Special Best Shaped Male.
Special Best Colored Male.

Stock for Sale.
Eggs in Season.

Send for one of my Free Mating Lists.

E. C. PENDLETON

Specialty Breeder,
Cockerel Line Only
BOX 53 GOLDEN, ILL.

Red Dale Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Make an Enviable Win Among America's Best

Minnesota State Fair 1920	Chicago Coliseum 1920	Minneapolis, Dec., 1920.
1, 2 Cockerels; 1, 2 Pullets; 1 Hen; Shape and Color Special Cockerel; Special on Pullet.	1 Cockerel; 5 Cock; 4 Old Pen; Shape Special Cockerel.	1, 4 Cockerel; 1, 3 Hen; 1, 5 Pullet; 2 Cock; 1 Young, 1 Old Pens; Special for best display Reds, both combs; shape special Cockerel; color special Cockerel; shape and color Hen; shape and color pullet.

THAT WIN MEANS
QUALITY QUALITY QUALITY

100 COCKERELS FOR SALE

These birds will be shipped on approval. They are of the quality that will be the pride of many breeders throughout the country. We want our dealings with you to be a matter of service, and to that end await your orders. Don't delay. Write today.

12 PENS MATED FOR EGGS FOR HATCHING

Our mating list, describing matings and prices per setting will be ready February 1.

RED DALE FARM (W. J. Rezac) HIBBING, MINN.

FUNK'S INTERNATIONAL STRAIN *of*

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Cockerels **Won at Illinois State Fair in heavy laying classes—first pen; first hen; first pullet, and first cockerel.**

One Thousand March and April hatched Cockerels from the same matings that won four firsts this year at Illinois State Fair and six firsts last December at Chicago Coliseum show. These cockerels have correct type and blood lines for breeding for profitable egg yields. Buy your Spring breeding males now at the following prices: Pen A, $7 each and up; Pen B, $6 each; Pen C, $4 each, five or more $3.50 each. Strong, vigorous birds from each pen.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Free catalog, describing my methods of breeding, feeding, housing, etc., upon request.

Funk Egg Farm

Lyle W. Funk, Sole Owner
Box 38 Bloomington, Illinois

WYANDOTTES—SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITES

High class exhibition and breeding birds bred from our New York, Boston and Chicago winners. They have the size, shape, color and up-to-date oval lacing—linebred for 34 years. If you want the very best at real bargain prices, state your wants. Large circular. Also Golden Sebright males. IRA C. KELLER, Brookside Farms, Box 75, Prospect, Ohio.

eastern New York state. About 19 a number of the best breeders pa ci- pated with an entry at the Cambr ge (New York) fair to determine w ch of them had the best stock. R. Br ks Robbins showed a sensational male rd which has been described to us by n D. Jaquins as "possessing an even s de of color, a little chestnut on tail, nd nearly clear wings—about a shade d k- er than is being shown now." At at time this bird was the only st t- backed, typical round-typed male of he variety that had been shown. He as entered as a cockerel, but before he ribbons were placed Mr. Jacquins bo ht the bird and re-entered him as a ck the fair being held in August and he bird having been hatched very late he previous season.

Mr. Jacquins bought the male for f- teen dollars. Frank Bean offered tw n- ty-five dollars for him. Every bre er who saw the bird appreciated him, id Mr. Jacquins had a number of cha es to sell him, "inquiries even coming fr m Canada for this wonderful male at had been written up in papers." he bird at last was purchased by the te Warren T. Lord at something like ty dollars and became the foundation st Mr. Lord's fine male line. Indeed, fr m this sire was developed the best lin of Buff Wyandotte males in the countr

How was it developed? Only in n way. By holding ever in mind n Standard ideal, by critically selecting ig males to that ideal and mating ther t females of their own blood. Tha is inbreeding, and linebreeding and se e tive breeding.

Good and Bad Mother Hens.

After comparing the chicks, one from a good mother hen, the on from a bad mother, I feel free in s ing the bad mother is just about bad as the makeshift brooder and t inefficient incubator attendant. In September I set two Barred Plymc Rock hens the same week. I ca for them alike. The two hens w as different in nature as if they w of an entirely different breed. good mother was on to her job. came off, got what I gave her to and was soon back to her nest. hatched every hatchable egg raised every chick to be two-po broilers at two months old.

The other hen, after eating al gave her insisted on following around. I was simply forced to ca her and put her on the nest to k the eggs from getting too cold. the last few days I had to fasten in the nest. I knew her eggs w not incubated right, but I let hatch, and she surprised me, too, she hatched nearly every egg. In week she had lost two chicks. third week they were all gone but t and I gave them away for pets, s could fatten the hen for market keep her for laying only. The t chickens at two months old would weigh a pound.

I have had similar experiences the spring season, and find I lose m chicks from this cause than any oth I pick my good mother biddies same as the good layers, and I h found it pays as well.

Mrs. W. H. Cook, Jr
Tennessee.

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

Sold Ten Birds at $30 Each.

A poultry judge who was on a train Central Illinois recently was recogzed by a fellow passenger, who said: Pardon me, but aren't you Tom igg?"

"Yes, sir, I am."

"Well, I am A. C. LeDuc, and fifen years ago you judged my Silver yandottes at the Chicago show."

"Are you still breeding Silvers?" the dge inquired.

"No, I don't own a feather. I am rry to say so, but after winning at hicago the last time a breeder from anada visited my yards and offered e $300 for two pens of five birds ch—$150 a pen. It looked like a big ice to me, and after debating the atter in my mind for a time, I acpted the offer.

"The birds went to Boston and on. It was a good buy for the cusmer, but it put me out of business. took the cream of my flock, and I asn't able to breed another good one ith what I had left. It was a poor le for me—the worst I ever made." And so the heading to this item, Sold Ten Birds at $30 Each," may ok alluring—but the price in this rticular case was not high enough.

* * *

Wyandotte Breed Book Nearly Ready

Harold A. Nourse, editor of the Wyandotte Standard and Breed Book, hich is to be published by the Amerian Poultry Association, wrote us unr the date of January 10:

As a principal author of the Wyandotte andard and Breed Book, I know you will interested to learn that it now seems proble that the book will be ready for distribun in comparatively few days. The printer s complete instructions for everything, and ost forms are off the press. One form was ld up by damage to plates, and new halfnes had to be made. I have O. K.'d every m but the last one in the book, and expect proof of that every day. Complete final inuctions have been given on every point. I icerely hope you will like the book, and I el sure you will.

It was well in November before the finance mmittee completed its new contract with e printer, and almost December 1 before I is able to get the first lot of page proofs. December 7, however, I had mailed to the inter the O. K.'d page proofs for the entire ok except the index, which of course could t be made up until the pages were complete. ie delay caused by the damage to plates, , has held the book up, but now it looks e plain sailing to finish it up quickly.

* * *

Prices for Hatching Eggs.

If alongside of this issue of the Jourl could be laid a copy of the Febary, 1913 issue, it would be found at eight years ago more birds were ing offered at $5 and $10 each than present, but prices for hatching gs were as high or higher then than w.

For the season of 1913, which was fore the world war started, good eeders were advertising eggs from eir carefully mated breeding yards $10, $15, $20 and $30 per sitting, hile one prominent breeder was askg $3 each for eggs.

(Continued on page 172)

MAHOOD'S S. C. R. I. REDS
THEY POINT THE WAY

Twenty birds under blue ribbons, including best display at the Chicago Coliseum Show

THE WORLD'S GREATEST RED SHOW, is a part of the unparalled record of Mahood's S. C. Reds during the nine successive seasons they have been successfully exhibited at this show.

Letters received from customers almost daily at this season of the year tell of remarkable layers and fine breeding and exhibition birds raised from chicks or eggs from Mahood's Reds.

Mahood's pens will continue to produce the same outstanding quality in breeding and exhibition birds for Mahood and Mahood's customers, for not only is every bird in these pens rich in the blood of nine generations of Chicago Coliseum winners, but these remarkable bird-in-quality Rhode Island Reds are carefully and scientifically mated with the skill that only years of experience in breeding exhibition Rhode Island Reds can give.

Hatching Eggs

Send for Mahood's beautifully illustrated free mating list and read the liberal egg offer and fertility guarantee.

Eggs from Mahood's S. C. Red mated pens, $20, $15, $10, $6.50 per 15; eggs from Hogan Tested matings, $6.50 per 15. Utility eggs, $20 per 100.

Baby Chicks

Chicks from mated pens, $3.25, $2.50, $1.60 and $1 each. Mahood still has a few splendid quality cockerels and pullets to spare at $7.50, $10, $15, $25 and $35 each.

Also a few carefully mated pairs, trios and pens.

E. W. MAHOOD, Box 4, 616 Lee Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.



SPIRALETS
Colored Marking Rings



Prices Single Coil

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
4	Baby chicks	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40
5	Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40
6	Growing chicks	.10	.25	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
7	Bantams	.15	.30	.50	.90	2.15	4.00
8	Leghorn, Ancona	.20	.35	.55	1.00	2.25	4.25
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
12	Asiatics	.25	.45	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00
14	Turkeys, geese	.30	.55	.95	1.60	3.75	7.00
16	Turkey toms	.40	.70	1.20	2.00	4.75	9.00

Prices Double Coil

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
8	Leghorns, etc	.30	.55	.85	1.50	3.40	6.30
11	Rocks, Reds	.35	.65	1.15	1.80	4.15	7.50
12	Asiatics	.40	.70	1.30	2.10	4.90	8.75
14	Turkeys	.45	.85	1.45	2.40	5.70	10.00
16	Turkey toms	.60	1.05	1.80	3.00	7.15	14.00

Dark Blue, Light Blue, Yellow, Red, Pink, Amber, Green, Purple, Black, Ruby, White and Rose.

Special prices on larger quantity. 8 samples and circular, 10c.

Spiralets are made of a special High-Class Celluloid, will stay on, and last a life time.

Spiralet Co. Huguenot Park, N. Y. Largest makers of Celluloid Rings in the world

Putnam's Light Brahmas

again win at Chicago Coliseum: 1st and 2d in Utility Class; 2d Cock; 2d Hen; 2d and 5th Pullets; 2d and 4th Old Pens; 3d and 5th Young Pens.

We offer for February:

50 Pullets at	$3.50	25 Cockerels at	$ 5.00	30 Hens at	$ 4.00
25 Pullets at	5.00	20 Cockerels at	10.00	15 Hens at	7.00
10 Pullets at	7.50	8 Cockerels at	15.00	8 Hens at	$10 to $20.00

If you would have utility and beauty combined our birds will please you. Write for mating list.

O. L. PUTNAM
Ayer St., S. E. Harvard, Ill.

S. C. W. Leghorns Bred for Egg Production **Barred Plymouth Rocks**

Breeders, Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pens, Trios. Hatching Eggs $15 per 100 up. Book Orders Early. **MAYROYD POULTRY FARM,** Box 64, New Dorp Heights., **STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.**

Old Trusty

Have Made Millions for



Write Quick for 1921 Book and Price

This is the year of all years to raise poultry for profits, and Old Trusty is th incubator you need to shell out strong, healthy chicks—hatch after hatch.

Old Trusty owners have made millions with their machines an will make millions of dollars more this year.

Mail th Coupo or a Post Today an get thi Book Fre

The number of Old Trusty owners grows so fast that it is hard to keep track of ther There are now about 900,000, and we are going strong to make it a full million this yea

We are making a quick shipment proposition that will interest you. Write toda and let me tell you about it.

Make Profits Like These

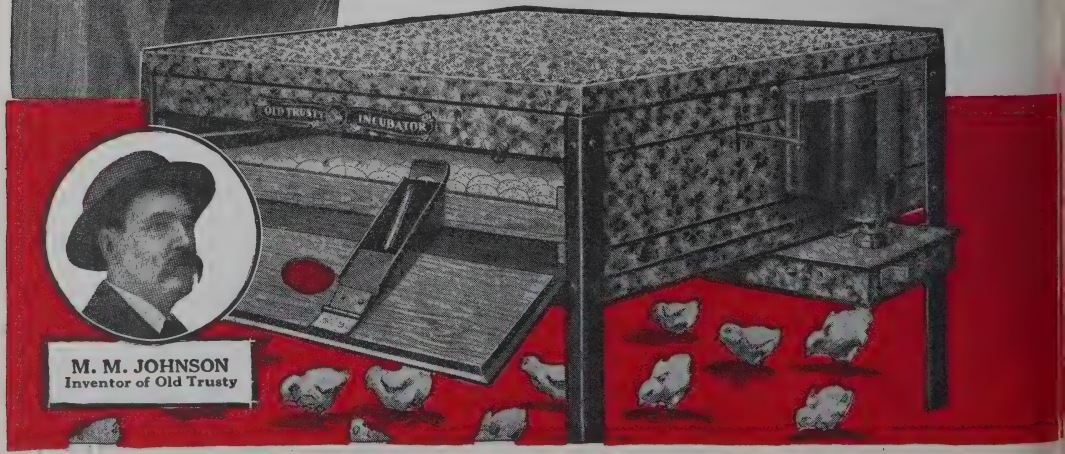
Thos. Ashley of Kimball, S. D., with one Old Trusty sold $350 worth of eggs, $200 worth of pullet $200 worth of roosters and had 50 hens left. There's $750 profit, to say nothing of what the fami used and the 50 laying hens still on hand. H. F. McDonald of Manchester, Iowa, says: "My poult profits for 10 months are $1,084." Miss Dora Young of Holden, Mo., says: "We sold $3,000 worth eggs on the local market of our town during the last three years." A bank clerk in Beatrice, Nel found that, after paying all expenses, he made $1,300 net profit. Another customer in Pennsylvan made enough from Old Trusty to build a fine home. I could go on naming thousands and hu dreds of thousands of Johnson customers who are swelling the family income from $800 to $1,2 every year. But their money doesn't buy anything for *you*. Why not get *your* name in th list and make several hundred dollars this year from a small investment? Let me help y with my big free book.

The "How" of Poultry Profits

Suppose you started early this year with an Old Trusty incubator and a brooder or tw You make several good hatches and come out with $600 or $800 in a few months wi a good-sized flock to supply high-priced eggs for the market. Do you know of any oth means of making several times your orignal investment with so little work?

Nearly a million Old Trusty customers scattered all over the country have been takin advantage of the great profits to be made from poultry. Many thousands more will sta this year because

This Is the Year of All Years to Raise Poultry. Old Trusty Will Make $300—$500—$800—$1,000 for You Easily



M. M. JOHNSON
Inventor of Old Trusty

Incubators

Owners Everywhere



Ideas That Make Money

You will find hundreds of them in this book. It's the best book I could write after 28 years' experience and I am sure you will find it helpful. It is a real "How" and "Why" book of poultry profits filled with subjects like these:

How to keep hens a-laying in winter.
How to pick the money-makers in a flock of pullets.
How to make poultry raising a business.
How to choose the best breeds.
Why early hatches are the most profitable.
How to preserve eggs.
How to choose the right size incubator.

Remember, poultry develops quickly. It means quick profits. Six months from hatching time the pullets will be laying. Roosters can go on the market within three months and more than pay the cost of incubator, eggs and oil.

Multiply these hatches three to five times a season and see the profits pile up. This is your year of opportunity to make money with poultry. The margin between producing cost and selling price has widened until it is almost too good to believe today.

Mail the Coupon or a Postal Today

Let me tell you more about your opportunity this year in my new 1921 book. I'd like to mail you a copy and have you pass judgment on it. You'll agree with me that it's a real "How" book. Remember, it is free. The coupon was put in here for your convenience, but if you want to, write me a letter or just drop me a postal. But send right now so the mail man can leave you this book in a day or two. Ask for Book No. X-25. Yours truly,

Harry Johnson, "Incubator Man."

M. M. JOHNSON COMPANY, Clay Center, Nebraska



Nearly a million owners say you make no experiment when you get Old Trusty

The difference between Old Trusty and other machines makes the difference in the extra profits Old Trusty brings you.



HARRY JOHNSON
"Incubator Man"
Clay Center, Neb.

Please send me your 1921 catalog X-25.

Name_____

Address_____

I raise_____ chickens of_____ variety.

Expect to raise_____ this year.

How Many Poultrymen Know What's in an Egg?

Here is a chemical analysis:

	Percent
Protein	13.5
Fats	17
Sulphur	2
Water	67.5

The combined Protein, Fats and Sulphur represent 32.5 percent of the egg; Water, 67.5 percent—107.7 percent more water than the combined other elements.

How then can a bird produce eggs if she does not have a continuous water supply? Let us answer it for you—she just simply can't and doesn't! A bird will not drink *ice water* any quicker than you would if you were working outside in cold weather. She requires it with the chill removed in order to consume sufficient quantities to supply 67.5 percent water for eggs and the necessary amount for blood.

Water is actually worth over 200 percent more to your birds than feed in egg production and is therefore actually worth in dollars and cents just $2.08 to every $1.00 you put into feed.

Now Mr. Egg Producer, get busy and keep water before your birds *all the time* at such temperature that they can and will drink it—not hot or warm water, that weakens them, but just right—not cold or not hot, but just with the chill off.

There are two ways of doing this—stay right with them all day long running back and forth with water or INSTALL NORWICH AUTOMATIC AIR LOCK FOUNTAINS, fill when empty and the machine does the rest. The fountain can't freeze; it has been operated in Alaska at 60 degrees below zero; and your birds are assured a continuous supply of fresh, clean water at exactly the right temperature and if they are watered but once a day at the present time WE WILL GUARANTEE A 50 PERCENT INCREASE IN EGG PRODUCTION by the use of the Norwich Automatic Air-Lock Fountains.

Pretty strong talk but PROVEN ACTUAL FACTS.



Norwich Automatic Air-lock Fountains
Operate at 60° below zero. Five gallon capacity, $7.50 complete, f. o. b. New London or St. Louis.



Norwich Automatic Exerciser and Feeder
No. 1, 8 qts.. $5.00
No. 2, 12 qts.. 5.50
No. 3, 20 qts.. 6.50
No. 4, 32 qts.. 7.50
F. o. b. New London or St. Louis.



Apaco Feeder
For small flocks.
9 qts. $2.00
F. o. b. New London or St. Louis.

The Norwich Automatic Feeder Co.

7 Trumbull St., New London, Conn.

Western Office, 410 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Stock carried at St. Louis for western shipments.

AREY'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Won at Boston, Jan. 1919, nineteen regular and special prizes including three firsts. Jan. 1920, eighteen regular and special prizes including three firsts also.

Also in both years the coveted honor of BEST DISPLAY. Few breeders have ever won this distinction in two successive years.

Fine line of fancy breeding birds for sale. My birds are constantly making history in points of utility.

One hundred beautiful BRED-TO-LAY cockerels at $10 while they last. Utility pullets $5 each in small lots. $4 each in lots of 25. Utility hatching eggs $10 per 100.

Am prepared to furnish big incubators. Book ahead if in earnest. Eggs from fancy matings $10 per 15. New mating list out about Feb. 15. Get my catalog now—it's ready—it's free.

M. S. AREY BAR HARBOR, MAINE.

By comparing these figures wi current quotations in this issue it w be seen that war-time prices we never reflected in the hatching e trade. On the other hand the quali of the breeding flocks has material improved during the last eight yea and the buyer today gets eggs fro birds of better quality and from bir that, having been bred longer in lin are more certain to reproduce fi quality.

It is futile to search for bargains hatching eggs. Any sitting that wi bring $20 is produced by birds of suc quality that their chicks, if raised o the home plant, would be worth sev eral times that amount of money.

The breeder in selling choice hatch ing eggs is letting his customers pa ticipate in the opportunity to mak some of the best birds of the year, an in the fall stand shoulder to shoulde with old-timers, who have put man years of hard work into their breedin operations.

* * *

A Letter of Appreciation.

In the preparation of "The Amer ican Breeds of Poultry," we undertoo to tell the fundamental things tha would equip the breeders of thes fowls with a knowledge that woul prove truly helpful. We believed tha the effort would be appreciated, an the following letter says those thing which we hoped might be said:

Your book entitled "The American Breed of Poultry," was received yesterday, and afte devoting last evening to a perusal of its con tents I want to congratulate you as author o this splendid piece of literature. In my judg ment it is a distinctly high class piece of wor and will be a material contribution to th highest type of live stock literature.

I was more than pleased with the two chap ters, "The Breeder" and "Breed Type." The former chapter cannot help burning its way into the coldest heart as the sentiments ex pressed ring true, not only when applied t poultry breeders, but to the supporters o every class of live stock.

Whatever may have been your purpose i the preparation of this volume, I am sure i will supply not only the much needed inform ation to the general producers of poultry, bu it makes the breeders' responsibility so clea that it cannot be easily side-stepped or for gotten. I am sure that the standing of the American breeds will be lifted higher in the minds of the live stock folk by the influence of this book. To my mind, it would be diffi cult to conceive of more worthy compensa tion for your efforts. W. H. SMITH,
Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry
College of Agriculture, University of Illinois

* * *

An Australian Egg Competition.

In the recent ninth Victorian Egg Laying Competition, Australia, some pens of layers were fed wet mash through the year, and other pens were fed dry mash. There was not much difference in the egg yield.

The wet mash birds laid a larger number of eggs outside the trapnests. The high dry mash pen laid 1,573 eggs in the year, only two of which were laid outside the nests. One pen of wet mash birds laid 272 eggs outside the nests.

On the whole, a little over 3 percent of all eggs were laid outside the nests, which compares with 4 percent laid outside the trapnests at the Maine Experiment Station.

There is a tendency among caretakers to credit floor eggs to the high hen in each pen. She is naturally the favorite. It is probable that absolute accuracy is only possible when a single bird is put in each pen. Single

Feed the Whole Chick



They can build only as you furnish the material

No wonder so many grain fed chicks are scrawny, badly feathered, light boned and sickly. They don't get enough of the necessary materials to build their bodies.

As the chart above shows, grain feeds furnish too much food for energy and heat, and less than half enough for blood, bones, nerves, vital organs, muscles and feathers. How could chicks build strong bodies when they are so short of materials needed for almost every part of the body?

Purina Chows
supply all growing needs

The protein and mineral elements that are deficient in grain rations are abundantly supplied in Purina Chicken Chowder and Purina Baby Chick Chow. These are just the elements needed to develop big, strong bones, and plump muscles—to grow red-blooded, bright-eyed, active chicks that feather early and make early broilers. Read the Purina Guarantee of double development during the first six weeks. Send for the Free 100 page Purina Book. Say whether or not your dealer sells Purina Chows.

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
801 Gratiot St. St. Louis, Mo.

Ft. Worth, Texas Nashville, Tenn. Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold in Checkerboard Bags Only

Purina "Double Development" Guarantee

The money paid for both Chows will be refunded if baby chicks, when fed Purina Chicken Chowder and Purina Baby Chick Chow, as directed, do not develop twice as fast during the first six weeks as when fed a grain ration only.

"Purina Book" Free
100 pages—Profusely Illustrated

You will be especially interested in the chapter on how to detect the slacker hen without trap nests, and in another containing plans for houses and home-built equipment. There are also chapters on feeding, hatching, brooding, care of chickens, cure of diseases, moulting, care of layers, and other topics. There are monthly reminders and blanks for egg records. Send for your copy at once. Mailed postpaid, free to any address.



"THE ONE PERFECT BROODING DEVICE"



You Will Need The

Sanitary Hover

For the Proper Care of Your Chicks

The success or failure of a poultry plant depends not upon the number hatched but upon the number and kind you raise.

Newly hatched chicks do not represent profits, but possibilities. No one can lose sight of this fact, no matter for what purpose you are raising chicks.

A successful brooding system means to the fancier more good stock from which to select his own breeders and exhibition fowls.

To the market poultryman whose profits depend on the number quickly matured, a faulty brooding system means failure.

There is but one brooder that combines rigid economy with absolute effectiveness—"The Sanitary Hover".

It is "The One Perfect Brooding Device." In it are found Nature's principles applied to the artificial brooding system.

It is the hen's only rival. Its features are so many that it takes a book to tell the story.

Now is the time for you to figure on your equipment for this spring. And you know how much depends on this. Do not fail to write for the book—"Solving the Brooding Problem." It is mailed free.

The Sanitary Hover is guaranteed to raise better chicks and a higher percentage of the chicks entrusted to its care than any other brooding device.

International Sanitary Hover Co.
413 A Washington Avenue St. Louis, Mo.

ANDREWS CARRIERS

For Baby Chicks

Three sizes, for 25, 50 and 100 chicks. Built to conform to International Baby Chick Association specifications. Car lot orders made to meet buyer's specifications. Strongly built of heavy corrugated board—waterproof inside and out—shipped flat—set up in a jiffy. And they carry the chicks in comfort and safety.

For Eggs

Ten sizes—ranging from 12 to 120 egg capacity. These carriers absolutely prevent breakage. Further, they protect the egg-contents by preventing shocks. Each egg protected by *several thicknesses* of corrugated cushions. Simple and practical. Can be used many times, but cheap enough to throw away after a single trip.

Andrews Carriers are made in one of the world's greatest box factories. We can promptly make shipments of any quantity—from two dozen of a size up to a carload. And our prices are surprisingly low. Andrews Carriers are right. *"Ask the Judges."* Write now for complete catalog.

O. B. Andrews Co., Dept. A, Chattanooga, Tenn.

What's a CAPON and Why?

A book that explains everything you will ever want to know about CAPONS. 50 pictures from life that show each step in the operation. List of Capon Dealers' addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips" where to get the best and cheapest capon tools. Capons are immense eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised edition. Regular 50c copy, prepaid to your address (a short time only) for a Dime in coin or stamps. GEORGE BEUOY, R. R. No. 7, CEDAR VALE, KANS.

"DANDY" BONE CUTTER



You needn't pay one penny for this bone cutter until you try it and it satisfies you. Feeding green bone is one of the first steps to gain a big egg yield. But the bone must be cut right. The Dandy Green Bone Cutter cuts across the grain of the bone, enabling the hen to digest the nutritive elements better and convert same into eggs, blood, feathers. Our terms on the Dandy Bone Cutter are:

No Money In Advance—15 Days Free Trial

The Dandy costs less than most bone cutters and it works infinitely better. Also cuts meat, vegetables, roots, etc. To ensure big sales this year we have made special reduction in prices. Write quickly for free booklet. Prices are liable to rise next month, owing to big demand for raw material. STRATTON MFG. CO., Dept. G, ERIE, PA.

pen testing is now being carried on to some extent in Australia. Out of 750 birds in the ninth Victorian contest, 150 were single tested.

During this contest 30 birds died out of 750 in the competition, or 4 percent. This is not unreasonable, and such a loss is to be expected in any large population of hens or animals.

Nearly half the total number of pens failed to produce eggs that would average 24 ounces to the dozen. This is an alarming deficiency in the size of the eggs. Are utility breeders laying too much stress on mere number of eggs?

Reports also indicate that too many of the birds were underweight for this breed. Small specimens are frequently the best layers. However, size of bird and size of egg "run out," if these point are neglected and preference in breeding given to hens that list up well in mere number of eggs laid.

Dr. Rintoul, who had charge of the Victorian contest, impresses upon breeders that, "for breeding purposes, figures alone must not be relied upon. The first essential is a sound and vigorous constitution, and is of far greater importance in establishing a flock than a mere matter of some eighteen or twenty eggs. I have personally seen at laying competitions birds which laid upwards of 300 eggs in a year, but, except for color, they had no claim to the breed under which they were entered, and others that were too weak constitutionally to be considered suitable breeders."

* * *

Tariff on Wheat.

Poultry feeders need not be alarmed at the prospects of a tariff on wheat that will increase wheat prices. If wheat prices could be increased, other grains would follow.

Wheat is not a United States commodity. It is a world commodity. A high tariff will prevent Canadian wheat from coming into our markets, but it will force Canadian wheat into British and European markets in greater quantity.

On December 16, Europe was reported to have taken 3,000,000 bushels of U. S. wheat and 750,000 bushels of Canadian wheat.

If a tariff is raised to prevent Canadian wheat from coming into the United States, flooding our markets and depressing wheat prices, the same Canadian wheat will go for export and we will be flooded with our own wheat.

Wheat is not a crossroad's commodity around which a tariff wall can be built for protection. World conditions determine wheat prices.

* * *

A Boost for Rose Comb Reds.

According to W. H. Card, secretary of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds in the South do not have "sorehead." The reason, according to Mr. Card, is that Rose Comb Reds are not bred in the South. Commenting on the situation in the American Fancier, Mr. Card says:

The army of novices controls the situation as to the popularity of any breed. It matters not if the Rose Comb Reds are every bit as good and as profitable as the Single Combs.

How many times the question comes to this

BRED IN LINE FOR THIRTY YEARS

More Than Pleased

Write the many hundreds who have purchased fowls at our greatly ***reduced prices.*** It is with

U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

like every other article of superior value, there is none like them, when you consider *winnings, blood lines* and *producing qualities,* you cannot help but order at once one or more of the over *two thousand selected cockerels,* big boned, yellow legged, husky, farm-reared birds at $5.00, formerly $8.00; 800, $10, $15, $20, former price $10, $15, $20, $25.

UTILITY FLOCKS and SELECTED BREEDERS at prices that will interest you and quality that will more than please you; FIVE THOUSAND SELECTED BREEDERS and UTILITY FOWLS to select your order from. Why fool away time, money and feed on ordering fowls when you can buy FISHEL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS at their greatly reduced prices. CATALOG FREE.

U. R. FISHEL EGGS FOR HATCHING BABY CHICKS **Box A, HOPE, IND.**



Texas, Nov. 27, 1920.

U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.
Dear Sir—The cockerel and four hens arrived safely and I am certainly well pleased with them. One of the hens has already started to lay. The cockerel is a beautiful bird, active and well shaped. Best wishes for your continued success, I am, Very truly yours,
M. D. Cooper.

Ohio, Dec. 8, 1920.

U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.
Dear Sir—Received the White Rock cockerels O. K. and am very well pleased with them. Thanking you for your good judgment in selecting them, I remain,
Yours truly, A. G. Carson.

Ind., Jan. 4, 1921.

U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.
Dear Sir—Received the cock bird and am well pleased with him. Thanking you for your trouble, I remain,
Yours truly, Lester Boswell.

Ky., Jan. 1, 1921.

U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.
Dear Sir—Received my birds last Thursday and am very well pleased with them all. Thanking you for your prompt shipment, I remain. Yours truly,
Fred Koebel.

Minn., Dec. 30, 1920.

U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.
Dear Sir—Received the cockerel O. K. Like him fine. Thanks. Yours truly, Amos Powell.

Mass., Dec. 19, 1920.

U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.
Dear Sir—I received the birds on the 16th and in good order. Thanking you for prompt shipment, I am,
Yours truly, G. N. Blair.

Mich., Jan. 2, 1921.

U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.
Dear Sir—I received the cockerels Dec. 31, and was very much pleased with them. Yours truly,
L. E. McGlockue.

South Dakota, Dec. 27, 1920.

U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.
Dear Sir—Received the cockerels O. K. and am well pleased with them, they are sure nice birds. All that have seen them think they are the finest they have ever seen. Respectfully yours,
DeWitt Clark.

Ind., Jan. 3, 1921.

U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.
Dear Sir—As the writer has had the pleasure of coming to you for his start in the poultry game, and glad that he did, as we are well pleased with our little brood of White Plymouth Rocks. We got from our twenty-four hens for the month of December 266 eggs. Do you consider this good or bad? I am and beg to remain,
Yours very truly, C. M. Wolfe.

Mass., Nov. 16, 1920.

U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.
Dear Sir—Six pullets and cock birds arrived yesterday at 3 P. M., after being on the road four days. They are sure a fine pen of White Rocks and I am quite sure they will more than pay me their first cost in eggs. Thanking you for such fine birds, I am,
Yours truly, George B. Tabor.

La., Dec. 4, 1920.

U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.
Dear Sir—The cock bird arrived in good shape and I must say he is a fine bird for the money. I was satisfied before he came knowing you would give me my money's worth. Wishing you good luck, I remain,
Yours truly, J. B. Hamilton.

Ohio, Dec. 6, 1920.

U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.
Dear Sir—I received the pen of 15 White Rocks and must say they arrived in good condition. I am perfectly satisfied with them and must hereby thank you. You can feel sure that if any one around here inquires I cannot help but highly recommend you and your White Rocks. Again thanking you, I remain one of your newly satisfied customers. Respectfully yours,
Chas. E. Leibold.

THE BEST POSSIBLE IN POULTRY

3 Consecutive Years

Again we win the most coveted prize of all

1st Cockerel

at the Greater Chicago National Show, 1921.

Wilson's Single Comb WHITE LEGHORNS

Our winnings of the last two years prove that our birds are bred to win and produce winners. Their is no guess work about it—whether you buy breeding stock, eggs or baby chicks you get the blood of winners.

50,000 Baby Chicks--Also Hatching Eggs

Purchase your baby chicks and eggs from us and procure for yourself the selective breeding of generations, during which time the pedigree of the line has been restricted to choice individuals. Remember: A chick well hatched is half raised and a good chick never hatches out of a poor egg.

Book your orders today and ask for our catalog.

Glenn A. Wilson Box 10 Sandwich, Ill.

J. D. VEACH POULTRY CO.

GREEN MEADOW FARM, HELENA, MONT.

We have in our yards:
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, including our First Prize Exhibition Cockerel and Third Dark Pullet, won with only three birds entered in the Chicago Coliseum Show, Dec., 1920, with hundreds more like them.
Our First Prize R. C. Rhode Island Red hen (Color Special Female), fourth young pen, fifth prize single comb hen, Coliseum, 1920, and seventh hen and ninth pullet S. C. Reds at Heart of America, 1920. Seventeen hundred more highest class Reds.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—1st and 5th young toms, 2d and 4th old toms, 1st and 3d hens and 2d pullet, Chicago Coliseum, 1920, and a hundred more good ones.
A thousand White Leghorn Breeding Hens (Selected Egg Layers).

Stock, Eggs and Baby Chicks For Sale. Mating List Jan. 15,'21

ARLINGTON S. C. REDS

N. Y. State Championship Cup, 1920 State Red Meet

Splendid Breeders — Eggs — Mating List

JOHN E. MACK
Box B, Arlington, New York

S. C. Anconas, Trap-Nested, Bred to Lay

BABY CHICKS HATCHING EGGS

Would you like to increase your egg records? A. G., Lakewood, Ohio, writes: "Please quote me prices on pullets. The ten pullets purchased from you last year layed 1,700 eggs in ten months." This party never kept poultry before. Get our catalog. It tells how to raise Anconas and feed for egg production. It's free. Stamps appreciated. BAKER'S ANCONA FARM, Box A, Route 3, Elyria, Ohio.

MINORCAS—GIANT S. C. BLACKS

I have many cockerels that should be in the big shows that will be sold at breeder prices.
Book Your Egg Order Now.
JOHN L. BROWN 65 Indiana Ave., Anderson, Indiana.

office: "Why are the Single Comb Red more popular than the Rose Comb? Are the better?"

The Rose Comb R. I. Red has every qualit and attribute of the single comb, or to put i more properly, the Single Comb Reds go their good qualities from the Rose Comb variety.

Tuttle, Pickett, Bean, Harold and Leste Tompkins linebred the Rose Combs years be fore much attention was paid to the Singl Combs. It is only within the last dozen year that the Single Comb variety has been con sidered of show merit, whereas, the Ros Combs have long been noted for their uniform color and type and prepotency of blood, thi being a tremendous factor in any breed.

We are glad to see a good word said for Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. But a few years ago, as well known a breeder as Harold Tompkins was doing more business in his Rose than in his Single Combs. A great many people, however, seem to feel that a single comb becomes a chicken better than a rose comb. But is it not like horned and polled cattle—largely a question of taste?

* * *

Black Spanish.

During the Chicago show, Clarence Hewes suggested to several members of the Standard committee that the Standard for Black Spanish should not lay special emphasis on the length and size of the face. Mr. Hewes stated that he had found the while faced breed extremely useful, a good grower, a good layer, a vigorous fowl—as long as the face was not bred to abnormal proportions.

On this subject, an old Spanish breeder writing in The Feathered World, London, says:

As is well known the Black Spanish has now practically "run to face," to the great detriment of its laying powers, and as regards the chicks and young birds, its hardihood. I am endeavoring, as far as I can with the limited material at my disposal, to get back in some measure the first of these qualities, for which the breed was at one time so justly celebrated.

As an example of what can be done by selective breeding, the Spanish is a wonderful example. It should be remembered, however, that such breeding is artificial selection, and natural selection, or the survival of the fittest, is not allowed to operate.

Long, continued selective breeding to a Standard of abnormality results in the survival of many birds that are unfit from the fundamental standpoint of vitality, and at length the variety breaks down.

By breeding a normal face that is white, instead of a long, pendulant white skin that hangs from the face, the instrinsic merit of the grand old breed can be regained. We are glad that normalcy is entering into the minds of some of the breeders of the extremist types.

* * *

Leghorn Tail Carriage.

A breeder from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, writes that he has been breeding S. C. White Leghorns for several years and wants to show at the local show. He says:

I am a back-lotter, so to speak, and have been breeding mostly for eggs, never giving the show room the least thought, as I always maintained there was a lot of extra trouble connected with the showing of birds.

I have studied the article in your December number, written by Charles Hubbard, and I intend to follow this article in regard to conditioning as near as possible.

Now the question I wish to ask is this: In regards to spread of tail does one have to

(Continued on page 180)

Keeler's White Wyandottes

The Aristocrats of the White Wyandotte World

ONCE more demonstrate their superiority in one of the strongest classes of White Wyandottes ever shown. These winnings were made in competition with a class of 224 birds, owned by 14 exhibitors. We won 1,505 points. More points than all other competitors combined, at the

National Poultry Show, Chicago, Jan. 1921

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Cock - -	20 Cocks in Class
1, 3, 4, 5 Cockerel -	30 Cockerels in Class
2, 3, 5 Pullets - - -	29 Pullets in Class
2, 3, 4, 5 Hens - - -	31 Hens in Class
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Pens - -	21 Pens in Class

For over a quarter of a century I have been furnishing winners for America's best shows—New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans, Los Angeles, etc. I am in a position to furnish you winners—birds that will win in any show room, also birds that will fill your egg baskets. My birds lay from 200 to 288 eggs a year, and begin to do it at six months of age or sooner. Quick maturity, show room quality and heavy laying makes KEELER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES IDEAL. Start right—Make your foundation Keeler's birds. You can build high on a sound foundation.



1st Cockerel, Chicago

3000 Birds for Sale

Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets

Cocks and Cockerels, $8, $10, $15, $25, $35 and $50.

Hens and Pullets, $5, $8, $10, $15, $25 and $35.

Breeding Pens, male and four females, mated to produce winners and heavy layers, $25, $40, $60, $75 and $100.

Special for January and February, 300 Strong, Vigorous Utility Cockerels, $5 each.

Hatching Eggs

The pens to produce the 1921-22 winners mated Jan.1. I am in a position to furnish you eggs from the 20 best matings of White Wyandottes in America for 1921. All of the very best birds reared the past three years are in these pens. My 1921 illustrated, instructive art catalog of America's finest White Wyandottes, describing these matings, is waiting for you, and your wisest act before buying stock or eggs for hatching is to send for my catalog.

QUALITY EGGS, $5 per 15; $9.50 per 30; $14 per 50 and $25 per 100. A limited number will be spared from the most special matings at $8, $10 and $15 per 15.

CHAS. V. KEELER

R. F. D. No. 11, Winamac, Ind.





THE FIVE PULLETS WINNING ALL PRIZES FIRST, SECOND THIRD FOURTH & FIFTH SWEEPSTAKES CHAMPION FEMALE



MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK 1929 OWNED, BRED AND EXHIBITED BY E.B. THOMPSON AMENIA, N.Y. ORIGINATOR OF THE IMPERIAL "RINGLETS"





Get a Queen and You Will Stop Hatching Weak Chicks



Sizes:
60 to 2000 Egg



Remember Friends—

it is not how many you *hatch* that counts, but how many you *raise.*

A Queen costs but little more, and the extra chicks that live and grow soon pay the difference.

Queen Incubators

Hatch Strong, Vigorous Chicks That Live and Grow

Start your chicks with a Queen constitution and they will make money for you. The Queen is not a cheap incubator, compared with many of the cheaply constructed machines on the market, but it is cheap in the long run. It will be turning out high percentage hatches years after the cheap machines have been junked.

Sold by good dealers all over America. Catalog sent free on request.

Queen Incubator Company, Lincoln, Neb.



400,000 QUALITY BABY CHICKS FOR 1921

THAT'S THE KIND YOU WANT, AND THAT'S THE KIND WE PRODUCE, and just because that is the FACT we booked for future delivery 300 percent more chicks the DECEMBER just passsed than we did December, 1919. If QUALITY is what you most desire JUST SEND US YOUR ORDER. We will please you. YES, we are hatching now as usual; we never stop; 25 percent books you for future delivery. A beautiful calendar in colors will be given each customer ordering 100 or more chicks for February and March. Write for catalog or order direct from this ad; 97 percent live delivery GUARANTEED by parcel post or express prepaid by us in lots of

	25	50	100	500
Barred Rocks (The Real Ringlets)	$5.75	$11.25	$22.00	$105.00
R. I. Reds (Single and Rose Comb)	5.75	11.25	22.00	105.00
White Wyandottes	6.50	12.75	25.00	.....
White Rocks	6.50	12.75	25.00	.....
Buff Rocks	6.50	12.75	25.00	.....
Mottled Anconas	6.50	12.75	25.00	.....
Black Minorcas	6.50	12.75	25.00	.....
White Orpingtons	8.00	15.50	30.00	.....
S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	5.25	10.25	20.00	97.50

THORNWOOD POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERIES, Dept. A23, Crandall, Ind.

SWEET BRIAR ANCONAS

World's Super Strain. Great $10 Cockerel Sale Now On.

175 choice exhibition and egg-bred birds; guaranteed to please. All from my great strain of winners, in America's greatest shows and egg contests. See late 1920 victories. Bargains in young and old stock. Prof. T. E. Quisenberry of the American Poultry School, said at Chicago, Dec. 3, 1920, that he had rarely seen or handled better Anconas, and stated of my first pullet at Kansas City that she was the nearest to his ideal of the Standard of Perfection, combined both exhibition and egg-laying qualities, and capable of laying from 250 to 300 eggs per year. Come to headquarters for the eventual strain, specializing in foundation stock. Order your baby chicks and hatching eggs now, from 500 super-yearling breeders, Hoganized trapnested stock, bred for constitutional vigor. Free range on 200 acres of cultivated land. Catalog awaits you.

SWEET BRIAR FARM Box 30 ONTARIOVILLE, ILL.

Books Covering all Branches of Poultry Keeping

"The true university of these days is a collection of books"—Carlyle

From the list of books below you can select one covering any subject regarding poultry culture you may desire.

Poultry Account Book	$0.25
Artificial Incubating and Brooding	1.00
All About Indian Runners	.75
American Standard of Perfection	2.50
Mating and Breeding of Poultry (Lamon and Slocum)	2.50
Asiatics	.50
Commercial Poultry Raising	3.00
Ducks and Geese	.75
Duck Culture (Rankin)	.75
From Shell to Show Room	.50
Eggs and Egg Farms	.50
Canary Birds (110 pages)	.50
$4,223 in One Year on a Town Lot	1.00
Don't Kill the Laying Hen (Potter System)	1.00
How to Feed Poultry for any Purpose with Profit	1.25
How to Raise Chicks (Woods)	.75
Indian Runner Duck Culture (Yoder)	.75
Leghorns	1.00
Origin and History of All Breeds of Poultry	1.00
Philo System	1.00
Plymouth Rock Standard Breed Book	3.00
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Profitable Culling and Selective Flock Breeding	1.50
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Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved	1.00
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Rhode Island Reds (Hewes)	1.00
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Rules of the Cock Pit	$0.25
Secrets of Expert Exhibitors	2.00
Side Line Poultry Keeping (Warren)	.50
Standard Wyandottes in Colors and How to Judge Them	1.00
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Successful Poultry Keeping	1.00
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The Plymouth Rocks, All Varieties	1.00
The Poultry Book	5.00
Turkeys and How to Grow Them (154 pages), cloth	1.50
Turkeys, Their Care and Management	.75
200 Eggs per Hen per Year (Warren)	.50
Why Poultry Pays and How to Make It Pay. A book for the beginner, full of valuable information and drawings	.50
Wyandottes (by various authors)	1.00
DISEASES AND CURES.	
The Diseases of Poultry (D. E. Salmon), paper	.75
Poultry Diseases and Their Treatment (Kaupp)	2.00
POULTRY HOUSES AND PLANT CONSTRUCTION.	
How to Build Poultry Houses (complete diagrams)	.50
Cement Worker's Hand Book	.50
Open Air Poultry Houses (Woods)	.75
Practical Poultry Houses and Fixtures (A. F. Hunter)	.50
PIGEONS.	
American Pigeon Loft Register	.40
Pigeon Diseases and Feeding Management	.75
Profitable Squab Feeding (F. Foy)	1.00
Squabs for Profit (Rice and Cox)	1.50

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL, 523 Plymouth Court, CHICAGO, ILL.

teach the bird the way to hold its tail s out, or does that come by proper condi ing? My birds pose now any way I taught them, but it seems I have no su with them spreading their tails, such as in the Journal of other show birds. W is the best system of training them to their tails properly, providing it does come by proper conditioning?

Carriage of the tail is largely a m ter of breeding. A cockerel can well bred, and run in a bunch of ma and be scared so that he carries saddle feathers tight to his body his tail high.

A bird to carry his tail right m be well bred and then grown housed so that he feels a cer measure of ease and contentment.

It is probably because the c respondent's birds have not been b for style and carriage that they do spread their tails like the birds he s pictured. If he should secure eggs hatching from such breeders as wi the S. C. White Leghorn classes such shows as Chicago and New Yo he would find that his best specim carried their tails correctly from time they first grew a tail, ev though that first tail was compo only of chick feathers.

* * *

Quisenberry to Manage Kansas C Show.

T. E. Quisenberry has been elec secretary of the Heart of Amer Poultry Show, and the next exhibit will be caged at Kansas City, Nov. to Dec. 4, 1921. Chas. Grunske, f merly secretary, has been elected v president, and Reese V. Hicks is ele ed president.

Mr. Quisenberry is an experienc show manager, having staged two the largest shows ever held in Louis, and two of the largest and m successful shows ever held in Kan City. He was selected by the ch of the Live Stock Division of Panama-Pacific Exposition to cond the great World's Fair poultry ex bition at San Francisco, and was s cessful in bringing out an entry about 9,000 head from 38 states.

The Kansas City show should one of the big shows of the count It has the territory to draw fro However, the west has not been ma to feel that Kansas City is the re resentative show at which weste breeders should entry. The weste boys don't merely want to see mod from the east; they want a compe tion in which they can get a few pri ribbons.

Kansas City should get a world entries from Oklahoma, Texas, Ar ansas and the rest of that great b territory to the south, west and nort We believe that Mr. Quisenberry w cater to the breeders in that vast pa of the country and give them a sho that they will support by enterin their chickens.

* * *

Candidate for Re-election.

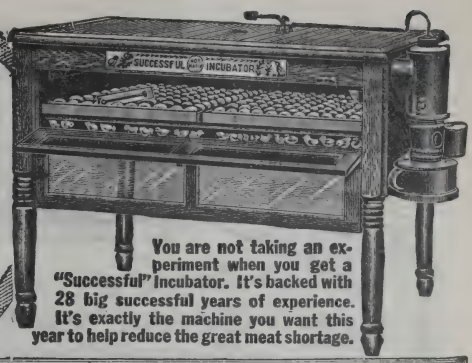
Ed L. Hayes, Aberdeen, South D kota, who is vice president of th American Poultry Association, advis that he is a candidate for re-electio

Mr. Hayes is a hard worker in t interests of poultry culture. He h done much for the purebred breede of the northwest. Mr. Hayes is a you man and a hustler.



J. S. GILCREST
President
Life Member American Poultry Association

The World Is Still Crying for More POULTRY More EGGS!



You are not taking an experiment when you get a "Successful" Incubator. It's backed with 28 big successful years of experience. It's exactly the machine you want this year to help reduce the great meat shortage.

Answer the Call Via the "SUCCESSFUL" Route

START your year with a good incubator. Be sure of your profits. That's my argument to you this year, reader, and I am backing it up with a machine that has stood the test of *28 years* and has helped to make many of the *biggest money makers* in the poultry business. I offer with it no premiums, no sensational claims, no fancy frills, nothing but a pure quality hatcher at the lowest price possible.

Write for Catalog—Mail the Coupon

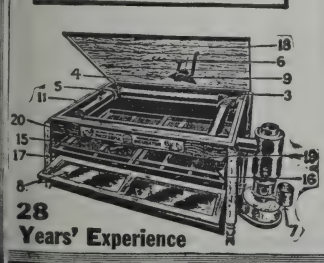
and let me prove my offer with a money-back guarantee. Take two or three hatches at my risk. I'll let you be the judge. Write today.

Enjoys a 60% Egg Yield

Big Run, Pa., Jan. 20, 1920.
Gentlemen:—Have had splendid success with your Sprouter, Incubator and Brooder secured last season. Very few people secure eggs this winter, but I have been getting about 60% from my flock. I know this is due to feeding correctly sprouted oats. I think the sprouter is just wonderful.
Box A25. MRS. JNO. L. KELLY.

20 Big Points

1—I personally guarantee that the "Successful" Incubators will hatch larger and stronger chicks and a larger percentage than any other incubator when operated under the same conditions.
2—My remarkably low price offers with high quality.
3—The only hatcher that heats the colder edges of the body first.
4—Round corners on tank, giving faster current, more heat, even regulation.
5—Heaviest copper tank used on any incubator.
6—Only one scientifically ventilated. Admits cold air at center of top. Does not create draft which dries out eggs.
7—Safety attachment on lamp burner—provides absolute protection from fire.
8—Only incubator with two glass doors—through which thermometer may be seen.
9—Combination wafer thermostat regulator.
10—The only machine guaranteed with a guaranty that guarantees and evades no issue.
11—Built like a refrigerator.
12—Case non-warpable.
13—Weighs more.
14—Costs less per pound.
15—Strongest, most durable egg trays.
16—Nursery under egg trays. The greatest feature applied to artificial incubation.
17—Detachable legs, allowing machine to be stored in very small space.
18—The only incubator in the world cabinet made.
19—Simple, effective application of moisture when necessary.
20—Adjustable thermometer. Never necessary to open doors or pull out the trays to read temperature. Thermometer is stationary; chicks cannot knock it over.



28 Years' Experience

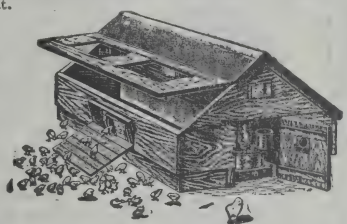
"SUCCESSFUL" Incubators and Brooders

Read the 20 points of construction. Here is the only incubator in the world that's *really* cabinet made so far as I know. The only hatcher that heats around the colder edges of the body first. Guaranteed to vary not over a fraction of one degree throughout the entire hatch—because our patented lamp and wafer thermostat regulators are 99 9-10 per cent perfect. Center top ventilation prevents dead chicks in the shell. But write for catalog and read all about it.

Poultry Lessons FREE

20 lessons in all, the real, genuine down-to-brass-tacks *facts* that explain the way to make money with poultry—everything just as you want it. *Free* to everyone buying a "Successful" Incubator or Brooder.

Famous little booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," sent for 10c. Big poultry catalog is FREE. Write for it today. We also have high-grade poultry—stocks and eggs of all the leading varieties—land and water fowls.

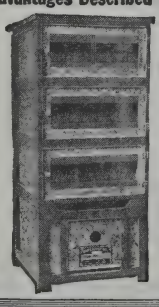


J. S. GILCREST, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
DES MOINES INCUBATOR COMPANY
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Do Customs Hatching—Sell Baby Chicks—Millions Sold—Millions Wanted—Install Large Hatching Capacity from 1,000 to 3,000 Eggs With Our Largest Individual Incubators at from 30% to 40% Saving Over Mammoth Machines. Many Other Advantages Described in Our Special Offer "B."

Save the Chicks

In a SUCCESSFUL Brooder built beyond comparison with the deep boxes usually offered. Raised floor, glass drop door top, rain-proof with a self-regulating heating system.



Fresh Green Feed Makes Hens Lay

Turn loafing hens into layers. One bushel oats, wheat or rye makes three bushels of tempting, crisp green feed in the

"SUCCESSFUL"
ALL-STEEL SECTIONAL
GRAIN SPROUTER

Answers the feed problem—takes care of young chicks too, makes them grow. Made entirely of steel—double walls—fireproof—cannot warp, shrink or swell. Lasts a lifetime.

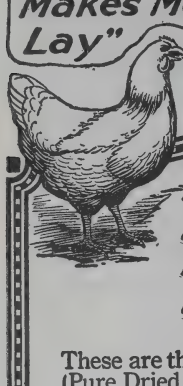
Write Today for Booklet

Des Moines Incubator Co.
1 Second Street
Des Moines, Iowa

Please send me catalog and your 1921 offer.

Name_____
Address_____
City_____
State_____

"That's What Makes Me Lay"



Pure BUTTERMILK Dried "The Great Egg Maker"

-Twice as many eggs
-Better health conditions
-Lower feed cost
-Bigger profit

These are the results that follow feeding your fowls P.D.B. (Pure Dried Buttermilk) just as sure as night follows day. It can't be otherwise because P. D. B. supplies your fowls with Lactic Acid—Vitamines—Proteins—Carbohydrates, etc., in just the proper amount to promote best health conditions and maximum egg production.

Nothing Else Like It
Nothing Else Equal to It

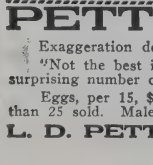
Universally recognized as the world's greatest poultry food—buttermilk is now available to every poultry raiser in powdered form—made from pure creamery buttermilk right from the churn. Put up in 10, 25, 50 and 100 lb. paper lined non-wasting bags, you can add it to your grain ration or any mash feed and double your egg yield. It is a natural egg producer. A poultryman in Pennsylvania writes that in 21 years experience of feeding for egg production he has never found anything that produces eggs as cheaply and keeps fowls in as healthy condition as Pure Dried Buttermilk.



Write for Free Sample

If you would like to see what P. D. B. is like, ask for free sample. Better still, pin a one dollar bill to your letter and we will send you by parcel post, charges paid, a 5 lb. sample bag, enough for 25 laying hens for 30 days. The season of high egg prices is here. Eggs are always in demand and generally command very high prices. Get the eggs now. If not satisfied with P. D. B. your money will be refunded.

BUTTERMILK SALES CO.
Dept. 601, City Hall Square Building
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
(3)



OZARK POULTRY FARM

Ferris 230-300 egg strain S. C. White Leghorns. With five birds shown at the Monett Poultry Show, January, 1920, we won 1st cockerel, 1st pullet; at the same show, December, 1920, with five birds entered, we won 2d cockerel, 1st, 3d, 5th pullet. We have a fine lot of cockerels at $5, $7.50 and $10 each. All foundation stock purchased direct from Ferris. Range raised. Eggs, February 1, $15 per 100; chicks, March 1, 30c each in small lots; eggs and chicks prepaid. Everything shipped direct, subject to your approval. Twenty percent discount on five or more cockerels.

OZARK POULTRY FARM, *J. V. Frazier, Prop.,* **Route 2, PURDY, MO.**

PETTIT'S S. C. R. I. REDS

Exaggeration destroys confidence, but temperate statements merit your consideration.

"Not the best in the world," but a sturdy flock, alive with color and strong type, also a surprising number of birds that stand out as exceptional.

Eggs, per 15, $5 and $12; eggs, per 100, $20 and $50. Chicks, 40c and $1 each; no less than 25 sold. Males, $10 up; females, $5 up.

L. D. PETTIT **P. O. STRATFORD, N. J.**

Wants Silver Plymouth Rock Clu

To any breeder interested in the Sil Penciled Plymouth Rocks, the truth in article by F. L. Platt in the recent issue the American Poultry Journal can be be appreciated if he attended the recent Bos Show. The class at this show was sm the best birds only fair and the interest this variety noticeable because of its sence.

Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks are more difficult to breed than many of colored varieties, in fact they breed to c better than most. Why, then has the inte waned in this beautiful bird? The sm class in Boston, one of America's lead shows, clearly demonstrated the material cline of the variety and the opinion of s eral judges of this variety whom the wri has talked with will support the statem In the opinion of many the breed is pushed enough. The few remaining breed of Silver Penciled Rocks have lost inte and in the east the variety is going ba ward rapidly.

Now, let the year passed be the end the decadence of Silver Penciled Plymo Rocks; let us all who are interested as bre ers or fanciers of this variety get toget and organize and push up the Silvers a li nearer to "Perfection." Let us launch a S ver Penciled Plymouth Rock Club of Ameri so send in your name and the name of ev one interested in the breed. Do it n and get the temporary organization start Start today and push for better Silver Ro for next year. Remember I want your int est and name at once. Clyde H. Swan

Barre, Mass.

National Show, Chicago.

The National poultry show, held in amphitheater, Union Stock Yards, Chica January 12 to 18, 1921, was a large and w attended event. There were approximat 2,300 head of poultry in competition. T figure includes about 500 bantams, which w an astonishingly big entry of bantams for t west, and exceeded, in point of numbers, t bantam entry at Boston. The National Ba tam Association met at the National sh this year. As we walked down the aisles were particularly impressed with the numt of Black Cochin bantams entered, and ma of them were of superior quality.

In large Asiatics there were no Cochi But in Light Brahmas, Fairview Poult Yards, South Portland, Maine, showed outstanding cockerel that won first. L Rawnsley took us around to see the wond ful hackle on this bird. The cockerel w a typical eastern bird, and headed the young pen at Boston two weeks earlier.

White Wyandottes numbered 220 bir The class was a revival of the great com tition in this variety at the National fo years ago. The quality, however, was a lo way in advance of that famous show of 191 The bulk of the prizes went to Charles Keeler, of Winamac, Ind. This breed showed 64 birds, and the entire string show quality throughout. We were particularly i pressed with his line of males. His cocker from 1st to 5th, together with those th headed his pens, had backs that carried th width all the way out. Their tails were w spread, carried at the proper angle to give beautiful Wyandotte sweep to their backs, a the tails were well finished with coverts a lesser sickles. These birds had elegant hea and coach-horse necks. However, the ar of the neck was not merely on the bac on the front, the neat, nicely rounded wattl laid back on a true Wyandotte neck. The cockerels were not coarse in bone or rou in feather. They had wide tail coverts, a their top plumage, which includes hackle a saddle, was of a satiny finish and a silve white color. There was no excess of fi from which we would deduct. Indeed, the males are of the most modern type and a a tribute to their breeder. We are not in t business of passing idle comments or handi out flattery. We say to you squarely th Keeler showed a line of males that are t genuine thing.

This breeder also showed a long-bodied h in the utility class that won 1st and w estimated by three different judges to be 260-egg hen. We understood that she had record of 252.

The Silver Wyandotte entry was small.

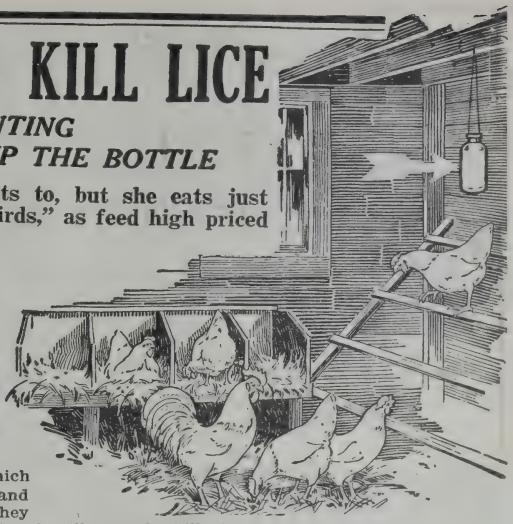
Barred Plymouth Rocks, as usual at th show, brought out a big number of differe exhibitors and some good Barred Rock Newton Cosh, who has judged this class years, wore the duster again this year. Se ond cockerel, shown by Mr. Strafford, was elegant chicken. Coop of 1st cockerel w

RY THE NEW WAY TO KILL LICE

NO DUSTING **NO PAINTING**
NO DIPPING **HANG UP THE BOTTLE**

ıen worried to death with lice can't lay if she wants to, but she eats just same. You might as well "throw money to the birds," as feed high priced d to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it.





ıicecil leaves the bottle in powerful evaporating vapors which escend in a misty form, penetrating feathers, cracks, and revices everywhere. Lice and mites have no lungs. They reathe through the pores of the body. The vapors from Licecil will quickly kill them. They cannot stand the ıor of Licecil, and its presence in your hen house will rid you of these pests.

READ THE EVIDENCE

IF YOU have never used Licecil and are inclined to doubt the claims made for it, just consider the letters which appear on this page. These testimonials are but a few of the hundreds that are continually coming in from satisfied customers from all parts of the U. S.

KEEPS ON USING LICECIL

Please find check for $5 for which send me six bottles of Licecil. have been using Licecil and find it O. K. This is the third order, hich speaks for itself. J. D. ALLEN, Lynchburg, Va.

IT DOES THE WORK

I have used the three bottles of Licecil according to directions. did the work all right. OSCAR THOMPSON,
Long Beach, California.

WANTS MORE

I am sending for some more Licecil. It is the best preparation rid the place of lice I have ever found. Send as quick as possble, because I am all out now. JOHN HOLTRAP,
Lynden, Washington.

VERY EFFECTIVE

Received shipment of Licecil, which I have divided with some my friends. We have found it very effective.
HANS EVRERSEN, Silver Creek, N. J.

PLEASED WITH RESULTS

Received Licecil sometime ago and am well pleased with results. xpect to use it continually hereafter. FRED S. WILLIS,
Wyandotte, Michigan.

LARGER ORDERS

Enclosed find $5 for six bottles of Licecil. Kindly rush this ong and oblige. One of your satisfied customers.
EDWARD LEHR, Escanaba, Michigan.

REORDERS

I enclose $2.50 for which please send me Licecil. I found Licecil very much better than anything I ever tried.
MRS. JOHN ANDERSON, Buford, Wyo.

KEEPS ON USING IT

Find enclosed money order for Licecil. I was well pleased with results from the other bottle I bought. Have over 200 birds and when I use Licecil lice are a very scarce article with me.
J. E. PLATT, Maywood, Ill.

THE BEST

I bot a bottle of Licecil from you some time ago and found it the best thing of the kind I ever used. Please send me another bottle for the enclosed. MRS. L. M. JOHNSON,
Plumville, Pennsylvania.

LITTLE WORRY OR WORK

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. Like it very much. With Licecil there is little worry or work. Enclosed find money order for $2.50 for the three bottles.
BERNARD F. OSTERFIELD, Dayton Ohio.

SEND MORE

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. I received the one bottle ordered recently, and have had splendid results. There is one thing sure, no lice or mites will stay on the chickens with the odor of Licecil about. L. G. STAYNOS,
Sherman, Texas.

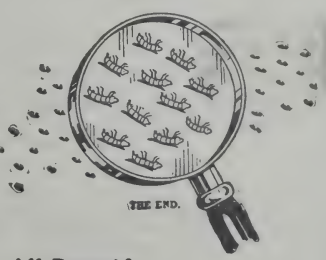
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL

you prefer to fight poultry pests in the old way—it is certainly your privilege to do so. But your own best interest, and the success others are having, will lead you o give Licecil a fair, honest trial at the earliest opportunity.


Chicken Mites Filled With the Life Blood of Faithful Hens.

HOW TO USE LICECIL

Simply put a few drops in the nest and on the roosts, hang the uncovered bottle in coop or hen house. The powerful evaporating vapors which leave the bottle descending in a mist form penetrate cracks, crevices, everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, roaches, bed bugs, ants, etc., will be destroyed by Licecil vapors. Will not injure chicks.



1 Bottle $1.00; 3 Bottles $2.50; 12 Bottles $9.00—All Prepaid.

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Standard Bred
Heavy Laying

White Wyandottes

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2. Extra Good Layers
3. Good Type Birds
4. Winning Show Birds

1 and 3; 2 and 3; 4 and 1; Always Combined.
2 and 4, Often Combined.

That is why we claim we have the Best Strain in America of the Best Breed in the World.

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OWNER AND MANAGER
502 GROVE STREET
WELLESLEY, MASS.
ARTHUR G. DUSTON, Supt.

empty and we assume that he was a Jim Dandy to have beaten the Strafford bird.

In White Rocks there was a small entry. H. W. Halbach & Son are deck-sweepers in this variety at this show. It is always hard to get entries for a class that has a sweepstakes winner in it. Their 1st cockerel this year was, in our opinion, the best cockerel that these great breeders have ever shown. We understood that he was awarded the special for the best cockerel in the show.

Reds formed an important class. H. P. Schwab did the judging, and J. C. Johnston remarked on the good way in which the awards had been placed. The 2d R. C. Red cockerel, which won the shape special, was commented on by several breeders as the ideal type for this variety.

Buff Orpingtons brought out a big entry. T. D. Windrom told us that he had cooped twenty pens of Buff Orpingtons. Len Rawnsley did the judging and he was particularly enthusiastic about the 1st Buff cock and 1st Buff hen. He commented on their soundness of color, their evenness of buff color, and the fact that they were useful birds, not encumbered with a lot of useless fluff. These two birds were shown by Leslie Black, proprietor, Bonnie Brae Poultry Farm, Sandusky, Ohio.

First White Orpington cockerel was a good one. Frank Conway won 1st White pullet. He entered her for his little boy, Norman, 3½ years old. He wants the laddie to be a fancier from the start.

In the Mediterraneans, S. C. White Leghorns led the field. These were cooped in a very bright wing of the building. In this connection we want to say that our comment on the 2d White Leghorn cock, in the last issue, was misunderstood by one breeder. A fancier usually describes a bird with his hands, as he talks. In writing, one has to depend altogether on words. What we wanted to say about the 2d Coliseum cock was that he had a wonderful back and tail, and that his tail was not like a thin shingle stuck into his back. Glenn Wilson again won 1st White Leghorn cockerel at the National this year.

M. R. Knox showed a Blue Andalusian cockerel and pullet that are a step in advance. They had the big bodies and station that are winning at Boston and New York.

Frank L. Platt.

Columbian Rocks.

Have been taking your journal for some time but have seen very few articles on the Columbian Rocks. Cannot understand this, as this breed can hold its own with any, and surpasses most of them. I feel assured that if any fair-sized breeder in the middle west should take up this breed he would find his business grow by leaps and bounds. There is not a hardier breed. As a table fowl there is none better. For laying qualities they can hold their own with the best of them. A person has only to give them a trial to be convinced of this fact.

As to plumage, just picture to yourself some of the leading varieties alongside of the Columbians. Which would catch your eye first? It would be the Columbians without a doubt. The breed seems to be confined to the extreme east alone. Some middle western breeder is passing up a chance of a life time by not raising them. Have raised this breed for four years but was forced to give them up after trying twice to purchase new blood near here and being stung each time. Any back-lotter who intends to raise poultry will make no mistake if he can get any of this breed nearby. I am raising Barred Rocks now, and while they are all right, still I cannot forget the Columbians, and I am watching the ads closely.

Wisconsin. John Farell.

The Purebred Breeder.

You well know the purebred breeder
Is an artist, and a skilled one,
Both a worker and a dreamer,
Seeing visions, striving ever,
To produce the best in kine.
Know you that the purebred breeder
Is a landscape gardener also,
Filling meadow lands and pastures
With a bright and gorgeous show
Of the many flowers and blossoms
That each one of us delights in?
In his garden, too, he labors,
He is weeding, culling, sorting,
Like unto his brother gardener,
In the kingdom of all plant life.
For he knows, not every seedling,
In its ultimate unfolding,
Will reach that high attainment
It must needs do, ere he gives it
His approval, approbation.

—Shorthorn World.

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THERMOMETERS NEVER VARY

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be sure you are buying a skillfully made and absolu accurate thermometer backed by 54 years thermo experience. This means that if the incubator or br you buy is equipped with the AEM thermometer yo be taking no risk of your hatch being either chill cooked to death.

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It's because of imperfect moisture regulation. U "AEM" Hygrometer and you'll always know exact a of moisture in your incubator, and get far bigger h and bigger, healthier chicks. We make more tha thousand different thermometers for all purposes.

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"the Best Remedy for Poultry and Pet Stock"

The old reliable, proven remedy for Ro Colds, Canker, Swelled Head, Bowel Trou Snuffles, Wounds, Sores, Loss of Fur Feathers, Skin Disease, Etc.

H. A. Kiewert, 5042 N. Long Ave., Chic Ill., says: "I had some of the worst kind of c of roup in my chickens and I thought I would save any but I have saved these birds, thank Germozone." H. A. Haines, Rosalia, Kas.: we had tried Germozone at first it would saved us $1,000 worth of expensive experimen Mrs. T. A. Morley, Galien, Mich.: "Have t Germozone 17 years and could not get along w out it." E. W. Thiel, Waukesha, Wis.: "I used your Germozone for white diarrhoea in t chicks and sure got wonderful results. I also it right along on grown fowls."

Germozone is sold by most drug, seed poultry supply dealers, or mailed postpaid in 75c and $1.50 packages, from Omaha. Fou Book and Book on Diseases FREE.

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Increase the Egg Yield

Because the Ideal Sanitary Fountain keeps water at the right temperature in zero or the hottest weather, it conserves the health of the hens and greatly increases the egg yield.
The Ideal is made of galvanized iron and built to last a lifetime. See your dealer. Write us for complete information

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BABY CHICKS

From selected S. C. White Legh hens on free range, mated to ch cockerels bred from Cornell cert stock with trapnest records of 200 eggs.

Wm. H. Herring, Pleasant Valley, Duchess Co
P. O. Box No. 63 (Dept. "A") New

HE GREAT BOSTON SHOW.

(Continued from page 157)

in the surface of back and in body color.
Buff Cochin—Harvey C. Wood, 1-2 hen, 1
, 1-2-3 pl.
First and 2d Buff Cochin hens, big, pro-
e feathered birds that look like something,
not as soft buff as of old. First cockerel
l 1st pullet about as good as one sees, but
y an echo of old times, 1st pullet being
e on middle toes and 3d more or less
ck in tail.
Partridge Cochin—A. E. Anderson, Bristol,
n., 1-2 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2 ckl, 1-2-3 pl,
oung pen, 1 old pen; W. E. Poch, 3 cock;
F. Worcester, Old Orchard, Me., 4 cock,
hen.
Mitchell lost 1st and 2d cocks at Boston
way home last year, and lost best cock
best hens en route to show this year.
was still able to make a creditable dis-
y. First cock shows the class of this
line. Second cock, tips forward and has
balance that old Cochin breeders want.
st hen, a round one; 2d, wide spread on
s; 3d, big. Three true Cochins, with level
und color and thoroughly penciled. Much
erence between such hens and 5th, which
a heavy black pencil and moss in ground
or. Cockerels young. Pretty hard to
ive at the show with eleven birds smoth-
d to death and still fill the cages. The
chell line was entered in the name of
olph Anderson, who has bred the birds
h Mr. Mitchell for many years.
Black Cochin—H. K. Foss, Reading, Mass.,
hen, 1-2 pl.
Black Cochins lack size.
White Cochin—H. K. Foss, 1-2 cock, 1-2-3-4
, 1-2 ckl, 1-2 pl.
White Cochins at Boston as good as there
at the present time.
Black Langshan—F. I. Moore, Revere,
ss., 3-4 cock; Burleigh A. Jones, Lake-
t, N. H., 5 cock; J. F. Robinson, South
ymouth, Mass., 2 cock, 1-3 hen, 1-3 ckl,
pl; Thomas Fowler, New London, Conn.,
cock, 2 hen, 5 pl; F. R. Backus, Pitts-
d, Mass., 2 ckl, 1-4 pl.
Some good and some poor Langshans.
nder that 3d, 4th and 5th cocks ever were
wed to become cocks. Second cock, short
feather, but a really good one. First hen,
of good color and type, good head, back
tail. First cockerel, typical, shows good
eding throughout. Second, an astonishing
d bird. Third, big and not as coarse as
ond. Third pullet a star. Second, a good
let. Fine sheen on both, elegant backs,
's and heads. Third, especially fine in
unce on legs, straight legs and good sta-
e. There are all too few good Langshans
the east and there is little hope of more
long as 2d cock and 3d pullet go un-
arded with blue ribbons. First pullet had
be poked under tail to get any shape out
her. Such judging displays incompetence.
Blue Langshan—Sunnyfields Farm, Walling-
d, Conn., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pl.
These birds show a nice improvement.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—F. W. Havens &
, Agawam, Mass., 3 cock; C. D. White,
cord Jct., Mass., 5 cock; Frank Perall,
nsted, Conn., 4 cock, 2-3 hen, 1-4 pl, 2
ng pen; Lambert's Poultry Farm, Appo-
g, R. I., 2 cock; Butterfly Farm, Sayles-
e, R. I., 1 cock, 2 old pen; Gustave L.
ren, Lunenberg, Mass., 1 hen, 5 pl, 1
ng pen; George A. Bowker, Worcester,
ss., 5 hen; S. D. Bugbee, Concord, N. H.,
en; A. C. Stevenson, St. Stephen, Canada,
kl; Fred E. Sherman, Hyannis, Mass., 2-4
; K. Berthold, Saugus, Mass., 3 ckl; C. W.
lwn, Vineland, N. J., 5 ckl; Brookside
ms, Great Barrington, Mass., 2-3 pl, 3
ng pen, 1 old pen.
Barred Rocks, Pullet Bred—S. D. Bugbee,
ock, 2 young pen; John E. Scudder, Cen-
port, N. Y., 2 cock; H. J. Kennedy, South
ymouth, Mass., 4 cock; George A. Bow-
1 cock, 3 ckl; Butterfly Farm, 5 cock,
kl; Frank Perall, 5 cock, 1 young pen;
Berthold, 4 ckl; Bishop Bros., Westerly,
I., 2 ckl; Walter Hunold, Shawomet, R. I.,
ld pen; C. A. Butler, Whitman, Mass., 3
ng pen.
Barred Rocks, Cockerel Bred—Fred E.
rman, 3 hen, 3 pl; L. J. Upham, Webster,
ss., 4 hen; Lambert's Poultry Farm, 2
2-4 pl, 1 young pen, 2 old pen; George
Bowker, 5 hen; C. W. Brown, 1 hen; K.
thold, 1 pl; Butterfly Farm, 5 pl, 2 young
; C. W. Brown, 1 old pen.
Barred Rocks there were entered 14
rs, 20 hens, 40 cockerels, 22 pullets, 7
et bred cocks, 13 pullet bred cockerels,
cockerel bred hens, 14 cockerel bred

(Continued on page 188)



Successful Poultrymen use this Feed

SUCCESSFUL breeders write us that no chick feed they can buy or prepare gives the results H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED does. They can raise a higher percentage of every hatch on this feed because *chicks can digest it;* chicks mature more rapidly and attain a larger size, because it is the right combination of bone and muscle building elements.

Read What Successful Breeders Say

Richland, Pa., Nov. 27, 1920
H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED stands in a class by itself. No feed we have ever fed started the chicks off so well and developed them so quickly. I. B. FIRESTONE

Nunda, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1920
We experimented for years but no feed gives the result yours does. H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED enables us to raise more and better chicks and increase our profits.
S. V. HAINES, Nunda Poultry Farms

Middleburg Center, Pa., Nov. 22, 1920
No one engaged in the rearing of chicks can afford to be without H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED.
F. H. GEE & SON

H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED



is a scientific combination of clean, wholesome grains, cracked to a pin-point fineness and *steam-cooked by our exclusive process.* It saves the lives of baby chicks and starts them right for early egg production.

H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED is packed in handy five-pound packages, durable, space-saving and just the right size to feed. Also put up in the usual size bags, 100, 50, 25 and 10 lbs.

Insist on H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED and get the profits from *live* chicks.

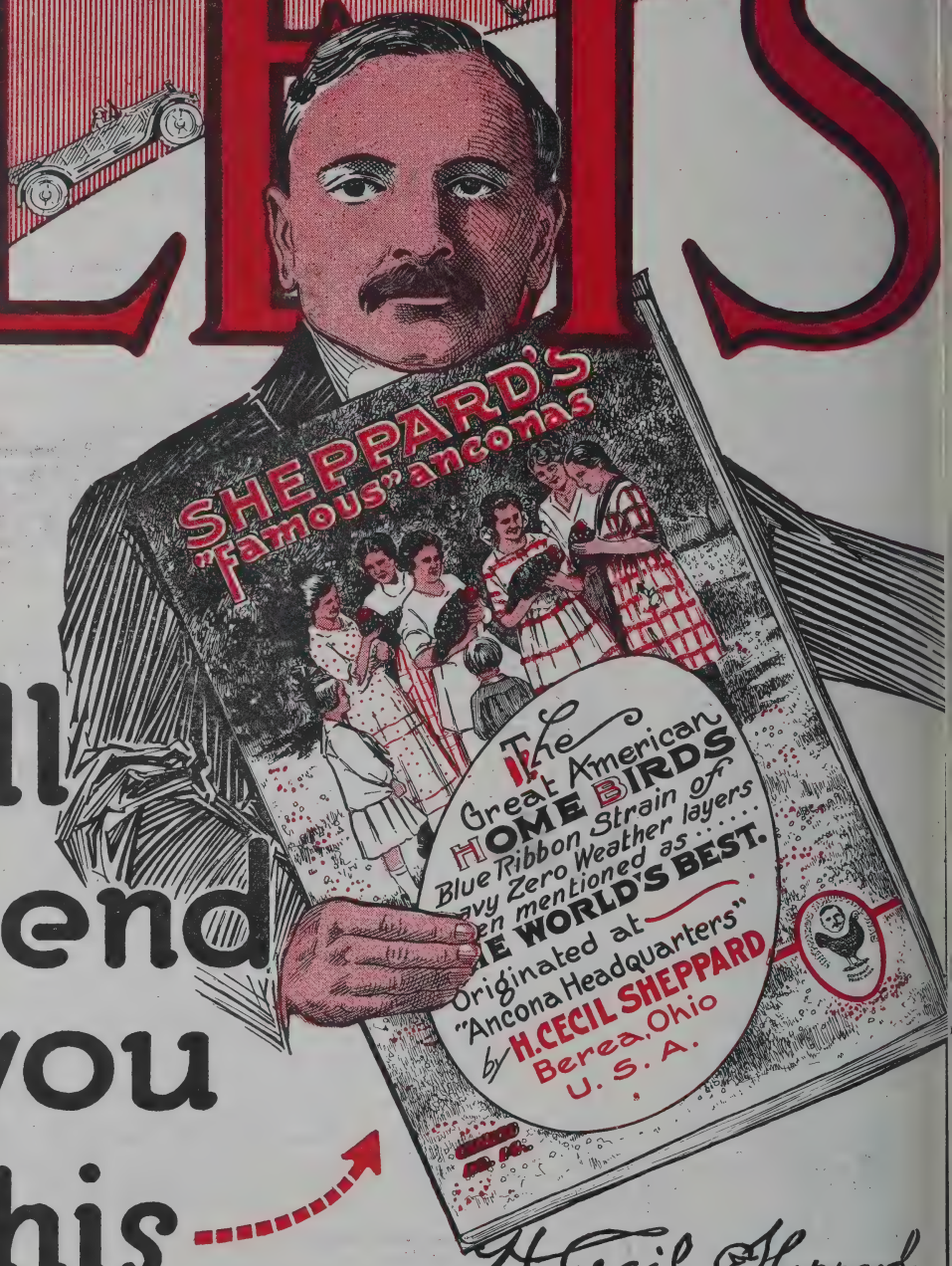
Write for free sample, prices and descriptive folder.

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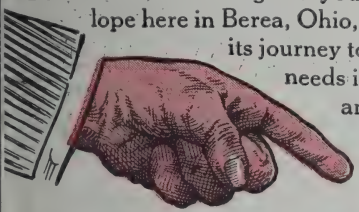
H. Cecil Sheppard.

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SOME TRADE! All you have to do is to send me the coupon properly filled out and the Book which is waiting for you in an envelope here in Berea, Ohio, will start on its journey to you. All it needs is your name and address.



This Big Book of mine, which I'm willing to trade for a minute or so of your time and a 2c stamp, is a downright valuable poultry book. This is why I'm trading. I'm anxious to spread the good news about Sheppard's Famous Anconas to the four corners of the country.

Here are some of their good points—and here's their only "bad" point:

They've got the egg-laying habit **so bad** that neither indifferent care nor the icy blasts of winter can keep them from turning out a persistent supply of large, white eggs. Not a "bad" habit for a chicken to have, is it?

These are some of the good points about the "Famous" Anconas.

They are always full of pep and vigor, and too busy laying eggs to think of taking time out to set.

They thrive under conditions of confinement that would cause the ordinary breed to give up in disgust.

They eat less feed—and produce more eggs on that feed—than any other bird in America. This is backed up by government tests—you can bank on it.

They hold the sky-high record of egg production—331 for a single hen, and 256 for a flock.

For 13 consecutive years they have walked away with every worthwhile prize at the world's grandest shows.

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Just hand me, thru the mails, the little coupon in corner and this Book will be yours. This offer holds for anyone who is really interested in poultry.

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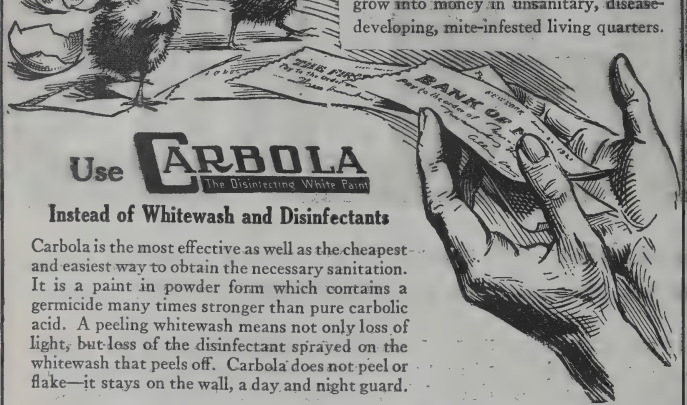
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(Please write name and address plainly)

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Box No. A-3 BEREA, OHIO

Today's Chicks are Tomorrow's Checks



On what you do NOW to prevent loss of chicks depends the percentage that will live and be profitable to you. They don't grow into money in unsanitary, disease-developing, mite-infested living quarters.



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The Disinfecting White Paint

Instead of Whitewash and Disinfectants

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10 lbs. (10 gals.) $1.25 and postage. 20 lbs. (20 gals.) $2.50
50 lbs. (50 gals.) $5.00 delivered.

Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mountain States
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from free range, carefully selected stock, hatched by experts in a real up-to-date hatchery. We specialize in the 14 leading money making breeds. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post prepaid. Write for free catalog today.

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pullets, and 13 pens. The judging of class impressed us as one of the most consistent pieces of work in the show. breeders might not agree with the judge the birds that he selected, but the ju followed well defined types.

First cock, fully feathered, no split legs in show condition, not as straight ring as we have seen, but a real chic Winning cockerels were of medium Birds that were big but had too much and feather for their weight when hand did not get under ribbons. Cockerels were placed were finished, not chick fe cred. First pullet bred cockerel finished tail the same as the 1st exhibition cocke F. G. Cook said that no cockerel at Chic would have got in here. His criticism the west was "roughness of class. The bre ers do not know whether they are going show or not until about the time the ent close," said he. It is true that New Engl breeders grew all year for Boston.

Some dark metallic over tails of 2d 4th cockerels, but is that not better t bare, unfinished tails which no one kn how they will finish? Winning cocke closed over tail, not split; not long, la legs; solid, finished birds.

"Pullets not as good as at Chicago," Mr. Cook, who judged Chicago. Consiste of barring not emphasized in females. Sec prize pullet, wide barring on shoulder wing, narrow on back; making two differ kinds of barring on bird. Wings were v formed. New England breeders want m on the wing, which overcomes twisted wi and they want the flights to grow out eve and be firm. This younger set of New E land breeders is laying much stress on f mation. We shall watch with much inter the development of the variety in their han

It was like old times to see Arthur Hawkins, Victor Bradley and Dan Lamb in the Barred Rock aisle.

White Plymouth Rocks—H. E. Fork Worcester, Mass., 1-2 cock, 4 hen, 1 F. A. Brown, Brockton, Mass., 5 cock, hen, 2-5 ckl; Mirimichi Poultry Farm, F boro, Mass., 3-4 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-4 ckl, pl, 1 young pen; Warren P. Fitz, Sale Mass., 5 hen, 3 ckl; H. K. Chadwick, C Bluffs, Mass., 3-5 pl; Silverwood Farm, H liston, Mass., 1 old pen.

A typical Boston showing of good Wh Rocks—7 cocks, 18 hens, 20 cockerels, pullets, 2 pens. First cock had beautiful t line, good head, carriage of wing, length saddle, carriage and furnish of tail. Seco cock, lower in tail and split somewhat. Fi and 2d hens, a pair of good ones. Thi hen, elegant type and condition of feath but creamy. Fourth hen, ordinary, and r in good condition over cushion and tail.

First cockerel, a taller bird than Barr Rock men in New England are going in f First, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th cockerels same st in tail, nice feather over tail, and main t not split open but closed together; brigl clear cut heads; legs well placed, and n heavy boned shanks that knock together knees. Pullets not so good as we wou like. First, big, all-round bird. Secon young, but by long odds the most promisin Third, too long in head. Fourth, a go pullet. Fifth, weak at knees.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—E. J. Goodric Wallingford, Conn., 4 cock; Charles Coffin, Providence, R. I., 3 cock, 5 hen, old pen; Kingman Farm, Randolph, Mass., cock, 1 old pen; C. W. Gould, Greenwoo Mass., 1 cock, 2 hen; Ashline & Croft, Fitc burg, Mass., 5 cock, 3 hen, 1-3 ckl, 2 pl, young pen; Charles Olliver, Barre, Vt., 4 he 4-5 ckl, 1-5 pl; L. E. Curtis & Son, Fre port, Me., 1 hen; B. N. Duclos, Leno Mass., 2 ckl, 3-4 pl; L. D. Ackerman, Gree wood, Mass., 1 young pen.

In Buff Rocks, 8 cocks, 11 hens, 10 coc erels, 9 pullets, 3 pens. A mediocre cla of cocks. First and 2d hens, birds of valu level color, clear wings and tails. Fir cockerel, a fine sheet of rich, level top colo a good cockerel. Second, badly cut away breast. One of the best cockerels left ou Said by the judge to be too light in colo First pullet, soft, bright color; a well bui pullet. Fifth, a good pullet, similar to firs little pepper in tail. Third, young; 4th, little shafty.

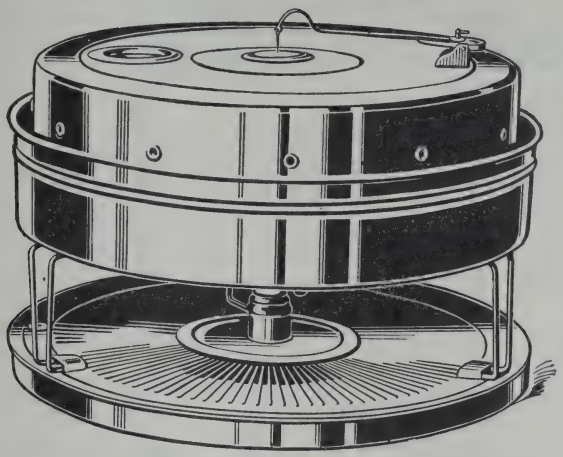
Partridge Plymouth Rocks—Paul Klingbe Walpole, Mass., 1-2 cock, 2-4 hen, 2-3 ck 2-4 pl, 1 old pen; William L. Allen, Ches nut Hill, Mass., 4 cock, 1 hen, 1 pl; J. Southwick, Blackstone, Mass., 3 cock, 5 he 5 pl; Herman R. Sweet, Attleboro, Mass., hen; George H. Hendry, Mattapan, Mass 1-5 ckl; Mrs. A. P. Wilcox Heath, Stonin ton, Conn., 4 ckl; W. F. Worcester, 3 pl.

Four cocks, 5 hens, 9 cockerels, 8 pullets, pen. Some of the cocks as rough as pig iro

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Gentlemen—I have used the Cycle Hatchers for nine years and can sure recommend them, as I have hatched as high as 47 from 50 eggs. Yours truly,

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White Leghorn Breeder.

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Gentlemen—I have used your Cycle incubator seven years. Have better hatches than with any other machine I've used, and I have used several. Respectfully,

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Gentlemen—My mother has used one of your small Hatchers for years and likes it fine. Please send me your catalog.

Respectfully,
Mrs. Chas. P. Kibbey.

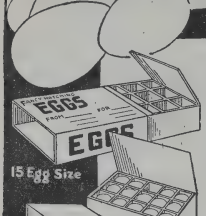
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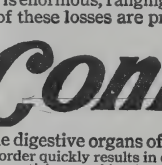
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First hen, too small feathers for pencilin to show off. Second hen, big and cobby. T built like a single comb Wyandotte. Fo a fair hen, not enough Rock type. Fifth about the largest feather in class, too in hackle. In cockerels, 1st was the best rounder, with 2d the color king. First pu like 1st hen, lacked richness of ground c Third pullet, dark and indistinct. Sec good type, good penciling and richnes ground color.

Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks—Free Field, 1 cock, 1 hen, 2 ckl, 1 pl, 1 old Clyde H. Swan, Barre, Mass., 1 ckl, 2 pl. A sad showing.

Columbian Plymouth Rocks—Henry Wilbur, Tiverton, R. I., 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3 1-2-3-4-5 ckl, 1-2-3-4-5 pl, 1 young pen, 1 pen; Howard M. Monroe, Lexington, M 4 hen, 2 young pen.

Columbian Rocks show a pleasing adv over any class that has heretofore shown. Three cocks, 4 hens, 10 cockerel pullets, 3 pens. First cock, a clean col bird, good substance, nice type. First, 3d, 4th, 5th cockerels free from brass, g quality birds, and five better ones have been shown by any breeder. First pu white body, good neck, tail and wings; Rock type. This entire line has a sharp pronounced in richness of color. Brass being eliminated by breeding slate under co These beautiful birds should make many friends, for they are well worthy of hav

WYANDOTTES.

Silver Wyandottes—F. H. Davey, Viney Haven, Mass., 4-5 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1 ckl pl, 3 young pen, 1 old pen; R. G. Willia Barre, Mass., 3 cock, 1-3 pl, 2-5 young p Dr. H. R. Bristol, Bennington, Vt., 1 c 2-3 ckl, 1 young pen; A. & E. Tarbox, Y ville, Ill., 2 cock, 5 hen, 4 ckl, 2 old p W. F. Garland, Ottawa, Ont., Can., 4 1 5 pl; M. Adelman, Norwood, Mass., 5 ck young pen; N. C. Rublee, 4 pl; Allen B gett, Cobleskill, N. Y., 3 old pen.

Larger classes of Silver Wyandottes h been cooped on rare occasions, but neve better class in any showroom in Amer The best breeders were competing, with bi from the west and from Canada. Fourt cocks, 17 hens, 21 cockerels, 23 pullets pens. First cock, wonderful open stri back, finest lacing around edges of seco aries we ever saw; wing bar not so go elegant fluff lacing. Second cock, good round bird. Third wins shape special and a silvery white bird on top.

First, 2d, 3d hens, big without be coarse; full of life and action, not li round specimens. Large feathers that sh off lacing, and a thinness of texture that almost transparent, allowing the lacing one feather to almost show through the wh center of another. Second hen, light flights, but what does that matter? Laci is the property of this variety, and why for a Dark Brahma wing?

A wonderful lot of cockerels. First l true type, silvery white top color, well la hackle and good back. Second cockerel a carries good type, but lacks in hackle str ing and will probly show some rust lat First, 2d, 3d pullets, good, but not equal 1st, 2d, 3d hens. First pullet showing little frosting on back. Fourth pullet we in the black of the lace. George We judged this class and gave excellent satisf tion. Davey said that he had had quite trade in good hens, some Silver buyers pa ing $50 for a good one. Quality is wh they all want.

Golden Wyandottes—George G. Steve Worcester, Mass., 2 cock, 4 hen; O. P. Cha Andover, Mass., 1 cock, 3 hen, 1 ckl, 4 1 Melvin F. Uphoff, Bound Brook, N. J., cock, 1 pl; George M. May, Andover, Mas 1-2 hen; George Newhouse, Boston, Mas 2-3 ckl, 3-5 pl; J. Garfield Mills, Natic Mass., 4 ckl; H. O. Emmons, Chelsea, Mas 2 pl.

Golden Wyandottes brought out some ni specimens. Three cocks, 4 hens, 4 cockere 5 pullets. First cock, good type. Secon cock, level color and rich bay ground col First pullet, very attractive, with rich b ground color.

White Wyandottes—J. W. Andrews, Dig ton, Mass., 4 cock, 2-4 hen, 1 old pen; F. I Davey, 2 cock, 1-4 ckl, 3-4-5 pl, 1 young pe Arthur H. Shaw, Wellesley, Mass., 5 cock, hen, 2 young pen, 2-3 old pen; C. W. Digg Plainville, Conn., 3 cock, 3 hen, 4 coung pe O. L. Golder, Wakefield, Mass., 2-3 ckl, 2 p Clifford Taylor, South Braintree, Mass., ckl; J. J. Lynch, Westport, Conn., 5 you pen; Mirimichi Poultry Farm, Foxboro, Mas 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 pl, 3 young pen.

White Wyandottes were one of the stron est classes in the show—25 cocks, 28 hen

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SINGLE AND ROSE COMBS FANCY AND UTILITY BIRDS

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More than a half century ago my grandfather started linebreeding Rhode Island Reds to produce birds with long, deep bodies and an even shade of red, that would lay large brown winter eggs. He thus established the characteristics that have made this breed the greatest business fowl of the world and laid the foundation of the famous TOMPKIN'S STRAIN.

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3-4-5 cock; 1-3 cockerel; 1 hen; 3 pullet; 1-2-3 young pen; 1-2 old pen; best display

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 1921, on Rose Combs.

1-8-10 cock; 1-2-3-4 cockerel; 5-8-10 hen; 3-4 pullet; 2-4 young pen; 2-5 old pen; best display; champion male.

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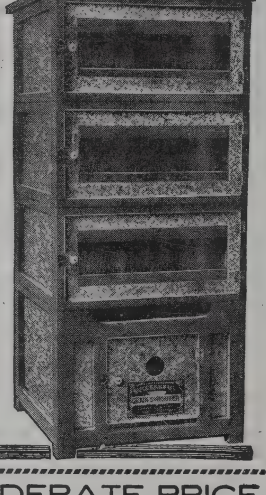
Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a puts the breeders in fine condition, so that you get strong, livable chicks—chicks with power of resistance, chicks that will not fall a prey to every little chick ailment.

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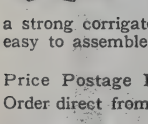
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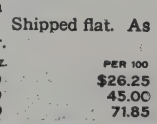
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33 cockerels, 37 pullets, 12 pens. First c[ock] was white, satiny finish, tail finished, elec[tric] head, strong bird. Second, elegant head, [well] covered over with one mass of coverts [with] overlap. These cocks are wonderful—not [too] short, not overdone in any particular. F[irst] hen, a very typical female; good in all [points] tions and well balanced. Second hen [a] same type and worthy of highest comm[en]dation.

First cockerel, a hard bird to fault; silv[er] white, good head, back, tail and underlin[e] wonderful balance. Second cockerel, high [in] comb, pinched in tail. Third, short in th[e] and tail not finished. Much better cocke[rel] unplaced than 2d and 3d. Fourth, s[ame] kind of a chicken as 1st, but little hea[d] in fluff and not so good in comb.

First pullet, a good one; little har[d] feathered than 3d, 4th and 5th, but sh[ow] line of demarkation between wings and cu[t] ion. Second pullet, too long in head [and] tail. Third, 4th and 5th pullets, wonder[ful] The only point that can be raised is t[hat] they will make hens that may be a li[ttle] too full of feather. First young pen, go[od] 2d young pen, good. First old pen has [a] couple of small females that pinch their wi[ngs] into their cushions; 2d old pen, good. [Ma]brina Farm had its usual exhibit of birds [in] a large booth. This exhibit did much [to] White Wyandottes; in fact, there were [so] many people in the booth as in the Wh[ite] Wyandotte aisle, for it is one thing to [see] show birds in competition and another to [see] sales birds that a man can take home w[ith] him.

Black Wyandottes—George Newhouse, [Ma]cock, 1-3 hen, 1-2 ckl, 1-2 pl; W. F. Worc[e]ter, 1 cock, 2 hen.

A small entry of Black Wyandottes. Fi[rst] cock, good. First hen, truly fine Wyando[tte] hen. Second hen, only yellow legs in cla[ss] Third hen, too long. Cockerels small.

Buff Wyandottes—C. H. Coburn, Manch[es]ter, N. H., 1 cock, 2 pl, 2 young pen; J. [W.] Dansro, North Clarendon, Vt., 2-3-4-5 co[ck] 1 hen, 1-2-3 ckl, 3-4 pl, 1 young pen, 1 [young] pen; E. W. Guild, Holliston, Mass., 3-h[en] 1 pl; Elmpines Farm, New Rochelle, N. [Y.] 4-5 hen, 2 old pen; Stuart A. Howla[nd] Granville, N. Y., 2 hen; Fred Rockwo[od] South Brookline, N. H., 4-5 ckl, 5 pl.

Of Buff Wyandottes there were 13 cock[s] 11 hens, 17 cockerels, 15 pullets, 6 pe[ns] First cock, good type, level color, lustre surface, clean tail, but not well spread ta[il] fairly good head. First hen, a rich colore[d] live colored hen, clear buff wings and ta[il] something of a revelation for the hen cla[ss] and there was no question about her be[ing] a hen. When you get hens that have t[he] fine color of pullets, you have a sheet [of] color that is valuable, for it has not fad[ed] or become patchy.

First cockerel, a rich, level colored coc[k] erel, poor comb, good type. First pullet h[as] remarkable Wyandotte type, but breast, wh[ich] one shade of color, was of a lighter to[ne] than neck, wings or back.

We are not criticizing just for the fun [of] poking holes in the chickens that were [at] Boston, but to show that, after all, the bir[ds] are only the product of human beings wh[o] breed the best they can, but who do n[ot] produce perfection; and we feel that t[he] average man who has birds of his own, a[nd] who is sensible of their faults, wants to kn[ow] something of the defects as well as the go[od] points of the winners in the big shows.

Partridge Wyandottes—B. H. Young, B[ar] Harbor, Me., 3-5 cock, 1-4 hen; F. W. Gull[ey] 1-4 cock, 3 hen, 1-5 ckl, 4 pl; W. F. Worce[s]ter, 2 cock, 5 hen; J. N. Hazlett, Mariann[a] Pa., 2 hen, 2-3 ckl, 1-2 pl, 1 pen; George I. Rhodes, Edgewood, R. I., 4 ckl, 3-5 pl.

In Partridge Wyandottes there were e[n]tered 8 cocks, 8 hens, 8 cockerels, 7 pulle[ts] and 1 pen. First cock was a bright colore[d] well formed bird. Second, smaller and not [so] well finished. Third, too much cotton b[e]tween saddle and roots of tail. First he[n] a nicely penciled little hen of good shap[e] Second, more substance than 1st, but not [so] cleanly penciled. Both 1st and 2d cockerel[s] a little long on legs. First pullet, good ty[pe] and nice penciling for pullet; exception[al] penciling in fluff.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—Fred F. Fiek[e] 2 cock, 1-3 hen, 2 ckl, 1 pl, 1 old pen; F. W. Rogers, Montello, Mass., 1 cock, 2-4-5 hen, [2] ckl, 3 pl, 1 young pen; A. L. Hathaway, Abington, Mass., 3-4-5 cock; C. H. Pop[e] Brockton, Mass., 1-4 ckl, 5 pl; Albert Brus[h] Scranton, Pa., 3 ckl; Rambleton Farms, Bu[z]zards Bay, Mass., 2-4 pl.

There was a big surprise in the fine ent[ry] of Silver Penciled Wyandottes—8 cocks, [8] hens, 10 cockerels, 13 pullets, 2 pens. Fir[st] cock had good type and head, sound blac[k] breast, fluff and tail, Standard color wit[h]



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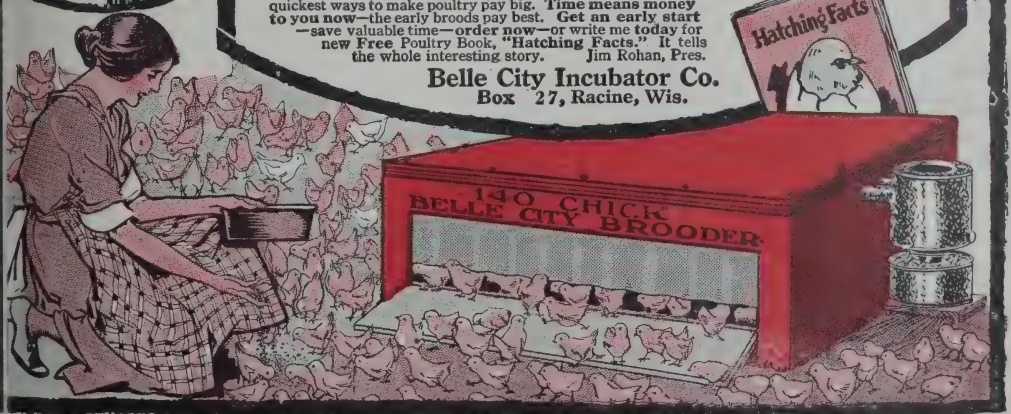
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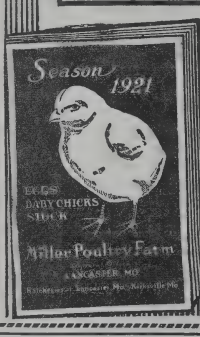
FREE Catalog
We have a copy for every customer of the Miller Hatcheries last year, and every reader of this paper interested in chicken raising. Write for yours now.

Hundreds of letters like these are received every year from pleased buyers of MILLER Baby Chicks in all parts of the U. S.

Greenfield, Ohio, April 6, 1920.
Miller Poultry Farms, Lancaster, Mo.
Gentlemen--The chicks arrived O. K. Certainly a fine lot. Every chick seems to be a prize fowl. It will give me pleasure to recommend your farms. Will order more later.
F. L. Brown.

Blackfoot, Idaho, July 12, 1920.
Miller Poultry Farms, Lancaster, Mo.
Gentlemen--Received baby chicks on the 8th of July all in good condition and are sure nice. Have not lost a single one yet. Am more than pleased with them.
Mrs. W. A. Parsons.

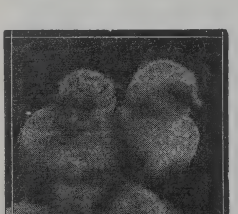
Randolph, Iowa, May 26, 1920.
Miller Poultry Farms, Lancaster, Mo.
Gentlemen--Received the baby chicks this morning all O. K. All alive and ready to run. Am well pleased with them. The first ones we got are doing fine. Many thanks to you.
Miss Kate Gee.



Raise your flock this season from MILLER Baby Chicks. Relieve yourself of all the hatching troubles, losses from poor eggs, small hatches, and even total failures that frequently come to the chicken raiser. Miller Hatcheries are among the largest and best equipped in the United States. Capacity 250,000 eggs at a setting. MILLER knows how to hatch and ship healthy baby chicks and guarantees safe delivery. All chicks shipped parcel post, charges prepaid. Get the MILLER catalog NOW.

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Big, husky fellows, from purebred, healthy and vigorous flocks. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Anconas, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Minorcas. We have no second or third grades. Ours are all "QUALITY CHICKS." The kind you want. Write for attractive catalog, FREE. Safe delivery guaranteed.

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Fifth Season. Our Customers Re-order.

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Tom Barron S. C. White Leghorns

are still the leading strain of real layers. We breed them exclusively, and have kept them pure by importing each year since 1915 from 5 to 30 birds. We are booking orders now for eggs and baby chicks. Better write today for the 1921 mating list. A few good early cockerels left at $4 each.

Coleman Miles Egg Farm Box A Mt. Carroll, Ill.

flights, lustrous green wing coverts that f the wing bar, clear white wing bow; in hackle striping. Second cock, extra g type, being better in tail than 1st, fails wing bow, having a smudge of black on bow. Fourth cock, attractive in all but w bow; has the best hackle in class.

First hen, a bird of good substance, and type; very distinct penciling, but gre color has a tone of brown in it. The penci on the hens as a whole was a revelation, better hackle striping and clearer steel ground color are desirable.

Some of the cockerels are too long in First, clear top color, good wings, but in saddle striping. Second cockerel fails under color, has a slight tendency to st color on top; has strong saddle strip Both 1st and 2d cockerels, sound black breast and fluff.

Silver Penciled Wyandotte pullets a quite an imposing appearance. First had steel gray color. Pullets get better penci when they molt into hens.

The revival of interest in this variety largely due to the promotion work and g counsel of F. W. Rogers, and serves to fi trate what one hundred good fanciers in hundred parts of the country could do for one of the varieties. There is one thou that we would like to leave with these bri ers. You are starting new. Do not tri up the alley of under color. Get out on highway of type and surface color. Wha your males are light underneath? It is n ral in all wild fowls for the color to lighter as it approaches the skin. Dark ur colored males mean smoky females. D under color positively means double mat If you can breed birds that are ideal, b that will score 100 points in all save ur color, why not take the perfect bird, exc for the one point cut for white under co in neck, back, breast and fluff? That me a 96-point bird, and such a one is g enough.

Columbian Wyandottes — J. A. Brack Mattapan, Mass., 3 cock, 1 hen, 2 ckl, 1 C. C. Smith, Vineyard Haven, Mass., 4 co 5 ckl; James E. Perkins, West Stought Mass., 1 cock; George Lyman Hall, Dud Mass., 5 cock, 3 hen, 3 pl, 1 young pen old pen; Gilbert Poultry Farm, Haver Mass., 2 cock, 2 hen, 5 pl, 2 young p Ralph Woodward, Grafton, Mass., 4 hen, ckl, 2 pl; H. A. D. Leggett, Winooski, 5 hen, 4 pl, 3 young pen; J. W. Gilb Haverhill, Mass., 4 ckl; F. A. Dexter, Oran Mass., 4 young pen, 2 old pen.

The Columbian Wyandotte show at Bos is the best in the country. This year th were 15 cocks, 14 hens, 18 cockerels, 16 p lets and 6 pens. The quality at Boston usually infinitely better than anywhere e New England has for years held the re tation of knowing how to handle the Li Brahma color pattern. First cock won co and shape special, and never was a co more worthy of it. Second cock, on sa order, but not as clear in breast in front wings. Neither 1st nor 2d cock had he black stripes in back, but each saddle feat was striped with an open V-shaped stri while the back, directly on top, was silv white.

First Columbian hen, extra good type, cl body color, not extra good wings; hac stripes not clearly edged with white at lo points. Second hen, little longer, equa well laced tail, white body, broad hac feathers clearly edged, excellent wing.

First cockerel, good type, decidedly w in comb. Second cockerel, little smutty edges of hackle, but a remarkable bird. S dle striping of 1st and 2d cockerel like t of 1st and 2d cock. The day of striped bac and white saddles has passed, as has a the day of solid black stripes. The prop thing in males is the V-shaped stripe saddle hangers, the stripe breaking into wh before the under color is reached, and t under color running into white at the sk A round center on top of back, practica free from stripes.

Last year the weak spot in the Columbi Wyandotte class was the winning pullet. T year the winning pullet was a decidedly su rior specimen. Second pullet was hones shown, the whitish tail coverts not havi been plucked, which did not permit her t to show off. We believe a little more fitti not only legitimate but desirable. Remar able width of neck feathers. Some of t lower hackles an inch wide. The tr Brahma character is not found in a perfe black center correctly edged with white, b in a breadth of feather that sets off the bla neck laced with white. The trouble with t Columbians has been too narrow a feath After some consideration, we believe it f to say that 2d pullet is the most valua

Hatch with Electricity



Convert your Old Incubator into a Modern Electric

Easily installed. Steady, even heat. Needs no watching. No fumes. More and better chicks.

Why worry along with the fuss, dirt nd inferior results of an oil or coal in- hator, when you can so easily and so eaply convert it into a clean, modern, ependable electric machine?

It takes but a few moments to put the ectro-hatch Electric Incubator Element nto your old machine, and there you are -ready to hatch with electricity.

Think what it means to turn an elec- ic button and let electricity hatch your icks in an incubator that regulates its vn heat and needs no watching.

Clean, Convenient and Always Dependable

The Lectro-hatch is so clean, simple nd odorless that you can keep it any- here in your home. It has no lamp to l, no wick to trim, no smoke, no soot, risk of fire or explosion. It automat- ally regulates its own heat and needs no tention whatever, except the turning of gs when desired.

So far as temperature is concerned, you n go away and leave it for days at a me. When you come back, the weather ay have changed, the room may be ld, but the temperature in your incu- ator will be just exactly what it was hen you left it. You adjust the Lectro- tch to any temperature you want and maintains that same steady, even heat l the time, until you're ready to change or shut it off.

Bigger Hatches of Healthier Chicks

Remember, with the Lectro-hatch, there no smoke or poisonous gas to stunt or ll the chicks in the shell. Fresh, pure circulates constantly. There are no ld corners, no ups and downs in the nperature. The largest, most success- l poultry raisers in the United States ll tell you, from experience, that day- l chicks from Lectro-hatch machines ve the appearance of being one week old. They are bigger, livelier, healthier in every way. And it is not uncommon to hatch 80 to 90 percent of the fertile eggs in the Lectro-hatch.

Easy to Install, and Even Easier to Operate

We send plain and complete instructions for converting your machine into an electric. You don't have to know a single thing about electricity to install the Lectro-hatch or to run the incubator. Bore a hole and drive a few tacks—that's all there is to installing it. Turn a thumb nut until the thermometer shows just the degree you want. After that, our patented Regutroller automatically holds that temperature for you, absolutely steady and even.

Lectro-hatch Elements are made to fit any size or style of machine. They attach to any electric light socket, and operate from any kind of electric current—from farm lighting plant, traction line or town lighting systems.

Costs Very Little

The cost of a Lectro-hatch Element is small, and the expense of operating it figures about the same as for a good grade of oil. But, oh, what an enormous difference in hatching results, in cleanliness, in ease, convenience, and peace of mind.

Hatch With Electricity This Year

If you are interested in electric hatching, write us at once. We can supply either the element to convert your old machines or complete new Electric Incubators and Brooders. The same wonderful principles are in both—steady, even, dependable heat; no worry, no work, no watching, no smoke, no gas, and absolute assurance of bigger hatches and better, healthier chicks.

Investigate electric hatching—the most wonderful development in the poultry industry. Write to-day for complete information.

lectric Controller Co., 410 E. 10th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Read What Leading Poultry Raisers Say About It.

Will Increase Lectro-hatch Capacity and Eventually Use Nothing Else.

"We are glad to say that the electric heating system installed in our Mammoth Incubators was entirely satisfactory, the percent of hatch being very much increased and the chicks large and strong. We hope to be able to increase our Lectro-hatch capacity each year and eventually use nothing else." —PORTERFIELD HATCHERY, Richmond, Indiana.

U. R. Fishel, World's Leading White Rock Breeder, says:

"We are the first to use exclusively in our Mammoth Hatchery of 18,000 capacity, the wonder element, ELECTRICITY. Not only does this method of incubation hatch stronger chicks, but it hatches larger ones. They really look like week-old chicks as hatched by the old method of incubation." (Note: Mr. Fishel uses Lectro-hatch.)—U. R. FISHEL, Fishelton Farms, Hope, Ind.

Large Commercial Hatchery Pleased with Lectro-hatch.

"The two machines we fitted with your Electric Element are working splendidly. The absolute safety in their operation, with the better hatched chicks and the elimination of all worry over regulation of temperature, regardless of weather changes, brings to the hatcher as near a perfect incubation device as seems possible. We hope shortly to install more machines fitted with your appliance."—SNOWFLAKE HATCHERY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Judge Walter C. Young, A. P. A. Judge, Supt. Moraine Farm, Dayton, O., says:

"Never have I operated a machine that holds such an even temperature, all through the hatch, as the Lectro-hatch. And the most pleasing feature of all is the size, weight and vigor of the chicks as they come out. Last year we hatched 75 percent of all fertile eggs left in the machine. One batch in particular we brought out 83 chicks from 85 eggs."—WALTER C. YOUNG, Supt. Moraine Farm, Dayton, Ohio.

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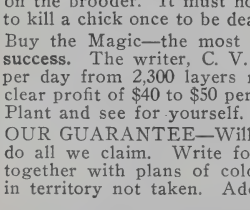
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Self-regulating; efficient and high-grade throughout; built with top and bottom draft; gas-proof chamber (the only brooder with this improvement), rocker grate and improved regulator. Will brood strong, vigorous chicks. Reader, the success of raising poultry depends on the brooder. It must hold the fire and never go out. You only have to kill a chick once to be dead. Even one good chill will ruin them for life. Buy the Magic—the most dependable brooder in the world; it **insures success.** The writer, C. V. Hill, gathered in December over 1,000 eggs per day from 2,300 layers raised with the Magic brooders which net a clear profit of $40 to $50 per day. Come to Trenton and visit my Poultry Plant and see for yourself.

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Our products are substantially made of galvanized iron, present an attractive appearance, are easily taken apart and packed for removal, and the prices at which we sell them make their purchase the most economical way of securing fixtures. Our Portable Hennery, with fence and other auxiliaries, presents an attractive and fitting appearance in any yard. *Send Today for Catalog*

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35—Varieties of Fancy Poultry—35

WRITE FOR IT TODAY

S. A. HUMMEL Box 52 FREEPORT, ILL.

female in the variety today. All in all, congratulate the breeders not only on marked improvement in pullets over last y but in the fine character of this class throu out.

Black Javas—Robie Whitney, Woodfo Maine, 1 hen, 1 ckl. Although a small e at Boston, we understand from Mr. Whit that there is a pronounced revival of inte in Black Javas in New England.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds—Harold To kins, Concord, Mass., 3-4-5 cock, 1 hen, ckl, 3 pl, 1-2-3 young pen, 1-2 old pen; J. Raddin, Cliftondale, Mass., 1 cock; Mirim Poultry Farm, 2 cock, 2-5 ckl, 4 pl; A Red Feather Farm, Avon, Mass., 5 hen; E man R. Sweet, Attleboro, Mass., 4 hen, 5 E. F. Benson, Whitman, Mass., 3 hen, 4 1 pl, 5 young pen, 4 old pen; R. M. E Tipton, Mo., 2 hen; Frederick A. Waite, C hord Jct., Mass., 2 pl; Sunnyfields Farm young pen; William C. Stephens, East Li more, Me., 3 old pen; M. B. Messer, Bedfo Mass., 5 old pen.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds—Payne Br Portland, Conn., 3 cock, 3 ckl, 5 pl, 2 yo pen, 1 old pen; A. C. Morehouse, Beve Mass., 2 cock, 5 hen; E. F. Benson cock, 5 ckl, 1-2 pl; W. A. Chant & S Toronto, Can., 1 cock, 3 pl; H. W. Jon South Braintree, Mass., 4 hen, 3 young p Avon Red Feather Farm, 3 hen; A. E. Ald West Bridgewater, Mass., 2 hen; Holml Farm, Lee, Mass., 1 hen, 1-4 ckl, 4 pl, young pen; Phil M. Ferry, Hornell, N. 2 ckl; T. Edward Cordis, Longmeadc Mass., 5 young pen.

W. H. Card judged the Single Combs a Harold Tompkins the Rose Combs. The sho are to lose both of these good judges. M Card retires from judging after twenty-t years on the circuit. He finds the long tri are too much for his time and strength. will probably continue to accept some enga ments in New England. Mr. Tompkins fin that he cannot afford to leave his birds a his business to judge shows. The sale one good bird puts more profit in his pock and takes less time than the judging of t smallest show.

There was a big class of Reds at Bosto Single Combs, 25 cocks, 20 hens, 62 cockere 44 pullets, 21 pens, a total of 256 head, we entered. In Rose Combs there was a to of 110, divided thus: 24 cocks, 16 hens, cockerels, 22 pullets, 10 pens. We spe more time examining the color of a male th was the winner of a relatively minor pri than on all the rest of the class put togethe He was a comparatively small bird and h won his place largely on the strength of h deep, bright, astonishing color. We thoug to ourselves that if such color can be p on Reds, and the practice of putting Reds such condition becomes known and practic among a dozen or so breeders, the rest the Red fancy will be at an unbearable di advantage.

There was the usual excitement in the R alley. The talk of processed Reds was r vived, and one cockerel was withdrawn fro competition because his color was runnin The breeder said to us that it was a surpri to him; that the bird had been grown t one of his farmer growers and that he ha sponged him off with warm water and Go Dust and that this had evidently started h color. The color of a Red is a funny thin When processing first came up at Bost three years ago Dr. Conant stated that strong alkaline soap would start the color a Red. Those who freely admitted doing th processing stated that they had not used art ficial color or dyed their birds. They state that they had only brought out the col that was already in the bird.

Having been told at Boston that a con mercial soap and hot water was all that wa being used, immediately upon our return hom we secured a bar of H. & H. soap, put on sixth of the bar in a quart of boiling wat and made a soap emulsion. We took a Re pullet and soaked her on one side, down t the skin, with this emulsion, and in twent minutes we could rub red color off of he with a white handkerchief. The next mornin she was dry and of a richer color on th surface and richer underneath on the side which the emulsion had been applied ho We understand that it takes ten days or tw weeks for the color to set so it cannot b wiped off. We have not had time to test thi

Moreover, we do not know that it H. & H. soap that is being used, but it di work out in the experiment. One thing certain, what are said to be processed birc in the shows are rather sticky. No one bu a fancier would recognize this stickiness the feel of the feather, but after carefull

Mr. Poultryman:

Where are you going to buy your S. C. White Leghorn Chicks this year?

YOUR success in 1922 depends on your judgment at the present time. Every experienced poultryman knows there is only one kind of a chick he can afford to put in a brooder, and that is "A GOOD CHICK." Good chicks are hatched only from good eggs, and good eggs come from good hens. If you want "GOOD CHICKS" there has got to be good breeding stock back of the chicks.

Mr. Poultryman, did you ever stop to think that one winter egg alone pays the difference between the price of chicks bought from a dependable, first class plant and the cheapest chick you could buy—one of illegitimate parentage?

THE LORD FARMS

OF METHUEN, MASS., have been supplying the great bulk of their chicks for ten years to EXPERIENCED POULTRYMEN. That is the kind of business we have got. The kind you can't fool with gaudy advertising either in low prices or tremendous high record stock. We have never advertised to have the best Leghorns in the world nor the biggest layers in the world, but what we do advertise is—that we have got **SATISFIED CUSTOMERS.** We have got a strain of birds that lay on an average as good as any strain in the country, and it is only the good average that counts on a Poultry farm. If you trapnest your birds you will find for every 250 to 300 layer you have got another bird that wouldn't lay 75 so that in the long run it is simply a matter of good average.

Another thing we advertise is that our chicks live and grow into healthy, vigorous stock which is the foundation of all poultry success.

The only thing that counts in the Poultry business is the net profit you have at the end of the year. We would challenge any farm in America to show a better list of satisfied, prosperous customers than the Lord Farms can show. One-Man farms last year made profits from $3,000 to $7,000 on eggs alone. To get such profits means that these customers must have got a good average egg yield. They must also have been able to raise a great majority of their chicks. They must also have been able to market their eggs at good prices.

DON'T TRY TO SAVE A NICKEL AND LOSE A DOLLAR DOING IT.

You can't buy the very best goods either in automobiles, clothes, shoes or chickens and get the very lowest prices. On the other hand don't think that high prices always mean high class goods. There is a happy medium in all things. Here are our prices for probably the most dependable White Leghorn chicks you can buy in 1921.

GRADE A.

25-49	chicks	$0.30
50-99	chicks	.29
100-499	chicks	.28
500-999	chicks	.27½
1,000 or more		.27

GRADE B.

25-49	chicks	$0.27
50-99	chicks	.26
100-499	chicks	.25
500-999	chicks	.24½
1,000 or more		.24

SPECIALS.

These are our highest grade and sold only in limited numbers. No orders taken for less than 25 and no orders taken for more than 100 lots at a flat price of FIFTY CENTS PER CHICK.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Our price for eggs is just about one-half the price of the chicks.

The above prices are the most reasonable prices of any high classed farm in the Middle or Eastern States. Instead of raising our prices to make more money in our business we have adopted different methods. We produce more stock and more chicks every year. At the present time we are running four plants, two in Methuen, one in Andover and Tewksbury, and another in Bedford—all in Massachusetts. Last year we purchased another plant of 260 acres, and we own today 399 acres devoted to Single Combed White Leghorns only. The Lord Farms are real farms, not simply hatcheries. We are trying to standardize the business and get to the place where customers can depend year after year on good profitable stock. We have got good stock today—twice as good as we sold ten years ago, and we expect to have still better in the future. This year points to the greatest success we have ever had in the business. Our entire business is based on the confidence that the customer has in our stock.

SEND FOR OUR 80-PAGED CATALOG.

One of the most instructive catalogs ever issued in America, of exceptional value to new beginners, and of great interest to old poultrymen.

DON'T FORGET FOUR THINGS WE SELL YOU.
QUALITY — REASONABLE PRICES — PROMPTNESS — GOOD SERVICE

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It means that you get the same high-grade corrugated fibreboard boxes, and the same prompt, accurate service under the "Gaylord" organization that you formerly enjoyed under the name of "Bulis." Not a man has been replaced nor a machine changed. Identical materials are being used in the boxes. No changes are contemplated for the future, except such as the rapid growth of "Gaylord" sales demand. Well-filled warehouses containing boxes in stock sizes, and our location at the Terminal Yards in St. Louis, the commercial center of the country, make "Gaylord" the logical headquarters for corrugated boxes. Let "Gaylord" figure on your requirements for stock or special made-to-order boxes.

Bulis Egg-Boxes

While the firm name has changed, the name of our egg-boxes remains the same—Bulis Parcel Post Egg-Boxes. The tubular cartons and shipping boxes come to you knocked down flat and occupy little space. No glue nor tools are required to set them up. They go many times through the mail. Write "Gaylord" for prices.

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BUFF ORPINGTONS

DISPOSAL SALE WALHALLA

Single birds, male or females - -	$ 3.50 each
One male and three females - -	12.00
In lots of 10 or over - - - -	2.50 each

No Birds Reserved. None Shipped on Approval. No Catalogue.

WALHALLA POULTRY FARM :: OSCODA, MICH.

BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS

Vigorous, clean buff color, Sanborn laying strain. Following for sale now at reasonable prices: 1st pen ckl. at Carrollton; 2d, 3d and 5th ckls, 2d pen ckl. and 2d cock at Missouri State Show. Also a nice lot from same matings, at $5 and $10 each. Can spare a few more pullets at $5 each.

MRS. ELY BROYLES, Carrollton, Mo.

examining several of the birds that wer shown at Boston, we are satisfied that the had not been washed in the sense that whit chickens are washed.

The H. & H. soap solution does not affec the black of the bird. It does not put art ficial color into the bird. It is a pure whit soap. It is said to be used in hospitals fo cleansing surgical instruments; is used fo cleaning jewelry, oil paintings, painted wall varnished woodwork, carpets, rugs, lace draperies, silks, etc. However, its make caution users to first test in clean, hot wate the colors of the fabric to be washed, an they add that if hot water does not affect th colors, neither will H. & H. soap.

We would rather see the birds shown a they grow. We did not originate a way t bring out their color. But as a self-respec ing commentor on the classes, we have bee forced to find out, as far as possible, whethe some of the Reds in the shows were growin with "burn your fingers" under color, c whether that color was being brought out i some other way.

This much should be said, however, tha the value of processing has been overest mated, if our experiment is of any valu This soap emulsion will not turn slate to red it will not make a white under color red; will not remove black ticking; it will no take a light hackle and make it dark s that the neck will match the back. Yo have simply got to have a first class bir to work on. You cannot take one with mealy breast and make it a rich, dark, leve red. But where you have a good bird, th emulsion applied hot to the entire length c the feather will start the color and make richer tone of color—one more full of lif all the way down to the skin.

If there is any system by which an infe rior bird can be made into a good one, w do not know what it is. Henna will no dye a Red because of the black parts. Thi pure white soap, however, does not harm th black parts.

We know that some will criticize us fo saying the above. Others come to us in th showroom and pat us on the back and sa that we are giving the public what is wantec We are not here concerned with criticism o commendation. We are ready to say that i is all right to apply white soap and ho water, the same as cattleman do to bring ou the color, provided all are informed how t do it and are on an equal footing. Equalit in the showroom is the important thing.

S. C. Rhode Island Whites—Fred C. Hunt ress, 5 cock; Frank W. Cumpstone, Ne London, Conn., 1 cock, 1 hen, 2 ckl, 1 pl, young pen; Massapoag Poultry Farm, Sharor Mass., 2-3-4 cock, 3-4-5 hen, 2-4-5 pl, 2 youn pen, 1 old pen; H. H. Metcalf, Hudson Mass., 2 hen, 3-5 ckl, 3 pl; A. J. Cedergreer Brockton, Mass., 1-4 ckl.

R. C. Rhode Island Whites—Fred C. Hunt ress, 4-5 cock, 5 ckl; N. H. Hartwell, Rock land, Mass., 1 cock, 4 ckl; A. J. Cedargreer 2-3 cock, 2-5 hen, 3 ckl, 1-4 pen, 1 youn pen; Massapoag Poultry Farm, 3-4 hen, 5 pl 2 young pen, 2 old pen; Frank W. Cump stone, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 2 pl, 1 old pen; R. G McAndrew, Dorchester, Mass., 2 ckl, 3 pl.

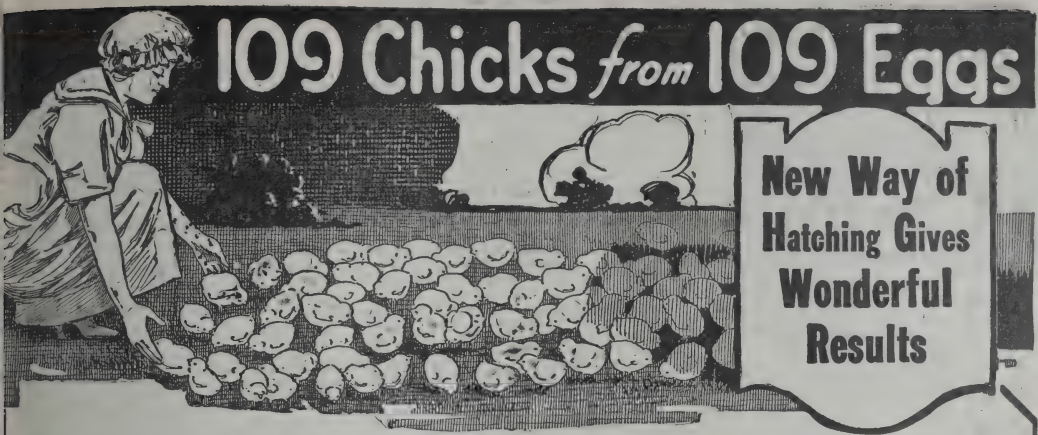
Considerable interest in Rhode Islan Whites. There is no question about the bird being good layers and splendid growers. Mr Gough, of Rhode Island, who lived on th same place at Wakefield as Alonzo Jacoy, th originator of the breed, after Jacoy moved t Pennsylvania, and who has grown Rhod Island Whites for many years, commente on the 1st R. C. cockerel as the type o bird wanted. Said he: "I favor the Ros Comb variety. When you get the Singl Combs where they belong, they will be sim ilar to the White Plymouth Rock. The Ros Combs are or should be quite distinct fron good White Wyandotte type." The entry a Boston consisted of 9 cocks, 8 hens, 11 cock erels, 10 pullets and 4 pens in Rose Combs In Single Combs, 7 cocks, 6 hens, 9 cockerels 6 pullets and 3 pens.

Buckeyes—A. H. Churchill, Brandon, Vt. 1-2 ckl, 1-2 pl, 1 young pen.

First Buckeye cockerel and 1st pullet splendid pair. A wider distribution of such birds would be a splendid thing for th breed.

Jersey Black Giants—Meloney & Marcy Matawan, N. J., 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2- ckl, 1-2-3 pl, 1 young pen, 1 old pen; Fred C Huntress, Randolph, Mass., 4-5 ckl, 2 youn pen.

The winners were grand, big, meaty birds Wonderful weight and strong bodies in cock erels. Legs on these young males that wer solid. The birds look like thoroughbreds If Black Orpington and Black Java men d not wake up, the Black Giants will com forward as the one popular American blac



109 Chicks *from* 109 Eggs

New Way of Hatching Gives Wonderful Results

MRS. C. A. ASH, Litchfield, Mich., got 109 chicks from 109 eggs with a Porter SOFT-HEAT Incubator **on her first trial.** Roy Klavine, Geneseo, Ill., got 100 chicks from 100 eggs. "Better than hens," says A. Koons, So. Coffeyville, Okla., who got 240 sturdy chicks from 260 **untested** eggs. **"Hatched every fertile egg,"** says C. F. Crease, State Line, Miss. **"All** hatched without invalids or cripples," writes G. R. Hollenbeck, Rozell, Kan. It's no trick to make $50 to $150 a month with the dependable Porter Incubator.

Hundreds of users in every part of the country report hatches of 90 to 100% plump, perfect chicks with the SOFT-HEAT Tubeless, greatest improvement ever made. They succeed because Soft Heat is **moist** heat—life-giving, **natural** warmth—instead of the dead, dry, baking heat used in other hatchers. You, too, can decrease your losses and increase your profits—hatch more and stronger chicks and make more money with less effort by replacing hens and dead-heat incubators with

The Porter SOFT-HEAT Incubator

Warmth and Moisture

Moisture is **necessary** to life. U. S. Government says moist air in an incubator means bigger hatches and stronger, healthier chicks. The SOFT-HEAT **automatically** supplies the needed moisture by its patented air moistener—duplicates Nature's process exactly and hatches **every good egg.**

Hatches More and Stronger Chicks

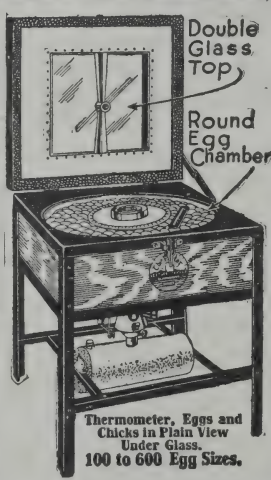
Soft Heat does not dry out the eggs. They retain the elements needed for the chick's complete development. The result is sturdy, perfect chicks. And, instead of dead, dry air, laden with poisonous gases, they breathe and thrive in pure, **moist** air from the very first.

Tubeless, Gasless, Smokeless

No gas, smoke or bad odor ever is found in the **Porter.** Nothing but the purest of **moist** air ever reaches eggs or chicks through the SOFT-HEAT'S **automatic** ventilating system. The PORTER'S patented full radiator plate eliminates cumbersome, unsatisfactory tubes and pipes.

Center Heat—Round Egg Chamber

Steady, **soft** heat, just like the hen's; radiated from **above,** just as the hen supplies it; in a round egg chamber, just like the hen's nest, makes the Porter Tubeless a true mechanical hen. Every egg is heated evenly every second—no matter how cold the weather.



Thermometer, Eggs and Chicks in Plain View Under Glass.
100 to 600 Egg Sizes.

No Suffocation—No Cripples

Dry-air incubation is a mild form of baking. It makes the shells hard, the inner membranes tough. Chicks can't pierce them. Suffocation results. The moist, soft heat of the Porter keeps shells brittle and inner membranes tender. Every chick that develops breaks through easily at the right time. Being strong and healthy, all chicks hatched the Porter way develop more rapidly, and make you more money. **The Porter hatches no cripples.**

Saves 300%

One filling of the Porter's fuel tank—less than a gallon of oil—completes a hatch. Other incubators burn 4 to 5 gallons and the lamp must be filled daily. The SOFT-HEAT saves 300% in money, time and trouble.

Only Two Minutes' Care Daily

Eggs in the Porter can be turned in two minutes without removing or lifting tray. A child can operate the Porter. Hundreds of inexperienced users tell of getting 90 to 100 per cent hatches at their first trial.

All Controls Are Automatic

The control of moisture, heat and ventilation in the Porter is entirely automatic—safe and exact at all times, regardless of altitude or weather. The SOFT-HEAT requires less attention than any other incubator made.



Increase Your POULTRY PROFITS

Turn every good egg into a plump, perfect chick that will grow quickly into money. Cut out the losses from crippling, suffocation and "scrubs". Produce **more** and **better** chicks with less labor and expense. You can do it with the SOFT-HEAT Incubator. Every Porter is backed by an Ironclad Guarantee.

No Experience Necessary

Even if you never have used an incubator, you can succeed with the automatic Porter from the very first. Simplest incubator made. Our complete book of instructions makes it easy to get big hatches. No guess work—no trouble.

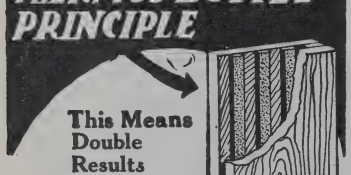
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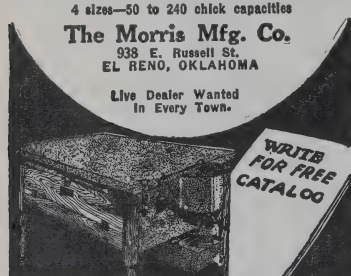
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The SAFETY HATCH BOOK is the most interesting incubator book you ever read—a liberal education in chick hatching and care. Sent FREE postpaid, to those who write us promptly. Drop us a postal—TODAY. Get all the facts.

4 sizes—50 to 240 chick capacities

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SIMCO BUTTERMILK EGG MASH

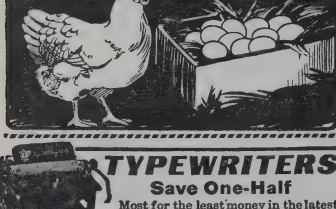
In a recent test it took only 14c worth of SIMCO BUTTERMILK EGG MASH to every dozen of eggs produced, over a period of 4 months.

Nutrients not found in grain are needed for big egg yields. SIMCO BUTTERMILK EGG MASH supplies a rich variety of them in dry buttermilk, sweet wholesome meat, peanut kernel meal and a wealth of other ingredients relished by poultry. The choicest dry Mash ever put up. You are sure of eggs with it, when all others fail.

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fowl. There is considerable interest in the breed. It does not carry the excessive fluff of the Orpington or the elongated type of the Java, and is a well built fowl with excellent substance of body. The utility of these birds is unquestioned, as the breed has been a favorite for thirty years with Burlington county (N. J.) farmers for making Philadelphia capons.

ENGLISH CLASSES.

A Dark Dorking hen, well worthy of a place in any showroom; a pair of Red Dorkings—thus was the finest table poultry breed of the old world represented. Going, going, gone? No, we believe not. Some of the breeds seem to slumber for a time and then awaken. Some day someone will be attracted to the Dorking, and spend a small fortune gathering together the best available specimens.

S. C. Buff Orpington—Egg-A-Day Farm, Meriden, Conn., 4 cock, 5 ckl, 4 pl, 1 young pen, 1 old pen. Kingman & Nickerson, Randolph, Mass., 3 cock, 3 hen, 2 old pen. Geo. E. Besson, Mansfield, Mass., 5 cock, 2-3 ckl, 2-3-5 pl; Nickerson & Kingman, Harwichport, Mass., 1-2 cock, 4 hen, 1 ckl; Chas. W. MacNear & Son, Ashland, Mass., 2-5 hen, 4 ckl; Joshua Shute, Meriden, Conn., 1 hen, 1 pl.

Eight cocks, 13 hens, 21 cockerels, 15 pullets, 3 pens. As last year, 2d cock was the superior bird. A really good Buff Orpington cock; big, level colored bird, good head, finished tail that matches rest of body. First cock, not as good type as 2d, tail not finished, a shade richer in color.

First hen, a female of good substance and practical type. First, 2d, 3d hens, nice big females, good surface and type; three best hens seen in Boston in several years.

First cockerel, an outstanding bird in this class; level sheet of golden color; good type; Orpington head. Second cockerel, a rangier bird.

First pullet, a practical type, but hardly wide enough across cushion; good color and clean tail; some brown in shanks; well balanced on legs, pitching forward with good breast.

S. C. Black Orpington—John T. Ratcliffe, North Andover, Mass., 1 cock, 4-5 hen; M. W. Brown, Wakefield, Mass., 3 cock, 1 hen, 3 ckl, 2-3 pl; Frank Lynch, Westerly, R. I., 2 cock, 2 hen; Thos. J. Hinks, Whitman, Mass., 3 hen; Joel L. Parks, Wilmington, Mass., 4 ckl, 5 pl; A. A. Gathemann, Hanover, Mass., 1-2 ckl, 1-4 pl.

Three cocks, 7 hens, 4 cockerels, 6 pullets. First cock, rather small, cut away in breast; more perpendicular than horizontal carriage of wings. First hen, a good Black Orpington. In Black hens, the biggest feather bag went down to 5th. A few seasons back she would have stood a good chance for 1st. This is in line of progress. Neither 1st or 2d cockerels were large, and carried too much feather for their bone and weight. First pullet, fairly clean lines and worthy of place. Second pullet, pronounced fluff.

Blue Orpingtons—W. F. Worcester, 1 cock, 1 hen; Manetto Hill Farm, Hicksville, N. Y., 1 ckl, 1 pl.

The outstanding birds in Blues were 1st cock and 1st hen.

S. C. White Orpingtons—T. B. Farnam, Lanesboro, Mass., 2 cock; John R. Johnson, So. Windham, Mass., 3 cock, 4-5 hen, 2-3 ckl, 1-4 pl, 1 young pen, 2 old pen; Sunnyfields Farm, 4 cock, 3 hen, 4 ckl, 1 old pen; H. H. Seaver, Templeton, Mass., 1 cock, 5 ckl, 3 pl; Mary M. Hitchcock, Ware, Mass., 1-2 hen, 1 ckl, 2 pl; Ben Milward, Everett, Mass., 5 pl.

The entry of White Orpingtons consisted of 6 cocks, 15 hens, 13 cockerels, 16 pullets, 3 pens. First cock, a well finished bird, big, not as broad over back as we like. A real good cock disqualified for a stub. First hen, a nice female, smooth texture of feather, shown to good advantage. Second hen, shorter in back, pinched in tail, but worthy of her place. Not a strong class of cockerels. Fourth cockerel young, but bird of promise. Mixed quality in pullets. First had bumble foot. Second pullet, white and well put down. Fourth pullet, looser feathered.

Dark Cornish—Ernest B. Stanley, No. Bennington, Vt., 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 2-5 ckl, 5 pl, 2 young pen, 1 old pen; J. N. Hazlett, 5 cock; John M. Priske, Hudson, N. H., 4 cock, 4 hen, 2 pl; Dr. H. H. Reid, Barre, Vt., 5 hen; Buttrick Bros., Fitchburg, Mass., 1-3 ckl, 1-4 pl, 1 young pen; W. A. Reed, Nashua, N. H., 4 ckl, 3 pl; A. J. Densmore, Lebanon, N. H., 3 young pen.

A good class of Dark Cornish. Seven cocks, 9 hens, 10 cockerels, 11 pullets, 4 pens. First cock, typical, but smaller than winners at club show at Chicago. Second

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Use the new 1921 Simplex Brooder Stove on your own hatch for thirty days *free*. Raise 20 to 50 per cent more chicks at 1-5 the cost, 1-10 the work and 1-4 the operating expense. Small and large broods. Three sizes of stoves. Try our stove under all conditions and if you are not delighted send it back and we will cheerfully refund your money.

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This wonderful brooder will raise 50 per cent more of your chicks than you have been able to raise under the old fashion methods. No more deaths from white diarrhoea and poor ventilation. It turns the losses from dead chicks into **big profits** for you. The Simplex soon pays for itself by the **extra** money it makes for you. The Simplex Brooder Stove burns kerosene oil, natural or manufactured gas, automatically regulated to insure an even temperature with the least possible attention.

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Write today for valuable free brooder book and catalog It tells how to "increase your profits by decreasing mortality." Tells how to save chicks you have been losing each year through disease and faulty brooding. How to make more money. Also catalog and details of 30 days trial free. No obligations. Write **now**.

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DISEASES OF POULTRY

By D. V. Salmon. 252 pages; 72 illustrations. Every poultryman needs this book. The cause, symptoms, care and remedies for each disease fowls are subject to are given. Price 75c American Poultry Journal Pub. Co. 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois

ock, too much tail. First hen, a good one, ut 2d Chicago hen overpowers her in size nd proportions. The cockerels showed good ype throughout, but again small compared o what the club meet brought out. First ullet, worthy of special mention; splendid ornish pullet in type and ground color; ome single lacing in back.

White Cornish—F. H. Howland, Worces- er, Mass., 1 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-5 ckl, 1-2-3 l; L. J. Smith, Deep River, Conn., 2 ckl; . Brown, Marblehead, Mass., 3-4 ckl, 4-5 pl. About the usual run of White Cornish. ne cock, 4 hens, 6 cockerels, 5 pullets, 1 en. The best quality was recognized by the idge, F. C. Barbank.

White Laced Red Cornish—Wm. R. Emslie, arre, Vt., 2 cock, 4-5 ckl; W. H. Card, lanchester, Conn., 1-3 cock, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1-2-3 kl, 1-2-3-4-5 pl; Wm. R. Wells, Ashaway, R. 4 cock, 5 hen.

Four cocks, 7 hens, 5 cockerels, 5 pullets. irst cock a wonder; laced breast and wing ar, darv red wing bow and back; rich d neck evenly tipped with white; nicely pped saddle; white tail. Such color is gain shown in 1st and 4th hens. Second en wins on type. First cockerel carries ear- arks of 1st cock which was four years old nd had been bred back three times, first to is pullets, then granddaughters, and then to is great granddaughters. Second cockerel, ot worthy, having fan tail, white thighs and iserable comb. First pullet, worthy of her lace. Second pullet needs more skull.

Speckled Sussex—B. O. Schilling, Roches- r, N. Y., 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 2-4 ckl, 1-2 pl; has. Gerlach, Allentown, Pa., 3 hen, 3 ckl; eo. A. Mole, Lenox, Mass., 5 ckl, 3-5 pl; lidden Forbes, Cambridge, Mass., 1 ckl, 4 l.

Two cocks, 3 hens, 6 cockerels, 5 pullets. ome of Mr. Schilling's birds fought in their oops en route to Boston and appeared rather oody, but their superior quality won for ieir. The females of this line were particu- rly good; rich in ground color; nicely irred with black; cleanly tipped with white. ood hackles.

MEDITERRANEANS.

Dark S. C. Brown Leghorns—Albert G. ilton, Fulton, N. Y., 5 cock; Harry W. eeks, Framingham Center, Mass., 4 cock; ckl; H. V. Tormohlen, Portland, Ind., 3 ck, 2-3 ckl; Grove Hill Poultry Farm, altham, Mass.; 1-2 cock, 1-4 ckl; J. A. ddin, 1 hen, 1 pl.

Light S. C. Brown Leghorns—Albert G. lden, 2 hen, J. A. Raddin, 3 hen; Harry . Weeks, 1 hen, 4 pl; H. V. Tormohlen, 5 hen, 1-2-3 pl.

In Dark S. C. Browns, 7 cocks, 1 hen, 12 ckerels, 1 pullet, 1 pen. In Light Single omb Browns, 6 hens, 4 pullets, no males. First and 2d S. C. Dark cocks had great lor; 2d, not as good in comb; 1st, fails at ncture of back and tail. Third cock, good pe, showing no cotton at base of tail.

As we looked at 1st S. C. dark cockerel, said to ourselves: "There is no use talk- g, Bright has wonderful saddles on his ds." Some liked his unplaced cockerel, o. 1337, best. Second cockerel had elegant ck and wonderful tail. First was a better ntioned bird than 2d.

S. C. Light Brown females, both hens and llets were attractive. First hen and 1st llet, good ones. Mr. Bright was taken wn with diphtheria upon his return from e Chicago Show.

Dark R. C. Brown Leghorn—Wm. Ranger, neyville, R. I., 1 cock; Eben F. Gay, Nor- od, Mass., 2 hen; Percy Johnson, Lake- od, R. I., 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pl; John L. odbury, Cornish, Me., 3 ckl; Fred C. ther, Brunswick, Me., 2 ckl; Rust & hulz, Jamaica Plain, Mass., 2 pl.

Light R. C. Brown Leghorns—D. C. Lake, eonta, N. Y., 1 cock, 2-3 hen, 1 ckl, 2-3 Percy Johnson, 1 hen, 2 ckl, 1 pl; Fred Of Dark Rose Comb Browns, 1 cock, 2 hens, cockerels, 2 pullets. Of the Light Rose mbs, 1 cock, 4 hens, 3 cockerels, 3 pullets. Mather, 3 ckl.

n Rose Combs, the Light Browns were tops of the class.

S. C. White Leghorns—Wm. Whiting, of lyoke, Mass., 5 cock, 1-2 hen, 4-5 ckl, 5 1 young pen; E. H. Bartlett, Enfield, ss., 4 cock, 4 hen; Geo. A. Davidson, West lbury, Mass., 2 cock; Chas. H. Wheelock, ston, Mass., 3 cock; Foster Bros., Paw- ket, R. I., 1 cock, 3 hen, 2 ckl, 3-4 pl; n F. Chaponi, Kensington, Conn., 5 hen; n McDougall, Pawtucket, R. I., 1st ckl, pl; H. S. Rich, Springfield, Mass., 3 ckl; n. Grindrod, Pawtucket, R. I., 4 pl; E. C. binson, Randolph, Mass., 2 young pen.

R. C. White Leghorns—J. M. Chase, Wall-

(Continued on page 204.)

Dr. LeGear says

"To get more winter eggs hens must have help.

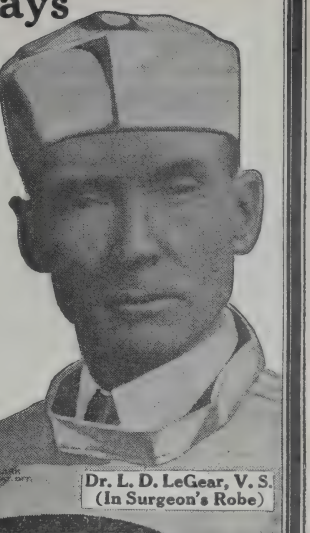
You must counteract conditions that hens live under in winter by stimulating their egg producing organs and fortifying their systems against disease. Thus you will increase your profits. Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription will do these very things. Used successfully by thousands of poultry raisers." For example:

"From my small flock I now get 20 to 25 eggs a day. Before giving them Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription I got only 4 or 5. Its cost has been repaid to me over and over." Mrs. J. W. Montgomery, Tunnel Hill, Ga.

Get it from your dealer to-day.

30c-60c-$1.20 pkgs. 25-lbs. pails $3.00 Except Rocky Mt. States and west

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.



Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S. (In Surgeon's Robe)

GET MORE EGGS — WITH

DR. LEGEAR'S POULTRY PRESCRIPTION

GUARANTEED



1612

LEGHORN COCKERELS with the LAY BRED IN

DAY OLD CHICKS

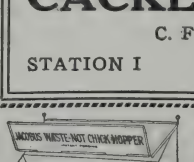
15% Discount Now

Prepotent Leghorn Cockerels, backed by years of scientific breeding for best results. The same quality in Single Comb Red and Buff Orpington cockerels. Priced to suit you. Day old chick orders booked now at a discount of 15 percent. Kindly write your wants.

CACKLE POULTRY FARM

C. F. Winkler, Owner—W. S. Deyoe, Supt.

STATION I GREENVILLE, ALA.

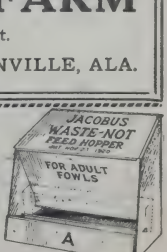


For chicks to three months old and older

Jacobus Waste-Not Hoppers for Chicks and Adult Fowls

The hoppers that make two bags of feed do the work of three.

Do not delay—Free circular on request; explains our ten days' trial guarantee.



M. R. JACOBUS, Box 5-J RIDGEFIELD, N. J.



The Mark of Quality

Good Stock Underlies Success

The stock with which you start is not to be remembered as but a beginning. The blood of your foundation stock will run thru each new generation of poultry you grow. The laws of heredity and transmission are permanent—each new crop of chicks will bear the likeness of their parents and ancestors. The opportunity to purchase a better stock is yours—

OAK DALE
SINGLE COMB WHITE
LEGHORNS

When you buy from us, you procure for yourself the selective breeding of generations, during which time the pedigree of the line has been restricted to choice individuals.

The only necessary preliminary to the desired end is pure bred stock with which to start, for the superstructure cannot be erected before the foundation is laid.

An Oak Dale bird will produce its own kind, and, therefore, reliability exists in its breeding.

Eggs

A good chick will never hatch out of a poor egg. Every egg we sell is laid the day of shipment.

We do not sell eggs as gathered, but separate them so that only the large eggs of perfect shape and of perfect construction are received by the purchaser. Every egg is examined with a tester; those showing thin or porous shells are thrown out for market purposes.

OAK DALE FARMS, Box A, AUSTIN, MINN.

Once a Customer—Always a Customer

New Stock To Live and Grow

To hatch eggs and get chicks that live and grow, the stock that produced the eggs must be strong, carefully selected for vigor and constitutional strength and well mated.

We do not try to see how many eggs we can get; instead we try to keep the hens vigorous and in good breeding condition so that they can lay eggs that will produce worth-while chicks.

OAK DALE
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

cannot enter the breeding pens until they come up to a standard of health and vitality set by us—thus assuring you that the progeny cannot be affected by any weakness of the breeding stocks.

Strict culling is maintained all thru the breeding season and any bird that does not appear robust is discarded.

No matter what your wants may be, we are prepared to fill them in a satisfactory manner. Show Birds, Breeders, Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks all bred from stock that has won the majority of prizes at Madison Square Garden for the past twenty years.



The Mark of Quality

Chicks

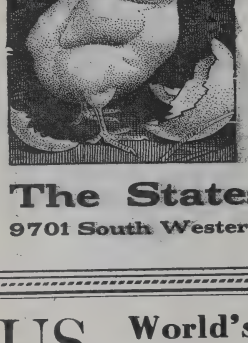
A chick well hatched is half raised. Oak Dale brings chicks into the world possessing a great amount of vitality and that can even be reared successfully under adverse conditions.

These chicks grow and thrive and develop into large, healthy, profit-producing specimens. We suggest that you place your order today for some of these chicks and avoid disappointment of ordering too late.

OAK DALE FARMS, Box A, AUSTIN, MINN.

Send for Our Beautiful Catalog Today

BABY CHICKS



Full Blooded Australian S. C. White Leghorns, bred for size, health and heavy egg production.

Grade A Chicks, 50 cents each.
Grade A Eggs for Hatching, 25 cents each.
Grade B Chicks, 25 cents each.
Grade B Eggs for hatching, 15 cents each.
Also chicks from Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds, and Buff Orpingtons, $25 per 100 chicks.

The States Poultry Farm

9701 South Western Ave. :: :: Chicago, Ill.

US **World's Champion Buff Wyandottes** Sturtevant Originator US

Again prove their acknowledged superiority over North, East, South, West, at American Buff Wyandotte National Club meet show, Coliseum, Chicago, December, 1920. Won Silver Cup, Best Display, Best Male, Best Female, Shape and Color Specials. Best class Buffs ever cooped at Chicago. Champions won more than five times as many points as any other exhibitor. Our customers were also winners.

At same show, won Second and Shape Special on S. C. Rhode Island Red cock.

One hundred grand Breeding Males, both breeds, $5, $7.50, $10 and $15 each, mated to select females, $5, $7.50 each. Order direct from this advertisement and get the cream.

US **Utley-Sturtevant Poultry Farms** US
Downers Grove, Illinois
Box 300

BUFF MINORCAS
DISPOSAL SALE WALHALLA

Single birds, male or females - -	$ 3.50 each
In lots of 4 to 10 - - - -	3.00 each
In lots of over 10 - - - -	2.50 each

These are the well known Walhalla winning blood lines.

No Birds Reserved. None Shipped on Approval. No Catalogue.

WALHALLA POULTRY FARM :: OSCODA, MICH.

EGG LAYING CONTEST WINNERS

Winners of the National Nebraska Egg-Laying Contest with a 210 egg average. Held under real farm conditions; 200 birds in a flock. High record hen, 268 eggs. Four of the ten highest birds belong to our pen, with records of 268, 251, 228, 226 eggs. Big winners in the Greater Cincinnati Music Hall Show in the heavy laying class. Booking orders for hatching eggs and chicks.

"Tom Barron" S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. R. I. Reds

OHIO POULTRY FARM (KIEL BROS.) Box 8, Station "L" CINCINNATI, O.

GRANDVIEW WYANDOTTE YARDS

SPECIALTY BREEDERS OF

COCKS HENS **WHITE WYANDOTTES** COCKERELS PULLETS

EARL GOSSETT, Box A. WINNERS AT OHIO'S BEST EXHIBITIONS **BANNOCK, O.**

kill, N. Y., 1 cock; H. O. Matthews, C cord, N. H., 1 ckl, 1 pl.

There were 6 cocks, 6 hens, 13 cocker 15 pullets, and 2 pens in Single Comb Wh Leghorns. First cock had a narrow ba short, pinched tail, poor front. Second c fails in comb but a bird of some quali Third cock, a little runt. Second hen, outstanding bird of excellent quality. Fi a good hen.

Boston is seldom strong in White L horns, and the class of cockerels this y was mediocre. First cockerel, short bod bird, well spread but poorly finished in t blistered ear lobes; some cotton at base tail. Second cockerel, a bird that wo please the majority of breeders; main feathers rather pinched, probably due to washing. Third cockerel, heavy and coa in comb.

First pullet a rather large bird and lo in feather. Fifth, a fine pullet in all spects. Second pullet on order of 5th.

S. C. Buff Leghorns—Homer N. Simps Suffern, N. Y., 2-4 cock, 3-5 hen, 2-3-4 c 1-3 pl, 2 old pen; Richard Vanderheid, H thorne, N. J., 1 cock, 1-4 hen, 2-4 pl; Wal V. Olney, Naples, N. Y., 3 cock, 5 pl, young pen; C. H. Wheelock, 5 cock, 1 pen; C. V. Norris, Thorntown, Ind., 2 h 3 young pen; Ernest Poit, Torrington, Con 5 ckl; Mrs. A. P. Wilcox, Heath, 1 c Greenford Poultry Yards, Silver Creek, N. 1 young pen.

R. C. Buff Leghorns—E. W. Terwillig Utica, N. Y., 1 cock, 1-2 ckl, 1-2 pl.

Seven cocks, 12 hens, 17 cockerels, 15 p lets, and 5 pens in S. C. Buff Leghor First cock, best in adult male class, good color, lacks graceful style of a L horn. Second cock, decidedly deficient size and shape. First hen, most comb in class. Third, a good Buff Leghorn h First cockerel, a pleasing bird. Second co erel, too short in thigh. A rather nice cl of pullets, but nothing sensational.

S. C. Black Leghorns—Waldo R. Brya Brockton, Mass., 2 cock, 2 hen, 1 pl; M T. W. Spencer, Canton, Mass., 5 hen, 4 c 1 old pen; Jas. Baron, Swansea, Mass., 1- hen, 2-5 ckl, 2-3 pl, 1 young pen; Stephen Packard, 3 ckl, 5 pl; John A. Davis, Ca pello, Mass., 4 pl.

Three cocks, 10 hens, 13 cockerels, 9 p lets, 3 pens. First and 2d hens, two go ones. Cockerels were young. First pul stiff upright comb; a few white feathers head.

S. C. Black Minorcas—E. M. Zimmerm So. Manchester, Conn., 1 cock, 4-5 ckl; Jo MacKenzie, Mass., 2 cock, 1-2 hen, 3 ckl, pl; Wm. Grindrod, 3 cock, 3 hen; Chas. Hodgate, Fall River, Mass., 1 ckl, 1-2 French & Sawyer, Peabody, Mass., 2 c Rockdale Minorca Farm, Peabody, Mass., pl; P. E. Paige, Medina, N. Y., 1 old, young pen.

R. C. Black Minorcas—Mrs. E. A. Wa burn, Taunton, Mass., 1-3 hen, 1-2 ckl, pl; Paul S. Jones, Brockton, Mass., 2 hen; Mrs. J. Allen, Allerton, Mass., 3 ckl

In Single Comb Black Minorcas, 4 cocks hens, 8 cockerels, 8 pullets; 2 pens. Fi cock, a big, long bird, with good carria and good head. Second cock big, fails comb. Third, lacks thigh, tail not finish Cock No. 1515, shown by F. E. Paige, M dina, N. Y., arrived after this class w judged; a good cock and would have hust the winner for 1st place. Hens were i equal to the males. First cockerel, a go one. Second, a larger bird and also go A nice class of pullets.

Quite a showing of Rose Comb Blacks; males still a little too much on order of Ha burg carriage and style.

S. S. White Minorca—Hamilton Egg Far Rochelle Park, N. J., 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1 c 1 old pen.

First and 2d hens, good, big, long bodi matrons.

S. C. Buff Minorcas—Arthur L. Evans, Wakefield, Mass., 1-2 cock, 2-3-4 hen, ckl, 1 old pen; P. J. Van Dael, Malde Mass., 1 hen, 1 pl. First cockerel a good c and top of class; a little more size would i prove him.

R. C. Buff Minorcas—P. J. Van Dael, cock, 2 hen, 2-3 ckl, 3-4 pl; J. A. Conw Malden, Mass., 1-4-5 cock, 1-3-4-5 hen, 1- ckl, 1-2-5 pl.

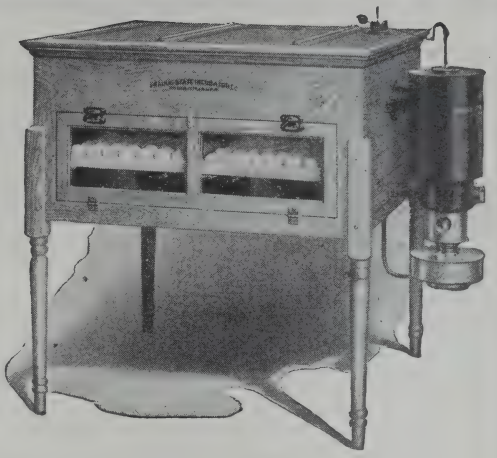
First cock would have won about as w in a Rose Comb Buff Orpington class. Sa can be said of 1st hen.

Blue Andalusians—E. D. Bird, Greenwi Conn., 2 cock, 2 hen, 4 pl, 1 old pen; J. Bliss, Clinton, Conn., 1 cock, 1 pl; Har T. Cotting, Rhinebeck, N. Y., 3-5 cock, hen, 3 ckl, 2 pl, 3 old pen; John McCourt Winchester, Can., 4 cock, 4-5 hen, 2 old pe N. M. Murray, Campbellview, Can., 1 h

"Bigger Hatches of Best Chicks"

"Chicks Grown with Least Trouble and Expense"

That's the record of



PRAIRIE STATE
INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

AND that record should influence every thoughtful buyer of chick-producing equipment. Past performance is the real test of value—not unsupported claims or glowing promises. Any manufacturer can make the latter.

PRAIRIE STATE Incubators and Brooders have been the standard equipment of America's leading poultry producers for nearly forty years. They have played a mighty big part in the development of the industry to its present huge proportions. They have for years, and are today, endorsed by the greatest authorities in poultry husbandry—by money-making commercial poultrymen—by the leading fanciers—by agricultural college teachers and experiment station investigators.

Admittedly the favorite equipment of poultry experts, PRAIRIE STATE Incubators and Brooders are even more necessary to the amateur who lacks the knowledge and experience of the expert. Necessary because the machines are so perfectly designed and so carefully constructed that they *automatically* —and under the widest range of local conditions—provide exactly the conditions required to turn fertile eggs into husky chicks—to grow the chicks to early maturity. They eliminate uncertainty, guess-work and risk—they insure success. That's their *record*—established and maintained by nearly forty years of satisfactory service.

You can buy *lower-priced equipment*—you cannot buy *cheaper* equipment when you consider *number and quality* of chicks *hatched* and *raised.* And with poultry products at the present high level you cannot afford to buy or use anything but the most efficient hatching and brooding machines. Select the PRAIRIE STATE and have no regrets.

You owe it to yourself and to your business to carefully investigate. So write now—*today*—for the complete PRAIRIE STATE catalog. Learn about the exclusive features—the perfection of design—the superior materials and workmanship—the unusual PRAIRIE STATE GUARANTEE, which is the broadest ever written. The book is mailed FREE. Where shall we send your copy?

PRAIRIE STATE Incubators and Brooders are sold by progressive dealers generally. Ask your dealer—if he won't supply you, we will.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.

114 Main Street **Homer City, Penna.**

BUFF ORPINGTONS

from

MAYSLAKE FARMS

are one of the leading and oldest winning strains in America



FIRST PRIZE BUFF ORPINGTON COCK
CHICAGO COLISEUM SHOW DEC.1920 EXHIBITED BY
MAYSLAKE FARMS HINSDALE, ILL.

At Chicago Coliseum Show, 1921

They won 1 and 4 Cocks, 1 Hen, 4 Cockerel, 1 and 2 Pullets, 2 Old and 2 Young Pens—as many First and Second ribbons as all competitors combined.

Grand lot of Cockerels at $10 and $15 each. Eggs, $10 per 15 from all matings, or $15 per 15 from pens of your selection.

Mayslake Farms, Hinsdale, Illinois

F. S. PEABODY, Owner **FRANK F. CONWAY, Manager Poultry Dept.**

"VIKING" RHODE ISLAND WHITES

Are the GREATEST OF ALL LAYING CHICKENS

At our biggest national laying contests the Rhode Island Whites are making more wonderful official laying records than have ever been made by any other variety of poultry. At the last great American Laying Contest the R. I. Whites averaged 243 eggs per hen for the year, the White Leghorns averaged 190 eggs, and the Anconas 117 eggs. The R. I. Whites averaged more than twice as many eggs per female as the Anconas. And they are also splendid market fowl, easily confined, easily raised, and beautiful.

A Boom Is Coming for This Grand Breed

Every thoughtful breeder of poultry should investigate now and get ready for the boom. "Once a breeder of 'Viking' R. I. Whites, always a breeder." Write today for convinicng proofs and further information.

O. W. Binder, Box A, Fort Wayne, Indiana, U. S. A.



Mapleside Trapnested Bred-To-Lay

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

With Yearly Records up to 290

Our free catalog tells you all about our Money Making Stock, Eggs and Day Old Chicks.

DAY OLD CHICKS OUR SPECIALTY

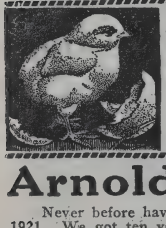
Shipped Prepaid in Chill Proof Chick Boxes

Our own design and used exclusively by us.

MAPLESIDE POULTRY FARMS

Box F, LINCOLN, ILLINOIS.

O. F. Mittendorff and T. C. Green, Props.



DAY OLD CHICKS AT REDUCED PRICES

Young's or Barron's S. C. W. Leghorns or Brown Leghorns, $17 per 100, $9 per 50, $4.75 per 25. Barred Rocks, $18 per 100, $9.50 per 50, $5 per 25. White Rox, S. C. Reds, Rose Comb Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, $20 per 100, $10.50 per 50, $5.50 per 25. Parcel postpaid. Vigorous, purebred, hen-like hatched chicks from the big hatchery; 600,000 chicks for 1921. Small deposit insures delivery anytime; 95 percent alive delivery guaranteed. A few cockerels, hens, pullets to spare. Write for large catalog.

FARROW-HIRSH CO. :: **PEORIA, ILL.**

Arnold's S. C. Buff Leghorns

Never before have we put together four such grand matings as we have for the season of 1921. We got ten years ahead the past season. Small combs, low tails and even golden buff in our males are outstanding features, and results must be most gratifying. Eggs from these four pens only $10 per 15; ten chicks to a setting guaranteed. All eggs sent prepaid, by parcel post. No baby chicks. A few fine cockerels for sale.

AUG. D. ARNOLD **Box 777** **DILLSBURG, PA.**

1-2 ckl, 3 pl; Roy E. Barnard, Westfi
Mass., 4-5 ckl, 5 pl.

A strong entry of Blue Andalusians. x
cocks, 12 hens, 16 cockerels, 15 pullet
pens. The males were upstanding birds h
good substance to body. First hen, a
Blue Andalusian, good lacing and blue gr
color. The 1st cockerel was the outstan
bird in the class. Pullets were well gr
nice long bodies, but none were as inter
laced as we like.

Black Spanish — Geo. B. Evans, Wa
Mass., 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl, 2 pl; E.
Harris, Dorchester, Mass., 2 cock, 3 he
ckl, 1 pl.

Red showed in plumage of both 1st
2d cocks. First hen won shape and c
specials and was worthy of them. First c
erel won shape and color; a very fine c
erel; not as rangy as a Minorca either
reach of legs or length of back; a distinc
type; pure white face of soft texture,
too long in development.

S. C. Anconas—Mrs. M. E. Crahan,
vere, Mass., 3 cock, 1-4 hen, 3 ckl; R.
Rich, Worcester, Mass., 1 cock, 2-5 hen,
ckl, 4 pl, 1 young pen; Lamberts Pou
Farm, 2 cock, 5 pl; Dr. N. A. DeWitt
Stoneham, Mass., 4 cock, 3 hen, 1 pl, 2 yo
pen; Royal Poultry Yards, Schenectady,
Y., 1 ckl, 4 young pen; M. N. Gage & S
Silver Creek, N. Y., 2 ckl; Geo. F. Willi
Waban, Mass., 2-3 pl; Mrs. T. W. Spen
Canton, Mass., 3 young pen.

Five cocks, 2 hens, 16 cockerels, 18 pul
4 pens. First cock looked young for c
class. Second cock, not big but sple
head and nicely ticked in hackle, wing
and saddle. Such ticking is unusual an
well worthy of recognition even though
in this case, flights were medium li
Sound tail on 2d cock. First cockerel, g
head, dark color, considerable style, not
In the hen class the judge jumped fro
light color which he placed 1st to a hen
dark colored plumage for 2d. Pullet c
comprised birds of the best quality in
way of females. First pullet a little n
spirit, less length of back, slightly lig
tail and less abdomen than an ideal Anc
Pullet in coop No. 1680, unplaced, and
best pullet in the class; true Ancona t
elegant green sheen and clear white,
tipping.

R. C. Anconas—Leo M. French, Fram
ham, Mass., 1-2-3 cock, 1-3-4 hen, 1-2-5
2-4 pl, 1-2 young pen; Chas. H. Curtis,
Medway, Mass., 5 cock; John R. Roger
W. Medway, Mass., 4 cock, 4 ckl; Hill
Ancona Yards, Winthrop, Mass., 2 hen, 3
C. E. Jones, Keene, N. H., 5 hen, 3 ckl;
H. McNaughton, Newton Hlds., Mass., 1
Chas. D. Chapman, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
pl.

Six cocks, 5 hens, 10 cockerels, 15 pull
2 pens. Quality not as attractive as t
seen in the Single Comb Anconas.

FRENCH AND CONTINENTAL.

Mottled Houdans—Wildwood Farms, S
ville, N. Y., 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl,
pl, 1 young pen; C. M. Belliveau, Allert
Mass., 2 young pen.

First cock, 1st hen and 1st pullet, g
Houdans, having size, length and fullness
bodies and sound color.

Salmon Faverolle—Jas. Burke, of Dedh
Mass., 2 cock; L. E. Tyler, Brockton, Ma
1 cock, 1 hen.

First cock, big; good top color; sound bl
breast. First hen, good size and type;
head and muffing ever seen in the breed.

White Faverolle—L. E. Tyler, Brockt
Mass., 1 ckl, 1 pl. A nice pair.

Lakenvelder—Wildwood Farms, 1-2 co
1-2 hen, 2-3 ckl, 1-2 pl, 1 young pen; E
leigh A. Jones, 1 ckl.

Very good quality among the winn
Breeders are getting sound black hack
and heads, the latter a difficult point
perfect. A breeder at Boston had a nu
ber of color plates from Germany, and fr
these pictures in colors, it was plain that
German breeders are producing a much wh
back and saddle in their males. Such ma
should breed good females, but it must
difficult to get sound black heads and ne
in the cockerels.

Buttercups—Chas. J. Lieber, Homer, N.
5 cock, 1 hen; Chantecler Poultry Fa
Ulster, Pa., 3-4 cock, 2 hen, 3-4 ckl, 5
5 young pen, 2 old pen; C. Sidney Co
W. Newton, Mass., 2 cock, 3-4 hen,
pl, 1 young pen; Dr. Rufus J. Howe, W
cester, Mass., 1 cock, 3 pl, 4 young pen
old pen; R. J. LaLone, Potsdam, N. Y.
hen, 1-2 ckl, 2 young pen, 1 old pen; H.
Waldron, Torrington, Conn., 5 ckl; F.
Darby, 3 young pen.

A strong showing of Buttercups. Fift
cocks, 16 hens, 19 cockerels, 35 pullets,
pens. It was noticeable throughout the c

HERE THEY ARE

The Leghorn Monarchs of the West



SECOND PRIZE COCKEREL

HEART of AMERICA CHAMPIONS

Choose your strain with care
Your Poultry Success Depends Entirely Upon Your Foundation Stock.

Have That Dependable---
Backed by One That Has
Stood The Test. TRY ➤



FIRST PRIZE COCKEREL

SHANDS WHITE HILL FARM STRAIN

They won at Heart of America Show, November, 1920, 1st, 2d and 4th Cockerels; 2d Cock; 2d and 3d Hens; 1st and 2d Pullets; 1st Old Pen; 1st Young Pen; A. P. A. Medal for the Best Cockerel in the Mediterranean Class, Best Display and other Specials—**THEN ANOTHER THRILL**—At Kansas State Show, Topeka, Kansas, January 10th to 15th, 1921, 1st Cock; 1st and 2d Cockerels; 1st and 7th Hen; 1st and 2d Pullet; 1st and 4th Pen; Best Display; A. P. A. Medal for Best Cockerel in the Mediterranean Class.

Won A. P. A. Gold Medal for Grand Champion Sweepstake Cockerel of Kansas State Show

HERE'S THE OPPORTUNITY YOU HAVE WAITED FOR to secure EGGS or BABY CHICKS in large or small lots from BIRDS bred for **High Winter Egg Production** and with the blood lines that produce **S. C. White Leghorns of Highest Exhibition Quality.** We also supply Eggs or Baby Chicks from Purebred Barred and White Plymouth Rocks—"Bred-to-Lay" Stock. Mating List on Request.

Wm. Shands : White Hill Farms : Box A : Little Blue, Missouri

Tycos Incubator Thermometers are tested and retested to assure that accuracy and dependability when it comes to temperature. See that the incubator you buy is *Tycos* equipped. Have your old incubator *Tycos* equipped, too.



A request brings you a copy of free booklet "*Tycos* Incubator Facts."

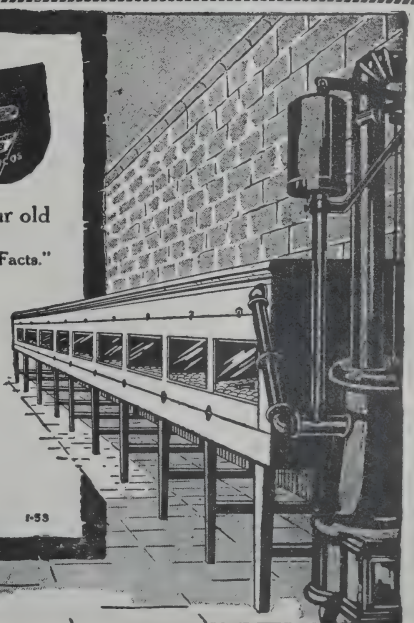
Tycos Incubator Thermometers

Tycos Hygrometers - - - $1.75, postage 10c
Tycos Certified Incubator Thermometers 1.25, postage 5c
Tycos Incubator Thermometers - 1.00, postage 5c

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Taylor Instrument Companies
Rochester, N. Y.

There's a Tycos or Taylor Temperature Instrument for Every Purpose 1-53



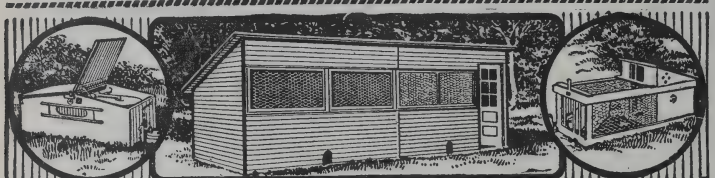
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Produced the year round *without an expensive sprouter.*

This method will positively produce fresh juicy sprouts FREE FROM MOULD in 4 to 7 days without a sprouter. EASY, INEXPENSIVE and HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL. Adaptable to large or small flocks. Endorsed and used by many poultry keepers. Reduce your grain bill and increase your egg production by feeding SPROUTED OATS produced by this method. Send one dollar today for my booklet containing complete information and instructions, or write for further particulars.

B. M. WOOD - - STONEHAM, MASS.



Brooder for 50 to 100 chicks *No. 3 Poultry House for 60 hens—2 units* *Setting Coop*

Weather-proof, vermin-proof, simple to ventilate and easy to keep clean are Hodgson Poultry Houses. They were designed to give your poultry perfect protection. Made of enduring vermin-proof Washington Red Cedar, Hodgson Poultry Houses come to you in ready painted sections that are easily erected without skilled aid. Write for catalog today.

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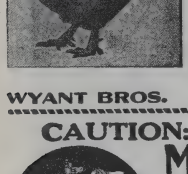
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Most typical Orpingtons in America. They actually have Standard station and matchless massiveness, modified by the elements of refinement. A few big, typey cockerels of good sound buff, and the reproductive pep that asserts itself in every flock. Approval and C. O. D. shipments are a protection which actually protects against doubtful values. Your best interests respected always.

Selections and Correspondence by Floyd Wyant.

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Free Book Tells How

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that breeders are producing a more con ent color in males. The markings on the s males are likewise the most consistent have been shown. It seems as if every j tercup exhibitor goes to the show with birds and the enthusiasm of these men sc times takes too aggressive a turn, especi during judging. Errors on the part of judge are therefore to some extent par able.

Winning males are coming nearer to shade of color, type is being established, penciled fluff is being recognized. The ji did not lay over emphasis on comb. I cockerel level, rich color, pretty much of shade, fine black tail, no black in br smooth green shanks, splendid type; one p in center of cup comb. Buttercup men often too severe on a technical feature s as a point in center of cup. Type, color markings can best be advanced by not ric a hobby on any mere detail. Color of l in males needs improvement for that fundamental.

First hen had stubs, both present and p but she was a study in correct color.

Silver Campine—Homestead Campine Far Wayland, Mass., 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 1-2 pl, 1 young pen; E. E. Hopkins, burn, Mass., 2 poung pen.

Five years ago, at the Palace, New Y Show of December, 1915, the Homestead C pine Farm showed a Silver Campine cock that was the conceded winner before the bons were hung. He had a beautiful hac sound breast barring, long saddle feat that were rich in green sheen and they w distinctly crossed with clean cut white b That bird was also good in tail, was of g size and splendid conformation. This y at Boston, this farm showed a pullet was equally outstanding—an advance in breed. She had a good head, neat co dark eye, good hackle, well barred bre long back, proper carriage of tail, and barring was so straight that there was continuity of barring that formed ring over her back and tail coverts. Her d bar was free from a rusty secondary l and her white bar was clear and clean She was equally as remarkable, equally positive a step in advance, as old Palace E She won 1st.

Her sire was the 2d cock. The 1st co was a grandson of Palace Boy; he hac neat, nicely serrated comb, black eye, quit clean white lobe, good hackle and bre two points that are hard to get in one bi elegant carriage of tail; remarkably w barred sickles and tail coverts; long sad deep in green sheen that contrasted with clear white bars.

The two hens were good—better than pullets used to be—and the winning pul as already described, was superior to Silver Penciled Hamburg female in the sh and much richer and stronger in color as natural for a Campine to be.

As we looked over some of the junk t the low entry fee and generous classificati at Boston brought out, we wondered why was that beginners should go into some the partly made breeds, when blood of st wonderful birds as were cooped in the Ca pine class was available at reasonable pric No breed in Boston showed better quality, judged by the Standard for each respect breed, than the 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st co erel and 1st pullet in Silver Campines.

The novices make breeds popular; they the people who take up breeding and choice they make determines the status breeds as far as general popularity is co cerned.

We have tried to tell the facts in this sh report about a number of the different bre as seen in a great representative show, a if we have been a little rough in some our comments, perhaps the reader will pard our words knowing that our motive is guide and not lead the amateur astray. our extensive and rather long opportunity observation is accepted as of some value, effort to fittingly emphasize the true qual of the really established breeds in wh splendid specimens are being produced, not be in vain.

Black Hamburg—John Lowell, Chest Hill, Mass., 1-4 cock, 2-3 hen, 1 ckl, 4 E. P. Saltonstall, Chestnut Hill, Mass., cock, 4 hen, 3 ckl, 1 pl; S. H. Fessend Chestnut Hill, Mass., 5 cock; J. L. Lit Boston, Mass., 2 cock, 5 ckl, 5 pl; Lyman Storer, Waltham, Mass., 5 hen, 2 pl; E. Kuhlen, Everett, Mass., 1 hen; Mrs. Ra Lowell, Dedham, Mass., 2-4 ckl, 3 pl.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs—John Low 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3-4-5 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pl.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—John Low 4-5 cock, 2-4-5 hen, 3 pl; Dr. J. S. Wo Bloomfield, N. J., 1-2 cock, 1-3 hen, 1-

The Buffalo Incubator





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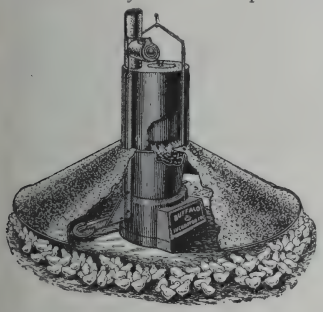
than any other hatcher that can claim standard construction

The Buffalo is made RIGHT—and priced as low as it is possible to sell at the present market. Sizes—60, 120, 240, 360 eggs.

My three incubators are all of world-wide fame; but none has so many friends among the practical poultrymen as the Buffalo—because it is the BEST and the CHEAPEST. Having tried all the hatchers they "hold fast to that which is good." and buy more Buffalos year after year. You will save time and money if you benefit by their experience and BUY BUFFALOS.

If you sell baby chicks—and the demand far exceeds the available supply—you can pay for a Buffalo by selling a single hatch right from the machine. This is possible because the hatching percentage of the Buffalo is so high as compared with its low price.

LAMP HOVERS—For the brood up to 200 chicks the Buffalo Handy is clean, convenient, and economical. It burns kerosene, and is really HANDY. It is recommended to their baby chick customers by such conspicuously successful plants as the Lord Farms of Methuen, Mass.



Oil-vapor Burners—The Buffalo "Never-out" is heavy cast iron with body enough to heat the oil to a perfect vapor. Burns kerosene oil, distillate, or gasoline, with equal facility.

COAL or GAS BROODERS—The commercial plant needs the Buffalo Brooder Stove, 52-inch hover, which Government Experts and Prominent Poultrymen everywhere pronounce "best." The exclusive feature is the high drum, permitting the hover to be raised to varying heights from the floor for the accommodation of all sizes of chicks and of different weathers, **without spilling heat at the top.** The auxiliary drum also keeps the room warm in cold weather. It's just the stove you want for 300 or more chicks.

NEW BUFFALO MAMMOTH

Capacity 3,600 Eggs. Floor Space 45 x 66 Inches. Height 80 Inches.

You know what DIFFUSIVE VENTILATION, EVEN HEAT DISTRIBUTION, and ACCURATE REGULATION made of my original Cyphers, Model and Buffalo—admittedly the World's Best Hatchers. Let me tell you that in Buffalo Mammoth the diffusive principle has been worked out perfectly, the heat distribution is as perfect; the regulation as simple and accurate.

The big NEW features are the small space needed—any ordinary house cellar will take care of several Buffalo Mammoths—and the fact that you can turn 3,600 eggs with a single motion of the hand—without opening a door—and in the fraction of a minute.

The air circulation is positive, all passing through a 12-inch electric fan which forces the air through definite and restricted channels. It is sufficiently rapid to distribute the warmth with absolute evenness throughout the hatcher.

No draft strikes the eggs, which are placed in separate compartments between porous diaphragms, and which form lateral channels for the air circulation. The incubating chambers are thus ventilated by diffusion only.

Each tray compartment has an inner glass door making each 180 eggs a separate unit. One or more trays may be set at one time—the Buffalo is exceedingly flexible. The eggs are hatched in the same compartment in which they are incubated.

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SPECKLED SUSSEX
DARK BROWN LEGHORNS

We have mated together 14 pens Sussex and 12 pens of Brown Leghorns. HEADED by our blue ribbon winners. Males of wonderful quality in color and type. Our matings this season surpass any matings we have ever put together; they are teeming with quality all through. There is no better anywhere. These matings contain real breeding birds.

SPECIAL

We have some grand breeding Cockerels in both varieties at $7.50, $10, $15 and $20, while they last; all have the same blood lines as our noted winners. Remember we won best display with our Sussex and Leghorns at CHICAGO COLISEUM, 1920, in competition with America's best breeders. Write today for mating list describing these wonderful breeding pens.

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EGGS —You will find our eggs an excellent investment. As we **MADE** all of the Orpingtons it is natural we know how to **MATE** for the best results. Our customers get the benefit of this knowledge, and are sure of the best and purest blood from us.

Safe delivery and **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED**, and backed by our reputation of 48 years. We have won over **FIFTEEN THOUSAND FIRST** prizes and numerous government-laying contests, showing our birds combine quality with usefulness.

Several thousand stock birds for sale. Advice free. Ornamental and song birds for sale.

Can You Afford To Buy Baby Chicks?

When you can start right with Queensbury pullets hatched in March and April and sold at eight to twelve weeks old at $1 each.

We raise them in small flocks on free range, stand the brooder losses and can afford to do this because we use the same houses for later broods. Less than 250, $1.15 each, and less than 100, $1.25. No less than 50 to a customer. Better make your reservation at once.

QUEENSBURY FARMS, 123 North Main Street, Toms River, N. J.

DARK CORNISH—Finisterre

Offers a few choice exhibition cockerels sired by second cock at 1920 National Cornish Meet, Philadelphia. Out of nine-pound hens, which were all placed in pen classes same show. Also some very good pullets, now laying, weighing from six to eight pounds, at five dollars each. These are not exhibition females; will not last long at this price. A very few orders for eggs from premier exhibition matings will be booked. At Finisterre is the young pen that placed first at International Cornish Meet, Chicago, December, 1920. Flock mating, $3.50 per fifteen eggs. Baby chicks, $7 per fifteen. **Satisfaction guaranteed.**

Finisterre H. Hodgson, Prop. Waukesha, Wis.

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COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

Winners at Boston, 1921, and at Syracuse, 1920. Pens now mated. Eggs, $3, $5 and $10 per setting. Guaranteed. Write for free mating sheet.

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1909—BUFF ORPINGTONS—1921

Regular winners at Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Topeka, Burlington, Des Moines and Milwaukee. Iowa State Fair, 1920, won 1st, 2d and 3d cockerels; 1st and 2d pullet; also sweepstake pullet and 2d hen. Exhibition and breeding males of Standard weight at new level prices; eggs also. Courteous and prompt service with money-back guarantee.

H. T. FARRAR - - - AMES, IOWA

ckl; E. P. Saltonstall, 3 cock; Robert Tr Paine, Boston, Mass., 4 ckl, 1-2-4-5 pl; Isa Sprague, Wellesley Hills, Mass., 5 ckl; S. Fessenden, 1 old pen.

Golden Penciled Hamburgs—John Lowell, cock.

Silver Penciled Hamburgs—Isaac Spragu 1-2 cock, 1-2 pl, 1 hen.

The Hamburg is a gentleman's fowl. varieties are among the oldest and best tablished of all the breeds. Interest see to be centering in the Blacks and Sil Spangles. The best quality in these t varieties, in America, is annually cooped Boston. In Blacks, such elegant style, gre black plumage, big, round, pure white lo are not to be seen elsewhere. The Sil Spangled Hamburgs are strongly Spangl no little mooney Spangles, and they sh thoughtful breeding for many generatio back. There were some good Golden Spa gles at Boston this year.

W. C. Black Polish—A. H. Smith, 2 coc 2 pl; C. E. Smith, 1 cock, 1-2 hen; J. V McLeod, Lexington, Mass., 1 ckl, 1 pl; Led Acres Farm, No. Cohasset, Mass., 2 c 3 pl.

Golden Polish—E. P. Stein, Manchest Conn., 1 ckl, 1 pl.

Silver Polish—Schriver & Bond, Groto Conn., 1 cock, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1 ckl, 1-2-3-4

White Polish—Idlewhile Farm, Sayville, Y., 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1 ckl, 1-2-4 pl, 1 you pen; L. W. Johnson, Closter, N. Y., 3-4 h 2 ckl, 3-5 pl.

Bearded White Polish—E. P. Stein, 1 coc 1 hen; Ledge Acres Farm, 2 cock, 2 he

Bearded Buff Laced Polish—E. P. Ste 1 cock, 1 hen.

Bearded White Laced Polish—E. P. Stei 1 ckl, 1 pl.

That wonderful variety, the Blacks wi large white crests, lead the Polish cla Surely so marvelous a fowl can never pa in nothingness; surely they will survive make glad the heart of fanciers as long fowls remain one of our domesticated speci It is possible that their utility is not as go as the utility of commercial-farm Leghorn but the fit alone do not survive. If th did, then what could have preserved t flowers through countless ages before m transplanted them to make cheerful his hor surroundings, and yield their blossoms decorate the bride, or to be laid upon t coffin of the dead? Utility is a necessa thing in this world; we must work and must have useful animals. But eggs are n the only product of chickens.

There is a product that love and drea and poetry are made of. It is less tangib but not less necessary to our existence. is such a product that the Black Polish wi its white chrysanthemum-like crest yields those who breed it.

Among the W. C. Blacks at Boston, t 1st cock stood out as a wonderful bird; b white crest; great length of saddle and t furnishings; deep green black sheen to bo plumage.

TURKEYS AND BANTAMS.

A large entry of Bronze Turkeys. Small entry of Geese. A number of ornament water fowl, such as wild duck, etc. A b class of bantams. In Black Breasted R Game Bantams there were 6 cocks, 10 hen 23 cockerels, 25 pullets. Sebrights not strong, Goldens leading. In Rose Com Blacks, 11 cocks, 10 hens, 19 cockerels, pullets. Buff, Partridge and White Cochi and Light Brahma Bantams, good entries a good quality. A good showing of Mil Fleurs, and very attractive Malay Banta cock. Over 400 bantams in competition.

Rough on Rats and Sparrows.

I read with considerable interest the a ticle in the current issue of the Poultry Jou nal, by John H. Engel of Ohio, who told his rooster killing a mouse.

I happen to have a fine Barred Rock he just commencing its second laying year, whic from early pullet days, has been an unr lenting slayer of both mice and sparrow Noticed the chick early last spring when cornered and captured a sparrow in th chicken yard. A few minutes later when looked again there wasn't a vestige remai ing of Mr. Sparrow. Have noticed this Roc many times since stalk and capture a spa row and know that it has several mice to i credit also. The bird shakes a mouse abo as a dog would and after a few shakin there is very little life left in the mouse.

This particular hen is a wonderful lay also, one of the very best of my flock.

Michigan. H. G. Nichols.

Horticulture for Poultry Keepers

Conducted by Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

I am looking for a piece of cheap land ich I can hold and get the increase in its lue and at the same time make it my home l raise some fruit, poultry and other farm oducts, corn, alfalfa, wheat, oats, etc. I ve been thinking some of northwestern chigan, near Wellston and Manistee. At out what price can good land be obtained this district?

I have also been thinking of Fall River unty, South Dakota. I presume the climate more severe here and there is less rainfall in Michigan. I understand it is a fairly od fruit country. How would poultry do e? Hot Springs and the Black Hills cities ght to make a fair market for fruit and ultry, had they not? Or would more tern markets be just as good or better for ff produced in this country?

I have never farmed, but lived in a country wn nearly all my life and was out in the untry every day for several years in my rk, which makes me more or less familiar h farms in general. I have handled horses l poultry all my life. I do not like the r. I have a wife and little girl 6 years . I have a thousand dollars or more of dable cash. Should I attempt farming h these resources? My wife does not have best of health, having a cold which stays h her summer and winter, being worse in winter. Her father, who is a physician, mentioned that Arizona might help her. n land be obtained there cheaply which uld be O. K. for diversified farming, includ- some fruit and poultry? I do not figure a strictly fruit and poultry venture in any these localities; unless that would be the t solution of the situation.

Do you know of any other country which you believe would be beneficial to a continual cold, and where land conditions would suit as above outlined. Of course I would not have to farm; I could do something else, as I am now doing. But I think I would like the outdoors better than city life; however, I would want to be close to town.

Can you tell me the nature of the soil in the places I mention, also the water?

Iowa. C. W. Beck.

Land in the section of Michigan to which you refer can be bought for $25 an acre up for raw land. Improved farms vary in price according to location and improvements. The section of South Dakota you name is a rugged, cold and trying country. Poultry and fruit would do well there, but the markets are not all that could be desired. I would by all odds prefer northern Michigan. You will find it rather difficult to buy a desirable farm and the implements and stock necessary, on a capital of $1,000. Land in the irrigated districts of Arizona can be bought for $100 to $600 an acre, improved. Unimproved land can be bought for much less.

The soil in the Michigan section mentioned is a light sandy loam. It is splendid soil for grains, grasses and small fruits. The soil in the South Da-

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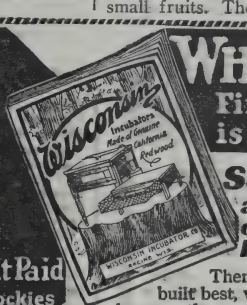
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Sirs:—Am glad to inform you of the results I obtained with your incubator. Set it with 180 eggs and hatched 176 chicks. I have four different incubators but prefer the Wisconsin as it is perfect in every respect and very easy to handle.
Yours
T. L. STEVENS.

Hutchinson, Minn.
Wis. Inc. Co., Racine, Wis.
Gentlemen:—Last March we ordered 12 incubators from you and were so well pleased with them we ordered 12 more; also one for a friend. My hired man run all 24 incubators and both he and I were well pleased with the results and expect to order more this spring. Yours truly,
J. W. NIGHTINGALE.

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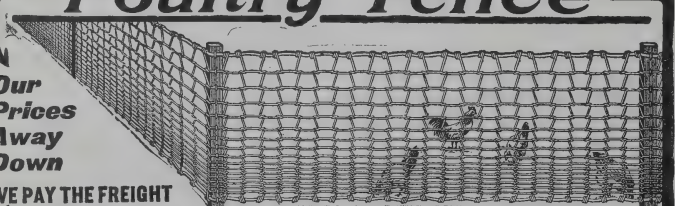
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Sucking insects require one kind of treatment, eating insects another, while blight prevention demand still a third. For best results, follow the simple instructions in our Spraying Calendar and use

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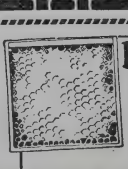
This helpful guide tells just when to spray and what solution to use. It will save you mistakes and keep you one move ahead of the bugs and blights. Yet it's *free* for the asking. Brown's Auto-Spray outfits are made in 40 styles. It will pay you to own one of them. Send today for *free* Spraying Calendar. Ask also for 1921 Auto-Spray catalog.

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kota section is a gravel loam. In so places there is a hardpan subsoil. T is very undesirable. Why do you investigate western North Carolina? has an ideal climate. The soil is w adapted to the growing of farm cr and fruit. Poultry does well there.

* * *

We expect to plant an orchard of following trees this spring. If we are m ing an error, will you please advise us acc ingly? The soil is a dark sandy loam c taining a low percentage of sand, and one-half mile back from the Illinois riv The ground is quite a bit above the riv but is almost level, with no hills near. T figures indicate the number set.

Apples.

Stark Delicious	4	Northern Spy	
Stark Golden	4	Rome Beauty	
Double Life		King David	
Grimes Golden	4	Stayman Winesap	
Duchess	2	Wealthy	
Giant Geniting	2	Wilson Red June	
Jonathan	2	Chenango Strawb'y	
Liveland Raspberry	2	Chenango Raspb'y	
Maidenblush	1		

Pears.

Lincoln	2	Duchess	
Anjon	2	Keifer	
Bartlett	1		

Cherries.

Stark Gold	2	Montmorency King	
Dyehouse	4	Suda Hardy	

Peaches.

Alton	2	Krummel October	
Belle of Georgia	2	Late Elberta	
Champion	2	Red Bird Cling	
Crawford Early Imp.	2	Stark Heath Cling	
Elberta	2	J. H. Hale	
Eureka	2	Old Mixon	
Illinois	2		

Plums.

Mammoth Gold	1	Damson Stark	
Omaha	2	Damson Shropshire	
America	1	Tatge	
Abundance	2		

Apricots.

Stella	2	Superb	

Grapes.

Brighton	10	Niagara (White)	
Concord	60	Salem	
Moore Early	30		

We have a place of 24 acres and expect keep about a thousand White Leghorns a fifty colonies of bees. We have out 1,8 strawberry plants, 500 raspberry plants, al currants, gooseberries, etc. All products c be sold in Pekin and Peoria. I. E. Wilson. Illinois.

I would cut out the Northern Sp and Rome Beauty apple trees. Yo certainly should have some of the Star Early Elberta peach trees. You will fin Mammoth Gold plum too tender fo your locality. Three years ago the tre of this variety winter-killed in souther Illinois. If you desire plums every yea and trees entirely hardy, plant Terr Surprise, Wyant and Desoto. I woul cut out your entire plum list excep Omaha and Tatge. You should have th Worden grape, by all means. It better fruit than Concord, larger, ear lier, and the vine is as hardy.

* * *

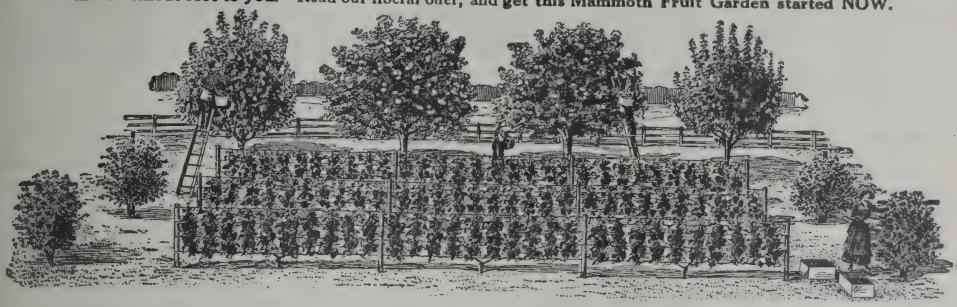
While I am a long ways from St. Loui Mo., nevertheless it has been my home fo a great many years, and I am planning t make it my home in the future, for all tim I hope.

I have a dear friend who has a farm, an out of regard for me it has been offered t me under very enticing terms. This place located twenty miles from the city, on a goo auto road. It comprises eighty acres, but ha been sadly neglected, this being due to th fact that it has been leased for years, th friend having purchased it as an investmen It is still a splendid investment from a re estate point of view.

This place has been "wheated" to death You probably are aware of the nature of th soil in these parts. I had thought to plan clover, apply phosphate to the soil, as I think it contains enough limestone, a small lime stone quarry being on one portion of th farm. I could sell almost anything right to the door. I wish to go in for poultry, bu

Let Us Fill the Idle Space in Your Garden with This Mammoth Fruit Collection

You can have Ripe Red Raspberries ninety days after planting! Big Melting Dewberries the next summer! And loads of Red, White and Blue Grapes, - and delicious Pears and Apples - in just a few years! Almost without cost to you! Read our liberal offer, and get this Mammoth Fruit Garden started NOW.



If you would enjoy having a Fruit Garden and Orchard like this, - Seventeen Trees, Vines and Berry Bushes, just plant this Mammoth Fruit Collection.

SELECTED FRUIT PLANTS

The Red Raspberry and the Dewberry plants in this collection have been selected from fields that have made high records for heavy production of quality fruit. By following the Instructions, you can secure new plants every year from these we send you, and extend your planting every season. The REX everbearing red raspberry will begin to bear in ninety days after planting, and continue until fall.

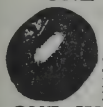
APPLE AND PEAR TREE GRAFTS

These apple and pear tree grafts are produced by a method that insures every good quality. From bearing trees, the new branches ("scions") are cut and carefully grafted to a root of the same type. The fruit tree graft, thus complete, takes root as soon as planted, makes rapid growth, and in just a few years bears heavy crops of choice fruit. Each apple or pear tree graft is about a foot in length.

"CALLOUSED GRAPE CUTTINGS"

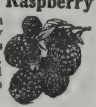
From selected vines in the best of the great Southern Michigan vineyards, cuttings about nine inches long are taken, and buried in damp, cool pits until they undergo a process called "callousing." The cuttings will then take root as soon as planted. The "Calloused Grape Cuttings" in this collection are all produced in this manner. They grow rapidly, make strong, healthy vines, and bear large crops.

ONE SNOW APPLE



Deep red skin, almost black. Pure white flesh of peculiar rich flavor. Very sweet and juicy. Bears big crops at an early age. A Russian variety and very hardy.

2 REX Everbearing Red Raspberry



A picking every week from June to October. The new canes bear first year, 90 days after planting. Berries large, firm, sweet, and of delightful flavor. A most dependable new fruit.

ONE KIEFFER PEAR



Large, angular, and slightly irregular in shape, this old variety is the standard winter pear everywhere. Dark green. A splendid keeper, at its best in late winter,

ONE WEALTHY APPLE



Another favorite Russian variety. Yellow, overcast and streaked with red. Flesh is sweet, melting and tender, but slightly tart. Has few equals for every purpose.

2 Improved Lucretia Dewberry



Vines covered every summer with immense clusters of big, sweet berries. Rich, winey flavor. Very juicy. Individual fruits average 1¼ inch long and an inch through.

ONE BARTLETT PEAR



Yellow skin with red blush. Flesh sweet, juicy and spicy flavor. Very mellow when ripe. Can be picked and eaten from the tree. Yields heavily, begins to bear early.

Satisfactory Growth Guaranteed!

The Seventeen plants, grafts, etc. in this collection are GUARANTEED to reach you in good condition, and to grow to your satisfaction. Failing in which, they will be REPLACED, at your request, absolutely without charge.



3 NIAGARA GRAPE - White -

Immense clusters of delicious, waxy-white grapes. Remarkably sweet and juicy. Good for wine, preserves or jelly. In flavor it much resembles the Concord. A prolific bearer.

3 DELAWARE GRAPE - Red

Large, well-shouldered, compact bunches of bright red, beautifully flavored grapes. Makes jelly or grape juice of finest flavor and aroma.



3 CONCORD GRAPE - Blue -

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Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Mammoth Pekin and White and Colored Indian Runner ducklings.

North Chelmsford, Mass., May 18, 1920.

Dear Sirs:
Chicks arrived in fine condition today. Everyone alive and ready for business. Am well pleased with them.
Yours truly,
W. ROBERTSHAW.

North Chelmsford, Mass., January 2, 1921.

Dear Sirs:
Got 600 eggs during month of December from 49 (forty-nine) pullets raised from chicks purchased from you last year. Will want 200 more this season. Yours truly,
W. ROBERTSHAW.

The above two letters, unsolicited testimonials from the same customer (we have hundreds more just like them), prove conclusively that our method of breeding, the scientific elimination of thick, crooked pelvic bones, small egg chambers, and other physical defects which have a direct bearing on egg production; which has been carried on for years by our experts, has improved the efficiency of each succeeding generation, until today they have no peers and few equals. Write for our MONEY-SAVING PROPOSITION on day-old chicks and ducks for 1921 delivery. IT WILL PAY YOU.

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Feed NATURE'S OWN egg stimulant for heavy egg production, BETTER FERTILITY and virile, healthy germs. Every year you go without it *you pay for it many times over* in loss of egg production or low fertility.

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POULTRY and BEE KEEPING
31½ Main St., Warren, Ohio.

gradually I should like to put in a crop that would bring me in some good return the first year, under the above conditions. Could you give me any advice in this line? I am not green at the farming game. Sweet potatoes do very well in this locality, but I do not know whether the soil is too run down to permit of much profit at first.

As I am none too flush with this world's goods, I thought to go slowly at first and earn money during the winter months in the city. In this way I should think I need have no fear of really going broke before I got started.

I also had thought of strawberries as a good paying proposition. If you can give me any information from the facts as I have stated them, I will be more than thankful. Does this farm sound good to you? Do you think I am safe in sinking my all into the place. I have a wife and two children, 12 and 14 years old, and a reliable man who might go in on shares with me.

California. W. C. Fisher.

This land is evidently not in condition to return a profitable crop the first year after you take it. It should be "brought back" by the use of barnyard manure, if this can be secured. The soil, I think, regardless of there being limestone beneath the surface, you will find that the land needs not only phosphate but lime. It can be brought back by the plowing under of clover and rye. I can not see why you should not restore this land. The location is certainly very good, being near St. Louis, which is a good market. I think this place would pay run as a poultry and small fruit farm. I would not assume the responsibility of determining whether or not you were safe in sinking your all in the purchase of this farm.

* * *

In 1915 I purchased a small farm of about eight acres, forty-five miles from Boston and just over the state line in New Hampshire. At that time I was a tenderfoot as regards poultry raising, fruit growing and gardening. However, in three years' time I gained some valuable experience on these subjects without paying too dearly for my knowledge.

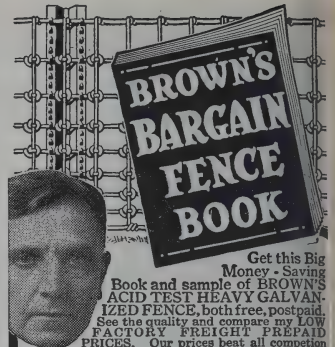
The present season is the third that I have been away from the farm, and it has been used only as a summer home by my family. Now I am looking forward to the time I can return home and build up a poultry, fruit and small fruit farm, together with some truck raising. I propose to begin on a small scale and gradually build to a one-man capacity, which I believe will be about a thousand laying hens. Being so near Boston, probably the best market in the country, I anticipate no trouble in disposing of all my poultry products, both eggs and meat.

The soil is largely clay loam underlaid by clay or hardpan, and all kinds of fruit grows well on about half of it, the remainder lying too low for fruit trees; but I think by underdrainage that it would do for bush fruits, though I plan on putting the larger part into crops.

The first season I set out about forty fruit trees of various kinds, including apple, peach, plum, sweet and sour cherries. The greater part of these have lived and grown well, considering that I have been at home but a short time during the last two seasons to care for them. I plan on setting out ten more trees each of Delicious, McIntosh Red, Stayman, and King David, and six each of Senator and Jonathan, together with a few more Wealthy.

I know you discourage peach growing in the north, and we are on the very northern limit and have a crop only about once in four years, and then there is good money in it, so I propose to interplant with peaches. Plums, pears and sour cherries do well and I want a few more trees of each. Sweet cherries are an unknown quantity. The trees I set out have mostly died, but if I can grow a few trees of about three varieties I can sell all the fruit at the door. I also want a few quince trees.

I can sell all the small fruit I can raise, and have planned on three dozen each of Red Cross, Perfection, Wilder, and some variety of black currant and of Downing, Oregon Champion, and Carrie gooseberry, 150 Lucretia dewberry, 200 each of King and Brilliant raspberry and Eldorado blackberry, 100 Royal Purple and Plum Farmer black raspberry. Local help can be obtained for berry picking. Also plan on growing strawberries



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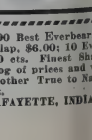
Why depend entirely on poultry—as good as it is? You can keep bees and poultry, too, without owning another inch of land. Bees come home to roost in their poultry yard hives. They find their own food. Their surplus honey is clear gain. We'll buy it. Beekeeping costs little to start. For old and young, men and women alike. Tell us what your occupation is and if you keep bees now, so that we can best help you. Write for our free booklet, "Bees for Pleasure and Profit."



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FRY BROTHERS CO. LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

and have selected Early Ozark and Charles First for early, Senator Dunlap and Dr. Burrill for second early, Gibson and Uncle Jim for midseason, and Aroma and Heritage for late varieties.

What do you think of my choice of varieties? Is my program too ambitious? I propose to start on a small scale and enlarge each year, not setting out any trees or small fruit until after at least one season's cultivation. The trees and much of the small fruit would be in the chicken yards, and I probably would use a garden tractor for cultivating the remainder and for farm purposes. More land can be purchased close by, and I would raise much of my feed and keep a cow or two and some swine.

Virginia. R. H. Rockwood.

No, I do not think you are "too ambitious" in your program. Advise you to cut out the Stayman apple trees. You are too far north for this variety to do its best. Be sure to include some Wealthy apple trees in your planting. As you have determined to plant peach trees, I will not dwell upon this question. However, I think it is a mistake. Do not plant sweet cherry trees.

* * *

In answer to R. F. Patten, Illinois: Grape growing is the leading industry in the section of which the town of North East, Pa., is located. This grape land cannot be bought for less than $1,000 to $1,500 an acre. The country is level from the lake back to the hills, a distance of from three to five miles.

The elevation of the greater part of Otsego county, New York, is about 1,400 feet. At Summit Lake, about eight miles from Edmeston, the elevation is nearly 1,800 feet. There are no commercial orchards in this county. Each farm has its neglected home orchard.

Grapes cannot be grown commercially in that county, the season being too short for the fruit to mature.

* * *

E. Rush, of Halsey, Ore., has complied with the request of C. D. Bush, of Oregon, for information regarding tree planting. Mr. Rush writes as follows:

Fruit and nut trees are very good to put on land such as described. South slopes are all right if these is no danger of late spring frosts. I have seen an orchard with two elevations, only four feet variation, and one would be killed by frost while the other was not. I have grafted filberts onto wild hazel and got several of the grafts to grow. After two or three years all but one graft died. I do not care to try that again. I would buy either nuts or grafted trees. The trees are best except for the experienced man. Chestnuts will do well and require less care than any other trees. They are very sure to bear. I have not missed a crop since they first bore, five or six years ago. About cherries, I would raise only large, late Montmorency, Late Duke, and English Morello. I have fourteen or more varieties and I seldom get more than a taste of any others except the varieties mentioned.

I saw a map of the chestnut bark disease district—I think a government map—and it showed only a small district near New York city. I have read that the government has experts watching, and if a tree shows any sign of the so-called blight, it is taken care of at once. I think there is little danger. I wanted to import any variety of chestnut from the eastern part of the United States I could ask the Department of Agriculture where I could secure trees and be safe from the blight.

* * *

Do you know anything about conditions, climatic and otherwise, prevailing in the southern part of Baldwin county, Alabama, say, in the neighborhood of Elberta, Foley, etc.? What are the prospects for the Satsuma orange and pecan nut industries in that section? How would a combination of Satsuma oranges with pecan nut trees and poultry raising appear to you in that section? Is the soil down there suitable for the carrying on of the three industries mentioned? How about markets, etc.?

What I am principally interested in knowing about that section is, would a commercial

like produces like

Just in proportion to what you feed your birds so will they produce for you.

At this time of the year when the production of eggs is the chief factor on every poultry farm you should assure yourself of maximum egg production thru the use of guaranteed pure and wholesome feeds.

Unsuitable food will not only impair the health of your stock and limit production, but will also seriously affect fertility and the constitution of the progeny.

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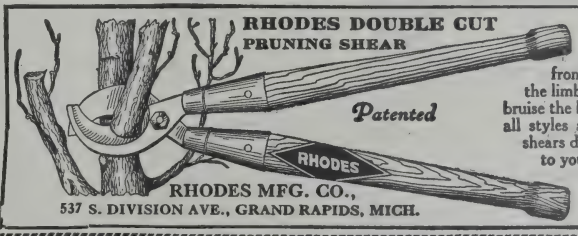
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Our business is furnishing basic feeds to poultry feeders. Every pound is genuine food and ground in our own mills.

Write and tell us what you are feeding and we will quote you prices that are governed by the quotations in the grain market, and when the prices go down you get the benefit. Could anything be fairer? Let us quote you on hulled or pinhead oats. We want you to know more about basic feeds as ground and sold by us. Let us send you our current price list, you can see what ground poultry meal is worth at mill prices.

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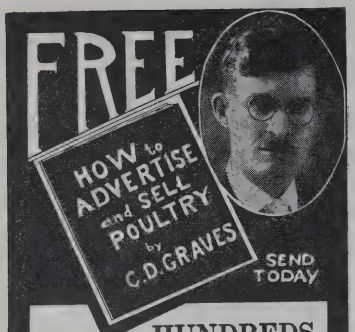
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312 Eggs--White Wyandotte Cockerel Sale--312 Eggs

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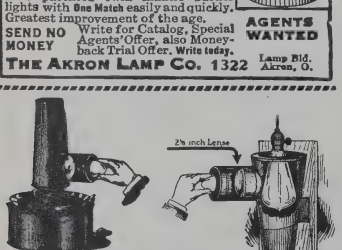
New patented twin mantle burner lights with One Match easily and quickly. Greatest improvement of the age.

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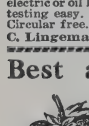
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Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 115 Clarinda, Iowa

poultry plant, with Satsuma orange and pecan nut trees, offer a good prospect of making a fairly reasonable living, with a little each year to put by for a rainy day? Would also like to know something about the climate, year in and year out; also the nature of the drinking water. Is the climate, considered the year round, as well as the drinking water, conducive to health and longevity?

How does the section mentioned compare with the different parts of California for carrying on the three industries in question?
Alabama. F. S.

The section to which you refer is one well suited to the profitable production of the Satsuma orange and the pecan. There are many good orchards and groves there, and thousands of acres are now being set to trees. The climate is very mild and even, and the market and social conditions are fine. It ought to be a very desirable section for the production of eggs and market poultry.

The soil is in most places a sandy loam with a clay subsoil. This is ideal soil for the purposes you wish to use it. As stated, the climate is good the year around. The drinking water is pure, being secured, in most cases, from deep wells.

As between this section and the best orange sections of California I would prefer the latter.

* * *

I have a farm in Jackson county, Michigan (dry loam soil), and wish to set out the various fruits that can be raised here, in sufficient number for family use in the poorest seasons. Wish you would advise me of the most suitable apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, grapes, etc., for this location, for family use. It probably would be necessary to have enough extra to insure plenty in bad seasons, so that I would have a little surplus for which I have a good market. Would appreciate any information you have on planting, etc. Harold J. Smiley.
Michigan.

Advise you to plant Winter Banana, McIntosh Red, and Wealthy apples. Do not plant many pear trees, as your section is not particularly adapted to pear culture. Plant Seckel, Lincoln, and Vermont Beauty. In your selection of plums stick closely to the American varieties, planting Desoto, Terry, Surprise, and Wyant. For family use select the Early Richmond and Montmorency cherries. You will need hardy peach trees. Plant Eureka, Stark Early, Elberta and Krummell. Investigate and learn if there is not some local peach successfully raised in your vicinity. Plant Fay and Red Cross currants and Oregon Champion gooseberry. The Cumberland is the best black raspberry, while the Royal Purple is best of all. Plant some of each. Select the Worden, Concord, Moore's Early, Luceil, and Niagara grapes. Make all plantings next spring.

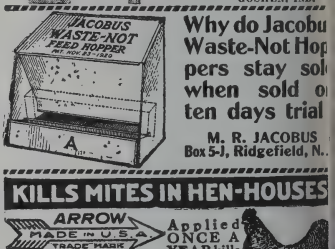
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Could you give me a little information about a part of Wisconsin? I have noticed an ad of a land company at Ladysmith, Wis. The proposition looks good on paper. What I want to do is to get a small farm, say, forty acres, and engage in poultry and hog raising. R. L. Lively.
Kansas.

This is one of the many cut-over land propositions now being worked in Wisconsin. The lumber companies cut off the timber and sell the land to settlers. The companies claims are highly colored, as a rule. Do not buy until you gave gone up there and made a thorough investigation of the land and all the conditions. Most of this cut-over land will produce wonderful crops of clover and potatoes. It is best suited to dairying.

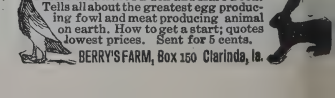












Feed and Care of Baby Chicks.

(Continued from page 155)

ll and be healthy. When the chicks e put under the hovers the tempera- re should be in the neighborhood of)° F., not much below the temperature the incubator from which they came. r the first day or two under the hover s temperature should be maintained, d then gradually lowered during suc- eding days to harden the chicks, until the end of two or three weeks 85° ll suffice. Under normal conditions the end of six weeks the chicks are actically weaned from artificial heat.

Have the hovers well littered, so that t little chicks will find a comfortable ting place, and a warm one. An inch sand, with a coat of barn chaff does ry well. Do not have long stuff, but ort, so that the chicks will not become tangled in it.

When the colony brooder stoves are ed they are generally placed in a om approximately twelve by fourteen t in size, with the stove and hover about the center. Under such circumstances there should be a strip of h mesh poultry netting about eighteen hes high, and long enough to make a cle about the hover reaching about e foot or eighteen inches out from t edge of the hovers on all sides. This nce keeps the baby chicks, which may mber from two hundred fifty to three ndred in a flock, from wandering ay from the source of heat, and get- g chilled. This protection is ex- mely essential, as it prevents chilling d trouble from crowding later on. is fence is used for about three or ur days, and then taken up or en- ged during the day and again brought closer to the hover at night. This ining of the baby chicks is very im- tant.

Watch the brooder stoves or source heat carefully. Tha[illegible]y n to the man.

Feeding the Baby Chicks.

The matter of nourishing the baby cks, is of paramount importance. Success depends largely upon what we ve the growing chicks to eat. If pos- le we should get the rations down to system and then be as regular as pos- le, for baby chicks soon become crea- res of habit. The following formula d methods have given good results in d hands of the writer, and the same e been used on innumerable poultry ats to his knowledge.

When the baby chicks are first placed the brooders they should find drink- fountains filled with clean fresh sour rk. The sour milk is best, but semi- d buttermilk can be used, if the ount needed is to be large, and if the nmilk is not at hand at a price that reasonable. Sprinkle a little bright, grit around on the litter, for the ies have no teeth.

Next morning give five feedings of good chick grain ration. An ex- ent home-mixed ration consists of al parts of fine cracked corn, pinhead t, and fine cracked wheat. Teach chicks to pick it up clean. Keep up for the first week, supplement- with sour skimmilk and water all time. Whistle each feeding time, otherwise teach them to come at e call. Take the place of the hen.

t the beginning of the second week e out the noon feeding of scratch in and place wheat bran which has t five percent of dry fine cut bone



Before you buy any other feed for starting and growing this spring's chicks send for a trial carton of

Blatchford's CHICK MASH

formerly known as Blatchford's Milk Mash

Blatchford's Chick Mash is sold in 100- and 25-lb. bags and in 4-lb. cartons. *At your dealer's*

If you are going to raise chicks this spring you want to raise as near 100% of them as is humanly possible. You do not want to see about half of them die off because they are *improperly* nourished, or because they are *under* nourished. That is usually the fate of 40 to 50% of all the chicks that are hatched. But it is an *unnecessary* loss. It can be *prevented*. It can be prevented by *starting* and *growing* your baby chicks on *Blatchford's Chick Mash*.

Blatchford's Chick Mash is the *new name* for *Blatchford's Milk Mash*—the milk-substitute mash that shields young chicks from white diarrhea, bowel trouble and leg weakness—the mash that keeps chicks *in condition* all the time, and *growing* all the time. Blatchford's Chick Mash is new in *name* only, however. In all other respects it is identically the same as Milk Mash—the feed regarding which H. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, O. says, "I would not attempt to raise chicks without it"—the feed upon which Chas. G. Pape of Ft. Wayne, Ind., starts and grows all of his famous prize winning Black Minorcas—the feed that hundreds of other prominent breeders and thousands of small and large poultry keepers everywhere put implicit confidence in because it *starts* their chicks *right*, *grows* them *rapidly* and *matures* them *early*.

I have been feeding Blatchford's Milk Mash (now Chick Mash) several seasons, last year raising about 3000 without a single case of bowel trouble. Out of 1150 hatched about three weeks, I have lost 4. Harry L. Bancroft, Kinderhook, Ill.

I have used your Milk Mash (now Chick Mash) for a number of years and there is nothing better as a starter for baby chicks. Out of 100 chicks this season I have only lost 2. This was my own fault, caused by neglect. Chas. W. Huber, 220 West Allmon St., Salem, Ill.

I have been feeding your Milk Mash (now Chick Mash) and have raised better than 97% of the number I hatched this spring. I have cockerels that weighed 4 1-2 lbs. at three months of age. H. A. Davies, Dodgeville, Wis.

Raising chicks without Blatchford's Milk Mash (now Chick Mash) is what Sherman said about war. I am like Mr. Sheppard of Berea, Ohio—I would not attempt to raise chicks without it. L. D. McVey, 3208 Live Oak Street, Dallas, Tex.

Blatchford's Milk Mash (now Chick Mash) is the only thing I have found that absolutely prevents white diarrhea and the chicks do well on it. J. E. Sloan, Prop., City View Poultry Farm, Ashland, O.

4 lb. Trial Carton for 50 cents

Blatchford's Chick Mash is undoubtedly handled by your local feed dealer. Get a supply from him and have it ready to start your chicks as they should be started. If, however, he does not handle it, accept our special introductory offer of a 4 lb. trial carton for 50 cents (shipped anywhere in the United States, all charges prepaid). The only way you can possibly find out how thoroughly efficient Blatchford's Chick Mash really is for starting and growing baby chicks is to *try* it. This offer makes it possible for you to try it at small expense. It is an offer you should accept *at once*. It will insure you greater success with your chicks this spring than you have ever had before. It will enable you to start your chicks right and grow them rapidly. It will be the best 50 cent investment you have ever made. Use the coupon below. Send it to us *today*. A 4 lb carton will be sent you immediately.

Blatchford Calf Meal Company
Dept. 6022 **Waukegan, Ill.**

Send this coupon and 50 cents for a 4 lb. trial carton of Blatchford's Chick Mash —postage prepaid

Blatchford Calf Meal Company Dept. 6022
Waukegan, Ill.

Enclosed please find 50 cents for which please send me *postpaid* a 4 lb. trial package of Blatchford's Chick Mash.

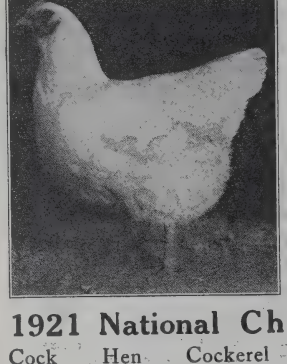
Name _____

Address _____

Town _____

My feed dealer's name is _____

Stupendous Sweeping Victories



Unequalled in the Annals of American History for Over 21 Years Have Established

HALBACH'S WHITE ROCKS

The Indisputable

Champions of America

1921 National Chicago Show Winners

Cock	Hen	Cockerel	Pullet	Old Pen	Young Pen
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5

Every Shape and Color Special. They also won 1, 2, 3 in the bred-to-lay class. The crowning feature came when for the third time (in three trials) they won Champion Bird of the Entire Show.

Wherever intelligent man's foot has trod, the name HALBACH will be found associated with supreme quality in WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Do you want real quality, heavy laying birds and eggs? They will take you out of the rut. Then send for our new mating list and price sheet—all FREE.

H. W. HALBACH & SONS, R. No. 1-B, Waterford, Wis.

S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels

These cockerels are much larger than the average. Have large red combs and are real beauties. Trapnesting for years, we have produced a strain that is hard to beat. Cockerels from 200 to 240 eggs strain, $8.00, and from 240 to 311 egg strain $10.00. Also a few cocks from Lady Virginia, record 311, $15.00.

HATCHING EGGS AND BABY CHICKS

From high average hens that when hatched and raised will grace the yards of any poultryman. Eggs $10.00 and $15.00 per 100. Chicks $20.00 and $30.00 per 100. Write today for mating lists and get some of these real bargains.

BARLOW LEGHORN FARM **Box 112** **SUGAR GROVE, PA**

AMERICA'S GREATEST POULTRY REMEDIES

RAISE 90% TO 100% OF YOUR CHICKS

KEEP YOUR CHICKS ALIVE. OTHERS ARE DOING IT; SO CAN YOU.

Don't let your chicks die with white diarrhea, gapes, going light, weak legs, stunted, not developing; give them Wacker's Chick Tablets in the water from the start, then watch 'em grow. By using these tablets you make chick raising a pleasure.

BETTER THAN GREEN FOOD

Just dissolve WACKER'S B-T-G-F TABLETS in the drinking water. Your chickens will be in prime condition, and an increased egg production will result. No meat scraps are necessary. If you are not satisfied we will return your money.

ROUP WILL NOT DEVELOP

in your flock if you watch the chickens' eyes. As soon as they begin to water or small bubbles form in the corners or the nose begins to run, give them WACKER'S ROUP TABLETS. You can throw the axe away. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.

All Tablets, 300, 75c; 1,300, $2.50; 5,000, $7.50. Positively Sold Nowhere Else.

WACKER REMEDY CO., Box 157-22, CAMDEN, N. J.

Egg-A-Day S. C. Buff Orpingtons

Won best display at the great Boston Show, winning 1st old pen, 1st young pen, 4th cock, 4th pullet, 5th cockerel and 6th hen, getting a bird placed in each class. If there is any classier show than Boston, outside of Madison Square Garden we don't know it. Cockerels at $20, $25 and $35 that will please you and improve the egg-laying qualities of your Buff Orpingtons.

EGG-A-DAY FARM, Capt. I. Brooks Clarke, Meriden, Conn.

in it before them in low pans or ho pers. For the first day or two keep th before them for only about three hou but after that for the entire time. Gi green food in sparing amounts, such cut-up sprouted oats. There is nothi better.

At the beginning of the third we substitute a good chick dry mash f the wheat bran and bone. A home-ma mash can be made of three parts wheat bran, one part each of wheat mi dlings, ground oats, cornmeal, and me scrap; adding a part of dried butte milk, if desirable.

Cut down to three grain feedings the third week.

Do not forget that the sour skimmi and clean fresh water and green fo are as important as the grain and mas Keep the chicks exercising, for id chicks develop bad habits, such as to picking. Get the chicks out on t ground as soon as possible after they a a week old. Mother Earth is good med cine for them. If the weather is b have some sods which can be invert and given to the chicks to pull at a scratch in. They'll enjoy them.

Success in Raising Turkeys.

To raise turkeys successfully, o must learn their habits. The fowl w originally a wild bird, and still lik the timber and seclusion. In the ear spring the hen will conceal her nest a most remote place, and if she is fo lowed she will wander around for hou eventually sneaking into the nest fro the far side. Very seldom have known turkeys to make their nests the chicken houses or barns, throu choice. Sometimes they do so, if rais as pets, but pet turkeys are not prof able.

The eggs hatch much better if le in the damp, cool nest. Unlike chick eggs, they are not easily chilled. Eg laid out in our pasture this spring du ing a two days freeze resulted in hatch of fifteen out of eighteen eg The turkey hen often remains on t nest as long as three days after t eggs hatch, or until the young on begin to forage for food. When t young poults start out with the moth hen, they pick up small bits of dirt a stone and peek under leaves for sm bugs. The mother will forage wi them, feeding on bugs, grass and we seeds, until they are about one-thi grown. Then she willingly brings the up to the farm yard. If left to ca for the young, the turkey hen almo always raises eleven out of twelve.

More young turkeys die from ove feeding than from disease. If left run in the open fields and woods, th require very little hand feeding and r grain. I have tried both methods raising turkeys and find that the on running free and given no care are mo thrifty and get a more vigorous growt and at marketing time they outweig the hand-fed ones by three to fo pounds.

Poultry houses do not care to bu young toms weighing under sixte pounds and hens under eleven pound and will pay from 3 to 5 cents more p pound for them weighing that much more.

Mrs. Earl Bradshaw.

Kansas.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN POULTRY SHOW.

(Continued from page 153)

splendid concave of saddle to properly ied tails. Such birds show careful selec- and intelligent mating. That is the ference between them and the roughneck of so-called utility White Leghorns. ornell appears to concede this fact. In r description of a White Leghorn male, sh was lettered on a large placard in ir exhibit, there appeared the statement: e tail can be carried at any angle; a high is undesirable."

ne of the most impressive things in the nell exhibit was a display of the raw erial that a hen actually consumes in one . This consisted of six ten-quart pails- of water, 60 quarts in all; 45 pounds of n scratch feed; 35 pounds of mash, which quantity was about equal to the quan- of scratch feed, although this quantity mash weighs ten pounds less on the es; 3 pounds of oyster shell; 2 pounds grit, and 15 pounds of green food, in- ing cabbage and carrots.

he government exhibit contained three red Plymouth Rock hens that had laid eggs, 216 eggs and 205 eggs respec- y during the past year. It has been that you can combine utility with Stand- quality in some breeds, but not in ed Rocks. Mr. Lamon proceeded to find There was no pedigree breeding for back of the hens he showed at New k, but there was a whole lot of breeding Standard quality back of them, and the e half sisters that he cooped had a com- d production of 620 eggs for the year, average of 206 eggs each. With such rds coming from the poultry farm of the S. Department of Agriculture, it begins ut breeders who are not producing Stand- quality in the class of those who are oable of producing it.

DELANO SELLS WHITE ROCKS.

he biggest and most important sale in nt years was consummated during the len show with the transfer to Wilburtha ns, C. J. Fiske, Prop., Trenton Junction, J., of the entire flock of Owen Farms te Rocks. M. L. Chapman, superintend- of Wilburtha, is one of the most influen- a White Rock men in America. He got schooling down in Connecticut where the g was fast, and was a pupil of Harry es, the originator of the modern White c. Both the Owen Farms and Wilburtha n are of the Graves strain, and there is uestion about the two flocks amalgamat- and the matings "nicking." Chapman a beautiful form and quality in his birds, the Owen Farms line has somewhat more and substance, and the combination of wo, under the guidance of so competent eeder as Chapman, will make Wilburtha as headquarters for good stock.



M. L. Chapman, General Manager, Wilburtha Farms.

a rule, Chapman takes defeat in the oom about as gracefully as any man, the was considerably wrought up this He said that he had a curling iron s pocket and could widen the saddles s White Leghorn males just as wide as dge wanted them, but he did not want t into that kind of a game. We thought Charles D. Cleveland summed up the situation, not with special reference s class, but with reference to all show- when he said: "They say it is faking

SINGLE COMB BLACK LEGHORNS

The Largest and Best Flock in America

Our strain of breeders are bred from the choicest specimens of the *World's Greatest Breeders.* The results of our breeding the past years more than came up to our expectations and puts us in a position to supply

HATCHING EGGS

in unlimited quantities, thus giving everyone an opportunity to get the very best that is to be had in this most beautiful and useful fowl.

Write for full particulars

Howard L. Goss, Box A, Austin, Minn.

Paige's S. C. Black Minorcas

Are victorious at Madison Square Garden, 1921

Hen, 2nd; Pullet, 3rd; Cockerel, 4th;
Old Pen, 1st, and Young Pen, 4th.

Our winnings were made in competition with one of the strongest classes ever exhibited. At Boston, 1921, we won 1st old pen and 1st young pen.

Eggs and Chicks from our prize pens at Madison Square Garden and Boston poultry shows. If producing an abundance of large, white eggs is your primary object, start with Paige's Minorcas, the acknowledged prolific layers, delicious table fowls and dependable prize-winners.

Our specialty: Prepotent cockerels that will improve any flock. Write and state your requirements.

F. E. PAIGE, 715 West Avenue, Medina, N. Y.

"LADY BEAUTIFUL"

PULLET LINE ONLY.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

OLD LADY BEAUTIFUL was perhaps one of the two greatest females yet shown at Madison Square Garden. Her progeny has produced and reproduced until my pullet-bred line (and which, by the way, is all I breed) has attained its present high position among the various strains of Barred Rocks.

At State and National Meets of the American Barred Rock Club the "Lady Beautiful Strain" has won high honors.

LADY BEAUTIFUL birds won at Baltimore as follows: 1st, 3rd and 5th hens; 1st, 2nd and 5th pullets; 1st and 3rd cocks; 1st and 2nd cockerels.

STOCK—Always some choice pullet-bred males for disposal to the discriminating purchaser. **C. N. MYERS Box E HANOVER, PA.**



Wood's Light Brahmas



WEIGH—LAY—WIN—PAY

Four times winners of National Championship, American Light Brahma Club, Chicago Coliseum, 1915; Boston, 1917; Garden, 1918; Cleveland, 1919. BEST DISPLAY, GARDEN, 1917-18-19-20. A few choice cockerels, $25 and up. **Wood's Brahma News for stamp.**

Harvey C. Wood :: :: 877 River Road, Bound Brook, N. J.

FRANK H. DAVEY

Having severed my connections of 10 years with the Owen Farms I wish to announce that I am now breeding my own line of

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. **S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.**

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. **WHITE and SILVER WYANDOTTES.**

In superior quality, having in White Rocks and Leghorns my reserved birds from the Owen Farm flock.. Write me your wants.

FRANK H. DAVEY **Vineyard Haven, Mass.**

VICTORIOVS
1921
MADISON SQVARE GARDEN

SHEPPARD'S
"Famous" Anconas

The great national thrift bird—have just recorded their 13th consecutive victory at Madison Square Garden Show, where, on January 20th-24th, they won gloriously for H. Cecil Sheppard as follows:

ROSE COMB	SINGLE COMB
Cock—1, 3, 4, 5.	Cock—1, 2, 4, 5.
Hen—1, 2, 4.	Hen—2, 5.
Cockerel—1, 2, 3, 5.	Pullet—1, 4.
Pullet—2, 3, 5.	Pen, Old—1, 2 (2 ent.)
Pen, Old—1, 2 (2 ent.)	Pen, Young—2, 3. (2 ent.)
Pen, Young—1, 3. (2 ent.)	Special for best Single Comb display.
Special for best Rose Comb display.	

The income from hens is not half what it should be, because there are so many poor layers in thousands of poultry houses. Concentrate on winners! Concentrate on Sheppard's "Famous" Anconas—that not only win the best prizes—but hold the world's egg-laying records for flock in the hands of amateurs and also record for single bird.

Mail me a postal for large FREE catalog.

H. CECIL SHEPPARD
BOX A-407 BEREA, OHIO
"Famous" Anconas—The great winter layers



only when you get caught. I do not thi that it should be a case of matching w between breeder and judge. It is a quest between the breeder and the public. I not believe it is good business to sell ov fitted chickens, provided, of course, that man wants to stay in business. It is the way to build business and make a p manent success. If I were in the gl manufacturing business and sold slightly fective goods as 'firsts,' I would soon have go out of the glove business and start ma facturing bird cages or something else."

There was a good entry of Cornish brou over from England. A couple of Englishm were in attendance with the birds.

The Poultry Fanciers' Club met dur the week and disbanded. It is planned turn over the $125 in the treasury to American Poultry Association.

AMERICAN CLASSES.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—E. B. Thomps Amenia, N. Y., 1-2-3-4-5 cock, 1-2-3-4-5 h 1-2-3-4-5 ckl, 1-2-3-4-5 pullet, 1-2-3-4-5 pen, 1-2-3-4-5 young pen.

Thirteen cocks, 16 hens, 32 cockerels, pullets, 5 old pens, 6 young pens.

Several breeders competed this year, we commend them all for their courage. prizes as usual went to E. B. Thomps Not a weak spot in his exhibit. Take foremost breeders in any other class and will find that they are a little weak in co one year or fall down on hens the next y or their cockerels are not quite as good last year, or they win on pullet but she a bad comb. Not so with E. B. Thomps He is the greatest breeder in America tod There is no weak spot in his entry.

Neither are there any weak spots in chickens. Let other breeders make a hot of narrow barring and correct it by breed meat on the wings to give firmness. Thor son's Ringlets are not one-feature chicke they are whole chickens. They have hea type, bodies, tails, yellow legs and bea straight barring, clear white bars, und barring—everything. Not a chicken in whole lot of 95 that has a light eye. No male that has a neck hackle any lighter th the rest of him. Said Dan Lambert, breeder and one-time judge of Barred Ro at New York: "I never expected to see s Barred Plymouth Rocks." Said M. F. lano: "Thompson's ten pens are the great things ever produced by any breeder of variety." Said Newton Cosh, who judg the class this year: "Among the 1st, 2d 3d pullets it didn't matter much which w It depended a good deal on the time of in which they were judged. And after sh ing these wonderful pullets in the sin class, he has four pullets in his 1st pen, one of which would win 1st in any ot showroom in America. I have judged Bar Rock meets in sixteen different states year, and know." Said a judge who h dled this class at New York for some yea "While the pullets in the 1st prize pen wonderful, it looks to me as if the fem in the 2d young pen were even better."

It would be hard to exaggerate on quality of these birds. It is hard enough find words that will do them justice. they are not the product of luck! S Valentine Thompson, who is gradually fill his father's shoes as the breeder and hibitor of this wonderful line: "Our 1st c this year is the son of our 1st prize cock 1919. There is no luck about that. Th birds come good because the breeding behind them."

There was a cockerel not shown by Thor son that Newt Cosh pointed out and s "There is a bird that would win in any ot show in this country, but I couldn't pl him in this competition." If anyone thi that because Thompson wins the prizes New York there is no competition, let enter his flock and he will have all the c petition that he wants.

Thompson always comes with a few surp birds more than he has entered. If a should die or an accident happen, he is pared. When the judging starts, these do or fifteen extra birds go home. Several y ago a pen went home that was not nee for New York. A prominent breeder this pen, bought it for Boston, and not won 1st, but the male heading it won championship for the best Barred Rock m at Boston.

The 1st cock at New York this year a strong head, rich yellow shanks, stre of barring all the way down, broad back finished tail. After putting the tail on chicken, Nature hung two long strea below his tail that added a touch of dist tiveness to him. This bird has as much h in his dark bar as any chicken in the sh it was his clear white bar that gave him clear color. Second cock, about as g head as you can get; great on wing h

Maple Dale Rhode Island Reds

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB

Winners in past seasons at St. Paul, Austin, Kansas City, etc.

Make another record in Minneapolis, December, 1920

by capturing the coveted prize of best display in Rose Combs, as well as 1st and shape special hen, 4th pullet, 1st and 3rd young pen, 1st old trio, 1st and 3rd young trio. Such a winning, in the strongest Red classes ever seen at Minneapolis, is sufficient proof of the quality of our stock. However, we exhibited and made



STILL ANOTHER RECORD AT AUSTIN THE WEEK FOLLOWING

where we were awarded, for the second time, the silver cup for the best ten birds in the American class; also 1st, 3rd, 4th cock, 1st, 2nd, 3rd hen, 1st, 2nd, 6th cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 4th pullet, 1st, 2nd, 3rd old pen, 1st, 2d, 4th young pen, on Rose Combs—doing so in a class which breeders and judges pronounced of remarkable excellence.

OUR EXHIBITION PEN MATINGS ARE HEADED BY SUCH MALES AS:

1st Cockerel, St. Paul Show, 1919.
1st Pen Cockerel, St. Paul Show, 1919.
1st S. C. Cockerel, Minnesota State Fair, 1919.
1st Cockerel in flock, Minnesota State Fair, 1919.
1st Pen Cockerel, Iowa State Fair, 1919.
1st Cockerel, Iowa State Fair, 1919.
1st Cockerel, Austin Show, 1919.
1st Cock, Austin Show, 1919.
1st Pen Cockerel, Minneapolis, 1920.
1st Old Trio Cock, Minneapolis, 1920.
1st Young Trio Cockerel, Minneapolis, 1920.
1st Cock Austin Show, 1920.
1st Cockerel, Austin Show, 1920.
1st Pen Cockerel, Austin Show, 1920.
1st Pen Cock, Austin Show, 1920.



Where can you buy hatching eggs from such superior matings at these reasonable prices I am asking for guaranteed hatching eggs.

If you want first-class exhibition stock you can't go wrong on these matings. I will sell guaranteed hatching eggs from these matings, either comb, at the following prices.

$7.50 for 15, $14.00 for 30, $25.00 for 60 or $40.00 for 100

12 fertile eggs guaranteed in every setting of 15 eggs

Send for free catalog. Tells how to prevent white diarrhoea in chicks.

H. F. GARBISCH *Red Specialist* **AUSTIN, MINN.**

There Is Still Time!

Any size Wishbone Mammoth Incubator shipped on 48 hours' notice so that you may have it for the beginning of the season.

Wishbone MAMMOTH Incubator TRADE MARK

ACT NOW!

Be Ready When the Season Starts

Get your order in NOW for this reliable Wishbone—the time-tried, perfected incubator with the exclusive labor-saving features that mean the difference between a profitable season or an unprofitable one.

The Only Mammoth in which you can put the eggs and leave them alone till the chicks are hatched.

The Only Mammoth built to burn any fuel. The Wishbone specially constructed heater uses coal, gas or oil, interchangeably, to suit your convenience.

There are no new fangled, experimental fol-de-rols about the Wishbone—you know what you're getting—it has hatched millions of the finest chicks for thousands of users throughout the country.

Wishbones range in capacity from 1,600 eggs to 50,000, either single, double or triple deck at an average cost of 19c per egg capacity. Write for price list and complete information.

AMERICAN INCUBATOR MFG. CO.

22 Water Street **New Brunswick, N. J.**

SUNBRIER FARMS
PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

First Partridge Wyandotte Cockerel at New York

and 4th Cock, 4th Hen, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Old Pen, and 3rd and 4th Young Pen

This win demonstrates that Sunbrier Farms breeding is the best that you can buy anywhere for the price asked. And remember, a Sunbrier bird will produce its own kind, and, therefore reliability exists in its breeding.

Sunbrier Baby Chicks Are Better Chicks

A chick well hatched is half raised. Sunbrier Farms hatch chicks that grow and thrive and develop into large, healthy, profit-producing specimens. We suggest that you place your order today for some of these chicks and avoid the disappointment of ordering too late. At the same time ask for our 1921 mating list.

SUNBRIER FARMS Box A GROSSE POINTE, MICH.

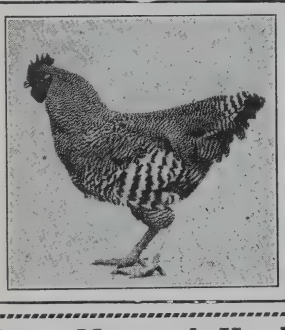
"JILL FARM" won the most coveted prize at Madison Square, 1921

First Prize S. C. White Orpington Cockerel

on a June hatched son of Jill's Nobleman, the First Prize Madison Square Cock of 1920, and **Third** and **Fifth Old Pens** and **Fifth Young Pen.** Sixteen birds placed out of twenty-three entered.

Splendid Birds for Sale. **No Hatching Eggs or Baby Chicks.**

J. I. LYLE, Owner, 1206 West 7th Street, PLAINFIELD, N. J.



BABY CHICKS

Norman's Quality Eggs & Chicks

The best combination, laying and winning strain in America. We can prove it.

If it is quality, prompt delivery and reliable service, we are sure to please you.

50 Choice Cockerels Yet For Sale

Large illustrated catalogue, 25c. Stamps for circular.

Norman Poultry Plant, Chatsworth, Illinois

Dept. C Barred Rock Specialists

Largest Barred Rock Breeders in America

Davis Mammoth Hatchery

W. E. DAVIS, Prop., ELMIRA, N. Y.
Day old Chicks—Eggs—Wholesale, Retail

The kind that live, grow, lay and pay. Special free feed and brooder offer. Ten days' feed and brooder given free with each order booked within 30 days. One brooder stove given free with each 500 or 1,000 chick order—Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs, Anconas, Campines, Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Terms cash with order. Postage prepaid. None shipped C. O. D.

Baby chicks, certified for high egg production, $50 per 100. Eggs, certified stock, $25 per 100. Baby chicks, certified stock, $30 per 100. Eggs, uncertified stock, $15 per 100.

CAMPBELL'S SOUP FARM
BUFF ORPINGTONS

Win at New York Madison Square Garden, Jan., 1921

1st cock, 2nd and 3d hen, 1st and 3d cockerel, 2nd pullet, 1st and 3d old pen, 1st young pen. No eggs for sale. Superior stock at reasonable prices

WM. J. HOBBS, Manager Poultry Dept., Riverton, N. J.

Huston's Crystal White Orpingtons

1st cockerel; 4th and 5th pullet; 5th cock bird; 3d young pen, National Poultry Show, 1921. **Young stock for sale. Eggs for hatching after Feb. 15.**

L. L. HUSTON 200 Harrison Street Oak Park, Ill.

not as well finished in tail as 1st. If you would mix up the 4th and the 1st, you could hardly tell them apart. "The four greatest cocks ever shown by one man," said Cosh. All had big, strong heads, broad bodies, good structure.

"First to 3d hens about a toss-up," said the judge. "First was a little more even spaced all over. I go for this uniform barring. The Standard calls for it. Second has a blue tone of color. I like that. Second has wonderful underbarring, good shape, and rings all over. Third, close up. It doesn't matter much which won. It depends a little on the light in the Garden." First was the most evenly barred hen we ever saw. Spacing over shoulder and cape of back usually runs a little wide, but this hen was uniformly barred all over. Add to this hen wonderful breast development, ideal shape of back, good comb and yellow shanks. These are fine points, but a judge has to get down pretty fine in deciding between such hens as face him in this class. From 1st to 5th they were big hens; they were Plymouth Rocks. As for the rings of barring, anyone could see them; they did not need to be pointed out.

"I think 1st cockerel," said Cosh, "is the most beautifully barred chicken I ever saw. Wonderful blending of hackle. Yet, I would have been justified in changing 1st and 2. A man can say that he 'prefers' one or the other. I divided the honors between them giving color special to the 1st and shape special to the 2d. One thing is worthy of note: both this year and last year I have been able to place from 1st to 5th, cockerels that have absolutely the same tone of color. The 4th and 5th cockerels are like peas in a pod. If I had had more ribbons I would have had to keep right on placing the fifteen cockerels that Thompson is showing.

"In pullets I never judged five as near alike. First one has the same kind of barring right around; good color inside and out. There is nothing you can add to her. Description of the 1st will suit the 2d. Her is 3d pullet, same kind in every way. Turn these pullets around as you will, you can get only one shade of color in them." The is breeding in these chickens. They have barred wings and clean-cut straight bars across their tails. They have nice long hackle gorgeous underbarring, and soft texture of feather.

First young pen the greatest of all pens that have ever been exhibited. "Take out any pullet in it and put her in the single class in any other show in America and she would win 1st," said Cosh. Breast of matches pullets. Well finished male. Right shade of color; do not want male too narrow barred to put in pen and match. Second pen same thing over again. As one pullet sits on the shavings in this pen the light caught her tail and tail coverts. No artist could have painted anything like it, for he might have got the bars right, but he could not have blended his oils to make the tone of color.

White Plymouth Rocks—L. C. Bonfoey, Deep River, Conn., 1 cock, 2 hen, 4 ckl, 1 pl, 2 young pen; Brookside Farms, Great Barrington, Mass., 3 cock; Owen Farm, Vineyard Haven, Mass., 2-4-5 cock, 1 ckl, 2-3-4 pl, 1-2 old pen, 1-3 young pen; Wilfred E. Erwin, 4 hen; Horace N. White, Media, Pa., 3 hen; Wilburtha Poultry Farm, Trenton Jct., N. J., 1-5 hen, 2 ckl, 3-5 old pen, 4-5 young pen; Charles A. Schmaling, Port Chester, N. Y., 5 ckl; R. S. Chalker, Higganum, Conn., 3 ckl; William H. Rogers, Chenango, N. Y., 5 pl; Alfred J. Tipping, Englewood, N. J., 4 old pen.

Twenty-three cocks, 31 hens, 41 cockerels, 31 pullets.

First cock, nice head, good back, white, proper spread of tail. First Boston cock stood alongside, winning 3d; slightly higher in tail and slightly shorter than 1st New York bird. Second cock, on order of 1st, big, long bird; good head, back and tail.

First hen, very smooth; wonderful lines; the hen hard to fault. Second hen sets lower on hocks and has more fluff than 1st.

First cockerel, greatest White Plymouth Rock ever seen in the Garden. The lines and finish of this bird are unsurpassed. Second cockerel looked like winners until 1s came in. Second, same type of bird, but beat on finish of tail. Third, another good one.

First pullet, fine head, legs; elegant condition. A good one.

Second pullet, pretty much same condition and hard feather; not quite as good underline.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Thames View Farm, New London, Conn., 4 cock, 5 hen, 4 ckl, 1-3 pl; Daniel S. Riker, New York City, 1 cock, 2-3 hen, 1-5 ckl, 1 old pen; James H. Vincent, Hazelton, Pa., 2 cock, 2 ckl, 4 pl,

E. B. Thompson's "Imperial Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rocks

Win at the

Madison Square Garden New York Show

JUST CLOSED

January 18 to 22, 1921

AS FOLLOWS:

Every Prize and Ribbon Offered, Viz.:

Cocks	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th
Cockerels	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th
Hens	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th
Pullets	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th
Young Pens	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th
Old Pens	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th

30 Prizes Out of 30 Offered

Sweepstakes Champion Male and Female, Shape and Color Specials Male and Female, Best Display and Every Special Prize—Every Bird Bred On My Farm.

This amazing record is an exact duplicate of the Imperial "Ringlet" record of **1920** at Madison Square Garden—the Premier Quality Show of all the world.

These **100% perfect** records form a perfect capstone to the unequalled "Ringlet" records at the Garden for more than 30 Victorious Years.

Supreme at Madison Square Garden Is Supreme Everywhere

If you want the best in Barred Rocks you must have my Imperial Ringlets.

Grand Exhibition and Breeding Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pullets and Pens for sale, of this richest First Prize Sweepstakes New York Blood. They will improve any Barred Rocks in America.

The Imperial Ringlets have won 1st prizes and Silver Cups for my customers in thousands of Show Rooms throughout all America and in every civilized land.

EGGS from the finest exhibition matings in the world—One setting, **$20.** Two settings, **$35.** Four settings, **$60.** **100** Eggs, **$90.**

E. B. Thompson

Address:
Lock Box 510, AMENIA, NEW YORK



Ratz's Anconas

Dominate at

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

January, 1921

In the greatest class in the history of the breed at the world's leading show, we win sixteen places on eighteen entries.

WINNING

Single Combs

Cockerels—1st and 2d.
Pullets—5th.
Cocks—3d.
Hens—1st and 4th.
Old Pen—3rd.
Young Pen—4th.
Best Shape Male.

Rose Combs

Cocks—2d.
Hens—3d and 5th.
Cockerels—4th.
Pullets—1st and 4th.
Old Pen—2d.
Young Pen—2d.
Best Color Male.

Every Bird Bred on Our Farm

Eggs for hatching from pens headed by our Madison Square winners. Free — Catalog and price list.

G. & W. RATZ
TAVISTOCK, ONT.

old pen; Howard Brown, Coatesville, Pa., 5 cock; Freier & Lukens, Meriden, Conn., 3 cock, 4 hen; Kingman Farm, Randolph, Mass., 1 hen, 2 old pen, 1 young pen; Boys' & Girls' Poultry Club, West Raleigh, N. C., 3 ckl, 5 pl; Edward E. Minard, Lorain, O., 2 pl; Galvin Farm, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y., 2 young pen.

Thirteen cocks, 13 hens, 13 cockerels, 15 pullets.

First cock, better balanced on legs than 2d. Both birds of good substance. First a shade lighter. Second had a beautiful sheet of golden buff, one shade over his top; no chestnut in tail, although a little black flecking in main tail feathers underneath.

First and 2d hens a strong team. First especially smooth in feathers and of same soft, even color from end to end and top to bottom. Second not quite as even.

First cockerel's tail needs more time for development; comb a shade heavy; slight in breast; good back and balance on legs. Second, a nice big cockerel of good quality. Third cockerel won by Boys' & Girls' Club of South Carolina.

First pullet, nice shape, not equal of 1st hen in soft, level color. Second pullet of same good type, smooth color, little short in wing development.

Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks—Monroe Bros., Monticello, N. Y., 1 cock, 1 hen; Clyde H. Swan, 1-2 ckl, 1 pl.

First cock, good type. Would like a pound more of weight; sound breast, silvery top free from brass. Would like sounder saddle striping. First cockerel better striped bird; shows little red in wing bar; a little light flecking in breast. First hen, big, well penciled. First pullet has excellent Plymouth Rock type.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks—Bird Bros., Myersdale, Pa., 1-2-3-4-5 cock, 2-3-5 hen, 1-3-4 ckl, 1-3-4 pl, 1 old pen, 1 young pen; O. H. Hostetter, Hanover, Pa., 1-4 hen, 5 ckl, 2 pl; Monroe Bros., Monticello, N. Y., 2 ckl; Thomas O. Maxfield, Broomfield, N. J., 5 pl; Mrs. S. Hartshorn, Short Hills, N. J., 2 young pen.

Six cocks, 11 hens, 8 cockerels, 9 pullets.

First cock, good size, true Rock back and tail; proper station; a most remarkable and beautiful shade of ground color; one level tone of red, matching over hackle, wing bows, back and saddle as well as any male ever shown. A velvety black stripe in neck and back. A little red flecking in lower breast. Hackle clear of any black on edges.

First hen, clearly penciled; feathers small and lines are fine; beautiful shade of ground color. Hackle penciled. The best colored Partridge Rock hen we have seen in the Garden. Second hen, big, larger feather; hackle runs light half way down.

First cockerel, smaller than usually wins here. First cock spoiled us to look so soon on any other males. Best cockerel was shown by Bird and was not placed. An "S" marked on coop tag suggested that he might have been thrown out for a stub. Even old hands never become sure shots.

First pullet, best penciled pullet that has been shown. Markings on back as far as tail, lower breast and fluff, equal to a good hen. This pullet has a good head and true Rock type. Second pullet, another good one, of similar type and quality, and any other year would have been 1st.

Columbian Plymouth Rocks—Miss Elsie O. Hincken, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5 cock; Henry L. Wilbur, Tiverton, R. I., 1-2-3 cock, 2-5 hen, 1-2-3-4 ckl, 1-4-5 pl, 1 old pen, 1 young pen; J. M. Jones, Hornerstown, N. J., 4 cock, 3-4 hen, 5 ckl, 3 pl; T. J. Enslin, Hackettstown, N. J., 1 hen; Albert C. Ballinger, Newark, N. J., 2 pl.

Ten cocks, 15 hens, 15 cockerels, 19 pullets.

Columbian Rocks, 1st cock winner of 1st at Boston. First hen good in black points, a little heavy in comb and short in back. Second hen, better comb, eye and back, and good Light Brahma markings. First and 2d cockerels, good type and clear hackle striping, free from smut on edges. First and 2d pullets, big, long bodied, white bodied birds; good in black markings, and very attractive.

R. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks—S. B. Wenger, South English, Iowa, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 2 pl; J. I. Niswander, South English, Iowa, 4 cock, 2 hen, 5 ckl, 1 pl; Isaac Green, Pemberton, Ohio, 3 cock, 4 hen, 2-3 ckl, 3 pl; Fred L. Seager, Rudolph, N. Y., 2 cock, 3 hen, 4 ckl, 5 pl; Rev. W. S. Hoke, Monticello, Ill., 4 pl.

Silver Wyandottes—F. H. Davey, Vineyard Haven, Mass., 2 cock, 2-3 hen, 1 ckl, 1-4 pl, 1 old pen, 1 young pen; R. G. Williams, Barre, Mass., 1-4 cock, 1-5 hen, 2-3 ckl, 2-3-5 pl; James F. Hughes, Peekskill, N. Y., 5 cock; Eugene Sites, Elyria, O., 3 cock; M. R.

SELF-LOCKING CARTONS



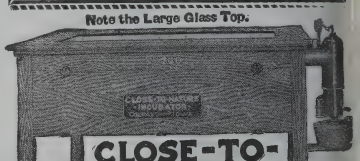
Gives safety from breakage whether you supply a local trade or ship by parcel post, freight or express. NOT ONLY safety—you will have a quality package that makes your customers egg hungry.

Try a small lot. Send $1.75, postage extra, for 100 stock printed cartons, labeled "Extra Selected Eggs" or "Quality Breakfast Eggs" (shipping weight 14 pounds). If you do not find the cartons the best you have ever used, we will return your money.

Write for prices on quantities of 1,000 or over printed with your farm name or brand name.

Self-Locking Carton Co.
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Note the Large Glass Top.



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An Incubator Without a Fad or Frill
Solid, Substantial, Dependable

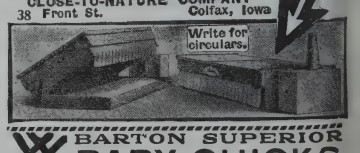
The old, well-known name, "Close-to-Nature" is a guarantee of a safe, sound sensible incubator.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Not made impracticable by a multitude of "special features" which only add expense without efficiency. Easily operated, and responds so quickly to the thermostat that there is no over-heating of eggs; for you know an over-heated egg means a weak, crippled, or a dead chick. Warm water heat, double walled construction, and large glass top that enables a view of the entire egg chamber without opening the doors. Made in five sizes from 60 to 300 eggs. Write for full information.

OPEN AIR HOVERS AND BROODERS
Apply the three "Close-to-Nature" principles: Contact warmth like the hen; fresh air ventilation, not hot air; no piling up or overcrowding. Nothing now advertised like these brooders and hovers—highly successful, and as natural as Nature itself.

CLOSE-TO-NATURE COMPANY
38 Front St. Colfax, Iowa



BARTON SUPERIOR BABY CHICKS
Hatching February to July. Send now for price list
THE BARTON HATCHERIES, Dept. A328 EVANSTON, ILL.

MORRIS

Morris White Orpingtons Are Absolutely Supreme

SUPREME in Standard exhibition qualities; **SUPREME** at America's greatest shows, year after year, in strongest competition; **SUPREME** in high egg production; **SUPREME** as a combination of highest exhibition values and the ability to produce the most eggs per fowl the year 'round.

World's Largest White Orpington Farm

Pardon, Reader, the strong character of the words here used by us, but we have worked faithfully for a long period of years to reach the position of leadership now occupied beyond question by the Morris "Proven Leaders" strain of White Orpingtons and therefore we feel entitled to state the FACTS about them. To date they not only are all that we here claim for them, but there are three other facts you should know, on account of their special interest to you: First, we breed, each season, every bird shown by us; second, these birds are produced by us on the largest exclusive White Orpington farm in the whole world—largest by at least three to one; third, our strain is now the dependable source each season of the "Proven Leaders" shown with uniform success BY OUR MANY CUSTOMERS throughout the United States and Canada.

Triumphs of 1920 and 1921

The Morris "Proven Leaders" strain of White Orpingtons won NINE FIRST PRIZES out of a possible twelve this season at America's two premier winter shows, as follows:

Chicago Coliseum

Chicago, December 1-6, 1920

Cocks	1st, 2d, 3rd
Cockerels	1st, 2d, 3rd
Hens	1st, 2d, 5th
Pullets	1st, 2d, 4th
Old pens	1st, 3d, 4th
Young pens	1st, 3d, 4th

Best display and numerous specials.

Madison Square Garden

New York City, Jan. 18-22, 1921

Cocks	1st and 2nd
Cockerels	5th
Hens	4th
Pullets	1st and 4th
Old pens	1st
Young pens	3rd

Shape special and color special for best male on first cock.

Quality—Size—Vigor—Layers

"Proven Leader" White Orpingtons are snow white in plumage, beautiful in appearance, are great winter layers and superior as table fowl meat. We breed White Orpingtons that postitively combine in the same birds sensational winners in the show room and sensational layers in egg-laying contests—have been winners time and again of highest honors at New York, Chicago, Memphis, Detroit, Kansas City, Cincinnati, etc., capturing repeatedly more points at largest shows than all our competitors combined. For example, we bred and raised the first cockerel at Madison Square Garden in 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920. Our remarkable hen, "Pauline," was in the first prize exhibition pen at the Chicago Coliseum Show, 1920, also in the first prize old pen at Madison Square Garden, 1921, proving again that highest exhibition quality stock in White Orpingtons can also be high egg producers.

Egg Laying Records in Official Contests

Here are sample egg records of actual blue ribbon "Proven Leader" winners, produced by us, as made in official contests:

PRINCESS PAT	303 eggs per year
PAULINE	245 eggs per year
PEGGY	241 eggs per year
POLLY	226 eggs per year

Single Birds-Breeding Pens-Eggs-Baby Chicks

FOR SALE IN SEASON, single birds and breeding pens, also hatching eggs and baby chicks. We make a specialty of baby chicks because in this case the purchaser knows just how many chicks he is to get for the amount paid. Breeding stock carefully and expertly mated on request and we invite YOU, reader, to adopt our blood lines. Latest illustrated catalog and mating list will be sent free on request, giving further information. Address

The Morris Poultry Farm Harold Rawnsley, Mgr. Box A, **Lebanon, Ohio**



First cock, Madison Square Garden, Jan. 18-22, 1921.

THERE IS SECURITY IN HALL EQUIPMENTS

HALL

THERE IS SECURITY IN HALL EQUIPMENTS

The is no chick like a HALL chick

Millions of HALL chicks will be hatched in America this season. By the hundreds of thousands they will be hatched in England, Russia, Germany, Australia, South America, Austria, Mexico.

The HALL girdles the globe because business poultrymen everywhere recognize the fact that the true value of an incubator is determined by the number and quality of chicks it turns off.

If you cannot buy a HALL Incubator this season buy HALL hatched chicks. The result will prove the wisdom of your judgment.

More than 25 years world wide service supports this statement.

"HALL EQUIPMENT," a valuable and helpful book written by HALL experts, will be sent upon request.

THE MAMMOTH INCUBATOR COMPANY

ORIGINATORS OF COAL-BURNING INCUBATORS AND COAL-HEATED COLONY BROODERS

LITTLE FALLS NEW YORK

EDGEHILL GIANT SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS

America's Grand Champions at Madison Square Garden, 1920, the National Club Show. We won: Cock, 1; Hen, 1-2-3-4-5; Cockerel, 2-5; Pullet, 3-5; Old Pen, 1; Young Pen, 2-3.

President's Cup—Best Display

At State Championship Show, Trenton, N. J., December, 1920, New York State Fair, etc., they have proven invincible.

Edgehill Minorcas in the hands of our customers have won at the largest and most prominent shows held during 1920.

Hatching Eggs from our choicest matings will produce Blue Ribbon Winners for you. Stock for sale; 1921 Mating List free.

EDGEHILL FARM Box A. SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.

Monmouth Famous Strain

S. C. BUFF AND S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Win at New York, 1921, on Buffs: Best Display; First and Second Pens; First Hen, a total of ten awards in largest class ever shown here.

Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs

Write for Circulars and Price List. If you wish best results, you will want the Monmouth strain. Address

Monmouth Poultry Farm, Box 3, Freneau, N. J.

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS

From our twenty breeds, including ducklings. Send for 56-page catalog showing everything needed for poultry keeping, with prices and full information.

The Mammoth Hatchery, Inc. Box 1401 R.F.D.1 GLEN ELLYN, ILL.

Croman, Trumbauersville, Pa., 4 hen; W. I Samson, Kirkwood, N. Y., 4-5 ckl.

Eight cocks, 11 hens, 14 cockerels, 1 pullets.

First cock, elegant neck and back strip ing, good head and type; little frosting o breast. Second, another strong bird, breas free from frosting, back color smudgy o tips of feathers. A wonderful team of cock: First hen, splendid Wyandotte type, ope lacing. Second hen, little larger, not as goo in tail coverts. Same beautiful open lacin with big round centers. First cockerel, won derful breast and fluff lacing, good stripin on top, good type. Second cockerel, bette comb, silvery white top and good striping not as good in breast. First pullet, a won derful coat of laced feathers which more tha make up for the fact that she is a trifle lon and tight in tail. Second pullet, a trifl heavier black lace. Third pullet was 1st a Boston. A hairline of frosting on back.

Golden Wyandottes—E. C. Belton, Mt Airy, N. C., 2 cock; Melvin F. Uphoff Bound Brook, N. J., 1-3-4 cock, 3-4 hen, 1-: ckl, 1 old pen; B. F. Kaupp, West Raleigh N. C., 1 hen; Frank Ward, Tiffin, Ohio, 2 hen, 5 ckl, 1 young pen; Frank P. Seaman Mineola, N. Y., 4 ckl; William Schmidt, Ca naan, Conn., 2 ckl.

Four cocks, 4 hens, 7 cockerels, 7 pullets.

First cock, excellent breast and fluff lacing, good Wyandotte back and tail. Wing bow completely laced. One shade of rich ground color over top. Open center in saddle. Red quill in hackle. Under color slate or red, free from white. First hen, big, not as rich in ground color as appears to be the growing demand. Second hen, small, rich ground color, practically black tail coverts. Dark coverts are possible in the Golden, and will simplify the problem 50 percent. Do not compare with the Silver Laced Wyandottes Study the tails of the Golden Spangled Hamburgs in relation to the tails of the Silver Spangled. Third, a wonderful big hen, not as good in ground color and runs out in breast lacing. Description of 1st cock answers for 1st cockerel. First pullet, of good type, nice ground color and lacing.

White Wyandottes—C. W. Diggle, Plainville, Conn., 3 cock, 5 hen, 1-5 pl, 1 old pen, 2 young pen; O. P. Keator, Cortland, N. Y., 4 cock, 1 hen, 4 pl; E. B. Underhill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 5 cock, 5 ckl; Charles Nixon, Washington, N. J., 2 cock, 3-4 hen, 3 pl, 1 young pen; A. J. Fell, Lansdale, Pa., 1 cock, 2 hen, 2 pullet; C. P. Davis, New Brunswick, N. J., 1 ckl; T. A. Havemeyer, Mahwah, N. J., 2-3-4 ckl; H. M. Freas, Fort Washington, Pa., 2 old pen; A. H. Faulkner, Millington, N. J., 4 young pen; A. W. Hewitt, Windsor, Conn., 3 young pen; Percy J. Smith, Middletown, N. Y., 5 young pen.

Twenty-three cocks, 30 hens, 40 cockerels, 36 pullets.

First cock, good comb, red eye, good head and legs. A well modeled bird, well finished and shown in good condition. Silvery white feather that is smooth. Saddle is broad and does not pinch in. Second cock, of same type and quality; not quite as well finished in tail. When a judge chooses between such cocks, he gets down to very fine points of detail. First hen, good head, and attractive bird; little loose in breast feathers. Second hen, a grand female, very white and smooth; trifle heavy in fluff. Third hen, pretty much same type as 2d. Fourth, very smooth feathered hen. If you could put comb of 1st hen on her, she would give 2d hen a close run. Some might say that 4th hen is a little short, but she is as smooth as a pullet. Little heavy in comb.

First cockerel carries himself well at all times; not a fine modeled bird, but carries himself without shaping. Second has wonderful head, not quite finished in tail. Third carries good type, has nice length and carriage of tail, but coverts not developed. Fifth, an attractive chicken; a shade coarse, but failed to land higher on account of color. Fourth, a younger chicken.

First pullet, very white; smooth feathered, but shows some ridges over cushion; good head. Second has head and type; good back and breast; well balanced on legs; cushion over tail did not wash out quite smooth. Third pullet, good head, and smooth, hard feather; one bad hind toe. First young pen contained four splendid females and a good cockerel.

Black Wyandottes—Ralph Roudebush, Arcadia, Ind., 2-3 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 4-5 ckl, 1-4-5 pl, 1 old pen, 1 young pen; R. E. Hickman, Girdletree, Md., 1 cock; C. H. Nesbitt, Riverhead, L. I., N. Y., 4 hen, 1 ckl, 3 pl; Eugene Sites, Elyria, Ohio, 5 hen, 2-3 ckl; Bradley Cook, Oley, Pa., 2 pl.

Three cocks, 7 hens, 5 cockerels, 5 pullets.

OWEN FARMS

S. C. White Leghorns

Stand Pre-eminent

THEIR position has been established thro crashing victories at Madison Square Garden, New York, Boston and the Great New York State Fair. By wonderful winnings in the hands of customers all over the country. By great egg records in the trapnests of customers.

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th cockerel have been won by Owen Farms Leghorns at one showing at Madison Square Garden, New York.



MAURICE F. DELANO, Owner

MY 1921 Garden Exhibit consisted of the finest team that ever entered the Garden, ***and a great winning was made.*** Owing to the break down of motor trucks, my Garden exhibit was out doors for ten hours the coldest night and morning this winter. Frosting of the combs prevented the sweeping victory that the string deserved, but even with this handicap Owen Farms Leghorns won over First Cock, Fifth Cockerel, Fourth and Fifth Pullet, Second and Fifth Old Pen, First and Third Young Pen, and were the admiration of every exhibitor and visitor.

Our 1921 Leghorn Matings

ARE FAR AND AWAY THE FINEST EVER MADE and YOU can secure eggs for hatching from my FINEST BIRDS including five First Prize Garden males and INSURE RAISING WINNING CHICKS. My mating list will give you the entire story.

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Have the finest cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets that Owen Farms ever sold. If you are in earnest and want the finest birds obtainable with the finest blood lines behind them write your exact wants and you will find them here at a price you will gladly pay. Have never had the number of choice birds from which to choose that you will find here now.

THE BEST WHITE LEGHORNS IN AMERICA are HERE ON OWEN FARMS. IF YOU WANT THE BEST, YOU CAN GET THEM HERE. Have splendid males and very choice females for sale as breeders. Will mate them expertly on world's best blood lines and this will START YOU RIGHT in this great egg-yield breed, including highest exhibition values.

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Start *right*. Husky, healthy chicks come only from strong, vigorous breeding flocks. So begin *now* to put your breeders in tip-top condition. Just add to their ration a small quantity of America's original and standard poultry tonic and conditioner—

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Then watch the results. More eggs—higher fertility—bigger hatches—better chicks. In short, by investing a few cents to test "the Pratt way" you will get results that will later mean dollars of extra poultry profits. You will be satisfied—you must be. If not, "your money back."

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Let your first brood of chicks show you just how good Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food is. The result will astonish you. If not, no cost to you.

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More Black Wyandottes than usual. First pullet the star of the class.

Buff Wyandottes—G. Arthur Cook, Easthampton, Mass., 2 cock, 1-2-4 hen, 1-2-3 ckl, 2-3 pl, 2-3 old pen, 1-3 young pen; S. A. Howland, Granville, N. Y., 1 cock, 3-5 hen, 5 ckl; George M. Bell, Voorheesville, N. Y., 3-4 cock; Elmpines Farm, New Rochelle, N. Y., 5 cock, 4 ckl, 1-4-5 pl, 1-4 old pen, 2-5 young pen; Huston Bros., Hanover, Pa., 4 young pen.

Twelve cocks, 13 hens, 13 cockerels, 13 pullets.

A strong class of cocks; some better than others, the tops being of superior Wyandotte type and lustrous golden color. Males not of even color, all sections blending into a harmonious whole, have little chance in this competition. First hen, a very large Wyandotte and of even, soft, buff color. First cockerel an outstanding bird; as wonderful a buff tail as was ever carried by any buff bird. Second cockerel another bird of good substance and good color. Pullets as a whole showed good type and soft, level color. There is breeding back of such chickens and careful selection for the show. These pullets show that the breeders are again progressing. All hands were glad to see Judge L. D. Howell after his long and serious illness.

Partridge Wyandottes—Buck Bros., Oxford, Mass., 5 cock, 2-3-4 ckl, 5 pl, 2 young pen; Sheffield Farms, Glendale, Ohio, 2-3 cock, 1-3-5 hen, 1-2 pl, 1 old pen, 1 young pen; Sunbrier Farms, Detroit, Mich., 4 cock, 4 hen, 1 ckl, 2-3-4 old pen, 3-4 young pen; William R. Mollineaux, Jr., Hempstead, N. Y., 1 cock, 2 hen, 5 ckl, 3-4 pl.

Eight cocks, 13 hens, 12 cockerels, 12 pullets.

First cock, attractive bird in the coop, but fails in striping in saddle hangers; some red in breast. Second, larger bird; better back striping. First hen, wonderful penciling all over; nice shade of ground color. Second hen excels in type; darker shanks; black penciling a trifle heavier than 1st.

First cockerel, an exceptional bird; elegant head and true Wyandotte back and tail; bright shade of red top color, and as perfect saddle striping as grows. Second cockerel, on same general order; not as broad a back; narrow comb. First pullet, good type, and good penciling for a pullet. Second pullet not as good in breast penciling; younger.

Columbian Wyandottes—Wilkinson & Wilkinson, Blairsville, Pa., 1 cock, 4 hen, 1 ckl, 2 pl; Henry W. Polgreen, Albany, N. Y., 5 cock, 5 ckl, 3 pl; Austin G. Warner, Whitesboro, N. Y., 3 cock; George Lyman Hall, Dudley, Mass., 2 cock, 5 hen, 3 ckl, 1 pl; Levi A. Ayers, Granville, N. Y., 4 cock, 3 hen, 4 ckl, 4 pl, 1 old pen, 2 yearling pen; Mrs. R. G. Chattin, Westfield, N. J., 1-2 hen, 3 yearling pen; Arthur A. Stevens, Goshen, N. Y., 2 ckl; James S. Thomson, Kensington, Conn., 5 pl; S. S. Newton, Ballston Spa, N. Y., 1 yearling pen.

Nine cockerels, 9 hens, 11 cockerels, 7 pullets. First cock, a clean colored fellow, nicely striped; good wings; nice bodied bird; little tight in tail. First hen has pretty much the quality of a pullet; an outstanding individual. First cockerel, broad in comb and tight in tail, white body and nicely striped. Second cockerel, not as full lines as 1st; good color. First and 2d pullets good, and made close competition. Second trifle short in main tail feathers which, with two weeks' growth, will help her to outgrow her present cobby appearance.

Black Java—Thos. L. Shere, 2-3 cock, 1-3 hen, 1-2 ckl, 1-2 pl; C. R. Valentine, 1 cock, 2 hen.

A nice showing. Typical Java shape throughout.

Dominique—Thurlow Travis, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 cock, 1 pl.

S. C. Rhode Island Red—Prospect Farm, Newark, N. J., 1-3 cock, 1 hen, 2 ckl, 1-3 pl, 2 old pen, 1-2 yearling pen; Rev. C. T. McCann, Manchester, Conn., 5 cock, 4 pl; H. E. Watts, Monument Beach, Mass., 2-4 cock, 3 hen, 1-5 ckl, 5 pl, 3 yearling pen; D. McL. Quackenbush, Darien, Conn., 2 hen, 1 old pen; F. W. C. Almy, Tiverton 4 Corners, R. I., 4 hen; Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass., 5 hen, 3 ckl, 2 pl; John B. Hendrickson, Ridgewood, N. J., 4 ckl, 3 old pen, 5 yearling pen; D. G. Coffman, Josephine, Tex., 5 old pen; Wilburtha Poultry Farm, 4 old pen; Arthur S. Bailey, Cobalt, Conn., 4 yearling pen.

Twenty-four cocks, 22 hens, 37 cockerels, 32 pullets.

First cock was 1st cockerel last year. A little more thigh and the bird would be a model. Second cock, another big bodied bird. Has better station than 1st, but does not carry width of back to tail as well as 1st. Second cock was 1st at Boston. First hen

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stands little higher than majority of hens, long body, and legs came out of center of body, giving good balance and flat back. Good tail. Second hen, same station as 1st; not as level in back. First cockerel, considerable station. Bird lacks length of underline. Second cockerel, a smooth feathered bird; spread tail; an active type; not quite as much oblong shape as this farm's 1st cockerel of last year. Third cockerel, splendid type over neck, back and tail; good head; could be a trifle fuller in breast. Fourth cockerel, a bigger bird than first three; like third in breast. First pullet a good one; not an easy one to fault in either shape or color. Second, a larger and older pullet; heavier bone and comb; looks like she was laying. Third on same order as 1st. Fourth fails in comb.

Reds are judged on basis of both shape and color. Shape, however, is specific; the Standard describes but one shape for the breed, and we have discussed these birds from the standpoint of type. The judge of the Single Combs did not emphasize type as much as did the judge of the Rose Comb Reds.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds—F. W. C. Almy, 4 cock; F. H. Stillwagen, Allentown, Pa., 1-2 cock, 3-5 hen, 2-3 ckl, 1-3-5 pl, 2 old pen, 1 yearling pen; Lester Tompkins, 3-5 cock, 4 hen, 4 ckl, 2-4 pl, 2 yearling pen; Geo. W. Tracy, Kinderhook, N. Y., 2 hen, 1 ckl, 1-3 old pen, 3 yearling pen; Scranton Red Farm, Scranton, Iowa, 1 hen; A. L. Briggs, Ashawa, R. I., 5 ckl; Michael Coffey, Omaha, Neb., 4 old pen; John V. Vanderoef, Montgomery, N. Y., 5 old pen.

Thirteen cocks, 12 hens, 19 cockerels, 11 pullets.

A much larger and better class of Rose Combs than last year.

First cock, big. Both 1st and 2d excellent in head, including neat comb. These birds are well finished and of good type. Third fails in comb; big, long backed, upstanding cock; shy in breast and tail. First hen of good substance; well balanced on legs; good depth of breast; nice back line with good width. Second, another good bodied matron, but not quite the same natural style of 1st. Third hen, long and level in back. A great improvement in Rose Comb Reds over last year.

First Rose Comb cockerel has breast and body, level back, correct station; tail not finished; comb terminates in three spikes. Second, another good cockerel; good back and body; better finished tail than 1st; pebbling on comb coarse and high. Third cockerel, smooth comb and more cobby than other two. First pullet big and long; good depth of breast and bod neat comb. Second pullet, good head, not as flat in back over cushion as winner. Type was considered more by judge of Rose Combs than by the judge of the Single Combs.

R. C. Rhode Island White—Robt. Stewart, Jr., Ossining, N. Y., 1 cock, 2 hen, 2 ckl, 1 pl; F. W. Cumpstone, 2 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 2 pl.

S. C. Rhode Island White—F. W. Cumpstone, Waterford, Conn., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 2 pl; Harley E. Caldwell, Canutillo, Tex., 2 hen, 4 ckl, 1 pl; H. H. Metcalf, Hudson, Mass., 3 hen, 2-3 ckl, 3 pl; Lyle M. Gifford, Oneonta, N. Y., 4 hen; Paul E. Vrancik, Trenton, N. J., 5 ckl.

Second Rose Comb pullet, typical Rhode Island type. Make her red and she would win in the Rhode Island Red class. This pullet is not a Wyandotte; neither is she a Rock. First and 2d Single Comb Rhode Island White cockerels look like Rocks.

Buckeye—Miss Genevieve Trevorah, Cornwall, N. Y., 1 hen, 1 ckl.

An excellent pair of Buckeyes. Have not seen the equal of this female.

Jersey Black Giant—Thos. H. Mettler, East Millstone, N. J., 2 cock; Marcy Farms, Matawan, N. J., 1-3 cock, 1-2-4 hen, 1-3-4 ckl, 2-4-5 pl; Dexter P. Upham, Belmar, N. J., 3-5 hen, 2-5 ckl, 3 pl, 3 yearling pen; Groton Place, Lenox, Mass., 1 pl; Chas. G. Urskel, Trenton, N. J., 2 yearling pen; Wilburtha Poultry Farms, 1 yearling pen.

Four cocks, 14 hens, 15 cockerels, 18 pullets.

First cock, big body, well set on strong legs; long back and keel. First hen, big, good sheen. Second hen, big, long back; legs come out behind center of body. First pullet on order of 1st hen. Wilburtha Farm has taken up Black Giants.

ASIATICS.

Light Brahma—Harvey C. Wood, Bound Brook, N. J., 2-4 cock, 1-5 hen, 1-2-5 ckl, 1-4-5 pl, 2-3 old pen, 1-4 yearling pen; C. W. Everitt, Huntington, N. Y., 1 cock, 2-4 hen, 4 ckl, 2 pl, 1-4 old pen, 2 yearling pen; Belch & Brown, Manchester, Conn., 3-5 cock, 3 hen, 3 ckl, 3 pl, 5 yearling pen; August Geiger, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., 3 year-

Nine cocks, 14 hens, 17 cockerels, 16 pullets.

First cock, good Brahma type; plumage well grown; broad feather in hackle; elegant striping in front of hackle as well as down through the long neck feathers that spread from shoulder to shoulder. Second cock fails to winner in comb and wealth of hackle. First hen, a true Brahma in every particular; white body; good neck, wings and tail. Second, on same order but not as clean in back. Third hen, clean lines, not quite as intense a black. Fourth, Cochiny.

First cockerel, clean, white body, strong, clean hackle; good type; good head and tail. Fifth cockerel same kind of a chicken, but darker; slate shows in fluff; black in saddle is more intense. If 2d cockerel had feathering on middle toes, he would stand out as the sensational bird of the year. Third cockerel, looks light on surface, and is a big surprise when hackle is opened up. Fourth cockerel has a longer back and lacks breadth of others. First pullet as big as a hen. Strong neck, tail and wings; clean, white back, breast and fluff. Second pullet, clean cut, not as large as winner. Third pullet, beautiful back and tail. Too fine in shell for Brahma.

Dark Brahma—Henry O. Havemeyer, Mahwah, N. J., 1-3 cock, 3-5 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pl, 1 yearling pen; Dr. S. Lott, Waterloo, N. Y., 2 cock, 1 hen, 2 ckl, 2 pl; Aug. Sonneman, Jr., York, Pa., 4 cock, 2-4 hen, 3-4 pl.

First cock, blind in one eye. First hen, big and well penciled. First cockerel wins



SUNSWICK'S GREAT SALE
OF
S. C. Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes

I herewith offer to MY MANY VALUED CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC, their LAST CHANCE to purchase from the "CHAMPION SUNSWICK STRAIN" direct.

The property surrounding my farm has changed hands, making it impossible for me to continue the POULTRY INDUSTRY in this locality—therefore I have decided to close down, so am offering for sale both of the above BREEDS, either in A FLOCK or SINGLY, as preferred.

We offer Special Priced Cocks, Hens, Pullets and Cockerels in both Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes —they constitute great value for the price. Write at once

A purchase of the entire FLOCK in either breed represents a VERY VALUABLE PROPOSITION TO THE FANCIER—as the GREAT WINNING AND BREEDING LINE of this FAMOUS "SUNSWICK STRAIN" could thus be maintained—and would moreover take with it the result of 16 YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC LINE BREEDING. Write Quickly if Interested.

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EGGS—EGGS—EGGS—EGGS—EGGS
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First and Third Cock
First Hen
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First and Second Young Pen
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Best Display

TWO YEARS IN SUCCESSION

Shape and Color Specials

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TWICE IN THREE YEARS
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These Wins in the Greatest Quality Classes Ever Shown at the Garden Stamps Prospect Farms as the absolute Leaders in the above varieties.
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Indian Runner Ducks

OUR WIN HERE WAS

First Young Duck
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Farms at Maplewood, N. J.

over 2d on size and development. First pullet has the best penciling.

Buff Cochin—A. P. Ingram, West Chester, Pa., 2-3 cock, 3 hen, 2 ckl, 1 pl, 1 old pen, 1 yearling pen; W. M. Watson, 1 cock, 1-5 hen, 1 ckl, 3 pl; Harvey C. Wood, 2-4 hen, 3 ckl, 2 pl.

Competition this year in Buff Cochins. First cock shown in good condition; a big bird. Second cock, broad, very full of feather in fluff; softer tone of color than 1st, but practically entire tail gone. First hen, round, full feathered Cochin; good front. Second hen big, a good runner-up. Cockerels show big improvement over last year; not only better developed but better Cochins. Very nice sheet of golden buff color in 1st; full, loose feathering; superior feathering on shanks. Pullets again encouraging. First pullet, the best all-round one. Second, big broad pullet, shy on middle toe feathering; Third, young.

Partridge Cochin—Mrs. Harvey C. Wood, 1 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1 ckl, 1-2 pl. A very good showing; best we have seen outside of Mitchell's coops.

White Cochin—Harvey C. Wood, 1 ckl, 1-2-3 pl.

Black Langshans—Curnow, Johnson & Snaith, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 2 cock, 4-5 hen, 4 ckl, 5 pl; Peter J. Innes, Bridgeport, Conn., 3-4 cock, 3 hen, 2-5 ckl, 1 pl; R. P. Keasbey, New York City, N. Y., 1 cock, 2 pl, 1 yearling pen; L. C. Phillips, Waterford, Conn., 5 cock, 3 pl; Boys' and Girls' Poultry Club, West Raleigh, N. C., 2 hen; E. J. Mesick, Ardsley, N. Y., 1 hen; J. F. Robinson, South Weymouth, Mass., 3 ckl; W. A. Meyer, Bowling Green, Mo., 1 ckl, 4 pl, 1 old pen.

Nine cocks, 14 hens, 17 cockerels, 16 pullets,

First coc., good head and tail; shy in breast and rear behind legs; tail carried him. Second cock, longer thigh than 1st; large, broad backed bird, good body; not as well up in tail as winner. First hen, straight in shanks, without bend at thigh; nice back and fairly good tail. Second hen crowded her hard. Equally well balanced on straight legs, and a bird of strong body proportions. Little angular where back and tail join. Cockerels not as good as last year. The chickens are too angular. First cockerel did have a wonderful head. First pullet, the most typical Langshan in the whole outfit. Second pullet, another good one, but lacks breast, making wedge shape.

White Langshan—Thos. W. Crowe, New Britain, Conn., 1 cock, 1-2 hen.

MEDITERRANEANS.

S. C. Light Brown Leghorn—W. W. Harrington, West Newton, Mass., 1 cock, 4 pl; Laurelwood Farm, Pequannock, N. J., 2 cock, 1 ckl; Williams Bros., Fullerton, Calif., 3 cock, 4-5 hen, 5 pl; Grove Hill Poultry Yds., Waltham, Mass., 1-3 hen, 1 pl; Allen K. Lowry, Lebanon, Pa., 2 hen; H. C. Adams, Lynchburg, Va., 2 ckl; C. Sydney Cook, Jr., West Newton, Mass., 2-3 pl; Dr. W. S. Carroll, Roanoke, Va., 1 yearling pen.

Three cocks, 10 hens, 2 cockerels, 11 pullets.

First cock, big, little high in tail. Seems that some of the best pullet breeders have this tail characteristic. First hen, smooth, nicely stippled brown, striped hackle, comb does not lop, excellent Leghorn type. First cockerel, nice texture of comb and head parts for a pullet breeder. Second cockerel, good station, and probably a likely breeder of good colored pullets; coarser in texture of comb and wattles than winner. First pullet, a superior Brown Leghorn female in all particulars; a very attractive shade of brown ground. Second pullet, lighter hackle with more penciling in it, and not quite as good type as winner.

S. C. Dark Brown Leghorn—Grove Hill Poultry Yards, 1-2-3-4 cock, 2-3-4-5 ckl; Allen K. Lowry, 5 cock, 5 pl; John T. Weidner, Reading, Pa., 4-5 hen; Laurelwood Farm, 1-2 hen, 1 yearling pen; Williams Bros., 3 hen, 1 pl; H. C. Adams, 1 ckl, 3 pl; Allen Mead, White Plains, N. Y., 2-4 pl.

Eight cocks, 5 hens, 11 cockerels, 7 pullets.

First, 2d, 3d, 4th cocks, typical, big, Grove Hill birds; elegant length of saddle, bright color, beautifully striped. Particularly good comb on 3d. Second has great wealth of tail furnishings. First, a wonderful, big, good colored bird. Fifth, a racier type of bird, not as good in color, or as abundant in saddle furnishing. First hen, big, but both 1st and 2d are shy on tail coverts. First cockerel, a typical Leghorn, tail not joining back abruptly; nicely striped saddle. Bright's cockerels have more wealth of saddle pluma and these long, numerous feathers hang do hard around the tail, making concave to t difficult. First pullet, comb of exhibition male; rich colored hackle, coat of gray to in ground color of back and no sheen black.

S. C. White Leghorn—Henry P. McKe Jr., Beverly Farms, Mass., 2-3-4 cock, 1- hen, 1-3 ckl, 3 pl, 1-3 old pen, 2 yearli pen; Elm Poultry Yard, Hartford, Conn., cock, 2 pl; Owen Farms, 1 cock, 5 ckl, pl, 2-5 old pen, 1-3 yearling pen; Whiti Farm, Holyoke, Mass., 4-5 hen, 4 ckl, 1 pl, yearling pen; Wilburtha Poultry Farm, 2 c 4 old pen, 5 yearling pen.

Thirty-six cocks, 49 hens, 65 cockerels, pullets.

First cock was the outstanding 2d cocke of last year; one of the greatest cocks e shown; good head, wonderful back and f nish of saddle; never fused saddle a partic good station and grand sweep from thr around under breast and body; correct c riage, and splendid furnish of tail. Some other cocks had their saddles puffed up. T can be done by bending back the saddle fea ers between thumb and finger.

First cockerel, a cobbier type of bird th Rogers and Hillview had in their 1st and cockerels at Chicago; wings project beyo body. Second cockerel, elegant head, go length and sweep of back to tail, good und line. One of the great birds of the ye There was a lot of arguing with the jud on 1st and 2d cockerels. The winning h did not have much in the way of tail cover First hen, more red in lobe than accustom to see in a 1st New York hen. First pull very white, smooth feathering. Cushi shown in natural condition. Second pul fails to winner in comb. No. 1323, shown Owen Farms, was one of the most attracti pullets in the class. Fifth, best bodied p let we have seen this year, smooth, featherin Fourth of similar quality. Both 4th and were better when we saw them than at t of judging because of hard trip to New Yo Criticisms are purely technical; never w such high quality seen in New York.

Credit should be given the judge for placing cockerels with most conspicuous puf saddles. W. W. White has accepted positi with Wilburtha Farm.

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Laid 317 Eggs in One Year

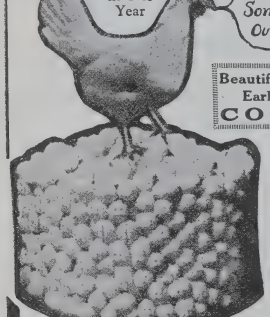
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Laid 306 Eggs in One Year

Get Some of Our Chicks





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S. C. White Leghorns

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That's How We Produced the World's Greatest Layers.

START RIGHT

Start the new year right by getting your eggs, chicks and stock from the world's greatest layers. Starting with the best, means plenty of eggs and success. If you want a big, strong, beautiful, pedigreed cockerel or some heavy laying pullets or yearling hens or eggs for hatching or baby chicks, please send your order early. We guarantee all our eggs to be fertile and all our chicks to reach you alive and lively. Send for our big 1921 instructive catalog. It gives prices of eggs, chicks and stock, photos of our Leghorns and farm. Many letters from satisfied customers. Tells how to feed chicks and laying stock, and other information. Send for it today—we'll be glad to send you a copy. S. J. SCHENK, Mgr.

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Dominate at Madison Square Garden, 1921

By winning more regular and special prizes than all other exhibitors, we again prove the dominant quality of our famous Andalusians. In one of the greatest classes of Blues ever seen at the Garden we win Cocks 1st, 2nd, 4th; Hens, 1st, 2nd, 4th; Cockerels, 1st 3rd; Pullets, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th; all color and shape specials; also Championship Male and Female.

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We are now booking orders from four special pens including our noted Madison Square Garden, Boston and Chicago winners. These superior birds should produce the finest Andalusians possible to obtain. Write at once for mating list and prices.

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EXHIBITION EGG STRAINS

Experience and **equipment**, together with **efficiency of method** and **system** make possible the **high service** we **give customers in** the **sale of eggs** and **baby chicks.** See adv. in January issue, page 55.

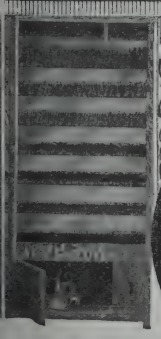
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1. **You are given a wonderful saving** by the concentration of several leading breeds under our management.
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3. **You get** the product of selected and especially mated stock of the very **highest exhibition quality** only.
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9. **You remain** protected by our **"Security Bond"** so long as you might suffer any loss from any cause due to our part in the purchase of eggs, chicks or stock.
10. **You must** admit **our** ability to serve after ten years of intimate and continuous dealings with the poultry buying public. Thousands of fully satisfied customers look to us for eggs, chicks, partly grown and matured **stock of highest exhibition and heaviest laying** quality. Fifty reserved Single and Rose Comb Cockerels for customers.

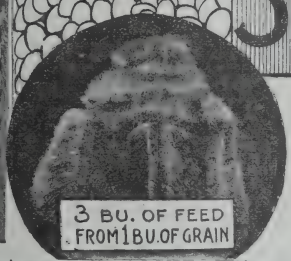
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SPROUTED OATS EGGS

To produce the energizing, vitalizing, vapor-bath sprouts with their vegetable milk, grape sugar, etc., that brings the big egg yields—to change high price grain into low price egg producing green feed, get a

CLOSE-TO-NATURE VAPOR BATH GRAIN SPROUTER

We make three kinds for all conditions and climates—Double Quick Cypress case for zero temperatures; Premium Metal Sectional; and Lampless; and many sizes from ¼ bu. to 8 bu., for a few hens to 1,000. The grain sprouter business was originated by the Close-to-Nature Company. Its manager, W. H. Monroe, invented and put on the market the first sprouter a dozen years ago, and is at the business yet. Hence we are the oldest and largest sprouter manufacturers in this country, and know how to build an efficient, practical sprouting machine. Get our circulars on sprouted oats and eggs.

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JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

THE COMMERCIAL FOWL OF AMERICA

14 prizes on 14 entries at the Great Boston Show with competition

A wonderful bird for the farmer. If given free range will, like a turkey, almost eliminate feed bills. A bird that produces Capons 15 pounds and over; Roasters 11 pounds and over; Pullets 8 pounds and over, and Hens 10 pounds and over. Hatching Eggs ONLY with guarantee of 10 eggs out of 15 fertile, or replaced free, at following prices:

From Finest Exhibition pens, $20 per 15 eggs; Group 1, $10 per 15 eggs, and Commercial or Farm flock, $6 per 15 eggs.

Our exhibit, including an 18-pound capon at the Madison Square Garden Show, January, 1921, attracted more attention than any new breed ever shown in America.

MARCY FARMS P. O. Box M MATAWAN, NEW JERSEY

RUSSELL'S RUSTLERS

America's Famous Brown Leghorns

Have made for a Missouri farm woman $3288.28 in twenty-four months. $137.00 per month, with 325 Rustlers.

Send for big free catalog. Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks.

GEORGE L. RUSSELL Box 72 CHILHOWEE, MO.

S. C. Buff Leghorn — Monmouth Poultry Yards, Freneau, N. J., 3-4 cock, 1-5 hen, 5 ckl, 5 pl, 4-5 old pen, 1-2 yearling pen; L. E. Merihew, Marathon, N. Y., 1 cock, 1-4 ckl, 3 old pen, 3 yearling pen; Jos. Johnson, Lebanon, Pa., 5 cock; C. C. Harris, Barnegat, N. J., 2 cock; Geo. W. Rex, Slatedale, Pa., 2 hen, 4 pl; Wm. E. Crevoiserat, Freeport, N. Y., 4 hen, 3 pl, 2 old pen; Geo. W. Cisco, Hawthorne, N. J., 3 hen, 1 old pen; J. Quincy Dawson, Coshocton, Ohio, 2 ckl; F. S. Smith, Hamilton, Ohio, 3 ckl; P. H. Yost, South Bethlehem, Pa., 2 pl; H. R. Nowlen, Lebanon, Pa., 1 pl; Henry Laufenberg, West Hoboken, N. J., 5 yearling pen; Glenwood Poultry Yards, Rutherford, N. J., 4 yearling pen

Fourteen cocks, 22 hens, 32 cockerels, 23 pullets.

Buff Leghorns continue to show marked improvement. Keen competition. First cock, good type and level color. Several good cocks, under ribbons; good color up to 5th which was rich in color. First hen, a beautiful sheet of color; rather thick in comb. Second, long body, very soft, level color; least bit of pepper in tail. Third, another strong hen. Fourth, deeper bodied.

First cockerel, good Leghorn, neat comb and nice texture; one double point; golden buff throughout; some black in tail. Second, a close runner-up. Third, tail curved down, which spoils him. First pullet, good color, and type when she stands right. Second, superior comb and extraordinary Leghorn type and feather; even level color; a shade richer in color than winner.

S. C. Black Leghorn—Jos. J. Laufenberg, West Hoboken, N. J., 2 cock, 5 hen, 3 ckl, 1 yearling pen; Gerald B. Wadsworth, Hempstead, N. Y., 1-5 cock, 1-3 hen, 1-2-4 ckl, 2-4-5 pl; Wm. R. Mollineaux, Hempstead, N. Y., 4 cock, 4 hen, 5 ckl, 1 pl; Mrs. C. Gugel, Secaucus, N. J., 3 cock, 2 yearling pen; Milo L. Myers, Marysville, Ohio, 2 hen, 3 pl.

Seven cock, 9 hens, 11 cockerels, 9 pullets.

The best class of Black Leghorns seen this year. Type, feathering and color shown to advantage. First pullet a big improvement on females that have been brought out elsewhere. First and 2d cocks and 1 cockerel good, although better comb on latter would improve him.

R. C. Light Brown Leghorn—Gus Stadler, Altoona, Pa., 1 cock, 1-4 hen, 5 pl; Duel C. Lake, Oneonta, N. Y., 2 cock, 3 pl; Kerlin Farm, Pottstown, Pa., 2-3 hen, 1 ckl, 2-4 pl, 1 old pen; Percy Johnson, Lockwood, R. I., 5 hen, 1 pl.

R. C. Dark Leghorn—Gus Stadler, 2 cock, 5 ckl; Kerlin Farm, 3 cock, 1 hen, 1 pl, 1 old pen; Wm. T. Liddell, Greenwich, Conn., 1 cock, 1-2 ckl; Edwin N. Jewell, Peekskill, N. Y., 3 ckl; Percy Johnson, 4 ckl.

First Rose Comb Dark Brown Leghorn ockerel, extra good in type and color. Top f the class.

R. C. White Leghorn—Chas. H. Damon, Ballston Spa, N. Y., 2 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pl; Wm. L. Palmer, Granville, N. Y., 1 cock, 3 hen, 4 ckl, 3-4-5 pl, 1 young pen; J. M. Chase, Wallkill, N. Y., 3-4 cock, 2 hen, 2-3 ckl, 2 pl; Dr. B. E. Decker, Bradford, N. Y., 5 cock.

Five cocks, 3 hens, 4 cockerels, 5 pullets.

First Rose Comb White Leghorn cockerel and pullet a strong pair. It is hard to get a firm rose comb on a Leghorn female.

S. C. Black Minorca—Prospect Farms, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1-2 ckl, 5 pl, 1 young pen; T. D. Hook, Columbia, S. C., 2-3-4 cock, 4-5 hen, 2 old pen 2-3 young pen; Arthur S. Hillhouse, Rutherford, N. J., 5 cock; F. E. Paige, Medina, N. Y., 2 hen, 4 ckl, 3 pl, 1 old pen, 4 young pen; James H. Vincent, 3 hen, 3-5 ckl, 1 pl; A. Didriksen, Whitewater, Wis., 2-4 pl.

Ten cocks, 12 hens, 13 cockerels, 13 pullets.

Minorca males had double cages which were provided at a cost of 65 cents extra on each bird entered. The equal of this class has not been seen this year. First cock had wonderful development; elegant length of saddle and fine furnish of tail; a big body, full of feathers and every feather in its place; blade of comb a trifle sharp. Second cock, another wonder. Shading and zinc ointment would have cleared up his lobes and improved him. First hen, grand size, good type. Second, another big, rangy hen. First and 2d cockerel, very large, long birds, good station. Elegant furnished tail on 1st and good comb, wattles and lobes. First pullet, big, strong bird, long in back and body.

S. C. White Minorca—Hamilton Egg Farm, Rochelle Park, N. J., 1-3 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 2-4 ckl; Wm. Rylance, St. Albans, N. Y., 2-4 cock, 4 hen, 1-3 ckl; Jos. F. Reichert, St. Cloud, Minn., 5 hen.

First, White Minorca hen, a very large, good bodied White; long, good station.

Blue Andalusian—E. D. Bird, Greenwich, Conn., 3 cock, 5 ckl, 1 old pen; Jennings & Dobe, Buffalo, N. Y., 1-2-4-5 cock, 1-2-4 hen, 1-3 ckl, 2-3-4-5 pl; John Mac Courtie, Winchester, Can., 3-5 hen, 2 ckl, 1 pl, 2 old pen; C. W. B. Wheeler, New York City, N. Y., 4 ckl.

Seven cocks, 8 hens, 8 cockerels, 8 pullets.

First, a grand big cock; elegant lacing on breast and fluff and wing bay; splendid back and tail shape. Second, not as heavy bodied a bird; clear-cut lacing; very blue tail. First hen, good head, back and tail; good body and proper station; very blue in tail; remarkable hackle lacing; well laced all over, with a nice blue ground color. Second, another big hen of splendid type; good head; stronger edging than 1st and carries all the way out into laced tail coverts.

First cockerel, big, well grown fellow; excellent style and carriage. Second, another bird of similar type, not as soundly laced in breast as winner. First pullet, good laci good head; a little long in thigh and settle down with age, making a better Second pullet, much cleaner blue gro color than winner, but not as heavy lac Excellent type in 2d. Third, more Legh type and heavier lacing.

S. C. Ancona—H. Cecil Sheppard, Be Ohio, 1-2-4-5 cock, 2-5 hen, 5 ckl, 1-4 1-2 old pen, 2-3 young pen; G. & W. R Tavistock, Ont., 3 cock, 1-4 hen, 1-2 ck pl, 3 old pen, 5 young pen; Frank C. S Lakewood, Ohio, 3 hen, 3-4 ckl, 2-3 pl, 4 pen, 1 young pen; George M. Sault, Sc Hadley, Mass., 4 young pen.

Twelve cocks, 12 hens, 16 cockerels, 16 lets. The strongest class of the year.

First cock had balance, good head, back and tail; snappy ticking in breast, and wing bar. This question of balance of primary importance in the breed. many males are low behind, breast high tail shooting up. Get the legs in the ce of the bird and he will have better bala To do this, breed females whose legs c out of their middle and not out of their Sheppard beat the others to it on balanc his males. He had it in his males last y and comes back again this year. His cock, similar in type to 1st, but fails winner in soundness of face. Third fails in comb to 1st; good back and fi of tail; mottled from throat to hocks, excels the class in neat white tips on ha and saddle hangers. This is a cock in f of whose coop you can hold a piece of p that cuts off from view his breast and if, and still know that he is a Mottled Anc and not a Black Leghorn, because of ticking on his top parts.

First hen, excellent type; sound black sound wing flights, nearly every primary secondary ending in a white tip; nicely led all over, being evenly tipped on and throat as well as back, wing bows breast. Second hen, better in comb winner; good type, nicely mottled all o sound wings; not quite as neat and sna a white tip. Third hen, trifle shorter in b more of Leghorn carriage; trifle darker 1st and 2d. All hens to win here are gl in green sheen. Fourth, a five-year-old showing that Anconas can hold their colo

First and 2d cockerels much alike; g heads; good type, nice tails, well mottle hackle and saddle; 1st having elegant tip on wide feathers at base of tail. Cocke are steadily improving from year to year, competition was hot.

First pullet, good back and tail and ni mottled. Second pullet excels in comb has blacker head than winner; not as mottled on throat; carries tail a trifle hig It was a close race. Ancona men are to congratulated on the quality they are producing.

R. C. Ancona—H. Cecil Sheppard, 1- cock, 1-2-4 hen, 1-2-3-5 ckl, 2-3-5 pl, 1-3 pen, 1-3 young pen; G. & W. Ratz, 2 c 3-5 hen, 4 ckl, 1-4 pl, 2 old pen, 2 young

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Is "PAY DAY" When You Have

AMERICAN POULTRY FARMS

BRED-TO-LAY QUALITY BRED-TO-LAY

CHICKS — EGGS — BREEDERS

AMERICAN POULTRY FARMS Bred-to-lay

Nothing is so gratifying to the poultryman as to go out day after day in the cold winter months, and gather a good supply of eggs. It is not only the money value of the eggs, but it means that he has succeeded where so many have failed. For sixteen years egg production has been a study with us, and we have succeeded to the point where we believe our hens just can't help from laying. It is just this kind of stock we are ready to pass on to you. We have nearly $50,000 invested in poultry equipment and thousands of dollars in fowls themselves. All this proves but one thing: we can supply you with Bred-to-Lay stock that do lay.

Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons

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Our Highly Interesting New Catalog FREE

AMERICAN POULTRY FARMS, Route E, CHURUBUSCO, IND.

t-a-mere Poultry Farm, Manasquan, N. J., oung pen.
ix cocks, 9 hens, 6 cockerels, 7 pullets.
The Rose Comb Anconas here show more lity than at any other show in America.

ENGLISH CLASSES.

C. Buff Orpingtons—Campbell Soup m, Riverton, N. J., 2-3 hen, 1-3 ckl, 2 pl, old pen, 1 young pen; Floyd M. Dodge, nkfort, N. Y., 3 cock; W. A. Jamison, mdel, N. J., 2-5 cock, 5 ckl; Lucknow m, South Norwalk, Conn., 4 cock, 1-4-5 2-5 old pen, 2-3 young pen; Robadel Farm, Cob, Conn., 5 hen, 3 pl, 4-5 young pen; rietta E. Hooker, South Hadley, Mass., 4 ; Prospect Farm, 1 hen, 4 old pen; Jos. R. z, Ridgefield, N. J., 2 ckl; W. W. White, Bank, N. J., 4 ckl.
wenty-one cocks, 35 hens, 39 cockerels, 29 ets.
eading breeders laid low all season and ie into New York with the greatest entries quality Buffs ever cooped in this big Buff ington center.
irst cock, grand big fellow, broad and , good head, sound buff wing, quills inled; a wonderful sheet of golden buff; tail ches. Second cock, another big bird. These s have backs. Such massiveness cannot secured in short, coupled-up birds. Third k is not as well finished in tail. Fourth s massiveness. Fifth won 2d last year; ow-down bird. First hen, big, smooth hered, level colored bird. Second, another ally smooth feathered, even colored Buff; and of good type. Third, of same type. rth, neater cut hen, wins shape special; doubt the ability of such a matron to luce the necessary massiveness in males, special recognition of this type emphas the importance of clean lines.
irst cockerel, a broad shouldered fellow carries his width all the back onto icely rounded, well furnished tail. One le of rich golden buff. Second, another d bodied bird in front, but not as broad ss tail; better comb than winner. Third, her big one, a shade lighter in color than ner, and somewhat clearer in main tail ers; one crooked toe. Fourth, nicely rn, well put down cockerel of good qual- First pullet, starts good with a clean l and nice comb and runs smooth all over; arkable sheet of soft buff color; clear tail. nd pullet, big; good type; not as good ail as winner. Wm. Hobbs, of Campbell's o Farm, was a happy man; he has a great r of males.

C. Black Orpingtons—Robadel Poultry n, 1-2 cock, 1-2-4 hen, 2-3-4 ckl, 1-2-3 pl, old pen, 1-2 young pen; Wm. Cook & s, Scotch Plains, N. J., 4 cock, 5 ckl; C. Lutz, Middletown, Pa., 3 cock; Wm. eorgius, Baltimore, Md., 5 cock, 5 hen, kl, 5 pl; Harold E. Burns, Riverhead, Y., 3 hen, 4 pl; Mrs. Stuart Hartshorn, t Hills, N. J., 3 young pen.
x cocks, 5 hens, 6 cockerels, 6 pullets.
irst cock, an uncommonly big fellow, ng in green sheen and in good feather. cockerel, big, well developed, and of l quality. Females as a whole are lower n and heavier in fluff and cushion than in Whites and Buffs.

C. White Orpingtons—Robadel Poultry n, 3-4 cock, 1-2-5 hen, 3-4 ckl, 2 pl, 2-4 pen, 2-4 young pen; L. F. Loree, West nge, N. J., 5 cock, 3 hen, 3 pl; Morris try Farm, Lebanon, Ohio, 1-2 cock, 4 5 ckl, 1-4 pl, 1 old pen, 3 young pen; Farm, Plainfield, N. J., 1 ckl, 3-5 old pen, ung pen; W. A. Jamison, 2 ckl; John R. son, South Windham, Me., 5 pl, 1 young

rst and 2d cocks, a team of grand, big, rive cocks, in good feather. These birds bone, depth and thickness. First hen, smoothest feathered hen that has ever in this class. Was 1st last year. She something of a sensation this time, shown otless condition, and was the conceded er. Second hen stands a trifle higher, as good in substance of body, but not ard feathered. First hen had the feather White Rock on an Orpington. Third, th feather; hangs a little in front and ied in tail. First cockerel, very typy good head; smaller bird than accusd to see win here. Second, bigger cock- good type; tail needs more age to finish, hed from Hill Farm's eggs. First pullet, head, clean-cut lines; smooth feather. nd pullet, white; broad over back; good t. Third pullet, another good pullet, as perfect a comb as ever seen in any l. Pretty hot class of pullets. Hubbard, old wizard of Robadel, pulls out best dis- in Whites for the third time; also gets ay in Blacks. He gives the specialty ders a 3 to 1 shot, for he handles Buffs, ks and Whites. Harold Rawnsley was a y man. His line of males have bone and iveness. It is hard to beat this type of in Whites and Hobb's males in Buffs.

C. Blue Orpingtons—Manetto Hill Farm, sville, N. Y., 2-4 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1 old 1 young pen; Wm. Cook & Sons, 5 cock, n, 1 cockerel, 1 pl; The Brighthome Farms, Roslyn, N. Y., 1-3 cock, 2 pl; Ernest Davis, Hartford, Conn., 4 hen.

First cock, 1st and 2d hens, tops of class. Good type in 1st pullet; smoky ground color. First cockerel lacks type.

Speckled Sussex—R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill., 1-5 cock, 3 hen, 2-3 ckl, 2-3-4 pl, 1 old pen, 1 young pen; W. A. Jamison, Holmdel, N. J., 4 cock; B. O. Schilling, Rochester, N. Y., 2-3 cock, 1-2 hen, 1 ckl; J. DeVer Rogers & Son, Jr., Oxford, N. Y., 4-5 hen, 1-5 pl, 2 old pen, 2 young pen; Wm. H. Whittem, Philadelphia, Pa., 5 ckl; Charles Gerlach, Allentown, Pa., 4 ckl.

Thirteen cocks, 16 hens, 12 cockerels, 15 pullets. Keenest competition in Speckled Sussex that has yet been seen. When the individuals are topnotchers such numbers are more than sufficient to provide fast going.

First cock, a regular Dorking, big and long; white flights and tail. Second cock, sound wings and tail, big spangle in breast. Both birds have tipping on top. First hen, clean lines and clear ground color, each feather beautifully marked. Second hen not as good in clearness of breast markings. First cockerel a nicely marked bird, but stands too high for a Sussex, and is a long jump from type of 1st cock. Second cockerel has a heavy black stripe in neck which gives shawl effect; black stripe in back is too long and intense. Such heavy striping produces ticking in ground color of pullets. First pullet, about what is wanted both in type and color, except for slight black ticking in ground color of back. Second pullet, another good one, with similar qualifications.

Red Sussex—Mamanasca Farm, Ridgefield, Conn., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 young pen; Rees Evans, Ardmore, Okla., 1 pl.

First Red Sussex hen, a splendid specimen.

Silver Gray Dorkings—Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa., 2-3-4-5 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-3-4 ckl, 1-4-5 pl; Charles H. Yaple, Richford, N. Y., 1 cock, 4 hen, 2-5 ckl, 2-3 pl.

Strong class of cocks. First, lowest set bird. First hen had type and color; good size in both 1st and 2d hens. First cockerel a wonder; long back, correct tail; deep breast and long keel; good head; clear white top; sound black breast and body. First pullet, deep breast and body; good top and bottom lines; free from shafting in back; fine stippling.

White Dorkings—Charles H. Yaple, 1 cock, 1 hen.

Colored Dorkings—Charles H. Yaple, 1 cock, 1 hen. A good pair.

Dark Cornish—Alfred Birch, Seaforth, Liverpool, England, 1-3 cock, 1 hen, 1-2-3 ckl, 1-5 pl, 1 old pen, 2 young pen; Louis S. Myers, Hanover, Pa., 4 cock; W. A. Fitzpatrick, Scranton, Pa., 2 cock, 5 ckl; Frank H. Clement, Bethlehem, Pa., 3 cock, 2 hen, 3 old pen; Marcy Farm, Matawan, N. J., 4-5 hen, 2-3 pl, 2 old pen, 3 young pen; Stuart D. Talbot, Edmeston, N. Y., 3 hen, 4 ckl, 4 pl; A. D. Tuck, Scranton, Pa., 1 young pen.

The birds from England put it over; low set, broad specimens; nothing extra in comb, but great in type. Very wide fronts, whipped tails, short legs, with heavy bone. One cockerel with what looked like shoeblacking at base of hackle, left out. First cock had couple of flight feathers out.

White Cornish—Hill-Top Poultry Yards, 1-2-3 cock, 2-3 hen, 2-3 ckl, 2-3 pl; F. Bates Wilson, Jamestown, N. Y., 1 hen, 1 pl; L. J. Smith, Deep River, Conn., 1 ckl.

FRENCH AND CONTINENTAL CLASSES

Mottled Houdans—Buck Bros., Oxford, Mass., 5 cock, 5 ckl, 1-4 pl; W. F. Bast, Phillipsburg, N. J., 2-4 cock, 1-3 hen, 3-4 ckl, 2-5 pl, 2 old pen, 2 young pen; Wildwood Farms, Sayville, L. I., N. Y., 1 cock, 2-4 hen, 1-2 ckl, 3 pl, 1 old pen, 1 young pen; Wm. Mackey, Swift Current, Sask., Can., 3 cock.

The best type, color and all-round quality in Mottled Houdans that we have seen this year. If elongated Dorking type is wanted, 2d cock had it. If a distinctive Houdan type

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1st Cock New York, 1920

At Madison Square Garden, 1921

COCK—2, 3 and 4.
HEN—1, 2 and 3.
COCKEREL—1 and 3.
PULLET—3.
OLD PEN—1 and 3.
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Winning best display by over 1,000 points than nearest competitor.

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128 pages, profusely illustrated. An a to z manual for everyone who keeps fowls. Written by Prince T. Woods, a man who knows how and how to teach others. price 75c.
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SPECKLED SUSSEX
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1921

In the Largest and Best class ever seen at the Garden, we win,
Cocks, 1-5; Hens, 3; Cockerels, 2-3; Pullets, 2-3-4; Old Pen, 1; Young Pen, 1.
Special Largest and Best Display.

This, together with our Big Winnings at Chicago National and Coliseum Shows; Syracuse, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio, the past few years.
Can spare a few birds. Eggs this season from the Grandest Matings we ever had.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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EGGS AND BABY CHICKS

from Golden Wyandottes and S. C. Reds win at the Coliseum, Chicago, Show; 1 and 2 Cock, 1 Hen, 1 Cockerel, 1 Pullet. A few Cockerels for sale. Write for circular.

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Chicks Drooping—Dying?

Don't Let Roup Rob Your Roost

When your chickens have these symptoms—face swollen, running at eyes and nose, comb pale, whistle or sneeze when breathing, breath with catarrhal odor—that's Roup. Don't let it get a start—it is a germ disease and may destroy your entire flock. Ask your dealer for

The Original

Conkey's



ROUP REMEDY

Just put it in the drinking water—chickens doctor themselves. It kills the Roup germs and saves the fowl. Equally important as a preventive, for it keeps Roup from getting a start. Sold by dealers everywhere—30c, 60c, $1.20; 5-pound can, $7.25. Conkey's Poultry Tonic is a Regulator, Laying Tonic, Moulting Powder and Chick Conditioner of the highest type. No cayenne pepper—no filler. 30c and 60c. It pays to buy by the pail $1.40. Conkey's Poultry Book worth 50c to anyone who keeps chickens sent for 5c, stamps.

"Don't Worry; Conkey Will Cure Me"

(20)

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With but few exceptions we have won this much coveted prize for 25 years. We have a great lot of breeding birds for sale at reduced prices. Mating list now ready. We have the finest matings for the coming egg trade.

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(Judge, Breeder and Exhibitor)

Closing Out Aristocrat Barred Rocks

On account of lack of time to care for flock, 1 cock and 3 hens, dark; 1 cock and 3 hens, light. Some young stock. No culls. Purchased from W. D. Holterman as exhibition birds. Priced reasonable. If you mean business, write.

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Keep an account of eggs laid and feed bought. Know where the money goes. Start the new year by keeping a cost account on your flock. Our POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK will help you do this. It was made for this purpose.

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Here Is What One Poultry Keeper Writes:

Santa Ana, Calif., Dec. 16, 1920

Enclosed herein find $1, for which please send me four of your Poultry Account Books, priced at 25 cents each. I have already purchased one, and find it exactly what I want.

CHAS. M. ADAMS.

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL
523 Plymouth Court :: CHICAGO, ILL.

is wanted, back a little shorter than a Dorking's, tail a little higher, whole bird more active, the 1st cock had it.

White Houdans—Imperial Poultry Farm, Elizabeth, N. J., 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-5 ckl, 1-2-4 pl, 1 old pen, 1 young pen; H. F. Goemann, Grantwood, N. J., 4-5 hen, 4-5 ckl, 5 pl; Chester Beecroft, New York City, 3 pl.

An attractive display, the females having the better of it in type.

Silver Campines — Homestead Campine Farm, Wayland, Mass., 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-3-4 ckl, 1-2-4 pl, 1 young pen; Hanson Duval, East Islip, L. I., N. Y., 4 cock; Will H. Becker, Martins Ferry, Ohio, 4 hen; W. E. Pakenham, Norwood, Ont., Can., 5 ckl, 3-5 pl.

Strength of the class lay in 1st, 2d cocks, 1st, 2d cockerels, 1st hen, and the wonderful 1st Boston pullet, which won 1st here. It would be repetition to again print what we say in the Boston show report about this line of Silver Campines.

Golden Campines—K. T. Nelson, Camden, N. J., 3 cock; Mrs. B. W. Brainard, Ulster Park, N. Y., 1 cock, 3 hen, 2-5 ckl; T. O. Perry, Greenwich, Conn., 2-4 cock, 1-2 hen, 3-4 ckl, 2-3 pl; C. G. Battles, Wellington, Ohio, 1 ckl, 1 pl.

First hen, the outstanding 1st pullet of last year. A superior individual, good type and wonderful barring.

Death of D. O. Barto.

D. O. Barto, head of the poultry work, University of Illinois, passed away at his home in Urbana, Ill., on January 18. Prof. Barto had been in charge of the poultry work at the state college since 1911. With small means for his work in poultry, he accomplished much, and did infinitely more than most men could have done working under similar conditions. Prof. Barto had many close friends, and all who knew him loved him.

S. C. Buff Leghorns at Chicago Show.

By Geo. Gable.

While attending the Chicago Coliseum Show this season which started Dec. 1 and ended Dec. 6, 1920, I had the pleasure of looking at a very good class of S. C. Buff Leghorns, well representative of quality birds. I spent the biggest part of my time in the Buff Leghorn aisles, and came in contact with many enthusiastic Buff Leghorn breeders who seemed to be quite well pleased with the judging. As we all know, Judge Rikhoff had a task on his hands, with that large class of Brown Leghorns and from thereon to the Buff Leghorns. This is enough to unstring most anybody's nerves, but Judge Rikhoff was right on the job and did fine work.

The biggest part of the breeders are getting the right shade of buff on their birds, but I will have to criticize some of the birds' type, and here is the way they looked to me: First cock, good comb, good eyes and lobes, good full breast, nice long back, a long tail with a good number of tail coverts and good width to feathers, quite strong in this particular section. A nice even soft color. Second cock, fair comb, good eyes and lobes, full breast, not as long in back as first cock, a thick body, angle at the tail and not so low in tail carriage as first cock; stood up quite well on legs. A good sound bird of a light shade of buff with strong under color and quite even color. Third cock, fair comb, good eyes and lobes, good full breast, medium length to back, good full tail well finished, could stand a little more length to legs; a darker shade of buff than 2d cock, but even in color. Fourth cock, comb a little large, good red eyes and white lobes, full breast, with fair back shape and low tail carriage, but tail in poor condition. He was a light shade of buff, but very even, good strong undercolor. Fifth cock, fair comb, good red eyes and white lobes, nice shaped breast; fair length to back, good long tail well spread, and showed signs of plenty of tail furnishings, but not ready for the show room; not long enough on legs, a good even colored bird of that medium shade of buff.

First hen, good shaped comb, red eyes and white lobes, good arched neck, nice full breast, a beautiful long curve to back, and a long low and well spread tail and saddle feathers extending back over tail nicely, a typical Leghorn in every respect, with a very creamy shade of buff, and very even. Second hen, good comb, red eyes and white lobes, good full breast, long back, but not as well and not as good in tail section as first with a little darker shade of buff than hen. Third hen, quite good in comb, red and good lobes, full breast, not as l bird as second hen and a little more and a little higher in tail than 2d hen, in color and the same shade as 2d Fourth hen, fair comb, red eyes, white long body but shy in the breast, low good colored hen, but out of condition. hen, fair comb, good eyes, white lobes breast, not as long in body as 4th he a shorter hen, also a little darker in

First cockerel, good comb, red eyes, lobes, good breast, fair length to back, well spread tail, well furnished, and a lower tail would give this bird a good to back. For color he is hard to beat even from top of head to tip of tail, o nice soft golden buff. A beauty for Second cockerel, good head work, red white lobes, a Leghorn breast, a good shape, a nice long well furnished tail short in shanks and thighs, a good color, and a little darker shade of buff 1st cockerel. Third cockerel, a quite shaped bird, a good small comb, nic eyes, white lobes, nice breast shape, shape to back, a good carriage and spread tail. A quite good colored bir not matured. Fourth cockerel, a goo rangy bird, well up on a pair of slende good full breast, a long curved back, a long, low, well spread tail and well c over with plenty of tail furnishings. cockerel was pronounced by a good to be the best shaped male in the Buff horn class. His comb was fair; could a little improvement. He is of a mi shade of buff. Fifth cockerel, a long l der bird, way up on yellow legs, red white lobes, comb a little high, a litt on breast shape, good low and well tail. A nice shade of that soft golden

First pullet, a nice long bird with full breast, good back shape, a low spread tail, stands up nicely on a goo of yellow legs, good comb, red eyes, lobes, nice even shade of medium buff. ond pullet, fair comb, red eyes, white full breast, long back, fair spread tail, yellow legs, medium shade of buff. Thi let would not have looked bad in first Third pullet, a very good bird, nice body, good breast, neat head work, low good length to legs, not quite far along, good even shade of buff color. pullet, good comb, red eyes, very white long slender body, low well spread tail, breast, stands nicely upon legs, m shade of buff and a little shy on Fifth pullet, fair comb, red eyes, white good breast shape, not quite as long in shape as 4th pullet. Good spread tai fair length to legs, medium shade of

John S. Martin Declines to Run President of the A. P. A.

To the Members of the American P Association:

My name has been suggested as a date for president of the American P Association, and the offers of support have come to me have been most grat I would consider it a great honor to but I feel that at this time the presid the American Poultry Association shou a man who is able to give practical whole time to the affairs of the assoc This I am unable to do, and for that I wish to state that I am not a can However, I shall be very glad to conti co-operate with my fellow members work of the association in any capacity be of service, as heretofore.—John S.

A Correction.

I noticed in your list of winnings Heart of America Show, Kansas City, giving week, 1920, that you give Second, and Eleventh Young Pens to Owen Will you kindly add these winnings fine winning made by Mountain View Denver, Colorado; B. D. Townsend, prietor. Owen Farms did not exhibit at City.—Maurice F. Delano, Proprietor, Farms.

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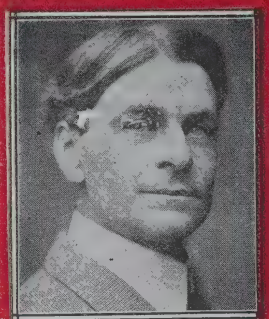


A Pair of Single Comb White Leghorns in the Breeding Pens at Oakdale Farms, Austin, Minn.





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J. R. Corliss is at your service as special advisor on co-operative marketing and far management. He is owner of the world's largest hen farm and president of the Californ Poultry Producers' Association.

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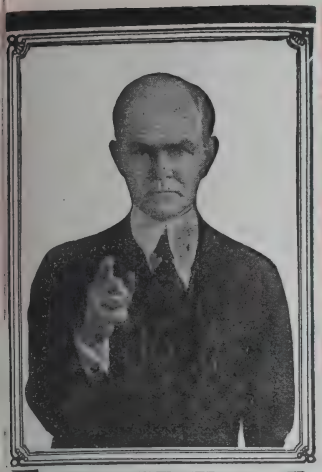


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"My flock of 1500 hens made me $4560.00 profit last year. The big part of my success is due to you, and your suggestions."
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"Have just been delivering Thanksgiving eggs. We've only 85 hens and commenced following your methods on January 1st. I have figured up, and since that time have made $577.75 profit."
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"My flock of 550 hens and pullets made 50% egg yield this December. The high price of eggs, and your advice on how to feed the cheaper grains have made me good profits."
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"This year I raised over 3000 pullets. They are now making a heavy egg yield and I sell them at $1.05 a dozen. I have certainly done a good years work by applying your principles."
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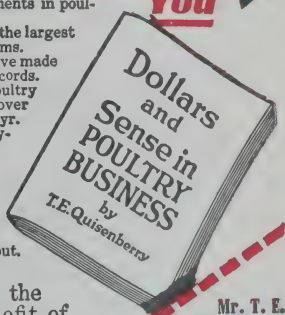
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How to produce fertile, hatchable eggs.
How to get big winter egg yields.
How to get big hatches.
How to cull out slackers from layers.
How to prevent dead chicks in the shell.
How to breed and select 306-egg hens.
How to start, feed, and brood baby chicks.
How to keep your hens toned up, vigorous and healthy.
How to prevent and cure diseases.
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How to get highest prices, and hundreds of other valuable suggestions that no poultry raiser can afford to be without.

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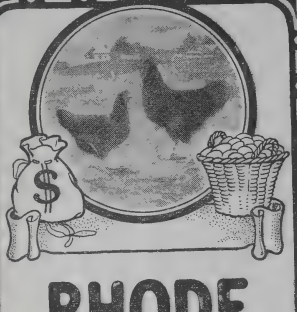
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Red alley in nine-tenths of the shows is not only the longest alley in the showroom, but it is filled with a spirit of bubbling, effervescent enthusiasm to be found nowhere else in the building. This proves the superiority of the Reds as an exhibition fowl, but no breed, however fascinating, could win and hold such popularity without the true merit possessed by the Reds.

Rhode Island Reds are a "Made-in America" breed, one especially developed to suit American needs, one which has stood the test of every climate, hot or cold, wet or dry, and which thrives in the cold regions of northern Canada as well as in the torrid regions of southern Texas and Arizona.

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Hard Work Makes Master Breeders.

(Continued from page 151)

carriage and proper station and length of legs have taken their place.

While it took a little longer to eliminate light shafty breasts in the male birds and light quills in breast and back of females, pinched tails, pumpkin necks, short keel bones and wavy wings are almost entirely things of the past, at least at the best shows. However, let us not allow our enthusiasm to cause us to be misleading. While the day of the pumpkin necked Red at the poultry show has gone, the day of the entirely even colored Red is not yet quite here. And this lack of evenness is not a characteristic of Reds alone, it is just as true of any fowl not black or white.

Many reports of shows speak of numbers of Reds with hackles exactly the same shade as the backs. It is true many birds are seen with hackles almost as dark as the backs, while occasional perfectly even birds are also seen, but the show room light is often very kind, and birds which look perfectly even in the show room will show a variation in color when taken to the light. I speak of this here because I think misleading the public always brings disastrous result. Either smaller breeders become discouraged because they cannot produce birds approaching those they see described or reading so much of these perfectly even birds, they expect to purchase them for small sums, while in reality these birds are very rare and worth, when they are sold, a great deal of money.

Value of the Exhibition Pen.

Perhaps the pen classes at the shows best indicate the progress made in Reds the last few year. Any one may produce one or two outstanding birds of exhibition quality through luck, by freak matings or grow such birds from eggs which they purchased from bigger breeders. Or he may purchase a pullet, a hen, a cockerel or a cock bird to show, while pens, coming higher in price, are not so often purchased for exhibition. A pen of four pullets which match in size, type, head points and color, with a male bird which balances them in size and matches them in tone of color, all of good enough quality to stand a chance of winning at one of our best shows can seldom be selected except from flocks containing numbers of other birds with equal or almost equal quality. You will understand the reason for this, if you reflect that no birds can be used which have gone by for exhibition purposes, that all immature birds must be discarded and all that do not match this particular shade of red.

Consequently a few years ago the pen class was usually small and seldom did any but the most skilled breeders attempt show pens, at least at the national shows. While new and comparatively unknown names sometimes appeared among the winners in the single classes at our national shows, seldom did they ever appear among the exhibitors in the pen classes. The last two or three years, however, new names have been appearing in young pen classes and this year at Chicago several new exhibitors showed creditable young pens.

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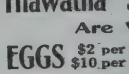
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t only has the number of young
hs increased greatly in the last few
rs, but the quality has progressed
h astonishing rapidity. Young
hs now are much better matched
l of amazingly better quality all
way through than we could find in
classes only a few years ago.
All that was true of young pens
s emphasized in the old pen classes.
e first old pen class I ever saw at
icago was about as much like the
ss showed at that show or at the
nsas City Club Meet this year, as
mule is like a thoroughbred race
se. As I think of the old pen
sses during the first five years we
wed at Chicago and compare them
h the classes shown the last three
rs, I marvel at the progress made.
to this year I remember seeing
hearing of only one really well
tched old pen of good quality,
ile this year I saw two or three so
ll matched that if you were to take
e of the females out, when you put
back you could hardly tell which
you had handled. Up to the last
ee years one rarely saw even a
ng pen of which this could be said.
leed it is yet rare enough to find a
ng pen of this quality. So good
re the old pens that were shown
h at Chicago and at Kansas
y this year, that there was al-
st no perceptible break in color
ween young pens and old. You
ld walk down the line and scarcely
l where the old pens ended and the
ung pens began. Nothing could
ak more eloquently of the amaz-
progress Rhode Island Reds have
de in the last few years.
However, there is still plenty of im-
vement to be made. So, while we
busy with all the details of hous-
, hatching, brooding, rearing and
ling, let us not forget our vision of
broudly stepping, graceful, prolific
lied bird, one solid shade of that
which flames startlingly against
green of lawn or woods or field,
ept where this soft lustrous red is
ghtened by the contrasting green
ck trimmings, and let us dream of
athing the breath of life into this
ion of grace and beauty.

Hatch Early.

Begin now while you have time to
pare for early hatching. Get out
ir incubator, clean it up and see that
ry part is in order. If not in order,
er the needed parts before you are
dy to start. Disinfect thoroughly.
novate your brooder house and brood-
. See that the broder is in working
dition. If you expect to employ
ld Biddy" as an incubator, provide a
cial brooding room or dark shed
l as fast as they become broody re-
ve to this department, making the
nsfer after dark. Place a nest egg
the nest and wait until it becomes
led and determined to accept the
nge before intrusting the hatching
s with her.

Unsatisfactory egg yields, low fertil-
poor hatches, slow growth and de-
opment of the young stock, and many
the most troublesome poultry diseases
often due primarily to improperly
ated and poorly constructed poultry
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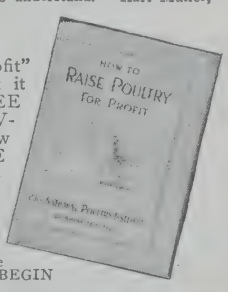
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GEORGE BURGOTT, New York and Middle Atlantic States.
FRANK DAVEY, Massachusetts and New England States.
ALBERT ANGELL, Illinois and Middle Western States.
GEORGE W. HACKETT, Minnesota and North Central West States
ED. L. HAYES, The Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming.
ARTHUR A. PETERS, Washington State and North Western States.
F. W. KAZMEIER, Texas, and the South Western States.
HARLEY WILLIAMS, Louisiana and all Southern States.
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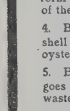
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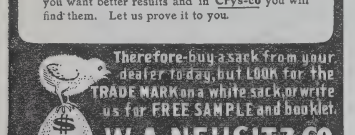
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HOW TO HANDLE MALE BIRDS.

By Harold Rawnsley.

Keeping male birds in condition for show and breeding purposes when separated from the hens, is often a perplexing proposition to the novice. First, let me say that a great many more male birds are ruined by overfeeding than underfeeding, so your motto should be to feed often and sparingly.

A male bird confined in a small coop cannot, of course, get the exercise that he does when in the run or on range, and consequently does not digest his food so easily; but at the same time he needs just as much, in fact more food, than when running with the hens, because we are getting him into condition for a season's work as a breeder, and the more weight and vigor we can instill into him, the better. By weight I do not mean a dead weight. Male birds can easily be made too fat for breeding purposes, and one I consider in condition for the breeding pen is a bird that has lots of good hard flesh on him, with bright eyes, good red color in comb and wattles, a high sheen on his plumage and when you pick him up he does not feel a dead weight, but is corky.

My method for keeping male birds in this condition is as follows: Their first feed in the early morning consists of whole oats that have been soaked in water over night. Each bird is given as much as he will clean up in about five minutes. The next feed, at about 10 o'clock, consists of a little green feed, usually sprouted oats. About midday these males are fed a wet mash composed of boiled wheat, ground oats, hominy and bran, mixed with sour milk to a crumbly state, never sloppy. Each bird is fed a large handful of this. Their last feed at night consists of whole corn or wheat, or a mixture of cracked corn, wheat and oats, equal parts.

They have free access at all times to fresh water, oyster shell, grit and charcoal. Some birds, of course, require more feed than others. I watch every bird closely to see that he is digesting his feed properly and if I find one that is not, I immediately turn him out for a run and give him a tonic. I always go around between feeds and remove any food that may be left. I never give a male bird all he will eat except the last feed at night.

Male birds that are kept in good condition should always be up on their toes and ready for their feed. In one of our conditioning houses, which holds forty birds, twenty on each side, I can tell at a glance if everything is all right. At the sound of a feed bucket or a door opening, they are all alert and at the front of their coops ready for a feed. Should any of them not do this, I immediately investigate the trouble.

A little advice about the male bird after he is put into the breeding pen may not be out of place. The bird is, or should be in the prime of condition and full of pep and should be watched carefully to see that he gets his share of food, as very often a male bird will strut and call to the hens, merely picking the food and dropping it again for the hens. When you have a male of this kind he should be taken out of the pen and fed saparately once a day, or he will soon get out of condition and will not fertilize the eggs. Always bear in mind that the male is half the pen and it will pay for the extra trouble it takes to keep him in condition.

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33x4	8.50	2.5
34x4	8.75	2.6
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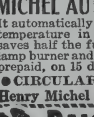
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ACKING SETTINGS OF EGGS FOR SHIPMENT.

To the breeder of poultry, intent upon ving his customers in a manner con- tent with the pride he takes in his siness, the problem of a suitable car- r for hatching eggs, has long been a oblem. After having spent valuable ie, thought and care in an effort to oduce eggs that are worth real money, is depressing to learn, when they have en shipped to a good customer, that y did not hatch well.

A hatching egg is a delicate organism. hile the life germ in an egg is almost lestructible, the tiny invisible mem- anes that become a part of the chick elf and are necessary to its forma- n, are easily broken, and if the mem- anes are severed, the egg will not tch. A sharp jar is all that is re- ired to destroy the hatching possibili- s of the hardiest egg and the only so- ion to the problem of providing a table carrier is to secure a package hich will eliminate the possibility of kind of jar that will sever the deli- e membranes.

Poultry schools, many successful eeders and egg shippers, and the ma- rity of poultry journays now recom- nd the use of the round basket, as it s been found that with this kind of package, properly packed, the chances damage in express or mail handling be reduced to a minimum. In fact, ne of the largest shippers report that it by using this type of package they ve almost entirely eliminated com- ints by their customers that eggs ve been damaged in transit.

The user of baskets, to secure best ults, must exercise care to properly k his eggs. The best method is very mple and if followed carefully will, the words of one breeder, "Carry gs safely to China."

The basket should first be lined with veral thicknesses of news or wrapping per; this forms an insulation to pro- t the contents from sudden changes temperature such as might result om having eggs which have been in warm room for several hours trans- red to the cold of a railroad station tform, or vice versa.

After the paper is in place, a sufficient ount of excelsior or wood wool (some ppers prefer wood wool because it is er and softer than excelsior) should put in the bottom of the basket to m a cushion. Each egg should be apped in thin paper to exclude the t which might get into the pores of shell, and then be placed inside a l of the excelsior or wood wool. This l should be set in the basket with small end of the egg down so that air bubble will remain in its proper ition. When a layer of these paper l excelsior-wrapped eggs is finished, re excelsior should be stuffed in und the eggs to make the pack tight that the eggs will not move when the ket is shaken—the excelsior itself is nt enough to form a resilient airlike hion which will prevent the destruc- e sharp jar. If more than one layer eggs is necessary, a cushion of the elsior should be put in between each layers.

When the eggs are all packed, the ket should be filled to the top with elsior, after which the paper lining completed by putting paper over the elsior. Then the cover should be nly attached with the wire fasteners

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which are made especially for the purpose and are easy to attach. The shipper then has a distinctive package that will withstand much more than the ordinary hazards of express or postal transportation.

The use of the common market or chip basket is not to be recommended as ordinarily baskets of that type are not made strong enough to bear up safely under the slam and bang of shipment.

An attractive label can be made to serve as a valuable help to the shipper—it dresses up the package and can serve to identify the shipment as hatching eggs and aid in securing careful handling. To attach labels nothing is superior to silicate of soda, or as it is commonly known, water glass, which is also widely used for preserving eggs. This when applied with a brush, forms a waterproof, transparent glue and is the best cheap adhesive that can be produced for sticking paper to wood. It is also attractive to the user for the reason that it can be bought at almost any drug store. P. A. Kages.

HENS ON A SOUTHERN FARM.

Every poultry feeder, whether he keeps a record or not, wonders if the old hen that gets in the way out in the barnyard pays for herself or not. If she has been carefully handled from the time she was hatched, properly developed and nursed along by efficient feeding practices, there is nothing on the farm that affords a greater income for the amount of money invested in her upkeep than the hen. On the other hand, if she has been neglected and allowed to seek an existence for herself, or been permitted free range during the winter, and has not been cared for in warm, comfortable quarters, she is a distinct loss to her owner.

Such a bird, if she is a pullet, does not commence to produce eggs until March. She then lays until the middle of July very well. The owner pats himself on the back and thinks he is managing his flock profitably. He does not stop to consider that it is not especially the feed that he is throwing out to his flock that causes the increased production. He forgets that it is nature, not himself, that is responsible. As a matter of fact, hens will lay during the early spring and summer on almost any ration, simply because they cannot help themselves. It is in the provisions of nature that they do so. The fact that hens will lay during the season of natural production on a scant ration is no reason for not giving them a liberal supply of feed.

Profit from the farm flock is increased largely by the egg production during the winter months, when the supply is short and prices are high. In order to secure eggs in fall and winter, the birds must be nursed along by proper feeding during the spring and summer. In other words, laying stock requires a good ration throughout the year.

Laying hens need a good grain ration. It is a common practice to feed this in the poultry house in a deep straw litter. For that reason the grain ration is called scratch feed. The more they scratch for the daily grain, the more is exercise induced. It is the energetic hen that produces eggs.

The scratch feed should be given late in the afternoon so the hens will go onto the perches will well filled crops. Generally speaking, about a pound and a half of the scratch feed is the daily requirement of every ten birds in the flock. They hardly need feed in the morning. It is unwise to fill the he with a grain ration early in the day, f they will be lazy and not inclined exercise the balance of the day.

Some feed a wet mash or boiled oa early in the morning as an appetiz but unless one has had considerable e perience in feeding correctly for e production, he had better confine h practice to hand feeding of a scrat ration in the regular afternoon feed.

Cracked corn has always been a va uable scratch feed for hens. Many fe nothing but corn, very often throwi it out from the crib. This is not a go practice. Corn should be supplement by one other grain, either wheat or oa or both. When oats are fed, care mu be taken that they are of good quality.

Supplement With Mash.

Scratch feed alone keeps the hen a healthy condition and creates suf cient energy to take care of the bo needs, but does not supply enough the proper nutrient to make eggs. F this reason every flock should be f a dry mash. It is the egg building age of the daily ration. The scratch feed thrown out to the bird by hand, but t mash is before them all the time. Sel feeders for the dry mash save lots time. The hoppers can be filled once week. Each hopper should be lar enough to hold twenty pounds of mas The ingredients in the dry mash d pends upon the amount of ground fe available. We have fed farm hens o which consists of three parts by weig of bran, three of shorts, and one a a half of tankage. Such a mash palatable, is easily mixed, and contai enough animal food to make it an ef cient egg producing mash. If plenty

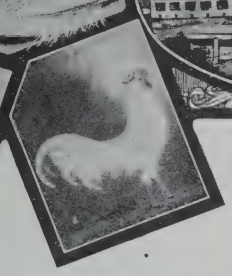


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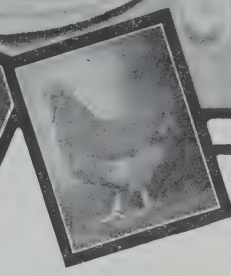






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I have had 62 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in last nine years. During the same period, I have had 147 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history.

I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high egg record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have been linebred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous.



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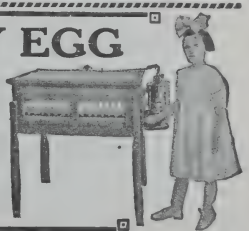


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meat scraps are on hand they can be used instead of tankage. Sour milk is also an excellent means of supplying animal food to laying hens. When milk is fed it is given in open pans. It is then unnecessary to feed the meat scraps or tankage in the dry mash, but the bran and shorts must be fed.

As a rule, farm hens will consume about one-half as much mash as they do scratch feed. To increase their consumption of mash, so they are eating as much mash as they are scratch feed, feed more lightly of the scratch.

Fresh water is fully as important as the feed. It should be placed in an open vessel where they can get it every time they want it, and in hot weather fresh water should be put before them twice a day.

Successful feeding resolves itself into reducing all factors to as simple a basis as possible. It requires clock-like regularity in giving the scratch feed and watering the birds, and a well filled dry mash hopper. It calls for a close study of the hens themselves. If they are not active and continually scratching in the litter, there is usually something wrong with the feeding practice. Above all, the flock should not be pampered or subjected to a new-fangled notion in chicken feeding. Aside from the requirements that have been mentioned, all the laying hens need is a supply of oyster shells, to manufacture eggshells, and a supply of limestone or other grits to help the hen grind the feed that she consumes.

A. A. Howell.

Tennessee.

BETTER FARM POULTRY.

Eggs are eighty-five cents per dozen in Little Rock and hard to obtain. They are one dollar and twenty-five cents per dozen in New York. Are you supplying a part of these "Golden Eggs" If not, it is your own fault—and should I visit your place I could readily point out your fault. I point them out every day.

For example, recently in company with a county agent, I visited eight farms in one day, having been solicited to come and cull their poultry flocks because they were getting no eggs. On seven of these farms I found practically the same conditions. They were maintaining an average of seventy-five hens and collecting an average of one dozen eggs per day. A few had poultry houses and collecting an average of one dozen eggs per day. A few had poultry houses of the "make shift type," two-inch cracks on all sides, roosts of the ladder type, reaching from the front entrance to the eave of the back wall, thus covering the entire floor area, which was from two to four inches covered with droppings. The flocks had no quarters in which to spend the cold, wet days. The feed consisted wholly of corn and in many instances was fed from the back kitchen door. There were but few of the hens classed as culls. As for egg production, eighty percent of them were capable of producing under proper management and with the proper feed. On one farm I found conditions quite different. Would that every farm in Arkansas should apply such methods. We could laugh at the low prices of cotton and other products.

I found on this farm a modern house, fourteen by forty feet, open front, shed roof, facing south. The perches were

See What You SAVE! $12



—Here is the lowest price offer in the incubator industry! Write and get full details. A high-grade, guaranteed incubator — has double walls, copper tank, full size nursery, automatic regulation thermometer. Every detail of

140-Egg Capacity Sent Complete Ready to Use

DETROIT INCUBATORS and Brooders



is high-class in every way. The Brooders have double walls and are hot water heated. Look at the prices and then write immediately for *Big Bargain Offer*. Special low price when both Incubator and Brooder are ordered at one time. Get our offer before you buy any Incubator or Brooder. We can save you a lot of money!

DETROIT $7.1 BROODER

140-chick capacity-hot water heated-double walls. Equa many brooders sel ing at twice as much Write for Speci Short-Time Offer o both Incubator an Brooder ordered same time. Act quic

Detroit Incubator Company

Dept. 2 **Merritt St.** **Detroit, Mic**

Potter Redybilt Poultry Hous



Houses $16 Up.

Don't Buil

You can buy the fa mous Potter Portab Houses, Coops an Roosting and Nestin Equipment cheap than you can buil Easy to set up and ta down. Complete Hennery Outfits (roosts, nest etc.) $3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Makes it easy to start right. Get the best and save money. Send 4c stamps for 100-page book.



35 Hen Complete Potter Outfit $9.40

POTTER & CO., 10 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, I

AGENTS: $6 a Da

taking orders for New Kerogas Burner. Makes stove a gas stove. Burns kerosene (coal oil). Che est fuel known. Fits any stove.



$40 a Week for Taking Only 2 Orders a Da

No experience necessary. No capital required. W full or spare time. Easy to get orders on account of price of coal. Get started at once. Big season now Write for demonstrating sample.

Thomas Mfg. Co. **B-111** **Dayton, O**

Sanitary Chicken Coo



All wood, m of cypress. E to clean. Ship knocked do A labor sav Price low. S for circular.

The Sanitary Coop Co., W. Depot St., Greenfield,

"SUCCESS"

WHITE LEGHORNS

Cockerels, Pullets, Setting Eggs and Baby Chicks For Sale.

Our stock is all 270 and 280 trap-nest egg strain. Write for 1921 catalog.

SUCCESS POULTRY FARM, Jos. Mertens, Mg

Crowell Ave. FORT THOMAS, KY.

rranged on a level with the droppings
oards. The floor was dry and covered
ith oak leaves to a depth of twelve
ches and one hundred and twenty
ve busy hens were working hard at
inset in an effort to fill their crops be-
ore bedtime. I assisted the good wife
collecting sixty-two fresh laid eggs,
reward presented by this happy flock
or good treatment. I found four pans
ontaining buttermilk under a shed. I
ad seen enough and I was sure the
gs could be found.

We should like to see a flock of uni-
orm Standard poultry on every farm
nd shall not consider our mission a
iccess or complete until this is accom-
lished. Not until then can we expect
demand the top price for our prod-
cts in competition with an A-grade
tandard uniform of products. How-
ver, the world was not made in a day,
a right step in that direction is the
ext best thing. Dispose of that
rubby, scaly leg, narrow bodied, dung-
ill, knocked-kneed rooster and get a
tandardbred Plymouth Rock, Rhode
sland Red, Orpington, Leghorn or any
ood utility, vigorous bird and you will
e so well pleased with the improved
ryers, pullets and eggs produced next
ear that you will go the whole thing
nother year with an exclusive flock of
ood birds.

H. B. Lansden.

Arkansas.

An Experience With Ducks.

To secure a successful start in duck-
aising I would advise beginning with
ature ducks, using three to five ducks
ith one drake. Buy early before the
reeding season so that the stock may
et accustomed to the change. Try
get ducks at least one year old;
ucks less than one year old hatch weak
ndersized ducklings. Weak ducklings
re due to either overfat, under-matured
r too closely related breeding stock.
un the breeders on the range and they
eed little feed or attention.

Some people seem to have good suc-
ess when their ducks have only enough
ater to drink but I think the ducks
ate better and the eggs are more fer-
le with a body of "live" water. Thou-
nds of ducks have been raised suc-
essfully without water to swim in, still
ater is very beneficial, especially for
e breeders.

Cover the floor of the coops with
raw as the ducks like to cover their
gs after laying. Keep the ducks in
ll nine o'clock or they may drop some
f their eggs in the water.

Our ducklings are hatched by hens,
ch hen receiving eleven eggs. We
t a sod in the nest and sprinkle the
gs occasionally. See that the brood
ops are plenty large enough or the
ck will kill many during the early
orning. Do not allow the young duck-
gs to get wet, even though they en-
y doing so.

The first feed is rolled oats and bread
umbs moistened with milk, also a little
nd for grit. Milk or cottage cheese
a good starting food. Place the wa-
r nearby so that they can wash down
they eat. Later we feed a mash
ade of two parts wheat bran, two
rts middlings, and one part gluten
ith plenty of cut greens. This is fed
oistened in troughs that are two inches
gh with slats nailed upright to keep
e ducks from getting in on top of
eir feed. When the ducks are fully

Attention Please!

WILBUR'S Columbian Plymouth Rocks



FIRST PRIZE COCK
Madison Square Garden. New York, 1919.

A Worthwhile Consideration

If you intend to keep a backyard flock or stock your farm with poultry for commercial purposes isn't it worth your consideration to select a dual purpose variety that is profitable, practical and beautiful?

WHY PROFITABLE? Because my Columbian Rocks are prolific layers of large, uniformly well-shaped eggs, therefore insuring a satisfactory profit over the cost of food and care. Broilers, fryers and roasters of this variety are the most palatable, quick-growing, soft-meated, plump-breasted, yellow-skinned kind, which command ever ready sale in any good market at premium prices.

WHY PRACTICAL? The chicks are hardy and develop rapidly when given just ordinary care. The pullets mature from five to seven months of age as per care, food and growing conditions. All told, they are a naturally vigorous, active fowl, yet always contented and with a special instinct for adopting the high-egg production habit, whether closely confined or on free range.

WHY BEAUTIFUL? The distinct, strongly-contrasting black and white markings on the shapely Plymouth Rock form present an artistic appearance to please the most critical observer, and they will grace the lawn, field or yard of any private estate, farm, village acre, back lot or commercial plant.

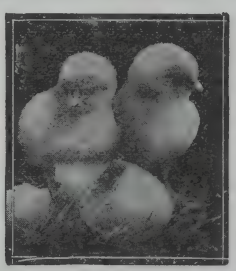
Come To the World's Headquarters

for absolutely the best on earth of this combination Eggs, Meat and Beauty Breed—the Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Facts talk, and here are my winnings at the great New York and Boston Shows, 1919-1921: New York, 1919—1, 2 cocks; 1, 2, 3 hens; 1, 2 cockerels; 2 pullet; 1, 2 pens. Boston, 1920-1921—1, 2, 3 cocks; 1, 2, 3 hens; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 cockerels; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pullets; 1 old pen, and 1 young pen.

For latest illustrated circular and 1921 mating list, showing noted sample prize winners and giving prices of layers, breeding stock and hatching eggs, address

Wilbur Poultry Farm, Henry L. Wilbur, Prop.

104 CRANDALL ROAD - - - - TIVERTON, R. I.



BABY CHICKS FROM PURE BRED RANGE FLOCKS

in any quantity desired for the breeds we have. Book your order early and avoid disappointment. We guarantee 97 percent live delivery and satisfaction. We pay parcel post and deliver at your door at these prices.

LEGHORNS—100, $18; 50, $10; 25, $6.

MINORCAS, ROCKS AND REDS—100, $20; 50, $12; 25, $7.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS—100, $22; 50, $14; 25, $8.

I have some matings in S. C. Brown and White Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Choice pullets at $2 each, and some choice White Leghorn cockerels at $5 each which will move within the next month. If in the market write me.

All kinds of Conkey's remedies and baby chick starting food. Order a package of starter with your chicks. It is the cheapest and most valuable poultry feed you ever used.

P. F. CLARDY Box A ETHEL, MO.

feathered they are allowed water to swim in.

Ducks do not fatten well when confined during warm weather. During cold weather they are less restless for the water. I try to get my ducks to market a few weeks before the holidays as the demand and price are then better.

A few practical pointers which may be of some help to the beginner are:

Do not feed ground oats to young ducklings, as they get crop-bound.

Sometimes a young duck will swallow a green corncob, in which case gently work the cob up the throat and out.

I have small houses on skids which I place near potato fields or harvested grain so that the ducks can clean up the potato bugs and waste grain.

Keep an eye open for Mr. Mink, or your ducklings will disappear rapidly.

A hand feed cutter is handy to cut up such greens as mangels, radish, lettuce, etc., but garden greens may be thrown on the water, to the enjoyment of yourself and the ducks.

The sooner you can change from the hens to the incubator, the better. Hens either break the eggs or kill the ducklings, which amounts to the greatest loss in my flock.

Ducks seems to have few diseases. Leg weakness, caused by damp quarters, cramps and sunstroke, are the chief troubles, and these are not common.

Success is sure to come when one knows how, even after a doubtful year of beginning.

According to Harper's Magazine, an Atlanta man asked an old darkey what breed of chickens he considered best. "All kinds has dere merits," replied Caesar, after a moment's consideration. "De white ones is the easiest to find, but de black ones is the easiest to hide after yo' gits 'em."—American Fancier.





At Last—No More Mites No More Lice

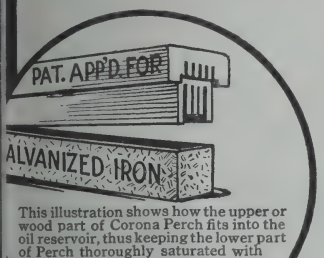
One of the biggest problems that has confronted poultry raisers in the past is how they could keep their fowls free from mites and lice. Countless remedies and methods have been recommended and used, such as sprays, disinfectants, powders, etc., but all of these various things have proven only partially effective. Besides, they require a great deal of time and attention,—annoying both to the poultry raiser and his fowls.

Probably no other thing that the poultry raiser has to contend with means as much in the way of lost profits through reduced egg production, hindered growth, quality of meat, etc., as these blood-sucking, profit-reducing pests—mites and lice.

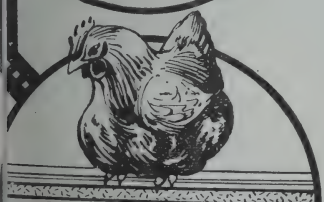
CORONA Mite and Lice Proof PERCH

will solve this question for you, once and for all. Mites and lice cannot live where Corona perches are used. Mites feed on the fowls while they are on the roost, swarming over their bodies, sucking themselves full of blood, then go back to some secluded crack or crevice to await the next meal. That's where the Corona Perch gets them. The minute lice or mites crawl under a Corona Perch they are "a goner." Corona Perches have a galvanized trough underneath filled with oil. This oil soaks up through the wood so that the underneath part of the roost is always moist with oil,—sure death to mites and lice. The oil is poured into the reservoir through an opening in the top of perch; 30 minutes a year is all the time or labor required to keep roosts filled with oil—just a few minutes two or three times a year—that's all, and the question of lice and mites will not trouble you in the least, because you won't have any. Hundreds of poultry raisers who are using these Perches tell us that it is impossible to find a single mite or louse in their poultry houses. Rev. Morgan Peters says: "I have had Corona Perches installed in my chicken coop after I had given up all hope of ever becoming master of this vermin. These Perches brought immediate relief to my flock and death to the last mite. It truly does the work while chickens are enjoying their night's rest."

Corona Perches come in standard lengths, five feet long. They can be installed in any poultry house. They are very inexpensive, and pay for themselves over and over the first season. They will last a life time, as there is nothing about them to wear out or get out of order.



This illustration shows how the upper or wood part of Corona Perch fits into the oil reservoir, thus keeping the lower part of Perch thoroughly saturated with oil, leaving the upper part on which fowl roosts perfectly dry and clean. Oil is poured into reservoir through an opening in top of roost.



Four Eggs Pays for Space Hen Occupies

Biddy will lay twice as many eggs if you keep her free from lice and mites with a Corona Perch. 4 of the *extra eggs* she gives you will pay for the space she occupies on a Corona Perch, the rest be profit for you.

Write for Free Book and Prices

Fill out and mail coupon today. Tell us how many fowls you have and we will send you our lowest price on Perches needed for your flock. We will also send you a book describing Corona Perches in detail. This book is also filled with much other valuable information for poultry raisers. Don't delay,—whether you have a dozen fowls or a thousand, you cannot afford to be without Corona Perches. They pay for themselves in a few weeks. If they don't completely rid your fowls of mites and lice, you get your money back. We also manufacture Corona Wool Fat Compound for horses and cows, and Corona Balm for household use—products that are well known throughout United States and Canada.

THE CORONA MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 10 Kenton, Ohio

The Corona Mfg. Co.,
Dept. 10, Kenton, Ohio.

You may send me your free Corona Perch Book quoting your lowest prices on Corona Perches.

NAME.....

TOWN.....

STREET or R. F. D.....

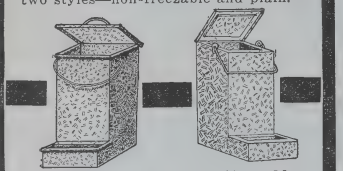
I keep.....fowls.
Number

RIEBEL'S OPEN TOP FOUNTAIN

The Fountain Without a Fault

A new idea in drinking fountains for poultry. Easy to fill. Merely lift the cover and pour water in. That's all.

Absolutely sanitary and easy to clean. Every part can be seen and every part is easy to reach. Made in two styles—non-freezable and plain.



Plain.	Non-Freezable.
Made in 3 Sizes.	Made in 3 Sizes.
No. 600, 1 Gal.	No. 603, 1 Gal.
No. 601, 2 Gals.	No. 604, 2 Gals.
No. 602, 3 Gals.	No. 605, 3 Gals.

No lamp is required with the non-freezable fountain—it works like a fireless cooker. All you have to do is to pour warm water in it in the morning and it will remain at the right temperature all day. (Patent applied for.)

Dealers! Write today for informatian and prices on our complete line of guaranteed goods.

FRED RIEBEL & CO.
6215-6221 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

COSH'S Barred Rocks

Hundreds of magnificent birds, rich in the same blood lines as our great Trenton winners, are now ready to go into the show room or breeding pen for you and produce results.

We are offering grand scientifically mated trios at $35, $50, $75 and $100 a trio, and pens (one male and four females), at $50, $75, $100, $125 and $150 a pen.

Grand breeding males at $10, $15, $25, $35 and $50 each, and females at just one-half these prices. Or we will mate them in numbers to suit your personal needs.

Order immediately, while our line is still complete.

Book Hatching Egg orders early to insure prompt shipment.

NEWTON COSH
Box A VINELAND, N. J.

LIGHT BRAHMAS

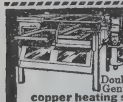
Send to one of the old reliable breeders of New England. Continuous winners at Boston for 14 years. 1st hen, 2d ckl., 1919; 1st ckl., 1st young pen, 1920; 2d pullet and 2d ckl., 1921. Stock and eggs for sale. No better quality. Prices very reasonable.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM,
F. C. NUTTER, Prop. South Portland, Maine.
Breeder of Light Brahmas for 56 years.

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For Prompt and Reliable Service, address

LESTER L. SARGENT, *Patent Lawyer*
524 10th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.



Better Chicks-Bigger Profits with AUTOMATIC Incubators

Heat automatically controlled by patented "revolving chute". **Cannot overheat, cannot underheat.** Double walls equal thickness, double doors. Genuine California redwood. **Heavy 14oz. copper heating system.** Highest grade tested instruments. Fireproof, protected by underwriters' label. **Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.** Thousands in use. 125 to 500 egg capacity. Reduced prices.
DAWSON & CO., 82 N. Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Send Postal for FREE BOOK!

Monthly Prize Article Contest

American Poultry Journal pays $4 and $3, respectively, for the two best articles sent in each month on poultry subjects. Choice of subject is not limited. The articles need not be lengthy. Helpful suggestions based on the writer's experience afford the basis for awarding the monthly prizes. Photos or drawings for illustrations will be welcome when available. Articles should be mailed any time during the month. Write your name and address at top of first page and the words "A. P. J. Monthly Contest." Write article on only one side of the paper.

FROM MONGRELS TO PURE-BREDS.

First Prize Article.

A few years ago, when I embarked on the Sea of Poultrydom, I little realized what might be achieved by diligent study and strict attention to business.

Having spent eight years of my life, previous to marriage, in office work, I knew little of the essentials of poultry raising. I started wrong, as I know now, by taking on shares a flock of mongrels. There were no buildings or fences of any consequence, and the flock itself had been sorely neglected.

I spent considerable time with the poultry, and soon learned a great many things from actual observation, and these, coupled with information from the Journals which I began to read, gave me some inspiration. I began to cull out the poor layers, and found that there were plenty of them. My main object at that time was to have a fair looking and fair laying flock of Barred Rocks, as that was, and is *yet,* my ideal bird. I did not then hope to own a two hundred-egg hen, or a show bird.

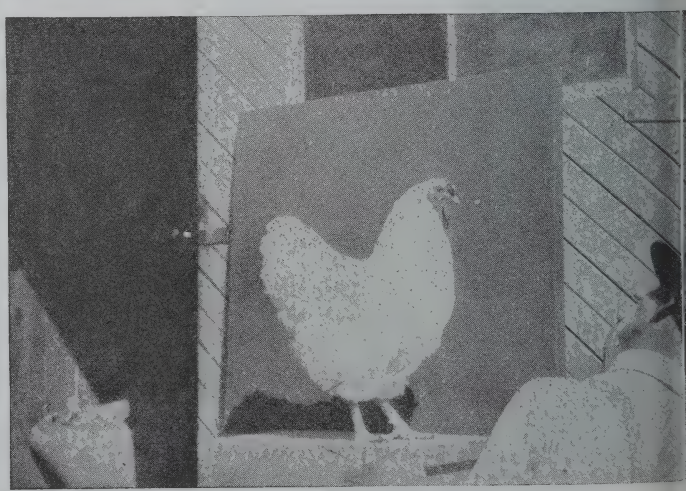
After culling the flock down to mostly Barred Rocks, I began to get the fever for better looking Rocks, so I finally mustered up courage to buy two settings of eggs. I raised two chicks from these eggs, and they turned out to be pullets. I felt a little discouraged, yet the next year I ordered again two settings from the same breeder. This time I succeeded in raising three pullets. No fault of the eggs, however. The three purebred pullets were enough to better convince me that I should buy a good male bird. I had considerable difficulty in convincing the other side of the house that we needed such a bird, and in fact, I do not believe that task was accomplished until the arrival of the young fellow, when his beauty dispersed all doubt.

From that time my aim and object in poultry raising was to get better stock, both for egg production and beauty. I found it required hard work, study and ambition to accomplish what I desired; but if it were a simple matter there would be no use trying, for there is no interest in things that come easy.

I advanced to a certain point, and then seemed I could not get farther. I knew it could be done, for many others had done it. I spent all the time I could reading poultry books and papers, and attended poultry shows and poultry short courses at our state agricultural college. I finally decided that what I needed most in my flock was a male with strong blood lines. I immediately purchased a male from a reliable breeder at a fairly substantial price, which proved a credit to my flock. I am fully convinced that one good male will do more good in one year in building up a flock than several mediocre ones can in several years. In fact, we will not get anywhere unless we use good foundation stock. Had I purchased a trio of good purebreds when I started, instead of trying to build up the mongrel flock with the average male, I would have reached the goal much sooner, and at less expense.

It pays to buy the very best you can afford, whether stock or eggs, and buy from a reliable breeder. I have purchased eggs at such seemingly high prices that I was afraid to tell what I paid, for fear people would not believe me, or would say I was foolish. At the same time I purchased eggs from another breeder, paying about one-third

(Continued on page 250)



First Pen White Wyandotte Cockerel, Hanover, Pa., September, 1920. Owned by Arthur H. Shaw, Wellesley, Mass.

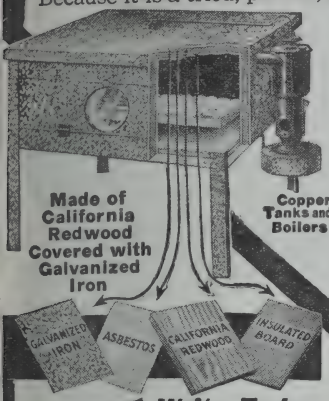
You Take NO RISK in Buying

Ironclad

THE IRON COVERED INCUBATOR

We Give 30 DAYS Trial

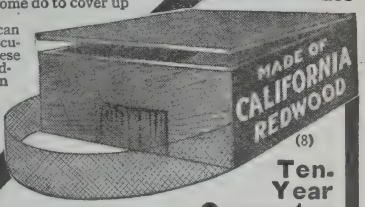
Because it is a tried, proven, guaranteed machine, and my special offer of an Ironclad Incubator and roomy Brooder for only **$19.75**—freight prepaid east of the Rockies, is undoubtedly the greatest bargain Incubator offer of the season.



150-Egg Incubator—150-Chick Brooder

When an incubator is made of materials like this it gives you the strongest, most durable incubator that can be made—a machine that will not warp or shrink, or open up at the seams, as every joint is lapped over with our galvanized iron covering—giving you a machine that will last a lifetime. Don't class this big, galvanized iron covered dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines. Ironclads are not covered with cheap thin metal and painted, like some do to cover up poor quality of material.

Ironclads are shipped in their natural color—you can see exactly what you are getting. Don't buy any incubator until you know what it is made of. Note these Ironclad specifications: Genuine California Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lining, galvanized iron covering. Galvanized iron legs, large egg tray, extra deep chick nursery—hot water top heat, **copper** tanks and boilers, self-regulator, Tycos Thermometer, glass in door, complete book of directions, and many other special features fully explained in free catalog. Write for it today or order direct from this advertisement and save time.



Set up complete ready for use

Ten-Year Guarantee

Money Back if Not Satisfied

You have nothing to risk. We will send machines—let you use them 30 days—urge you to compare them in quality of material, hatching ability, workmanship and price—and if you don't find them satisfactory send them back—we'll pay the freight charges and return your money. You are absolutely safe. We have to do as we advertise. If we didn't the publishers of this paper would not carry our advertising.

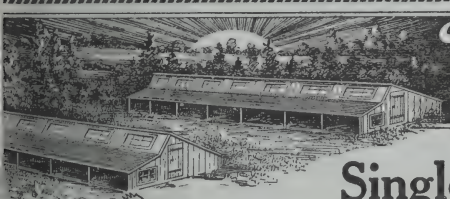


Write Today for Free Book

It tells how Ironclads are made—Why Ironclads take off splendid hatches. Don't buy any incubator until you get this book. A valuable book for every poultry raiser. Write for your copy today. It's FREE and postpaid.

BOTH for $19.75 Freight Paid East of Rockies

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR CO., BOX31 RACINE, WIS.



"SUNLIGHT"

POULTRY FARM S·C·W·LEGHORNS



Single Comb White Leghorn

Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs for Feb., Mar. and Apr. Delivery

BY PARCEL POST—CHARGES PREPAID

HATCHING EGGS.		BABY CHICKS.	
1 Setting of 15 Eggs	$ 2.50	25 to 49 Chicks	22c
50 Eggs	5.50	50 to 99 Chicks	21c
100 to 499, per 100	10.00	100 to 499 Chicks	20c
500 to 999, per 100	9.50	500 to 999 Chicks	19½c
1,000 to 4,999, per 100	9.00	1,000 to 4,999 Chicks	19c
5,000 or more, per 100	8.50	5,000 or more Chicks	18c

Order direct from this advertisement, and save time, or will mail you catalog free. Orders will be booked for future delivery upon receipt of 25 percent of the amount of order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Some choice Cockerels at $3.00 and up.

Sunlight Poultry Farm Box A Lynchburg, Ohio

Williamson Farms S. C. White Leghorns

Home of the Hen With Business Qualifications

THE ACME OF SHOW QUALITY AUGMENTED WITH THE GREATEST UTILITY ABILITY

Here on my farm you will find a most select Exhibition and Laying Flock. A strain conceived from blood of America's greatest breeders. My matings this season have been most carefully selected, both males and females being one-half pound or more over weight to meet the new requirements. A welcoming feature of this new strain is the extraordinary large white egg and lots of them. At our recent show I won 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Cockerels; 1st, 2nd, 3rd 4th Pullets; 1st, Young Pen, and three specials and in competition with a well known breeder. (No old birds shown.) Judge Stanfield says, "Your string is one of the best I have seen this season, and I have judged some mighty high class Leghorns. They are good enough to show in big company." I now offer you eggs from the very latest in Leghorn excellency at introductory prices: Pen No. 1, $7.50 per 15; Pen No. 2, $5.00 per 15: Pen No. 3, $3.50 per 15. Sales flock $2.00 per 15, $10.00 per 100. I affirm without qualification that these prices, stock considered, are the lowest of any reputable breeder in America. Order from this ad. or write for my descriptive mating list. Tells all about my stock and a line or two about myself.

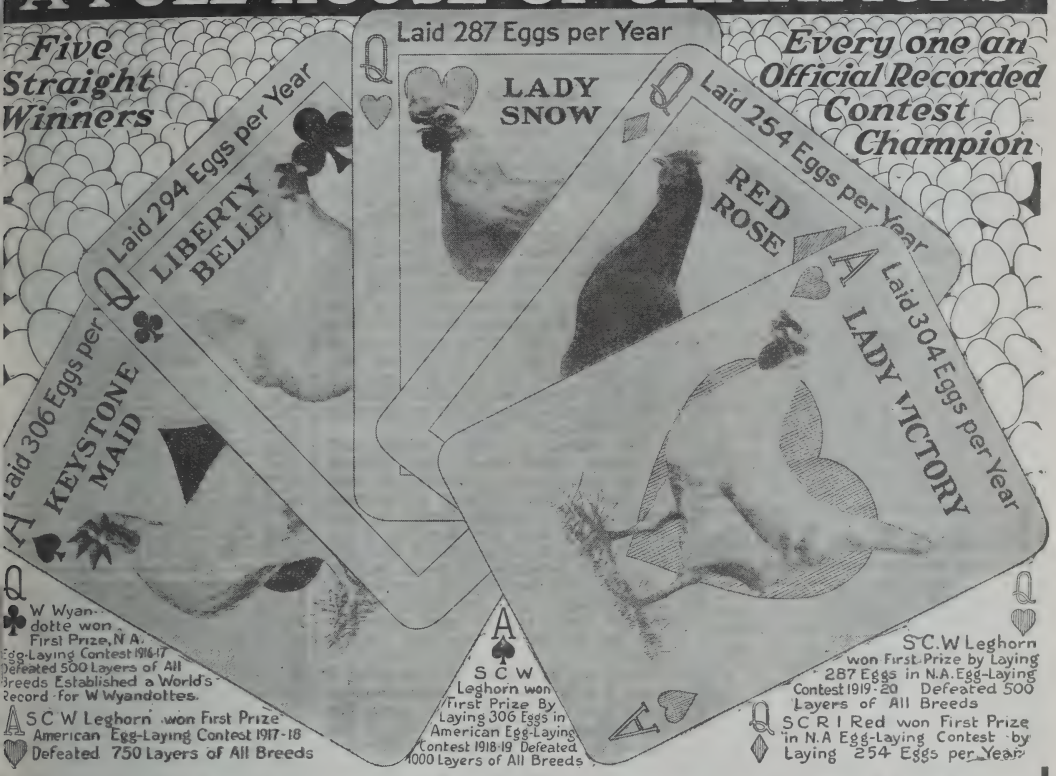
E. B. WILLIAMSON R. R. 1, Box 27A GOSHEN, INDIANA



Some Leading Egg Layers—Official Contest Winners of the Pennsylvania Poultry Farm

A—S. C. W. Leghorn, Keystone Maid, laid 306 eggs per year in 1918-19, American Egg Laying Contest, Leavenworth, Kan.—the high official record of the year. B—S. C. W. Leghorn, Lady Victory, laid 304 eggs per year, 1917-18, American Egg Laying Contest, Leavenworth, Kan. C—White Wyandotte Champion, Liberty Belle, laid 294 eggs per year, 1917-17, North American International Egg Laying Contest. D—First prize pen of five Wyandottes, American Egg Laying Contest, 1919-20, Leavenworth, Kan., 1,103 eggs per year. E—First prize pen of five Leghorns, American Egg Laying Contest, 1919-20, 1,197 eggs per year. F—Pen of five Leghorns which won American Egg Laying Contest, Leavenworth, Kan., 1918,19, with 1,301 eggs per year. G—S. C. W. Leghorn, Lady Snow, highest individual North American International Egg Laying Contest, 1919-20, laid 287 eggs per year. H—Red Rose, highest Red individual, 1919-20, North American International Egg Laying Contest, laid 254 eggs per year. I—Pen of ten White Wyandottes which defeated all Wyandottes, Missouri National Egg Laying Contest, 1913-14, with 2,006 eggs per year. J—Pen of five White Wyandottes which won North American International Egg Laying Contest, 1916-17, laying 1,165 eggs per year. K—Pen of ten S. C. W. Leghorns which won Missouri National Egg Laying Contest, 1912-13, with 2,073 eggs per year. L—Pen of five R. I. Reds defeated all other Reds in North American International Egg Laying Contest, 1913-14, laying 1,043 eggs per year. M—Five S. C. W. Leghorns which defeated all Leghorn pens, North American International Egg Laying Contest, 1913-14, laying 1,139 eggs per year.

A FULL HOUSE OF CHAMPIONS



Our Birds, by Laying the Greatest Number of Profitable Eggs

in Official Egg-Laying Contests, have continually won first prizes since 1913 to the present date. In fact, our winnings are too numerous to mention here.

Write for Our Helpful Book, "The Story of the 300-Egg Hen"

It is full of poultry facts, gives feeding formulas, pictures of contest winners and prices on Breeding Stock, Hatching Eggs and Day-Old Chicks. Price 10c, deducted from first order.

Eggs are the whole secret of poultry profits. More eggs—more profits. Our houses are full of

The Most Profitable Poultry Known

Pennsylvania Poultry Farm is the only farm that ever produced **OVER 300 Egg-Layers Two Successive Years, by Official Records.**

We wish you could read over our files—the hundreds of enthusiastic letters of praise—the unsolicited testimonials of pleased, satisfied customers, telling how our stock has shown them the way to poultry profits. We want to add your name to that long list. Note testimonial of E. K., Cincinnati, as to what good stock will do.

Stop! Consider what it would mean to you to introduce into your present flock some **HATCHING EGGS, DAY-OLD CHICKS,** fine cockerels, or breeding stock from this highest-profit strain. Others may claim superiority; we **PROVE** it by

Official Contest Records Year After Year

not on one breed only, but on all three breeds—Leghorns, Reds and Wyandottes. **YOU KNOW** that this is the proved strain you need to improve your present flocks—or to start your new poultry venture right. **GET YOUR ORDERS IN EARLY**—stock is limited. Last year we had to return money on many orders we could not fill.

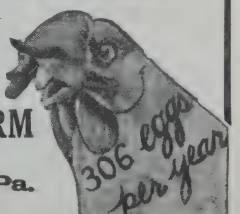
Act Now—avoid disappointment. **A Small Deposit** will hold for delivery any date you may specify.

LEADS THE CONTEST, OF COURSE.

Pennsylvania Poultry Farm,
Gentlemen:

It may interest you to know that we are leading all pens in the Nebraska Egg-Laying Contest for the entire winter months, with blood lines from cock bird No. 725, purchased from you. When you break up your breeding pens kindly send us a sale list.

E. K., Cincinnati, O.



PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM

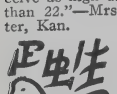
America's Foremost Breeders of Hens That Lay

Box A **Lancaster, Pa.**

28 Idle Hens Now Lay 27 Eggs A Day

And This Was In Cold Winter eather. Plan Is Simple.

"I fed Don Sung to my 28 hens that were not laying. But they are laying now. I receive as high as 27 eggs a day and never less than 22."—Mrs. Jennie Davidson, Yates Center, Kan.



Mrs. Davidson wrote this letter in February. Figure her profit on two dozen eggs a day from hens that "wouldn't lay." We'll make you the same offer we made her. Here it is:

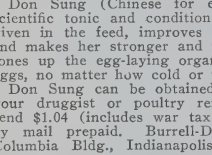
Give your hens Don Sung and watch results for one month. If you don't find that it pays for itself and pays you a good profit besides, simply tell us and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Don Sung (Chinese for egg-laying) is a scientific tonic and conditioner. It is easily given in the feed, improves the hen's health and makes her stronger and more active. It tones up the egg-laying organs, and gets the eggs, no matter how cold or wet the weather.

Don Sung can be obtained promptly from your druggist or poultry remedy dealer, or send $1.04 (includes war tax) for a package by mail prepaid. Burrell-Dugger Co., 214 Columbia Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Hatch 'Em Easily

With the American Favorite Poultry Leader Incubator Better Chicks and more of them. Write for catalog and special low prices. We will tell you how to pick the BEST HATCHER out of the bunch—It's easy —write—



Poultry Leader Incubator Company
Box 10, SUTTON, NEB.

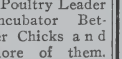


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Pigeon Bands—Nest Tags

All goods guaranteed to be just as represented.
ALUMINUM BANDS with raised figures, price postpaid, 10-15c, 20-25c, 50-35c, 100-60c.

SPIRAL CELLULOID BANDS. 10 different colors price postpaid, 12-15c, 25-25c, 50-45c, 100-85c, 500-$3.25.



COLORED CELLULOID, with Aluminum Back. Any color, two large black numbers in each band; prices 12-30c. 25-50c. 50-90c. 100-$1.65.



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The National Poultry Band Co.
Send for Catalog. NEWPORT, KY

WHERE SHALL I BUY?

This is often a hard problem to solve. Let us help you. Anything in the poultry line, from a mammoth incubator to a baby chick. Send for our Garden Exhibitors Buyers Guide, Free. Contains the name and address of every exhibitor. For 75 cents we will send you the Garden official marked catalog, 1921 exhibition and judges reports, postpaid. Our service bureau is at your command.

Madison Square Garden Poultry Show
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America's Most Popular
Poultry Magazine

4 MONTHS' TRIAL 20 cents
60c FOR 1 YEAR $1 FOR 2 YEARS

The one poultry magazine for the fancier and commercial poultryman. Gives complete awards of leading shows, and treats on all phases of poultry raising — a Journal for the "back-lotter" as well as farm owner. Stamps accepted.
Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Box 286, Hanover, Pa.

as much for them. The chicks were all hatched same day, raised in same flock, with same feed and care, and when they matured I could not sell the stock from the cheaper eggs for breeding purposes, while the others sold readily. Even the amateur could see the difference.

If you have good birds, do not be ashamed of them. If you hesitate to put them in competition at the shows, there must be something wrong with them, or you. Suppose they do not win. All cannot win. When I first exhibited my birds, I was laughed at, and told I could not win, and that it would hurt the sale of my breeding stock. I won the blue ribbon. The next year I tried again, with better success, winning the blue and the red. No amount of advertising will convince people you have good birds like putting the birds before them. I received many inquiries as to how I made them look so nice, and why their birds did not look that way. I told them it was due to good breeding. This created a demand for the breeding stock which I had for sale.

The human eye craves beauty. All the world craves beauty, even Nature. Then cannot beauty and utility go hand in hand? This is what a customer really wants in a bird, though he may tell you he does not care for fancy points, "just wants something that will lay." But give him his choice, and he will select the best shaped, best bodied, best plumaged bird you have, regardless of "lay," and in most cases, he will get the "lay" in the bird he has chosen.

From my experience in trapnesting I know it is not the worst looking nondescript hens that do the most work. On the contrary, the hen of beauty is the hen of duty. Mrs. Frank J. Oliver.

Indiana.

FRIED CHICKEN OUT OF SEASON.

Second Prize Article.

Do you like chicken fried better than when prepared in any other way? If, so, you can sympathize with me, for my family as well as myself has a very well defined appetite for fried chicken. They want it not only during the natural fryer season of spring and summer, when the surplus cockerels are being swatted, but also in the fall and winter, in fact they want fried chicken the year round, and the one specification is that it be tender.

This, you will say, is a large order, and would seem to call for hatching at all seasons of the year. This, however, would be impossible in our climate; so after telling you the circumstances under which I began to keep chickens, which developed the above demands, I will tell you how I solved the problem.

My first buy was from a neighbor, a dozen so-called Barred Rocks which were supposed to be yearlings. They were at least a year old, and when boiled, the gravy was tender if the meat was not. We next acquired a farm flock, which also failed to meet requirements, it being composed of seven different sizes, varieties, and ages of fowls. After boiling an old Leghorn hen for several hours without results, we sold the rest to the butcher and vowed that in the future we would never eat anything but fryers.

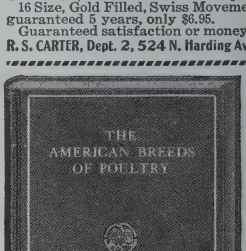
Calendar Watch

Bargains Never Before Heard of



$7.15
C. O.
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day of week, month of year and date of month
second dial also showing in perspective the pse
of the Moon. Each dial has inividual setting
Hinge front and back, inside Glass Cap. 7
Lever Nickel Movement, well finished. A
some watch all around, stem wind and set.
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Ever
Ame
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Need
This
Book

The American Breeds of Poul

By FRANK L. PLATT

This new book, published 1921. Up-to
in all particulars. 256 pages. 100 illustra
Printed on enameled paper. Bound in b
cloth. The most elaborate and costly
we have ever published.

This is the only exclusive work ever offe
to the public on the great dual-purpose br
that have been made in America by the ge
of American breeders. An entirely new
in which the author goes back to ori
sources, and starting at the beginning w
a history of the American breeds, tell
their origin and traces each step in
development. Every detail on the pr
mating of each variety is given in a p
practical way.

Only a few of the general subjects are:

Special breeding for meat type; What
ers of market poultry prefer; Inheritanc
egg production; Effect of heavy laying
breeding power; Qualifications of a bree
Work of the breeder; Building a strain;
breeding; Linebreeding; Variation; Pr
tency; Judging the shape of a bird; H
shape of good layers; How to cull the fl
Value of the plumage; Color and structur
plumage; Breeding color and markin
Double mating; Growth of plumage; Molt

No matter what breed of chicks you r
whether English, Mediterranean, or An
can, you will learn much to your advant

Price, Postpaid, $2.00

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURN
523 Plymouth Court Chicago, Illi

We are at present raising Rhode sland Reds, and are very well satisfied ith them. However, we do not like to ill the young ones until they get their nal feathers, by which time it is safe o cull them for color. So our problem f fried chicken was still with us, until e evolved a method of cooking which ill make a delicious fry out of a five r six months' old cockerel or a hen hich is too old for profitable egg pro- uction or breeding. This method is s follows:

Dress the chicken and cut it into ieces in the usual manner, cutting the reast in two if the bird is large. (We it the breast crosswise so as not to reak the wishbone). Roll each piece n flour that has been salted and pep- ered. Put a good sized lump of butter n a hot skillet, let it brown, and then ut in the piece of chicken. Cook either uickly or slowly until they are well rowned on both sides, then transfer iem to a steamer and steam until ten- er, which will take from one to two ours, depending on the age of the bird. When tender, put the pieces back into ie skillet, which has been saved from ie first frying, and crisp well, when iey are ready to serve.

If gravy is desired, as is usually the ase, remove the chicken from the skil- t to a warm platter in the warming ven, and add enough flour to the skillet o take up the grease, browning the mix- ire, and then adding milk and the fat nd juice which steamed out of the nicken while in the steamer. Salt, pep- er, and boil as for any gravy.

I will not try to describe the results f this method—the crisply cooked skin, ie moist tender meat, and the luscious ravy, but will leave it to the lovers of ried chicken to try it for themselves hen a young fryer is desired but only n older bird is available. H. R. Reed.

Washington.

RETAILING DRESSED BIRDS.

How do you weigh and mark dressed roilers for retail trade?

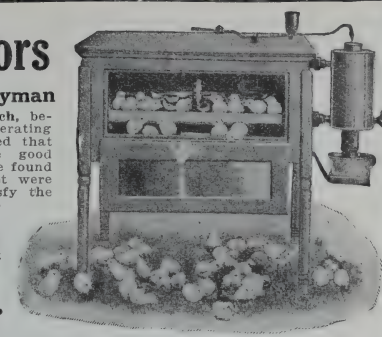
This question puzzled me for a year. With a retail trade it is necessary to ell how much a bird weighs and costs t a moment's notice. If the basket you ere carrying had fifteen broilers in it nd a person asked for one that weighed vo pounds, the poultryman was up rainst it.

Two years ago I met the issue by tag- ing the birds with cards. A card with string was attached to the bird's leg nd the weight written on the card. I pent most of the season looking for the ig that this or that bird had lost. When it came to this spring I said, never again."

My solution was suggested by the ystem of toe-punching. Every bird has ght toe-nails, four to a foot. There- ore on one foot pounds were to be arked while on the other the quarters ere to be registered. As I put a broiler n the scales I took a pair of scissors nd clipped a bit off the toe-nails to de- ote the weight.

To illustrate: Suppose the broiler eighed two pounds and a quarter. As said above, one foot denoted pounds nd the other quarters. In this case ien I clipped the middle toe-nail of ie foot (it was the second nail from ther side and could mean only two). he quarter pound was marked by clip- ing the first toe-nail on the other foot. f the weight had been two pounds and half I would have clipped the first

Globe Incubators



Made by a practical poultryman

Globe Incubators are made to **hatch**, because early in our experience in operating a large poultry farm we recognized that an incubator which would give good hatches would be a great help. We found that a great many on the market were made to sell rather than to satisfy the purchaser. Our facilities for studying natural incubation were the most favorable for poultry raising was our only occupation. From these studies and the development of them we evolved

A PERFECT

Incubator & Brooder

Machines that were dependable, because self-regulating and automatic in the most vital operations. Machines that are not simply "good enough," but **absolutely good.** They have every necessary appliance, but not an unnecessary piece, and the prices are reasonable. They are machines to which you can trust the most expensive eggs and chicks without the least fear.



THOROBRED POULTRY

Shoemaker Poultry Farm is one of the largest breeders of Standardbred poultry in the world. We raise 48 different breeds and varieties of fowl. If you want breeders, order right away, as the supply is running low. Get our catalog, and place your order for hatching eggs **now**, thereby insuring delivery.

C. C. SHOEMAKER Box 605 Freeport, Ill.

Shoemaker's Poultry Almanac and Incubator Book for the Year 1921. 200 pages, illustrated with many colored plates of fowl. Tells about chickens, their cost, care, diseases and remedies. All about **incubators,** their prices and operation. How to get good hatches, etc. How to build poultry houses, etc. Only 15c. Money back if not satisfied.

EASY WAY TO GET EGGS

FEED "OCULUM"

"OCULUM" users get from two to five times the eggs they got before. A drop a day to each hen does the work.

I got from 20 to 24 eggs daily all Winter from 38 pullets, weather zero to 20 below.—Mrs. J. F. Andress, Sn. Cross, Mont.

I got daily over five times as many eggs after feeding "OCULUM" three weeks. —H. C. Miller, Judge A. Plty. Assn., Akron, O.

"OCULUM is a wonderful medicine and highly recommended."—Baltimore Sun. Hawkins, Fishel and other leaders praise it. This Journal O. K.'s it.

"OCULUM" cures Roup, Cholera and White Diarrhea.

Bottles 50c and $1.00. Postpaid. Guaranteed.
Agents wanted. Trial 10c. Dealers Handle.

"OCULUM" COMPANY, Box B, SALEM, VA.

"SPECIAL"—Send $1 and your Express office this month, and get one pint; value, $2.

Quality Leghorn Baby Chicks

If you want to get eggs next fall and winter tell us how many chicks to reserve for you and when to ship. Twenty-five percent of the total amount books your order for future delivery. We are hatching now, and have S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns; also R. C. White and Brown Leghorns of the laying strains. Order direct from this ad. In lots of 25 at $5.50; lots of 50 at $10.50; lots of 100 at $20; lots of 500 at $97.50, prepaid to you. Chicks will be in greater demand than ever before this season. Do not delay your order for what you want.

SUNSHINE HATCHERIES, Dept. 14, CORYDON, IND.

Capon Tools



Six years of unprecedented success enables me to guarantee absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Thousands of beginners and those that had failed with other widely advertised makes have succeeded with my "Illustrated-from-life-directions" and "Unobstructed-vision-tools" and now enjoy the advantages of this beneficial practice. U. S. Govt. free Bulletin 847, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., advises caponizing, describes various instruments and illustrates the operation. Caponize your surplus and cull cockerels—less disorder—better meat—more profit: Roast capon is better than turkey, costs less, easier to provide.—Full set and directions for home use—$5.00. Removers and directions alone—$3.50. Everything sent prepaid—no duty—no delay. Order today or send stamp for descriptive literature and testimonials.

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CLEARY'S BARRED ROCKS

Cockerel Bred

WIN AGAIN at Kansas City, Mo. State and Nebraska State Shows. Their 1920-21 record at these shows, including the National Club Exhibit, the greatest of the year, on top of their past records at Pittsburg, Pa. and other big Eastern shows, surely proves them the best, and truly **America's Foremost Strain.** 12 fine quality breeding males left at $10 to $25. Eggs from 3 select pens at $5 per 15. All unhatched eggs returned are replaced free. Mating Catalog free. **M. P. Cleary, Office, 4029 Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.**

Baker's Buff Rocks

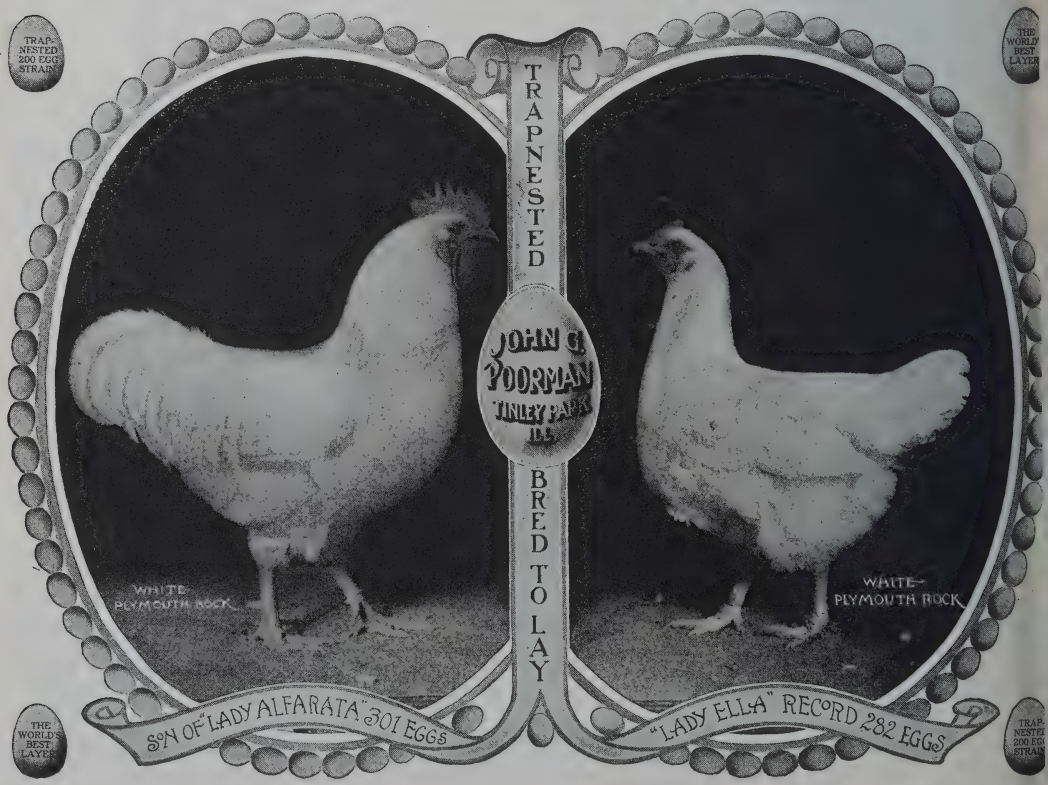
Won Every First at Kansas City and Chicago

Egg record, Leavenworth, 214; Mountain Grove, 229. 2,000 chicks growing. Best Buff Rock catalog ever issued FREE. **C. R. BAKER, Box A, Abilene, Kansas.**





An "Aristocrat" Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerel. Owned by W. D. Holterman, Box A, Fort Wayne, Ind.



and second nails on the quarter foot, the pound foot, of course, remaining the same. In so many words the foot that marked the pounds would never have more than one nail clipped. If it was the outside nail it would be one or three pounds, the middle nail two pounds, and the back nail four pounds. On the quarter foot there would be one, two, or three nails marked depending whether the fraction was a quarter, half, or three-quarters of a pound.

The only chance for confusion is between birds weighing three pounds and a quarter and a pound and a quarter, because in these cases outside toe-nails would be clipped entirely. My answer to this is that you will have no trouble distinguishing between such birds. Whether the outside nail meant one pound or three is a question that will never confuse you if you handle a few birds.

In fact there is only one real objection to the marking of birds in this way and that is missing toe-nails. This made me almost give up the system before I ever started. Just think! Here are chickens scratching all day long. It must be very hard on the nails. Well, I had to do something. So I went ahead. In all I marketed about 500 broilers all marked according to this system. Out of 4,000 nails thus gone over, I found one missing and that came in just right to tally the bird's weight and saved the scissors.

In conclusion I might say that this same method could be used for fowls and other heavy birds. All that would be necessary would be to take a minimum weight and use your weights and fractions for the birds above this weight. Such a standard would have to be set low enough so that no bird would come under it. This would be very simple inasmuch as nail marking could be made to show five pounds above your standard, and no one class of birds would be apt to show so wide a variation. L. Harris Hiscock.

Shortage of Pedigreed Males.

The chief obstacle in the way of getting the new certified poultry breeding project into operation as outlined by the University of Missouri agricultural extension service is the scarcity of high class breeding males with a definite egg record back of them. Nationwide inquiry has failed to locate in some of the popular varieties of poultry a single available cockerel which can be sold with a guarantee that the mother of the bird laid more than 200 eggs in one year. In only one variety, the White Leghorns, is there anything like an adequate supply available of pedigreed high egg strain males. The farm flock owners who have Brown Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Minorcas and Anconas have been unable to locate 200 egg strain males, and any breeder who has well matured cockerels of any of these breeds which are the sons of hens with a reliable trapnest record of more than 200 eggs in one year will confer a favor by getting in touch with the poultry section of the agricultural extension service of the University of Missouri at Columbia. Those interested in the certified breeding are willing to pay a good price for birds with reliable records. This shortage of the kind of breeding males which every flock owner should strive to secure, points out the need of more attention to egg records on the part of commercial breeders.





White Quill
White Rocks

The 200 Egg Exhibition Strain made a big winning at the Great Chicago Coliseum Show, December 1st to 6th, 1920.

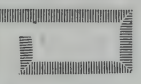
HENS	1-2-3	PULLETS	1-3-4-5
COCKS	2-3-4	COCKERELS	2-3-5
OLD PEN	2-3-4	YOUNG PEN	2-3-5

Best display by a score of 103 to 69 by all competitors.

50 Birds shown, 43 under Ribbons
Choice lot of breeding stock for sale. Get started right by getting blood lines of these Sensational Winners and Layers.

Cocks and Cockerels from $5 to $50
Hens and Pullets from $3 to $25
Booking orders for Hatching Eggs; prices from $5 to $25 per 15. Send for free catalog. Get in on my Special Egg Offer.

ADAM F. POLTL HARTFORD, WIS.





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BABY CHICKS
BETTER THAN EVER

Only Thoroughbred Guaranteed Extra Strong Baby Chicks are produced by us. Great care is used in the selection of breeding stock and eggs, and you will make no mistake in trusting us with your valued order, which will receive our most careful consideration. We hatch nine leading varieties, and guarantee 97 percent safe arrival of big sturdy chicks to lay high-priced eggs for you next winter. Place your order early and avoid being disappointed, as there is an unprecedented demand for Quality Chicks. Write for free catalog at once, containing prices and description of our Fresh Air Method of Incubation; also valuable feeding information.

Elyria Hatchery & Poultry Farm, H. H. Hall, Prop., Box A, Elyria, Ohio



S. C. Rhode Island Reds
CHICAGO COLISEUM WINNERS

S. C. Rhode Island Reds eggs from my two pens of Chicago and Toledo winners, bred from hens with records from 213 to 268 eggs in one year, $10 per 15, $18 per 30; mating list. Matured cockerels and a very few pullets for sale. These birds have size, vigor, ideal shape, well finished tails, rich, deep, even color and are bred for eggs. Many are bred from my Chicago Coliseum winner here pictured. Can also spare a few cockerels from a hen that won at the Coliseum as a pullet and laid 268 eggs in one year. CHAS. A. SIMMONDS, Route 1, Deerfield, Ill.



Boyer's Hatchery, Thorntown, Ind.

1921 Baby Chick prices, February to June, postpaid and insured; 95 percent live delivery guaranteed. Send for catalog.

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	25, $5.00;	50, $9.75;	100, $19.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	25, $5.50;	50, $10.75;	100, $21.00
White Wyandottes	25, $5.75;	50, $11.25;	100, $22.00
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Seven Sample Bands, all different, 10c

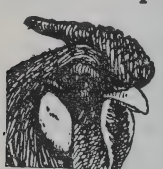
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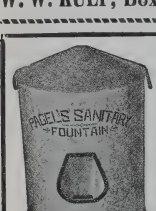
S. C. White Leghorns —288 record; big, very vigorous; a great line.

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DISQUALIFICATIONS AND FAKING.

By E. H. HOFFMAN, Poultry Judge.

Every show season brings up the same problems with reference to disqualifications and indications of faking, which are not only disagreeable to the judges but ofttimes to the management of the show in which they arise. It is a simple matter for a judge to disqualify a bird when the case is clear-cut, but when a bird is found having indications of an attempt to cover the disqualifying defect, then trouble often results and in some cases charges are made against the exhibitor and sometimes again the judge. When a bird is disqualified for any one of the more serious defects, such as stubs, side sprigs, white in the face of Mediterranean cockerels or pullets, squirrel tail or wry tail, the owner can easily see the fault after the judge points it out, but even then there are some who dispute the decision of the judge. There can hardly be any misunderstanding about a stub if it is visible, but occasionally we find birds that have holes in the sides of their shanks where the stubs had been pulled out, and cases have come up where the holes had been plugged with beeswax. It is far better to leave the stub and have the bird disqualified than to remove it and fill the hole, with the intention of putting one over on the judge. Wherever there is any indication of stub or stubs having been removed, the careful judge will investigate, and should it be found that the holes are plugged, the judge has the right, and he should take advantage of the power, to throw out the entire entry of that exhibitor.

Next we come to side sprigs. This defect, like stubs, is plainly seen, but there is often a difference of opinion regarding it. Sometimes we find a comb that widens at the end of the blade and at first may appear like a side sprig, but upon closer examination there is no growth on the side of the comb which would warrant the bird being disqualified. In all cases of disqualifications the bird should be given the benefit of the doubt.

White in the face of Mediterranean cockerels and pullets is another disqualification upon which there is sometimes a difference of opinion. What is white, and where does the face begin with reference to the ear lobe? Some claim that a little white along the edge of the face under the ear lobe is not a disqualification, because they say it does not appear in the face. Our interpretation of the term "face" is all of that portion of the side of the head that is red, and the red should extend clear under the ear lobe. Any white extending out under the ear lobe is white in the face, and the bird showing it should be eliminated from competition. In my judgment there is no disqualification of more importance, when the breeding qualifications are taken into consideration, than that of white in the face. When this defect is once bred into a flock it is a very difficult matter to breed it out, and therefore all birds showing it should be disqualified.

Give Birds Benefit of Doubt.

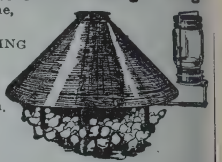
Squirrel tails or wry tails are not uncommon in the show room, and some birds develop this defect after

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being cooped. How many times do we hear it said: "That bird was all right in the yard, but he poked his tail up since he was brought to the show." This may and it may not be true; but it makes little difference how the carried his tail in the yard, for if it is squirrel or to one side in the show room he must suffer the consequences. The judge must judge the birds as he finds them, and not as they may have been a week previous to the show. Realizing, however, that there is a possibility of birds, through strange surroundings or becoming frightened, having a tendency to carry their tails unnatural, it has always been our policy to give the bird every possible chance before disqualifying it.

For instance, when the judge begins to poke his judging stick at a bird, and it is seen that it becomes flighty, it is good policy to leave that bird alone for a few moments and give it a chance to become natural. I have often passed on to the next bird, and in five minutes or so returned to the coop to see if the bird was really squirrel tailed or not. I do not believe in being too hasty in disqualifying birds, but give every one an equal chance. There is no glory in it for the judge to disqualify a bird, but on the other hand it is rather disagreeable to be obliged to throw out a good bird because of a disqualifying defect. In this connection let us say that exhibitors should look over their birds very carefully before sending them to a show and thereby avoid showing specimens that are disqualified.

Now we come to the question of "faking" over which there has been so much said. Many people misunderstand the difference between fitting a bird for the show and faking. In fitting is meant conditioning. Barred Plymouth Rocks often have black feathers and some that are irregularly barred. Laced varieties have feathers that show mossy centers, and the same is true in penciled varieties. In such cases it is not wrong to pull a few of the feathers and thus improve the appearance of the bird. This is not considered faking, and no one who follows this practice has ever been accused of being crooked. Washing white birds is a part of conditioning, but some exhibitors have been accused of bleaching and using acids to whiten the quills. This is wrong, and may be termed faking.

Dyeing plumage, trimming wide sprigs, pulling stubs, cutting points out of single combs, coloring the shanks, splicing tail feathers and bending down tail feathers are all things that come under the head of faking, and if discovered in the show the judge should not only throw out the bird that has been tampered with, but should disqualify the entire exhibit of the person to whom it belongs. It takes some nerve to do this, but I believe if an example were made of some of these overly ambitious exhibitors it would soon put a stop to the practice.

Breeding Standard poultry is a business that appeals to people who like it for the pleasure they derive out of it. They enjoy mating their birds, and there is fascination in the effort to produce specimens as near Stand-

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THAT LIVE AND GROW

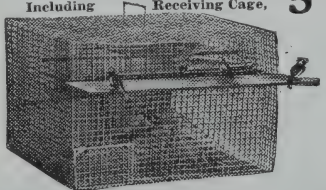


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We have our pens ready to fill your orders for hatching eggs from the finest matings in the world: $15, 15; $25, 30; $45, 50;. From championship matings, $10, 15; $17.50, 30; $25, 50. **Utility matings, $15, 100; $27, 200; $55, 500.** Baby Chicks hatched to your order from any matings. We prepay all delivery charges on eggs and baby chicks, and guarantee safe arrival and a satisfactory hatch. All egg and stock orders filled promptly. Mating list now ready. It's free if interested.

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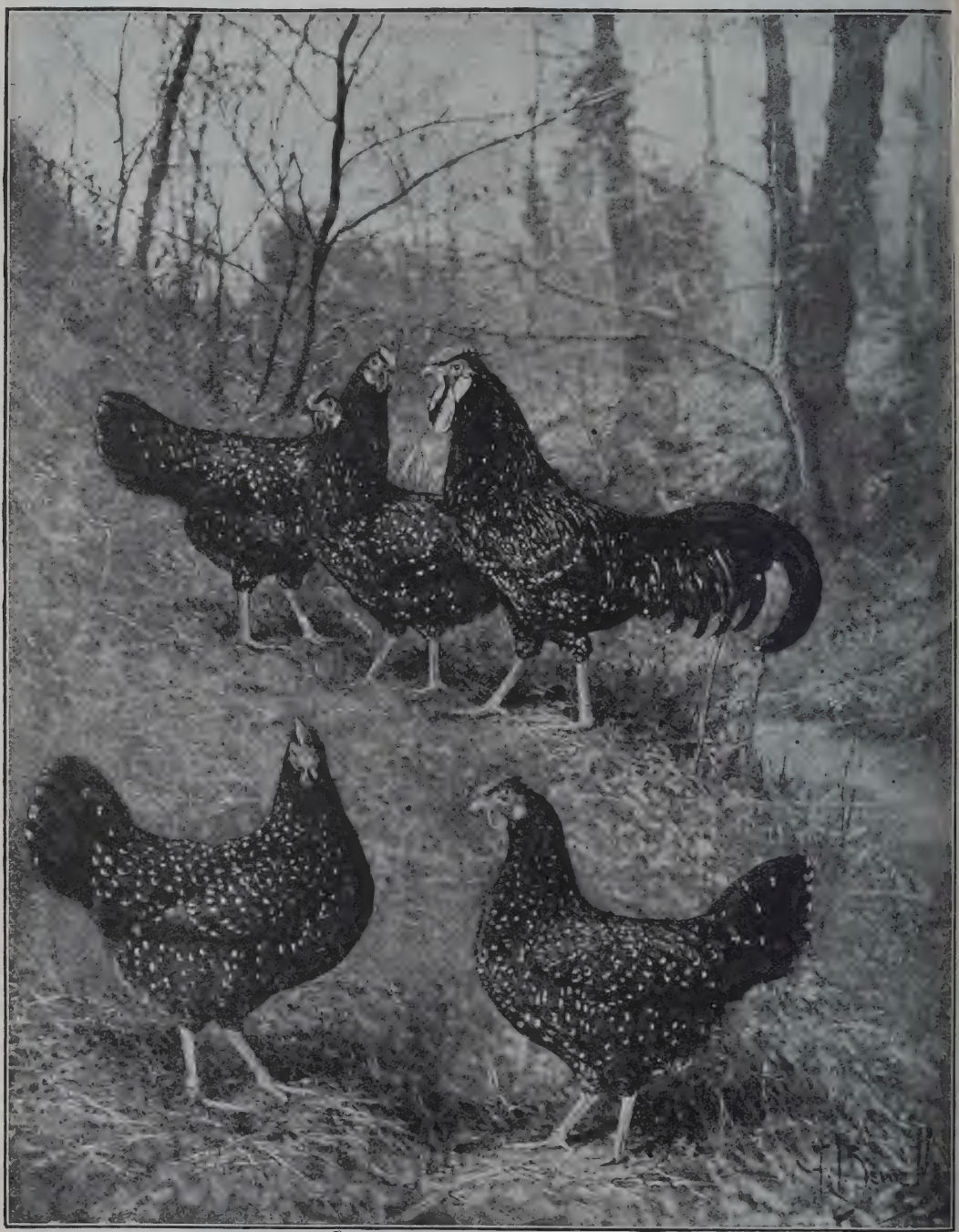


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Baby chicks, eggs from heavy laying strains and prize winners at 1920 New York and Ohio state fairs; 35 leading breeds, including Plymouth Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Brahmas, Langshans, Minorcas, Anconas, Hamburgs, Houdans, Ducks. Prices 18 cents each and upwards; safe arrival guaranteed. Orders booked on receipt of small deposit. Circular free.

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High Quality Baby Chicks



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rd requirements as possible. They xpect to place them in the show room ı competition with those of other reeders, whom they believe to be as onest as they are: that is, honest nough to exhibit them in their na- ıral condition. When they discover ıat their competitor has been doing ome of the things heretofore men- oned, they lose faith in the business nd everyone connected with it. They egin to believe that raising Standard irds and winning at the large shows ıust be done through crookedness. hey hear it said that there is a ring, nd one must be in the ring to win.

I have heard about rings, but I have ever seen one and have never taken ıuch stock in stories about crooked- ess in show managements. The fact ; that all these stories are manufac- ıred out of whole cloth by dissatis- ed exhibitors who start rumors about heir competitors. A poultryman and xhibitor should be a true sport, and t the same time be square and honest. Ie should exhibit his birds in their atural condition after they have been fitted." But if he has to win by "fak- ng" then he is a discredit to the poul- ry fraternity and should be driven out f business. Let us all be good losers, how the best birds we can raise, have onfidence in one another, and much f our show troubles will be ended.

Leg Weakness in Chicks.

In a recent number of the "Journal f Biological Chemistry" there was an rticle on "Leg Weakness in Chick- ns," by E. H. Hart, J. G. Halpin and H. Steenbock of the University of Wisconsin. As this journal is not ery well known I thought an abstract f the article would be of interest as ell as profitable to poultry men.

I think that everyone who has tried o raise baby chicks in confinement as experienced trouble with "leg veakness." Last year I kept chicks n the floor for over six weeks with- ut this trouble developing. I was ery careful not to overfeed. I also ixed a large amount of very fine and in their mash and kept coarse ran before them all the time. It was urprising how much bran they ate. he sand and bran provided the suit- ble roughage or indigestible ballast nentioned in the abstract, which is as ollows:

Baby chicks raised in confinement requently develop a serious condition nown as "leg weakness," which is haracterized by a difficulty of loco- notion with a tendency to remain quatted, a pronounced ruffled condi- ion of the feathers, an anemic condi- ion of the wattles and the comb, a welling of the leg joints and a loss f appetite. Death usually follows uddenly. This disease is caused by he lack of suitable roughage in the n the ration, and can be prevented nost effectively by the inclusion of aper in the ration in a concentration f 10 percent. The paper must be nely ground and mixed with the ra- ion so that it cannot be picked out nd not consumed. The disease is ot a scurvy of chickens, for it de- elops when the diet contains green abbage, clover or orange juice, if a uitable roughage is not included.

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Ribbon for Champion Male.
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Silver Cup and Special.
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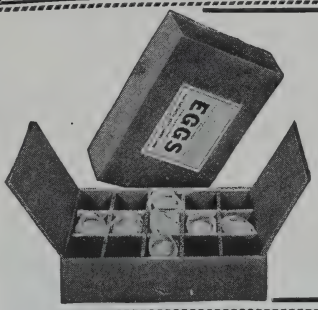
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PREMIER CHICK BOXES

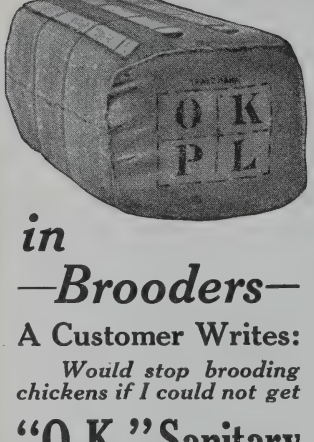
TRANSPORT MILLIONS OF CHICKS each season with practically no losses. They are used by American Poultry School, U. S. Government Farms and the largest hatcheries. 25 chick size, $1.65 doz.; 50 chick, $2.45; 100 chick, $3.45. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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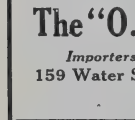
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80 cents each, Any Number.

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The Ideal Aluminum Leg Band The Acknowledged Leader. The most satisfactory method of pedigreeing. First use Ideal No. 1 on chick's leg, in proper time remove to its wing, and you have a permanent mark. Sizes arrange same as celluloid bands: 12, 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 40c; 100, 75c; 250, $1.75; 500, $3; 1,000, $5.75.

MYERS' CELLULOID KEY RING BANDS

Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
1 Baby Chicks..	10c	20c	35c	$ .60	$1.25	$2.25
4 Growing Cks.	15c	25c	45c	.80	1.75	3.00
6 Leghorns, etc.	15c	30c	50c	.90	2.00	3.50
8 Rocks, etc....	20c	35c	60c	1.00	2.25	4.00
10 Brahmas, etc.	25c	40c	65c	1.20	2.80	5.25

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Dept. 117 Detroit, Mich.

Provision for plenty of exercise and green feed is also ineffective. The conclusions are that leg weakness is related to overfeeding, with a low amount of indigestible ballast in the ration, and not to a lack of green feeds, exercise, outdoor air, or excessive feeding directly.

B. H. Kepner,
Chief Chemist for Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., Canada.

[A year ago we received a letter advocating the feeding of sawdust. This feeding of "indigestible ballast" is along the same lines, and is something new.—Editor.]

Selecting the Breeding Male.

During the winter months is the time to be making plans for the spring rush. If you are in need of a male bird to head your next year's breeding pen secure him nw. You will find that you will get a much better bird now than if you wait until next spring to purchase it. It is "first come, first served" with most breeders, and therefore if you wait until spring you will be forced to take what is left.

In making the selection for a breeding pen, keep in mind that the male is, by all odds, the most important individual in the pen, and especial attention must be given to his selection. A poor male bird is dear at any price. If you are breeding show birds, then it is the individual bird you must consider. In breeding for increased egg production you have more to consider. The indviidual should always be considered, but we must study the pedigree of this individual also, owing to the now generally accepted belief that it is thru the sons of heavy laying dams, rather than through their daughters, that heavy laying ability is transmitted.

Individually the male should possess qualities indicative of high constitutional vigor. A bird showing low vitality would be one in poor condition, undersized, with flat, narrow breast, knock-knees, long, narrow head, crow bill, dull eyes and low tail. Naturally, the reverse of these undesirable qualities will indicate the birds that should be used. The male should be fully up to Standard size for the breed to which he belongs, and good in all breed characteristics.

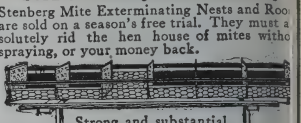
Whether to use cocks or cockerels will depend on circumstances. Cocks can generally be purchased at less cost than cockerels of equal quality, and may prove much better value for the money. A good male should be serviceable for four or five years if properly cared for and not overworked. To discard him at the end of the first breeding season is to make a great mistake. This is especially true if the male has proven himself to be a good breeder. If cockerels are to be used, select those that are well matured. A frequent cause of poor hatches and weak chicks is due to the use of immature birds.

When the breeders make up their minds to use male birds in the breeding pens that are from trap-nested hens with records of 200 eggs or better, they will find that the egg production of their flocks will increase very rapidly. There are many breeders today who have one or more 200-egg hens. The trap-nest is the most reli-

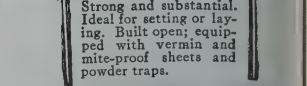
MITE-PROOF NESTS and ROOST

Sold on Money-Back Guaranty

Stenberg Mite Exterminating Nests and Roo are sold on a season's free trial. They must a solutely rid the hen house of mites witho spraying, or your money back.



Strong and substantial. Ideal for setting or laying. Built open; equipped with vermin and mite-proof sheets and powder traps.



Mite-Proof perches with powder traps which prevent mites from coming off walls or floor onto hens. Protect hens-starve the mites.

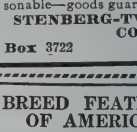
Write for catalog of Roosts, Nests and late improved incubators and brooders. Prices re sonable—goods guaranteed.

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BREED FEATHERED SYMBOL OF AMERICAN GAMENESS

Delicious gamy flavored flesh. Healthy hus tlers, unsurpassed layers and a joy forever



Old English

The utmost in "Game Fightin Fowls." My Southern Guards Cuban Muffs, Mugwumps, Hen nies, and beautiful "Ma rines," have measured stee with the best in all th world, and are at the to today. Can furnish all col ors, all weights. With Magnif icent plumage, superb form supreme fighters that are a game as death. Select young stock $20 a trio; tested broo stock $35, to $65 a trio. Illus trated folder free. Eggs $7 t $10 a setting of 15.

ALFRED F. GRAHAM Cameron, N. C.

Whiting's

ROUPENE

is not a "cure-all," but is a positive cure for ROUP

50 cents and $1.00 a bottle

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S.C.White Leghorns--Taylor's Strain of Tested Laye

Our breeders are continually tested by th most approved methods, and no culls allow to remain. Only birds starting to lay October or November can qualify as breede with us. We are now booking orders f March chicks; price, 25c. Breeding cockerel $5; breeding hens, $3.

Home of a Thousand Leghorns.
Address E. D. TAYLOR, R. F. D. No. 7, Kalamazoo, Mic

When the Wind Blows Hard

DON'T WORRY—Fix an Automatic Dra Regulator on your brooder stove, Heater furnace. Saves chicks, coal, and is bette than fire insurance. Circular free.

GEORGE FROST

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64 BREEDS Most Profitable chicken ducks, turkeys and gees Choice, pure-bred, hardy, northern raise Fowls, eggs and incubators at low price America's great poultry farm. 28 years business. Send 5c for large valuable pou try book and catalog. A guide to succes

R.F. NEUBERT Co., Box 910, Mankato, Minn

e method of testing a hen's capac- and a trap-nest record should ry a great deal of weight when cting breeders.

n brief then, select the bird with a ad, well-rounded breast; broad, full d; strong, medium length beak; ight legs, carried upright under body and set well apart; an alert riage; eyes bright and full, and a h degree of activity generally. Last, not least, select a bird from a o-nested pen with a good record.

NTAMS PAVE THE WAY FOR LARGER FOWLS.

am a high school student seventeen rs of age and will graduate this year. ave raised poultry for the past five rs and have won ribbons at both Missouri and Oklahoma State fairs. have also raised utility birds and e made them lay and pay.

ike most boys I have raised rabbits, nea pigs, pigeons, white mice and tams. The pigeons and chickens e the only ones I could make pay, ough many people derive profit from s such as guinea pigs and rabbits.

have raised Partridge, Buff, Black, l White Cochin bantams, also Golden right and Black Rose Combs. I nd the Buff Cochins to be the best ers. At the Missouri State Fair, 8, I won four firsts and a second on entries on Rose Comb Blacks. At Oklahoma State Fair, 1918, I won first and a second on Partridge chins and a third on Rose Comb cks, also two firsts on Homer eons.

Since then I have taken up big fowls l have raised only Single Comb ode Islands and will endeavor to tell experiences and how I have made m pay. We live in a town of 30,000 l I have only a backyard in which to se my poultry. I keep fifteen hens l do not keep a rooster, as I find it much more satisfactory to buy hatch- eggs.

Last year I raised over ninety spring- . The eggs from the fifteen hens d for the feed for both themselves l the young stock, so I have the ng stock as clear profit.

have never used an incubator as have such a limited space in which raise chickens and the Rhode Island ds make excellent mothers. If I had re room I would certainly use an ubator.

have an open front poultry house h muslin curtains which are let down bad weathers. The house has a sepa- e laying compartment and scratch . I feed grain morning and night l keep a dry mash before them at all es.

believe there is no other breed of vls that will do better penned up than Rhode Island Reds but if I had ough room to keep a larger flock of ers I would try only Single Comb hite Leghorns or Anconas.

At least once a month I clean and ay the houses, and change the lit- . I clean the drinking fountains ekly.

Many people do not realize the profit l pleasure derived from a back lot k but if they will count the con- ience of having good fresh eggs and l count the springers consumed for e use at their market value, they l find that a back lot flock really s.

Undrill Renshaw.

SUNNYSIDE BIRDS

PEDIGREED TRAPNESTED

Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs

No matter which you prefer—chicks or big, fertile hatching eggs, you want stock that is profitable, and that lay a liberal amount of eggs. Sunnyside birds are that kind. Thirty years of linebreeding and their records today are from 180 to 256. Get started today with one of the following varieties:

White and Buff Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes and White Orpingtons

BREEDERS

Trapnested stock, regular $5 values; birds that will give you an opportunity to make good profits selling hatching eggs, with records of
180 to 200 eggs, each.....$3.00
210 to 248 eggs, each..... 4.00
240 to 256 eggs, each..... 5.00
$10 cocks birds at.....$5.00 and up
Pullets, according to breeding.....$3.00
Cockerels, according to records of dams.....$5.00 to $10.00

HATCHING EGGS

from 200 to 249 egg hens, trapnested pedigreed stock. We guarantee safe delivery, and send you the same eggs as we use ourselves. Prices for January delivery and after:
100 eggs; any variety; 180-200 egg....$12
100 eggs; any variety; 210-248 egg.... 14
100 eggs; any variety; 240-256 egg.... 16
500 eggs; any variety.....10% discount
Eggs from Show Birds and Record Layers combined..$3.00 and $5.00 per 15

BABY CHICKS

Same high quality as our other stock, and we have kept our prices same as last season. Bred from birds with records of
180 to 200 egg chicks, per 100.....$25.00 210 to 248 egg chicks, per 100.....$30.00
240 to 256 egg chicks, per 100.....$40.00
Order direct from this ad, or send for catalog.

Sunnyside Poultry Farm R. C. Blodgett Prop. Box 1002 **Bristol, Vt.**

KILLS EGGS FOR HATCHING

Many fanciers now use Egg-O-Latum, the great egg preserver, on all eggs sent to market. It prevents the all too common practice of the pirates who watch the grocery store or the egg buyer and obtain high grade hatching stock at market prices. And consumers, who understand, will pay higher prices for fresh eggs prepared with Egg-O-Latum because they know the eggs keep fresh until used, whether a few weeks or one year. Egg-O-Latum is a soft, white, cerate wax, odorless, tasteless, harmless. It is applied by first coating the palms of the hands, then rolling and rubbing the eggs in the hands. Five seconds enough for each egg—a dozen a minute. When eggs are to be sent at once to local market, wipe them well with a dry cloth. Enough remains in the shell pores to prevent hatching and keep them fresh for months.

From the Editor of Reliable Poultry Journal—"Can recommend Egg-O-Latum as an egg preservative that is economical and easy to apply and it does the work."—Grant M. Curtis.

Endorsed by National Housewives' League—"At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Housewives' League held Wednesday, June 19, 1918, the matter of endorsing Egg-O-Latum came up before the Committee. I have been instructed to write and say that we believe Egg-O-Latum to be a very good product and same has been passed by the Executive Committee."—Mrs. Sara O. West, Recording Secretary.

Kept Eggs Eleven Months—"I am delighted with the Egg-O-Latum and now using eggs that were packed in it eleven months ago."—Mrs. I. W. Morgan, Eutaw, Ala., L. B. 125.

From a Warm Clime—"I have tried the Egg-O-Latum and found it to preserve the eggs in good shape for more than six months." P. D. DePool, Havana, Cuba.

Keeps Good for 20 Months—"I have never used anything that came up to Egg-O-Latum for keeping eggs. I got a jar in August, 1918, and the eggs I rubbed with it are still in excellent condition to use. I was careful to turn the boxes as directed up until last spring. Since that time they have had no turning or care whatever. I consider it far superior to water glass. Lizzie H. Daniels, Simeon, Neb. Beaver Lake R. R., April 2, 1920.

A 50c jar is enough for 50 doz. eggs. A $1 jar for 200 doz. If no dealer, order by card. Postman will collect. No extra charge. Handy as 'phoning.

GEORGE H. LEE CO. Dept. P-2 **OMAHA, NEB.**

Emory S. C. White Leghorn Eggs

60% is the Winter Average Maintained by Emory Pullets

We are offering hatching eggs from the hens from which these pullets were bred and upon whom we are depending to restock our large commercial egg farm.



OUR EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN THAT

Hens Eggs Will Produce 20% Better Hatches than Pullets' eggs. The hens from which our hatching eggs are sold have not only proved their ability by their own laying records but also by the laying records of their pullets.

Now is the time to order to assure early shipments.

EMORY FARMS, WHEATON, ILLINOIS



Getting EGGS?

Then you should have the Famous Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns shelling out the eggs for you! They are bred that way, and can't help it, else they could not have made an Official World's Record at the great American Egg-Laying Contest.

What's more they are New York's and Chicago's greatest winners!

We have lots and lots of cockerels here on Everlay Farm ready to ship you, reasonable. Some mated pens, too. And the big free catalog tells all about them, also eggs and chicks we want to ship you.



H. V. Tormohlen
BOX 2
Portland, Indiana

Eggs That Hatch Chicks That Grow
"One of America's Most Productive Strains" of

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

WHERE SHALL I GET THEM THIS YEAR—That is the question you will be forced to decide within the next few months, and let us say right here that now is the time to place your order—DON'T WAIT—as you season's efforts depend entirely on your choice now. Poor chicks mean failure. Good chicks are not produced accidently. REMEMBER, WE ARE A

BREEDING FARM—NOT A BIG HATCHERY

We have bred our birds especially to meet the requirements of the High-class utility breeder. Our object is and always has been to breed the highest type utility Leghorns obtainable, and at a price within the reach of every poultryman.

OUR QUALITY GRADE "A" CHICKS ONLY $25.00 Per Hundred
OUR GRADE "B" CHICKS.....ONLY $20.00 Per Hundred

BREEDERS: We have a fine lot of breeders at reasonable prices. Cocks—Cockerels—Hens—Pullets. Write us your wants.

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Write for free catalog. R. R. No. 1, Box 391A.

Baby Chicks Pure Bred Only



The kind that will make money for the buyer; the kind that will lay the eggs and furnish your table with the necessities you require, and we have them in the leading varieties—Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Anconas. Order your circular now. It's free.

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CHAMPION LAYING
Barron-English Leghorns
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OTTO MODERN WHITE ORPINGTONS

Our 1921 matings are rich in the blood of our winners at Indianapolis, Kansas City, Louisville, Cincinnati and Chicago. We specialize in eggs for hatching and sell under a liberal guarantee. Fourteen years experience in breeding White Orpingtons. Write for illustrated mating list.
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A PRODUCT OF BUTTERMILK

IN POWDER FORM, HIGHLY CONCENTRATED mixes quickly and easily with water, and makes a rich, healthful drink for BABY CHICKENS. A wonderful thing to prevent bowel trouble, leg weakness and white diarrhea, cheaper, better and easier to feed than milk.
25c box "Mil-Koo" makes 10 quarts; $1 box makes 55 quarts. If your dealer cannot supply you we will send either size postpaid.

GREENE CHICK FEED CO.
Spring Street Marblehead, Mass.

GREEN FEEDS FOR POULTRY

In the spring and summer month farm flock has a sufficient amou green feed supplied by the grasses and tender sprouts of plants. This is not the case durin late fall and winter, and for goo sults with the flock green feeds s be supplied in some manner.

There are several ways in whic green feed can be supplied, a which are root crops, such as ca parsnips, turnips, rutabagas, and chokes, winter grains and sprouted If the root crops are grown for feeding, they should be stored in a well ventilated cellar or pit wher the temperature is maintained above the freezing point. Ther the growing of roots for green s lent feed is not advisable, but in of these green crops can be substit

The green crops which are and be raised for poultry feeding are al clover, peas, beans, oats, wheat an Legumes are most desirable for fe they contain a considerable amou protein and would produce large y A clover or alfalfa patch close t warm buildings provides an exce place for the poultry to graze on du the winter months.

Oats, wheat, or rye, when pla during September, will make a range for the laying flock during entire winter. Vetch can be sown any of the above grains and wil relished by the flock. Besides sup ing the flock with green feed, these ter grains act as a soil retainer an a green manure crop the follo spring. It will require but a small to supply green feed enough for average farm flock.

If the necessary ground is not a able for range and the flock is kep small pens, green succulence may supplied by sprouting oats, wheat rye. This can be done with a ho made sprouter or a bought one. following method of sprouting grain generally followed:

Use only the best grade of pl heavy grains, and handle them in a manner that they will reach m mum growth quickly. Take six qu of grain and place them in a bucket taining ten quarts of water at not 100 degrees F. To this add ten d of formalin to prevent mold, let grain soak from twenty-four to fo eight hours, then spread out on a b ment floor, or in the trays of sprouter if one is used. The temp ture of the room should be high eno to cause the grain to sprout and r the feeding stage in about seven d Water the grain daily, and when sprouts are from an inch and a hal two and one-half inches in length, about one square inch per hen per If the above method is used and trays of the sprouter are just suffic for one day's feeding, a tray can emptied each day and a new one star

This sprouting of grains is advis only when there is no space avail for the planting of winter grains, where the birds are confined during winter months. S. R. Stou

---

In order to keep lice out of the we would advise that you use a g commercial lice powder. If you troubled with mites it will be neces for you to use liquid lice paint.

Wyckoff's S. C. White Leghorns

AMERICA'S BUSINESS HEN

Acknowledged everywhere as the World's Greatest Laying Strain—unequaled in standard qualities. Remember that we are the originators, and for over 40 years specialty breeders of the justly celebrated WYCKOFF STRAIN of S. C. White Leghorns, the most profitable strain of poultry in America today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake.

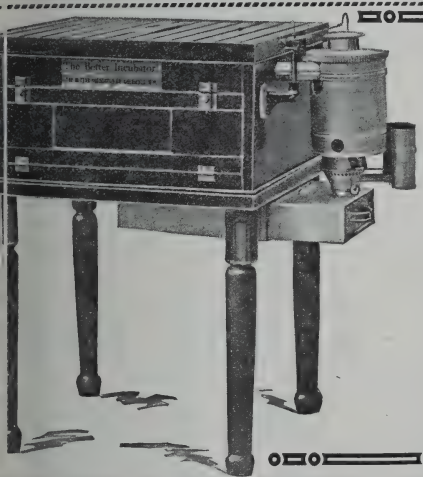
SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the fact that on recent investigation of 20 of the largest and most successful Leghorn egg farms in the United States, **in every instance,** it developed that the WYCKOFF LEGHORNS were their foundation. The most substantial proof of their exceptional quality.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

from the most carefully selected matings. Our breeding pens for 1921 are made up of the most carefully selected lot of stock in the country, barring none. Every egg furnished will be from a grand lot of special selected birds, representing our highest quality stock in every particular. For size, strength, vigor and laying qualities, together with the true Leghorn type, they are unequaled. **Positively no second grade or immature birds mated, and no orders filled with eggs from "farmed-out" or other bought up junk. We are BREEDERS, not hucksters.** Place your order for some of the eggs from this high grade stock, and get in line with the most profitable era ever known in the poultry business. Send for free catalog, giving prices and complete description of stock, together with testimonials from satisfied customers in all sections of the country. Address

C. H. WYCKOFF & SON

AURORA **CAYUGA COUNTY** **NEW YORK**



BUY a **"BETTER" Incubator** and raise More and Stronger Chicks. Write for your copy of our new catalog, describing the "BETTER" line. It will convince you that the line is correctly named. The easiest incubator to operate—uses less oil, has safety lamp, oil fount that requires only one filling during hatch, only correct copper hot water heating system, side regulator, fine cabinet construction and other exclusive features.

The BETTER PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
COLUMBUS, WISCONSIN

My birds talk—and—I stand behind what they say.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons

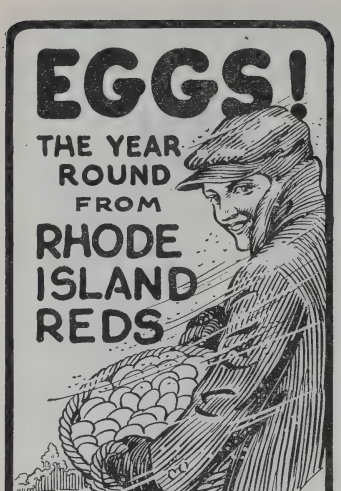
EVEN, mellow buff from tip to tip. Nine months cockerels, 10 pounds. Winners of every first wherever displayed. Cockerels from $5.00 to $25.00. Hens and pullets sold out. Looking egg orders now. 25 per cent with booking. Balance before shipment.

BLUE MOUND
"THE BIRD NEST"
S.C. BUFF ORPINGTONS AND S.C.R.I. REDS
BIRDS AND EGGS OF MORE THAN COMMON QUALITY

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

RICH mahogany red, big birds bred for egg production—and they live up to the breeding. Stock all sold. Eggs for hatching $5.00 for 15, $9.00 for 30. Book orders early to avoid coming shortage in good hatching eggs.

T. M. AGNEW, Owner, Box 429, Blue Mound Road, Wauwatosa, Wis.



The Egg Type Breed

It is easy enough to get eggs when everybody is getting lots of them, but to get them when eggs are scarce and when the price is high that is what counts.

Rhode Island Reds will do the trick. They are the one breed that towers above all others as winter egg producers. They lay when your neighbor's chickens have forgotten all about it.

Rhode Island Reds are built that way — they must either lay or bust. Prof. C. W. Carrick, of Purdue University says that Rhode Island Reds are the only breed whose standard type does not conflict in any particular with the utility standard.

It is because Rhode Island Reds have the ideal egg type and because they have a heavier coat of feathers than have other breeds that they are such good all-the-year-round egg producers. Rhode Island Reds have no off season.

Why not give this wonderful breed a trial? The secretary of the Rhode Island Red Club will gladly give you all the information you desire about America's most popular breed. Write him today.

Rhode Island Red Club of America
W. H. CARD, Secretary
Dept. A Manchester, Conn.

CAN'T FREEZE **RIPPLEY'S** CAN'T SPILL
VALVELESS 2-in-1
CHICKEN FOUNTAIN AND HEATER

Won't freeze at 45 degrees below zero. Lamp keeps water at right temperature and helps keep dampness and chill out of poultry house. Every part accessible. Requires but ten seconds for cleaning Fuel tank requires filling about every third day Ideal for summer. Most sanitary fountain on market.

Galvanized steel No valves to get out of order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned. Order from Adv. No. 5. 5-gal., $8.00; 8-gal., $10.00.
Write For Catalog.



RIPPLEY MFG. CO., Dept. A-5 Crafton, Ill.



I'll Start You with leading varieties of Pure Bred Poultry, Incubators, Grain Sprouters, Supplies, Eggs, BABY CHICKS. Highest quality. Lowest possible cost. Fine illustrated Catalog and Poultry Guide mailed for 5 cents. Address
Nichol's Poultry Farm, Box 31 Monmouth, Ill.

Winter Care of the Flock.

The most common questions sent in this month were pertaining to birds affected with colds and bleeding combs. Colds are forerunners to roup. The best prevention of colds is lots of fresh air and a clean, dry house. Have the birds roost back from the windows out of the drafts, and leave the muslin curtains open most of the time, only closing them on severely cold nights, or when the snow or rain beats in. Give the flock epsom salts, plenty of green feed and exercise. Clean drinking vessels daily, occasionally disinfecting them, and give good, clean, wholesome food. Isolate any birds showing any signs of sickness, and if a bird becomes very sick, kill and burn her rather than to try individual treatment. Give epsom salts once a month during the winter months, at the rate of one pound per hundred hens, either in the drinking water or a moist mash.

When hens or pullets are starting to lay during the fall and winter months a slight scratch on the comb will cause a great loss of blood. If the flow is not stopped the fowl will often bleed to death. An effective method to check the bleeding is to sear the torn section with a hot iron, or to cover it with collodian or "New Skin." Remove all loose ends of poultry wire, protruding nails, or sharp pieces of tin with which the combs might come in contact.

Every one is interested in more eggs at this season of the year. The poultry flock which is expected to lay winter eggs must have inherited ability to lay which can only be obtained by hatching from high producing hens, mated with good, vigorous cockerels. The house must be clean and dry, with plenty of fresh air and sunlight. Most important of all, they must be fed a ration which furnishes the proper material for making the eggs. The easiest method of feeding laying hens is by the use of a dry mash. There is probably no one best egg producing mash, but one thing is certain, it must contain meat scrap. The following dry mash has been found to be very satisfactory, and if fed in combination with the common grains that are produced on the farm, will produce results: 100 lbs. corn meal, 100 lbs. wheat middlings, 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. ground oats, 100 lbs. beef scraps or high grade digester tankage.

At this season of the year, hens should be eating two-thirds as much mash by weight as they do scratch grain, or, roughly speaking, about equal parts in bulk. H. D. Munroe.

Orpington Type.

Several Orpington men were talking together at Boston. Wid Card remarked: "The Orpington is a big bird, with a long keel, and can carry a great deal of size." Said Richard Oke: "I have always been against that excessive fluff."

Said A. C. Robertson, proprietor of Robadel Farm: "The best layer on our farm was the 1st prize White Orpington pullet at the New York show last year."

"There you have it," said Oke, "she was a smooth feathered bird."

Continuing, Mr. Robertson said: "We have no shade, and yet we have not twelve white males that show brass. Drevenstedt has been there." And Dreve added: "Yes, that's right."



Absolutely Wickless Blue Flame Burner, He... Cast Metal Top, Removable Canopy. Glass ... Fount, Automatic Valve and Damper that ho... the heat up during the night.

Plenty of heat for coldest weather. Only ... Proof Stove built. Easiest of all to operate ... will help you to raise strong, healthy chicks. W... at once for catalogue describing this stove—...

Electric Incubators **Kitchen Cabin...**
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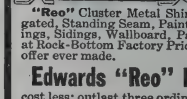
We can save you money. Write at once for c... plete catalogue.

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DEPT. L TIPTON, INDIA...



"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, C... gated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized R... ings, Sidings, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to u... at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Positively great... offer ever made.

Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingl...
cost less; outlast three ordinary roofs. No pain... or repairs. Guaranteed rot, fire, rust, lightning pr...



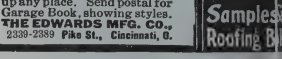
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LOW PRICED GARAGES
Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book, showing styles.
THE EDWARDS MFG. CO., 2339-2389 Pike St., Cincinnati, O.

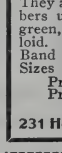
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Are Easy to Use. They are made ... large numbers printed on colored cellu... held in an aluminum band.



They are easily read from a distance. N... bers up to 300 are printed on white, ... green, cerise, blue, yellow and pink c... loid. From 301 to 1000 on white o... Band will withstand weather and wa... Sizes for all breeds; also for pigeons.
Prices for poultry bands, 3 cents each
Prices for pigeon bands, 2 cents each
BOURNE MFG. CO.
231 Howard St. MELROSE, MA...



NATURAL **ALGAROBA MEAL** APPET... TO... FE...
For Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits Goats, Calves and Hogs
NEARLY ONE-HALF SUGAR CONTE...
RICH In FLESH and HEAT FORMI...
Send at once for illustrated folders and feeding schedules giving all information.
Mock Court & Co., Inc., 5130 W. Madison St., Ch...



60 BREEDS BEST laying, Paying Var...
Fine pure-bred Chickens, Ducks, Gee... Turkeys. Choice hardy northern ... Fowls, Eggs and Incubators at low ... 29 years experience and my valuab... 100-page Book & Breeders Guide for o...
W. A. Weber, Box 8 , Mankato, M...

DERN IDEAS IN POULTRY CULTURE.

By T. H. Holmes.

these modern days of mammoth bators and of commercial hatcheries pting orders the previous year for ment of tens of thousands of baby ks to be delivered on a certain date following spring, it behooves the ern poultryman to count his chick- in the most scientific way possible. Cleveland, Ohio, there is a little abandoned church that has been n over by the inventor and changed a big, mammoth machine, and every and corner of it forms some im- ant part of the incubator. There are teen compartments, each one a large n in itself; all heated, however, by m from the same plant. The warmed moistened air is forced downward the hatching chamber by electric . The air is changed every three utes and a uniform temperature of degrees is maintained throughout the h. During the hatching season this hine requires a trainload of fifty of eggs, an average of two and a carloads of eggs being set each k.

he trays in which the eggs are incu- d would stretch fully four miles in th, if placed in a row end to end. eggs of one hatch average a weight ixty-five tons. It takes two miles of eyor chains to bring the hatching s through the various stages of in- tion. The egg trays hang on the eyor chains in vertical tiers. The s are placed in the top trays, which moved down a notch a day, so that he time they hatch the floor of the bator is reached, the removal of tray of live chicks allowing for the rtion of a new tray of eggs at the By this system chicks are hatch- every hour of the day and night ughout the season.

Counting chickens before they are hed," in these days of scientific try culture, means taking every pre- ion to insure the hatching of the ttest possible number of chicks from iven number of eggs. It has been that to properly educate a child must start with his grandparents. wise, to insure the best hatch you t start with the grandparents of hen that laid the egg.

he up-to-date poultryman keeps a e tab on the pedigree of his breed- not merely as to fine feathers and ning of blue ribbons, but as to con- itional vigor, immunity from dis- s, ability to lay many eggs, espe- y in the months when prices of s are highest.

y means of a trapnest that makes n hen that enters the nest a prisoner l released by an attendant, and by umbered leg band which enables the ndant to identify the hen, it is pos- to select for the breeding pen hens lay well shaped, strong shelled, full ted eggs of correct color, that lay east 150 eggs in a year and lay at t ten eggs each winter month.

y excluding, from birth on, every bird and every bird that is listless has a poor appetite, it is possible ave a flock of breeders that have stamina, the health and the fecun- to produce fertile eggs that should h well.

xperiments made at various state eriment stations have demonstrated

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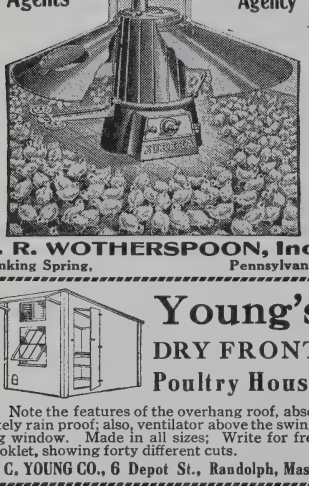
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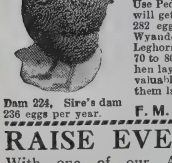


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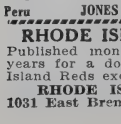
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certain important facts regarding the inheritance of the ability of hens to lay well. At the Maine station for a period of nine months the heaviest laying Barred Rock hens were selected each year as breeders, on the assumption that the rate of egg-laying would gradually increase; but at the end of the period it was discovered that the average had dropped from 136 to 113. In other words, heavy laying hens did not transmit their own exceptional egg-laying ability to their daughters.

Later on it was discovered that the son of a heavy laying hen may transmit the mother's wonderful egg-laying ability to the granddaughters, even through the medium of a very poor laying mother. This fact coincides with the facts regarding the transmission of milk and butter production by the male rather than the female cow. It is therefore of the greatest importance to determine the pedigree and performance record of the male birds. This necessitates considerable details of pedigree records over a period of years to determine by the performance of the daughters the fecundity and prepotency of the males. In an editorial last spring in American Poultry Journal there appeared on account of a "Proposed Kansas Cockerel Testing Station."

Trapnesting, though the surest method of obtaining accurate information as to the performance of hens, is a rather laborious operation and a time and labor consumer. During the war great efforts were made to speed up egg and poultry production, and under this stimulus certain methods more or less known before the war were given a thorough try-out and quite widely adopted by the poultry fraternity. They might be called the culling methods.

The state agricultural colleges gave courses of instruction and sent out experts to demonstrate to farmers the feasibility of several short cuts to a knowledge of which are the best layers and which are the slackers. The most pretentious of these methods is known as the Hogan system. This system consists in measuring by means of the hand the span between the end of the breast bone and the pelvic bones, the spread between these pelvic bones, and the thickness of these pelvic bones. The span between the breast bone and the pelvic bones indicates the size of the abdominal region with its capacity to hold large digestive and reproductive organs. The thickness of the pelvic bones is supposed to be correlated to the constitutional tendency of the animal; coarse bones, with a tendency to change surplus food into meat and fat; thin bones, with a tendency to change surplus food into eggs. This corresponds with the beef and milk types of cows.

The spread between the pelvic bones varies according as to whether the hen is laying at the present time or not, and so the observer is able to detect the laying hen. In line with the facts above stated, that the male bird is largely responsible for the transmission of egg-laying ability, it was a valuable discovery that these same measurements may be applied to the roosters, and by a different set of tables it may be determined what his egg-laying index is as transmitted to his daughters. As it has been demonstrated that all sons of high record hens do not have the ability to transmit their mother's productivity, so it is important that certain measure-



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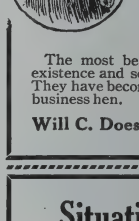
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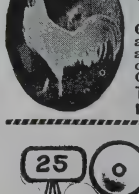
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lts of the skull may indicate the sure of the prepotency or ability to ress his hereditary characters on his pring. Only the simpler elements of e Hogan methods were utilized by government poultry experts. With e were several other simple rules:

layers are—

hose whose yellow skin, beak and legs are the most bleached out at the end of the laying season.

hose that molt latest in the fall (kill those that molt in the summer).

he first off the roost in the morning and the last on at night.

hose with fullest crops at roosting time.

hose in the fall with the most worn-out and faded pulmage and worn-down toenails.

Oregon Station gives these tips—

he pullet that lays within 200 days after hatching will lay 200 eggs (or more) in a year.

he pullet that lays 30 eggs during December, January and February will lay 200 or more eggs in a year.

Points on Breeding.

n mating up the breeding pens it is the greatest importance to observe following:

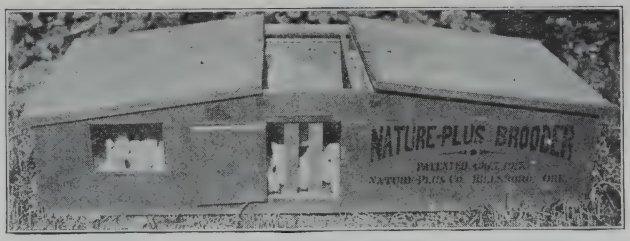
ating unrelated birds increases con-ntional vigor and productivity. If one ot interested in maintaining the pur-of a breed and is interested only in s or meat, very marked increase in ntity of eggs and meat may be ob-ed by crossing two pure breeds. The gon station crossed Barred Rocks aging 84 eggs with White Leghorns aging 106 eggs, with the result that crossbred daughters averaged 136 s. Breeding together these crossbred viduals, however, would mean dis-r.

ate together only mature birds, pref-ly two-year-old males and females; t choice should be two-year-olds of sex to one-year-old of the opposite

The mating together of immature s results in small eggs with a mini-n amount of food supply and usu-low fertility and vitality.

he breeding birds should be selected he fall, in order that their care dur-the winter may be conducive to n fertility and hatchability rather n to heavy winter egg production. strain of heavy production during winter undermines the hen's vitality, n the result that eggs from such s give poor hatches and weak chicks. breeders should be given a long ter vacation with only enough food maintain health, omitting all foods stimulate egg production; be given abundance of green food, and be pelled to exercise vigorously by tching for all the feed they get. males should be separated from females during the winter.

When hatching time comes it is nec-ry to give special care to the eggs nded for hatching. They should be ered at frequent intervals during day in cold weather to preclude r getting chilled. The nests should kept clean and the hens prevented n running out in muddy yards, to re clean eggs, as soiled eggs or eggs have had the natural bloom washed do not hatch as well as the natu-y clean eggs. These eggs should be t in a clean, well ventilated room n a temperature between 40 and 60 rees. The eggs should be turned ry day to prevent the membranes



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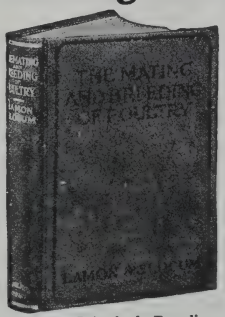
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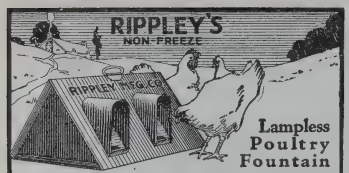
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from adhering to the shell, or they should be set on their small ends, that the germ may be up next to the air cell. It is advisable to cover the eggs to prevent undue evaporation of the contents. Eggs should be set as soon as possible after being laid. From two to three weeks usually is given as the limit of time eggs may be kept before setting. In selecting eggs for hatching, all undersized eggs, all deformed or unevenly shaped eggs, all thin shelled or very thick shelled eggs, all cracked eggs, all eggs showing by candling the presence of blood spots or molds, should be discarded.

There is on the market a device that quickly determines the specific gravity of an egg when immersed in water. On the assumption that the more dense the contents of the egg, the more nourishing these contents will be for the growing chick, this will indicate which eggs will hatch and which will have a reasonable chance to live after being hatched. The distributors of this device even go so far as to claim to be able to foretell which eggs will produce roosters and which hens. At any rate, it results in saving as fresh eating eggs a certain percentage of eggs that would have had a small chance of producing healthy chicks. In a crude way our grandmothers employed this principle when they dropped eggs into a pan of cool water and selected for hatching the heaviest ones that lay on the bottom. The housewife today can in the same way identify the stale egg as the egg that floats in water.

Can Sex Be Told in the Eggs?

There have been a number of curious ideas as to a method of foretelling the sex of an egg. Many people assert that the long, slender eggs produce males, while the round, blunt eggs produce females. I have also heard these two statements:

The eggs with air cells situated exactly at the end will produce males, while the eggs with air cells placed somewhat at one side of the big end will produce females.

The chicks that pip the big end of the egg will be females, while those that pip the small end will be males. (I cannot vouch for the truth of these statements.)

After the eggs have been incubated from three to five days (according to the thickness and color of the eggshell), it is possible, by means of an electric candling device, to see the growing germ inside the egg and to tell whether it is living or dead. At three days the heart and blood vessels appear like a red spider; at five days the eye is distinctly visible as a black ball rolling about inside the egg; at seven days the outline of the body and the enclosing water bag are easily seen. An infertile egg shows a clear yellow sphere. At three days a dead germ looks like an irregular red ring. At later stages the dead germ looks black, with a cloudy, watery consistency. At the fifth and fourteenth days it is customary to discard all eggs that will not hatch, as these decaying eggs vitiate the air which is being breathed through the pores of the shell by the living chicks.

"Counting chicks before they are hatched" does not stop even with the hatching of the eggs into chicks. The same principle applies as to which chicks will live. All good breeders kill at once all the deformed, blind, crooked-toed, bumle-footed, weak-legged chicks.

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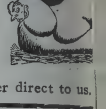
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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL PUB. CO.
523 Plymouth Court Chicago, Illinois

go so far as to roughly topple a bunch of baby chicks and kill that do not quickly scramble up their feet. There has been much sion as to how to tell the sex of ld chicks, and for certain breeds it een advertised by hatcheries that sell selected female baby chicks ay old. The means by which they nine the sex so early is by ob- g a broader comb and coarser leg e male chick. In Barred Rocks is said to be a slightly different pattern in the two different sexes. is connection it may be interesting te that some breeders claim to controlled the development of he- ry forces so that their birds will ce as high as 90 percent of females. nethod by which such a sex con- l strain of birds is developed is me as that employed in developing vy layer. An application of the of Mendelism probably aided ma- y in establishing such a trait in birds.

m the days of grandmother, when hid her nest in the strawberry pile ame triumphantly clucking into the ard with a clutch of variegated sters, to this day of artificially ted chicks with scientifically regu- hereditary tendencies, all accurate- ligreed, is a long step forward and keeping with all the other modern ements of this glorious twentieth y.

S POULTRY PAY THE CITY DWELLER?

so many years have I been a fan- hat my friends commonly greet me how are the chickens?" or "how ey laying?" Others cannot under- my enthusiasm for the feathered es and ask me if my chickens pay. seem curious to know whether hickens are an expensive luxury source of income. Some seem to I have quite an income to be able p so many good ones, while others r if the chickens are keeping me. ew years ago certain poultrymen killful advertising made many believe they could make a living a dozen hens kept in a store box backyard, but these people soon d to their sorrow that a decent ood is not so easily acquired. ver, this very intensive system of y keeping did demonstrate the hat good poultry can be success- raised and kept in very limited rs, provided the keeper has suffi- ambition to keep everlastingly at d the poultryman must be con- on the job if he expects his ns to pay. In poultry keeping, as ny other vocations, "eternal vigi- is the price of success."

chickens really pay in a city? Ex- ents conducted at the Wooster, experiment farm show that hens n confinement are healthy and lay as many eggs as those kept in free but of course they cannot be neg- for a single day. Walk down leys of any city and you will see eds of chickens wading around in id and compelled to roost in dirty, poorly ventilated quarters. Such ns do not pay. Such poultrymen deserve success.

o will dare to say it does not pay se flowers, even though you never single bud? The pleasure you re- from a nice bed of asters more

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Scott's Reds

JOHN BULL IS PLEASED

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Lincolnshire, England.

Oct. 22, 1920.

Dear Mr. Scott:
At the Dairy Show in a class of 115 S. C. R. I. Red pullets, the biggest class of any one variety at any show previously in England. I won first with a pullet bred here from your stock direct, third with another. H. C. and C. with two of the pullets sent, also a very neat honor. The first pullet won the Silver Medal presented by the Dairy Association for the best Red—she winning it over ninety-five cockerels and two big classes of Rose Combs, the first time a Single Comb has ever won this medal at the Dairy. The judge told me he considered her the best S. C. pullet he had ever handled. I told everyone they were C. P. Scott's blood direct and there is going to be a big run on your stock here from the inquiries I am receiving.

Yours truly,
ED. A. CASS.

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THE PIONEER MAMMOTH CHICK HATCHERY
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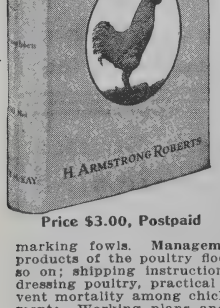
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than pays for the effort required to produce it, and when you take a nice of the flowers to decorate the pul send them to the home of a sick you feel that you are receiving at a 10 percent dividend on your ment. The real fancier gets ju much pleasure from a nice fowl a gardener gets from the flower, an things that give us real pleasure ith out the reaction that follows certai called pleasures are the things really pay. It pleases me to be to furnish real eggs to some o friends who are so unfortunate require them, and this pleasure extra bonus over and above the pr market price of 95 cents per do

The most common cause of failu a city or other place where the qua are limited is too many fowls. A well bred fowls kept in close qua yield a handsome income, and for reason many make the mistake of t ing they can quit work by getti larger flock. This is where they us stumble for it requires much skill constant vigilance to keep a large in small quarters, and the most ski poultryman cannot get as high pe of egg production from a large as he can from a smaller one. We a man a sitting of eggs from whic raised five pullets, and they averag eggs each in their pullet year. were kept in narrow quarters, but result could not be secured with a of fifty pullets. We recently had a of fifty White Leghorns that aver 100 eggs each in March, April June and July. Such results ca secured by those who have good and are willing to make the per effort required in a city.

But the biggest and best income poultry may be realized in the for regular systematic exercise. Chic must not be neglected, and if you an ambition to succeed and do not the fowls to the care of your wif mother, but attend to them your I guarantee you will sleep better that your general health will be improved. Some professional me restore their depleted supply of ner force play golf, some go fishing others motor into the country, speaking from experience I believe try keeping superior to any of the door sports as a general tonic and vine. When things don't go righ the office or factory and you go ho feeling cross and irritable, don't q rel with your wife but go out to poultry house, watch the fowls a and put things in order.

To work up this interest and the derive real pleasures it is first ne sary to get some standard bred fow your favorite breed. We then r mend that you purchase a book on breed, read it and study it and t improve your flock each season. can then spend much time with plea in observing your flock to decide w birds to select for the winter show which to use in your breeding pen

The next essential step is to pro a proper house. Unless your floc properly housed your efforts will a in vain, and sick fowls can cause as much sorrow as anything I can t of. There are many types of ho that give good results. We recently a Wood's house and like it very m It is 20 ft. by 20 ft. set on posts above the ground to increase the y



MOHAWK
A winning cockerel at National Red Club Meet.
See page plate of our winning males in Jan. issue.

MID-WEST FARMS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds

Established 1904

Winning Cock Birds Signify Quality That Endures

NATIONAL RED CLUB MEET, 1920, KANSAS CITY, HEART OF AMERICA

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EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM QUALITY MATINGS READY FOR YOU

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YOU CAN GET MORE EGGS!



Shows Home-Made, Low-Cost Oat Sprouter, Using Little Putnam Stove.

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Therefore to make eggs and lots of them in WINTER TIME your fowls must have water to drink and plenty of it. You simply MUST keep UNFROZEN water at all times before them. ONE COLD DAY, with the water frozen and therefore inaccessible, may STOP your egg production FOR A MONTH.

A LITTLE PUTNAM STOVE will keep the water unfrozen at ALL TIMES. It holds three pints of oil and burns A MONTH with one filling. (Patented principle.) Requires absolutely NO ATTENTION, except to be filled; never needs trimming.

SPROUTED OATS To obtain the greatest egg yield you must use some form of LIVE GREEN FOOD that is abundant in Vitamines, so the scientists and investigators HAVE PROVED. Sprouted oats furnish food of this character in a LOW-COST and convenient form.

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Materials Required for Good-Sized, Home-Made Oat Sprouter:

1 Rubber Shoe Box	$ .15
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¼ lb. Shingle Nails	.01
¼ lb. Nails 1½ inches long	.01
Total	$2.42

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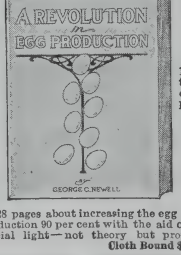
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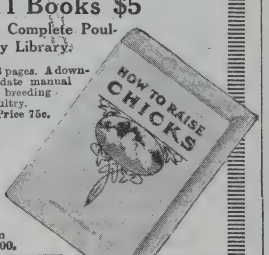




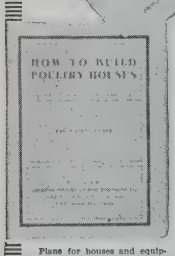
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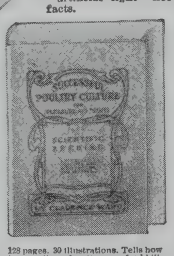
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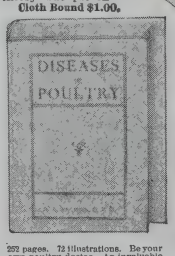
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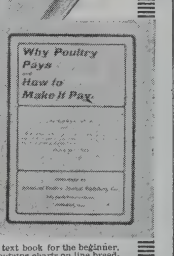
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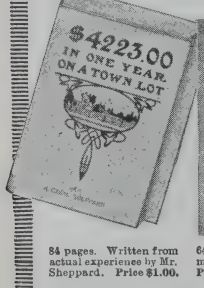


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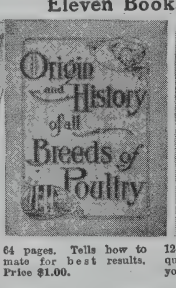


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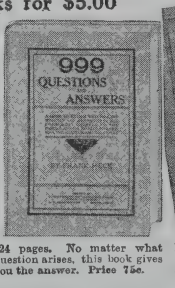
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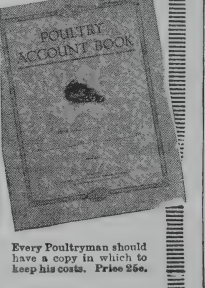
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ing space. The house is open in fro being covered only with hardware cl and the other three sides are co on the outside with three-ply cor tion roofing thus making it abso draft proof.

The house has a double floor wi tarred roofing between the floors. Th ground under the house not onl i creases the yarding space but fur th at all times a nice dry place fo th fowls to dust themselves in wet we We are enclosing the area beneat th floor on the west and south so protect the fowls from direct dra air, make the house warmer and st admit sufficient light beneath the oc Electric lights are being install each of the three pens, placing a fi light and a bright light in each pe When we desire the fowls to g the roost we turn off the bright gl and leave just enough light in ea pen so they can find their way t th perches. The fowls are healthy an much more active in this house th they were in former houses with cl fronts.

Many people in the cities never to the luxury of a first class egg. Jh think of a good egg as one that is no evidence of decomposition. Th have never learned that the flav an egg depends largely upon the a ner in which the egg producer is kept and fed. If hens are fed on on or garlic the eggs they produce w have a flavor resembling these v tables. Likewise if hens are comp to forage in the barn yard for a food they will produce eggs w barn yard flavor. When these fact become more generally known there be more chickens kept in our vil and cities.

When hens are kept in clean qua and fed only on clean wholesome f they produce eggs with a flavor fi the gods. If you don't believe t just get a few layers and learn h a good egg really is. You will w be satisfied to go back to storage e or even to the barn yard produc cannot understand why so many p who pretend to be very particular are in fact hard to please in most i ters, continue to eat eggs flavored t fertilizer. Does it pay to spend a t time each day to enjoy the luxu a real egg? Try and then let me your decision, for I am quite cer that after you learn the difference will have good eggs or no eggs.

Yes, chickens pay in the city, other things, in direct proportio the patient attention you give them. a few standard bred fowls and car them and study them. If you can't come a fancier so as to enjoy the f ence of a few handsome fowls in back yard, try and educate yourse appreciate the luxury of a real e There is also a suggestion here fo farmer who keeps chickens, for i fowls receive better care not only they lay more eggs but better ones demand for eggs will then be gr and the price correspondingly high

Plenty of Drinking Water.

A hen, to lay well, should dri great quantity of water in winte well as in summer. Ice cold water the body, reduces the temperature circulation and retards egg produc Warm the water.

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DER this heading ads will be inserted for fifteen cents per word each month for less than three months, or ***thirty-six cents per word for three months.*** Changes in copy allowed every three months. Numbers and initials count as words. All ads will be inserted under ***classified headings.*** No ads ted at less than an average of $1.50 per insertion. Terms, cash with each ad. Count the words carefully to avoid delay in publishing. Write your copy ly, as upon this the correctness of your ad largely depends. When placing your ads remember that advertisers using Classified Ads get better returns AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL than from any other poultry journal—none excepted. On writing any of these advertisers, mention AMERICAN POULTRY NAL. ***All copy for Classified Ads must reach us by the 17th of month preceding the date of issue. These Rates Void After May 20th, 1921.***

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JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—This wonder- ful breed is best for market, eggs and ca- pons. Why ask for more? Eggs from pen No. 1 headed by my first prize cock. Like breeds like. Joseph B. Rice, Beloit, Wis. 2-4

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YOUNG'S HILLVIEW Single Comb White Leghorns; March hatched, Hogan tested exhibition cockerels, $3 and $5. Eggs from yearling Hogan tested hens, $2 per 15, $10 per 100. Send for price list, or order direct. 95 percent fertility. Hillcrest Poultry Farm, Crystal Lake, Ill. 2-4

MOOSEYARD TRAPNESTED S. C. White Leghorns—Stock, eggs and chicks at reasonable prices. Every nest a trapnest. Write for catalog; it's free. Mooseyard Poultry Farm, Shawano, Wis. 2-4

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BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Hogan tested. Hatching eggs, chix. Send for mating list. Corn Belt Poultry Farm, Forrest, Ill. 2-5

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Ferris 300-egg strain May hatched cockerels, $5 each. Hatching eggs, 15, $3; 30, $5. M. Feldman, Route 13, Peninsula, O. 2-3

EMORY FARMS White Leghorn hatching eggs. Hen's eggs that produce big hatches of heavy winter layers. See display ad on another page. Emory Farms, Wheaton, Ill. 2

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, $1.50; eggs, $5 hundred. Sylvia Spilman, Bloomfield, Ia. 2-4

EGGS—S. C. White Leghorns, Lammers winter egg strain. Send for free mating list. F. H. Lammers, 2509 Ada Ave., Jennings, Missouri. 2-4

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WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, $5; cockerels, $10, $15. Purebred, heavy layers. Eggs, $3.50 setting. Charles Gerken, Belmar, N. J. 2

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MICHIGAN'S CHAMPION LAYERS—Barron strain White Leghorns. Official pen average, 232 eggs per hen in one year. Highest state individual record, 283-egg hen. Cockerels and hatching eggs from trapnested, tested matings—known high producers of 200-egg daughters. Each egg bears number of hen and record. Circular. E. D. Lewis, Jackson, Mich. 2-5

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WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND BA[BY] chicks; write for prices. Mrs. J. W. B[ell] Queen City, Mo. 4

BARRON'S FAMOUS WHITE Legho[rns] 304-egg strain. Eggs, $8 per 100; b[aby] chicks, $20, postpaid. A few cockerels s[old]. Satisfaction guaranteed. Idlewood Farm, [R.] Mt. Vernon, Ill. 2

BREEDERS—Husky Ferris cockerels, [the] 264-egg strain, April hatched from eggs [di]rect, $4, $5. M. L. Miller, Hillsboro, Ill. 2

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Cockerels, [pul]lets; pure white, well shaped, healthy [and] vigorous, neat heads and combs, and, abo[ve] all, are from excellent laying blood; $3 to $[5] each. L. W. Howland, Winchester, O. 3

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D. W. YOUNG'S STRAIN S. C. White Leghorns; winners at Pittsburgh 1908-1921. Cocks and cockerels for sale, $25, $35 and $50 each. W. J. Gowern, Jr., Dept. A, Canonsburg, Pa. 2-4

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LARGE, VIGOROUS HOGAN TESTED American Leghorns—Eggs, $2 per 15, $10 per 100; fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Selected March hatched cockerels, $5 and $10. Lando Bros., Cary Station, Ill. 1-3

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BLACK LEGHORNS—EGGS FOR SALE. B. F. Wolf, Dillsburg, Pa. 2

BLACK LEGHORNS—Write us your wants in breeding stock or hatching eggs. Our Single Comb Black Leghorns are bred from the choicest specimens of England's greatest breeders, imported by us. Our breeding this year meets our highest expectations, and we guarantee you satisfaction. Write us today to insure prompt shipment of hatching eggs, breeding stock, show birds or baby chicks. Howard L. Goss, Box A, Austin, Minn. 9-5

BLACK LEGHORNS, prize winners; stock and eggs; circular. Scott Long, Cary, O. 1-3

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PUREBRED prize winning Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels; dark brown, yellow legs; $3.50 each. Charles Linkenmeyer, Riceville, Ia. 2

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100 EGGS, $3.50 UP—Welday's 300-egg Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Greatest winter layers known. Catalog. Welday, Seville, O. 2-4

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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Males and females. J. W. Cook, Bluffton, Indiana. 1-3

W. W. KULP, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa.—Big males, dark and light; large eggs; win contest; catalog. 1-3

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

10,000 EGGS—S. C. Dark Browns, $7.50, 100. Sex-tested eggs, pullets, $15, 100. Extra choice cockerels, $3. Catalog. Murl Edwards, Rockbridge, Ill. 2-3

100 EGGS, $3.50 UP—Welday's 300-egg Single Comb Brown Leghorns. World's leading layers. Millions sold. Catalog. Welday, Seville, O. 2-4

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE—100 cockerels at $1.75. Show stock for sale. Oswald B. Frogner, Harmony, Minn. 2

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Light and dark matings; extra heavy winter layers of large white eggs; 15, $1.50; 100, $8; chicks, 18c. Several hundred layers. Orders filled promptly. V. V. Michaels, Tiffin, O. 2-6

IF YOU WANT LARGE BIRDS and big eggs, record 266; catalog. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa. 1-3

COCKERELS AND PULLETS—Price list free. Mammoth Hatchery, Box 223, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 12-2

BUFF LEGHORNS.

SMITH'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—THE largest breeder of Buffs in the world; I have no other breeds. Winners at fifteen of the largest shows and government egg laying contest at Leavenworth, Kan. Hundreds of fine breeders at living prices. 50,000 baby chicks for this spring. Eggs by the setting or thousand from over 2,000 fine breeders with best blood lines for eggs, and all linebred stock. Most of my breeders are two years old, that produce strong, healthy chicks. Send for catalog and place your order in advance. F. S. Smith, Boxes A and B, Hamilton, O. President American Buff Leghorn Club. Send $1.50 and join the big club; it will boost the grand old egg machine and advertise you. 2-5

HUME'S BUFF LEGHORN pullets, $3. Eggs, $2, 15, postpaid; $8, 100. Mrs. Aug Berger, Boaz, Wis. 2-4

FINE LOT FREE RANGE Single Comb Buff Leghorn cockerels, Smith's bred-to-lay strain. A. D. Nichols, Alma, Ill. 2-3

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—1920 Indiana State Fair winners, 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 2d pullet, 1st young pen, 2d old pen. Ball Bros., Judson, Ind.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN eggs for hatching. Circular free. George E. Good, Waveland, Ind. 2-4

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Madison Square, Pittsburgh, Hagerstown, Chicago winners. Stock and eggs. Write Chas. Schroth, Cabot, Pa. 2-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Heasley strain, from trapnested hens, 200 to 245. Booking orders now. Elizabeth Gardner, Fisher, Illinois. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Extra heavy winter layers of large white eggs; 15, $1.50; 100, $8; chicks, 18c. Large flock. Orders filled promptly. V. T. Michaels, Tiffin, O. 2-6

CHOICE BREEDING STOCK—America's foremost strain Buff Leghorns. Eggs. Leon H. Lester, Equinunk, Pa. 2-4

29 YEARS A BREEDER of Buff Leghorns; choice stock for sale. John Quincy Dawson, Coshocton, O. 1-3

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—Show stock, breeding stock, eggs from the finest matings in world. Largest breeder in country; prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Send for free booklet. W. W. Pitts, Lewisburg, Tennessee. 1-3

"VICTORS," 271-283-EGG. Setting, $5. Catalog. Mrs. Charles R. Hume, Anadarko, Oklahoma. 1-3

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN chicks. Purebred. Catalog free. Murray McMurray, Box 3, Webster City, Iowa. 1-3

COCKERELS AND PULLETS—Price list free. Mammoth Hatchery, Box 223, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 12-2

SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorns—Exclusive early cockerels, $3 to $5. Eggs by setting or 100; free circular. Eli Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio. 12-4

RED LEGHORNS.

NEW SINGLE COMB RED LEGHORNS. Big demand; winter layers; wonderful color. Catalog. Welday (Originator), Seville, O. 2-4

BLACK MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—Large egg strain. Overstock cockerels, reduced prices. H. H. Wallis, Delavan, Wis. 2

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—MAY hatched cockerels for sale; excellent stock, bred from best matings. Win when exhibited. Fine laying strain. Prices right. Philip J. Minch, Route 4, Painesville, O. 2-4

GIANT BLACK MINORCAS—Eggs, chicks, stock for sale. Minorca Farm, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania. 2-4

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Eggs from exhibition and breeding stock. Knippenberg Bros., Lawrenceburg, Ind. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—Bred for high egg production and exhibition. A. H. Johnson, Galva, Ill. 2-4

NOW BOOKING ORDERS—Single Comb Black Minorcas from blue ribbon winners. Eggs, $3.50, $5 and $7.50 per 15. Order from ad. Paradise Poultry Yards, Box 575, Halfway, Mich. 1-3

GIANT STRAIN S. C. Black Minorcas—Large birds, good type and color; fine layers of large white eggs. Pen, $5, 15; $12, 50. Flock, $2.50, 15; $12, 100. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

ONONDAGA MINORCA YARDS—Breeders of Single Comb Black Minorcas; wins first display and two silver cups at Flower City show, Rochester, 1920. Booking orders for eggs. Send for circular. Joseph G. Kren, Prop., 114 Beecher St., Syracuse, New York. 2-5

ROSE COMB BLACK Minorcas. Early hatched cockerels, $5; pullets, $3.50 and $5. F. Havig, Route 2-A, Osage, Iowa. 2

BLACK MINORCA CHICKS—Purebred. Catalog free. Murray McMurray, Box 3, Webster City, Iowa. 1-3

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels with showroom records hard to beat. Heavy laying strain. Order hatching eggs now. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. Hunter, 3820 Charles St., Omaha, Neb. 1-3

HEADQUARTERS SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas, stock and eggs; catalog free. L. C. St. John, Waynesville, O. 1-3

BLACK MINORCAS—Cockerels, $3, $5. Brookside Farm, St. Peter, Ill. 1-3

MINORCA COCKERELS—SINGLE COMB Black, sired by Music Hall winners. Write Edwin F. Smith, Stockton, Ohio. Ten years exclusive breeder. 1-2

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—Cockerels, $3 to $5 each. High class birds. Order from this ad. O. K. Cardinal, Box 53, LeRoy, Minn. 12-2

FOR SALE—A few choice S. C. Black Minorca cockerels, cocks and year-old hens, Northrup strain. H. A. Langbein, Franklin Park, N. J. 12-2

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—Stock, eggs. Beller's Minorca Farm, Killbuck, Ohio. 12-5

BUFF MINORCAS.

BUFF MINORCAS—Eggs, $2, $3 and $5 setting; also cockerels, hens, pullets. Circular free. William Williams, 1102a W. 52d, Los Angeles, Cal. 2-4

S. C. BUFF MINORCAS that have size, type and color. Knippenberg Bros., Lawrenceburg, Ind. 2-4

BUFF MINORCA EGGS—$3 and $5 for 15. Roy E. Fanning, North Manchester, Ind. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BUFF MINORCAS—15 eggs for $3 and $5. Fred P. Dietz, Mt. Vernon, Ind. 1-3

FOR BETTER BUFF MINORCAS see Schmidt's display ad, page 144. 4-20-1yr

WHITE MINORCAS.

ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCA MALES. Extra quality. Willard Teetz, Gloversville, New York. 2-3

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS—Bred to win, lay and pay. Knippenberg Bros., Lawrenceburg, Ind. 2-4

WINNERS AT MADISON SQUARE, Coliseum (Chicago), Boston, Syracuse, N. Y. Order hatching eggs now. Hamilton Egg Farm, Rochelle Park, N. J. 2-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCAS FOR February—15 hatching eggs, $2.50. A few males reasonable. C. J. Cook, Momence, Ill. 2

MEISELBACH'S ROSE and Single Comb White Minorcas won in hottest competition Chicago Coliseum show, December, 1920, 4 firsts, 4 seconds, 5 thirds. Choice cockerels for sale. Mary Meiselbach, Melrose Park, Ill. 1-3

CHOICE SINGLE COMB White Minorca cockerels, $3 each. Nine years' breeding. Fred C. Hacke, Indianola, Iowa. 1-3

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS—20 years a breeder. Choice cockerels for sale. Harry Leibold, Delaware, Ohio. 12-2

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KRAUSE'S MAHOGANY ORLOFFS. Purebred, large, clean-legged, non-sitting, wonderful layers; $10 and $15 for fifteen eggs; usual guarantee. E. Krause, Plainview, Minnesota. 2-4

MAHOGANY RUSSIAN ORLOFFS—Extremely hardy, beautiful colored birds. Stock and eggs for sale. Prices very reasonable. Anton S. Anderson, Highland Park, Ill. 2-4

KENNEDY'S SPANGLED AND MAHOGany Orloffs are wonderful layers in cold weather. A rare fowl that you will appreciate. Ask for latest announcement giving fullest information, gladly sent free. John R. Kennedy, 1357 Kingston Road, Toronto, Can. 1-3

BLUE ORPINGTONS.

ROSE COMB BLUE ORPINGTONS—Big, healthy, handsome cockerels, $7.50 and $10. Book egg orders now; $10, $5, $3 per 15. Wyomingford Poultry Yards, Laceyville, Pa. 2

BLUE ORPINGTONS—Eva Light, Garden Grove, Iowa. 2

BLUE ORPINGTONS—Stock and eggs. John Anangst, 835 Shawnee St., Freeport, Illinois. 2-5

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

200-EGG STRAIN, trapnested, Single Comb Buff Orpingtons hatching eggs, $3 per 15. Otto Steiskal, Eau Claire, Michigan. 2-4

TRUE BUFF ORPINGTONS—Standardbred from best blood lines in America. Beautiful color; fine type; large size; heavy winter layers of large eggs; supreme table fowl. Eggs, first pens, $3; second pens, $2; limited number from Special Exhibition Matings, $5 per sitting. Hundred lots, special price. Free booklet. Henry Robinson, Wyanet, Ill. 2-4

HIGH CLASS BUFF Orpingtons—Byers strain selected eggs, $2.50 per 15; $12 per 100. Guarantee 90 percent fertile. Wm. Willenborg, Effingham, Ill. 2

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Fine type, clean colored eggs, $5 per setting. B. J. Bruhl, Ilimo, Mo. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—Special mated prize-winning egg layers. Send for mating list. E. B. Moffett, 738 South Campbell St., Springfield, Mo. 2

FOUR ONLY—SURPLUS Buff Orpington cockerels kept for my own breeding. $10 and $15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Owen plus Byers blood. Eggs $5. Harvey F. Brown, County Surveyor, Bryan, O. 2

EIGHT GRAND PENS mated S. C. Buff Orpingtons, prize winners from Ohio State Fair and Chicago Coliseum in these yards. If prize birds or egg production is your want, you will get them here. Send for mating list. N. Tripplehorn, Box 826, Ada, Ohio. 2

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON Baby Chicks, Byers strain direct, 25 cents each, parcel post paid, safe arrival guaranteed. Eggs 10 cents each. Ask about free coupon. May Smith, Mosby, Clay Co., Mo. 2-4

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS—Beautiful Rouen ducks. Stock, eggs. Robert Black, Lincoln, Neb. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—Cook strain. Farmers' prices. Catalog. Joe Mayes, Lewisburg, Tenn. 2-4

EGGS FROM HEAVY LAYING STRAIN Buff Orpingtons. C. I. Carnine, Gays, Ill. 2-4

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—Bred to lay, $3 per setting; satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars. John O. Ward, Camp Point, Ill. 2

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTONS—SHOW winners and egg producers. Write for mating list. Albin C. Anderson, Galva, Ill. 2-4

EXTRA GOOD BUFF ORPINGTONS for sale—A bargain. 17 years a breeder. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. Powell, Elsberry, Missouri. 1-3

BLUE RIBBON FARM S. C. Buff Orpingtons, exclusive. Bred with vim, vigor and vitality in the hills of east Tennessee. Prize winners and egg producers. James Brooks, Greeneville, Tenn. 1-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Standard quality, egg bred; stock; eggs. Mrs. Clyde Morgan, Letts, Ind. 1-3

MAGNIFICENT BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, sired by Coliseum champions, $10. W. E. Buss, Vincennes, Ind. 1-3

COCKERELS AND PULLETS—Price list free. Mammoth Hatchery, Box 223, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 12-2

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels from show winners; large size, good color; winter laying strain; $5 to $15. Charles Feasley, Mazon, Ill. 12-2

"GOLDENGLOW" AND BYERS' BUFF Orpington cockerels, massive show birds, will win your price this season, $5 to $25. P. Unger, 46 East 54th St., Kansas City, Missouri. 12-2

OUTSTANDING QUALITY Buff Orpington cockerels; show birds, $15, $10; superior value breeders, $7, $4; pullets and pens reasonable. Clarence Steckel, Whitehall, Ill. 12-2

WHITE ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—Massive, typical, best strains. Eggs, 15, $1.50; 50, $4.50. Chas. Postill, Rensselaer, Ind. 2-4

WHITE ORPINGTONS that win and lay. Eggs $5 a setting. Baby chicks 50 cents each. Book order now. Crescent Farm, Box 443, Evansville, Ind. 2-4

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS from heavy layers. Geo. Covington, Grove St., Danville, Va. 2

PRIZE WINNERS—Cook's strain S. C. White Orpingtons. Eggs, $3 for 15; send for catalog. Benj. F. Dunn, Pinetops, No. Carolina. 2-4

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS from state show winners. Free list; order early. Some excellent cockerels left. Mrs. F. Happe, Danbury, Ia. 2-4

QUALITY WHITE ORPINGTONS—Stock for sale. Aldrich and Owens Farm strains. $2.50 to $5. Sunnyside Farm, Sanwdich, Illinois. 2-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS—Hatching eggs; farm range, prize winning flock; also stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thomas Lonergan, R. 2, Rensselaer, Ind. 2

EXTRA FINE COCKERELS hatched from eggs direct from Morris Poultry Farm Pen 3; also Aldrich. Mating list. The Wieneke Orchards & Poultry Farm, Fieldon, Ill. 2-5

EGGS FROM CHOICE mating, $1.50, $3 and $5 per 15. A few cockerels for sale, $3 and $15 each. Write your wants on White Orpingtons. Neal Myers, Queen City, Mo. 2-4

HUSTON'S CRYSTAL WHITE Orpingtons—Show and laying stock. Hens, $5 to $10; pullets, $7.50 to $20; cockerels, $15 to $50; young pens, $50 to $100; trios, $35 to $50. Money back if not satisfied. L. L. Huston, 200 Harrison St., Oak Park, Illinois. 1-3

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS—Five to ten dollars each. M. S. Shenk, Elida, Ohio. 1-2

TRAPNESTED S. C. WHITE Orpingtons—Ten weeks' old chicks, $15 per dozen. E. H. Wisen, Malcolm, Neb. 1-3

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS linebred from America's greatest winners and layers. Big, white fellows, the stay-white kind, $5 up; eggs in season, $3 per 15. Harry H. Sorensen, Falcon, Colo. 1-3

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS—BIG blocky birds, $3, $5, $10. Frank Weinschenk, Route 4, Bellevue, Iowa. 12-3

ORPINGTONS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

SINGLE COMB WHITE and Buff Orpington eggs from grand matings. Heavy egg production, type and color. White, $2 and $3, 15; Buff, $2, 15; $10, 100. Mrs. E. C. Webster, Charles City, Iowa. 2-4

PATRIOTS.

PATRIOTS—Each feather red, white and blue. Circulars. Oak Lodge Poultry Farm, Ammendale, Md. 2

POLISH.

TWO TO FIVE DOLLARS, fifteen; nine varieties; Polish eggs. L. Leavitt, Smithfield, Ill. 2

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

QUALITY ROSE COMB REDS—Winners and layers. Eggs for hatching. Walter Duncan, 806 West Adams St., Fairfield, Iowa. 2-4

S. C. REDS—Eggs from rich red, farm-range, 15, $1.75; 50, $4.50; 100, $7; 200, $13.50; 360, $23.40. Mrs. Fred Schroeder, St. Peter, Ill. 2-4

100 EGGS, $3.50 UP—Guaranteed Produce Winners. Welday's 220-egg Real Red Single Comb Reds. Catalog. Welday, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

DARK RED COCKERELS and pullets from Buffalo winners. $5 to $15. Eggs for hatching. Mrs. S. Owen, Seville, O. 2

EGG-LAYING EXHIBITION Single Comb Rhode Island Red eggs and baby chicks. How I Won Success Circular Free. Chamberlain Poultry Farm, Box A, Franklin, Ohio. 2

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Hatching eggs, $2 for 15. E. Peterson, 6605 Keating Ave., Chicago, Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS—Superior quality, $5. Choice stock, $3. Satisfaction guaranteed. Clarence Steckel, White Hall, Ill. 2-4

RED CLOUD POULTRY FARM S. C. Reds—Still the best—19 years. Stock baby chicks, yours for quality. Winners Chicago and Madison Square. Pleasant Ridge, Cincinnati, Ohio. 2-3

THOROUGHBRED FARM S. C. REDS—Bred for egg production and show quality combined. Winners Detroit National Show, 1920. Hatching eggs and stock in season. J. C. Posselius, Marine City, Mich. 2-4

HATCHING EGGS A SPECIALTY—Pease's Perfection Reds (Single Comb). No pens, the cream is in the flock. You get the best, from the leading strains. 15, $2.50; 50, $6; 100, $12. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Jennie Pease, Carlock, Ill. 2-4

50 S. C. REDS—Pullets, $2.50 each. H. Vandepels, Zeeland, Mich. 2-3

SINGLE COMB REDS—Linebred both for exhibition and egg laying. Rich in the blood of our pen winning 2d at National Red Show at Kansas City, 1919. We have had the assistance of one of the best poultry breeders and judges in the Middle West in mating up seven pens. Hatching eggs as they run $5 per setting, or selected pens 5, 6 and 7, $7.50 per setting. H. A. Kinley, 3802 King St., Florence, Neb. 2-4

SINGLE COMB UTILITY REDS—Eggs, $2.50 setting; $15, 100; Baby chicks, $25 per 100. Several breeding pens, $40 pen. Mrs. Georgia A. Harlan, Box 766, Calexico, California. 2-4

R. C. RHODE ISLAND Red rooster, direst from Michael, $6. Thelma Smith, Mosby, Mo. 2

S. C. R. I. RED Cockerels and pullets. (Owen Farm Strain). For prices write to Burla Perry, Lorimor, Iowa. 2

THE EVER-READY WONDER "Golden Rule Offer." Reo. Smith, Batavia, O. 2

ROSE COMB, HEAVY boned dark Red cockerels, $3 and $5. J. H. Schade, Cumberland, Wis. 2-3

CAPEWELL'S S. C. REDS—Eight-pound cockerels, $10. Good trios, $25. Thirty eggs, exhibition matings, $7; flock, 30 eggs, $5; 100, $15. Big tested producers. L. C. Capewell, 593 Blue Hills, Hartford, Conn. 2

SINGLE COMB REDS—Hatching eggs, $3; $5 for 15. Eight pens. Big, dark red, Bean-Scranton blood breeders. Write for mating list. Breeding cockerels, $3 and $5 each. Scarboro, Hillsboro, O. 2-4

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red eggs from extra fine stock at $2 and $3 per setting; $10 and $15 per 100. L. F. Thompson, Hope, Ind. 2

ROSE COMB REDS—Tompkins strain direct; dark red to the skin. Eggs, 15, $2; 100, $10; chicks, 25c. V. F. Michaels, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-6

S. C. REDS—Quality kind. Cockerels, $5, $7.50; pullets, $4; eggs, $4 per 15. Joe F. Garrison, Mt. Vernon, Ill. 2

ROSE COMB DEEP Mahogany Reds—Cockerels, $5; eggs, $2.50 for 15. William Habig, Route E, Indianapolis, Ind. 1-3

SINGLE COMB REDS—Scott and Scranton strains; good dark red color; heavy layers. Pen, $5, 15; $12, 50; $20, 100. Flock, $2, 15; $8, 100. Cockerels, $5. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

TOMPKINS STRAIN Single Comb Reds—Hogen tested; 4 choice matings. Eggs, $3 per 15, $5 per 30. Stock for sale. Fred Oertel, Brighton, Ill. 2-4

OWENS FARMS REDS—Chicks and eggs, show and utility; catalog gratis. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 2-6

OWEN FARMS STRAIN — Single Comb Reds. Eggs, $3, $7 and $10 for 15. Stock for sale. John B. Sheets, Hagerstown, Maryland. 1-3

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds—Big, dark males, $5, $8, $10 and $15; fine matings; contest winners. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa. 1-3

240-EGG STRAIN Rose Comb Reds—23 years a breeder. Eggs prepaid, parcel post. $5 and $3 setting. Bay View Farm, North Haven, Maine. 1-4

ROSE AND SINGLE Comb Reds—Madison Square Garden Blue Ribbon blood. Choice lot cockerels, yearling cocks, and breeding pullets at satisfactory prices. State cup winner National show. Minneapolis. Wm. Rodman, Box B, Eagle Bend, Minn. 1-3

BABY CHIX AND EGGS for hatching, Scott and Carver strain, from vigorous, heavy laying strain of S. C. Rhode Island Reds. All birds raised on free range. Order now for future delivery. Wing's Red Farm, Three Rivers, Mich. 1-3

S. C. RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, brilliant red color, Owen Farms prize winning strain, $10, $15 and $20 each. F. W. Kramer, Clarksville, Ia. 1-3

ROSE COMB RED cockerels, $3 each. Large dark birds. Address F. C. Liebeck, Princeton, Ill. 1-2

ROSE COMB REDS—Great layers. Blue ribbon winners. Stock and eggs reasonable. R. C. Hinkle, Hershey, Pa. 1-3

SINGLE COMB REDS—March and April hatched cockerels, $2.50 to $10. Also some good early hatched utility pullets, $2 each, $21 per dozen. C. M. Livingston, Monroe, Iowa. 1-3

THOROUGHBRED HEAVY Laying Single Comb Red eggs, $3 per 15; $15 per 100. Chicks, $10 per 25; $35 per 100. August Vandeboom, Quincy, Ill. 1-3

S. C. REDS—200-283-egg record. Cockerels, $5. Exhibition. Lorenz & Hudson, St. Marys, Mo. 1-3

FOR BARGAINS IN REDS and reliable information on the breed, consult Rhode Island Red Journal, Box 3013, Waverly, Ia. Six months' trial subscription, 25c. 1-3

COCKERELS AND PULLETS—Price list free. Mammoth Hatchery, Box 223, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 12-2

ROSE COMB RED cockerels and a few pullets. Alva Noble, Columbia City, Ind. 12-2

S. C. REDS—Cockerels, $3 to $10; pullets, $2 to $5. Mrs. M. L. Drake, White Hall, Illinois. 12-2

S. C. REDS—Best strains; cockerels, $5; eggs, $2.50 for 15. Fred G. Keller, Millersport, Ohio. 12-2

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels; selection of thirty-five, at $3 and $5 each. Eggs after February 1. Townside Poultry Yards, care Wm. F. Storck, St. Peter, Ill. 12-2

BIG DARK ROSE COMB REDS—Pullets, cockerels; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Charles Schlots, Elmwood, Ill. 12-2

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

PATRICK'S ROSE COMB Rhode Island Whites. Have won blue ribbons in the strongest competition in the world. Eggs for hatching. Circular free. J. T. Patrick, Rte. 4, North Vernon, Ind. 2-5

CEDERGREN'S "HYKLASS" RHODE Island Whites—Boston, 1921, winnings, 3 firsts and 2 seconds, 2 fourths and 1 fifth on eleven entries. Write for mating list. A. J. Cedergren, 88 Oakland St., Brockton, Massachusetts. 2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Whites—Choice birds at reasonable prices. Eggs in season. C. A. Wheeler, Cuba, N. Y. 2-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White eggs for hatching everlasting laying strain. My pullets and cockerels have won first in every contest, $4 setting; $8 for 50; $15 for 100. Write for prices on larger orders and special mated pens. F. V. Johnson, Willow Crest Poultry Farm, Dayton, Ia. 2-4

R. I. WHITE COCKERELS — Superior quality, $5. Choice stock, $3. Satisfaction guaranteed. Clarence Steckel, White Hall, Illinois. 2-4

THE GREAT RHODE ISLAND WHITE Farm—Rose and Single Comb. Eggs, $1.75 per 15; stock, $3 and up. Catalog free. Henry Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND White eggs—$1.50 per 15 and up; cockerels, $3; selected, $5. Catalog free. George Toenjes, Millstadt, Ill. 2-4

MY RHODE ISLAND WHITES make sensational laying contest records, winnings at largest shows. Circular free. M. A. Bohy, Albia, Iowa. 2-4

ACME STRAIN S. C. Rhode Island White cockerels from my great egg producing strain. Selected, $7.50. Eggs in season. H. D. Steel, Cincinnati, Ia. 2-3

STOCK AND EGGS from my Madison Square Garden birds, 1920 show. Great layers. Want you satisfied. Harry Billington, Fort Plain, N. Y. 2-4

HEADQUARTERS FOR ROSE COMB Rhode Island Whites. I am the oldest breeder of this breed. Eggs and stock for sale from this wonderful laying strain. Free catalog. Colonial Poultry Yards, 260 Crosby St., Akron, Ohio. 1-6

ROSE COMB WHITES—Madison Square stock, first and second prize breed, National laying contest. Cockerels, $5, $7.50, $10; eggs, 15, $2.50; 100, $12. Catalog. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kans. 1-3

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND White cockerels and eggs in season. H. Merriam, Ashburnham, Mass. 1-3

RHODE ISLAND WHITES — Perpetual producers. Stock and eggs. Hermitage Farm, Millersburg, Ohio. 1-2

COOK'S PRIZE WINNING WHITES IN showroom and American egg contest, 1919-1920. Pen record, 1,218 eggs; individual, 285. Eggs, $2.50, $10; chicks, $30 hundred. Mrs. Ernest Cook, Route 8, Cecilia, Ky. 1-3

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PARKS' PEDIGREED BARRED Rocks exclusively. Eggs $3 per 15. Arthur Bleckmith, Box 865, Cincinnati, Ohio. 2-4

FRANCAIS ROCKS—This strain won first at Storr's the last two years straight, a world's record for Barred Rocks or any other breed. Mine are direct from his best pen last spring and I am selling hatching eggs with his full consent as he can scarcely fill his own orders. Look up the Storr's record and satisfy yourself. Dr. E. J. Smith, Westhampton Beach, N. Y. 2

THIRTY BARRED ROCK cockerels. Choice lot. A. Silver, Albany, Wis. 2

JOHNSON'S GREAT SHOW and egg laying Barred Rocks win at two good shows. 19 ribbons on 22 entries. Pullet line only. Eggs—$1.75 per 15, $5 per 50, $8 per 100. Pens, $5 per 15. Circular free. Stanley Johnson, Lee, Ill. 2-4

100 EGGS $3.50 up—Guaranteed produce winners. Welday's Laymore Barred Rocks. Thousands sold. Catalog. Welday, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS—Eggs, $3 for 15. Circular free. C. A. Moxley, Taylorville, Ill. 2-4

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—St. Louis and Kansas City. Winners 279 egg record. Eggs $3 per 15. $5 per 30. Prepaid cockerels for sale. Mrs. E. R. Dees, Waltonville, Ill. 2

ARISTOCRATS: EXHIBITION QUALITY. A few cockerels hatched from Holterman's best dark pens; $5 to $20 (half his prices). Your satisfaction guaranteed. Rodney Boynton, Vermont, Ill. 2

THOMPSON'S STRAIN BARRED Rocks—Light, dark, cockerels, pullets, $5, $7.50, and $10. Money returned if unsatisfactory. Maple Place Poultry Yards, Tiffin, O. 2

PARKS' STRAIN BARRED Rock hatching eggs, $2.50 per 15. Geo. F. Fager, New Cumberland, Pa. 2-4

FORREST FERGUSON BARRED Rocks, selected breeders from pedigreed stock, highest quality bred-to-lay pullets and cockerels, $10 each. Eight weeks old, $3 each. Baby chicks, 50 cents each. Hatching eggs, 25 cents each. The Ferguson Farms, Dyersburg, Tenn. 2-4

GENUINE PARKS' STRAIN direct from Parks' best pedigreed line. Fifteen eggs, $3.50; cockerels and pullets, $5. Harry E. Carter, Pyramid Farm, Patoka, Ill. 2-4

HEAVY LAYING BARRED Rocks—Winning fourth place North American contest score, 1,030 eggs for five birds. Eggs, $3 to $5 per setting. Lackawanna Poultry Farm, North Water Gap, Pa. 2-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS and eggs. Parks' direct. Mrs. James Whitesides, Memphis, Ind. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS—Genuine Parks' pedigreed stock. Eggs from choice matings of proven winter layers, $2.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. H. Jackson, Brocton, N. Y. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS—Parks' pedigreed pens direct. Eggs, $2.50 per 15; $10 per 100. Utility, $7.50 per 100. Chicks, 20 cents. Cockerels, $5. Mrs. Lillian Marshall, Raymond, Kan. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS — Thompson's Barred Rock cockerels, fancy stock, $5 to $10 each. Early hatches by hens. Birds are large, fine build, good markings, etc. Mrs. E. E. Burbank, Bingham Lake, Minn. 2

PARKS' STRAIN BARRED Rocks—Well marked, vigorous cockerels from trapnested stock, $5 each. S. A. Keeler, Harvard, Ill. 2

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — Light and dark mating; 1st on dark hen; 1st on pullet bred cock; 2d on breeding pen; 2d on exhibition hen, at Providence Poultry Show. Eggs, $5 a setting. Walter Hunold, Box 74, Shawomet, R. I. Manufacturer of Challenge Leg Bands, made in nickel silver at 35 cents per dozen. 2-5

BARRED ROCK DAY OLD chicks and hatching eggs from hens with trapnest records over 160 eggs a year. Write for price list. Foxhill Farm, Box 766-D, Watkins, New York. 2-4

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK cockerelbred, vigorous stock, fine barring. Eggs, $3.50 and $5 per 15; $20 per 100. These are the same as you pay others $10 and $15 per setting. Few baby chicks, 40 cents each; book order for chicks. H. A. Parks, Parksley, Va. 2-4

BARRED ROCK BREED BOOK—Latest, most complete, illustrated edition. By the Barred Rock authority, breeder, and judge. Sent postpaid for $1. Address Fred B. Havens, 902 West Main, Jackson, Mich. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS—Good as the best. Both matings. Cockerels, pullets, pens, eggs, mating list. Mrs. Chas. Popham, Box A, Charleston, Ill. 1-4

BARRED ROCKS UTILITY Cockerels—Grand breeders; satisfaction guaranteed. C. C. Dunham, Dunellen, N. J. 2-3

E. B. THOMPSON'S RINGLETS—Choice cockerels (8 pounds) from direct matings. Eggs, $3 per 15; $5.50 per 50. Baby chicks, 22 cents. Geo. W. Baker, Lombard, Ill. 2

WILLIAMS' BARRED ROCKS—Heavy layers, farm raised, very large. Exhibition or utility. Eggs, $2.50. A. H. Williams, Berea, Ohio. 2-4

PARKS' AND THOMPSON'S Strain—Barred Rock eggs; 15 for $1.50; 100 for $8. Albert Stallsmith, Hartford City, Ind. 2-5

RINGLETS—BARRED ROCKS, S. C. Reds. A continuous laying and exhibition strain, bred and mated by an expert; guaranteed, satisfied. Eggs, $5 for 15; $9 for 30. A. Swade, 2015 Worden, Rosedale, Kan. 2-4

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks—Parks' strain. Heavy winter layers. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $9 per 100. E. E. Scrivner, Dahlgren, Ill. 2-4

PARKS' BARRED ROCK eggs—15, $2; 100, $9, prepaid. G. A. Stahmer, Hoyleton, Illinois. 2-4

OUR REGULARLY TRAPNESTED Parks' pedigreed hens, individual records reach 259 eggs; magnificent cockerels shipped on approval. $8, $10, $12; eggs, 16c, 22c, 60c each, according to dam's pedigree. Our free descriptive mating list would interest you. Frank Habberton, Westwood, N. J. 2

ONE OF OUR BARRED ROCK HENS laid 242 eggs in one year; 1,000 pullets. Eggs and baby chicks. L. F. Thompson, Hope, Ind. 2-3

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for hatching. Charles Schnaare, Grand Chain, Illinois. 2-4

BARRED ROCK EGGS — Parks' strain. Hogan tested. Guaranteed 90 percent fertile. Folder free. Per setting, $2; 30, $3.50; 50, $5.50; 100, $10. Thomas M. Keller, Buncombe, Ill. 2

BARRED ROCKS—HOLTERMAN strain. Eggs and baby chicks. Some fine cockerels for sale. J. H. Zimmerman, Ray, Ind. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS—THOMPSON strain—Bred from my winners at Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Memphis State Fairs and other shows. Prices right. Catalog and circular free. A. C. Brown, Holton, Ind. 2

EDELMANN'S WINTERLAY PARKS' strain Barred Rocks; pedigreed stock, $6 each. Hatching eggs, $3 per 15. George A. Edelmann, St. Louis Park, Minn. 12-2

(PARKS' DIRECT) BARRED ROCKS—Cockerels from pedigreed stock, $4 each. Eggs from choice matings, $3 per 15. Fred Oertel, Brighton, Ill. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS—Thompson's strain direct. Extra heavy winter layers; barred to the skin. Prize winners. Eggs, 15, $2; 100, $10; chix, 22c. V. Michaels, Tiffin, O. 2-6

PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks direct. Eggs, 15, $3; flock, 15, $1.50; 100, $9, postpaid. Cockerels, $5 each; baby chix, 100, $20. Everlay Egg Farm, Dahlgren, Illinois. 2-4

15 GOOD BARRED ROCK cockerels for sale. Eggs in season; prices reasonable. Mrs. Iva Herr, Route 1, Clayton, O. 2

ROSE COMB BARRED ROCKS—BEST all-purpose breed for all climates. Cockerels, pullets, eggs, baby chicks. Illustrated circular, origin and history. Baby chicks of other breeds. S. B. Wenger, South English, Iowa. 2-5

PARKS' BARRED ROCKS—Chicks and eggs; catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 2-6

BIG BARRED ROCKS—Farm raised; eggs, $2.50; booking orders now. Mrs. Cora Okerson, Cave-in-Rack, Ill. 1-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS — Ringlet and Aristocrat strains, narrowing barring to skin. Mrs. Buell Cuddy, Roadhouse, Illinois. 1-2

BARRED ROCKS, RINGLET STRAIN, 100 choice cockerels for sale, all barred clear to the hide, with good, distinct, narrow ringlet barring; price, $5 each; eggs, $5 per 15, or $9 per 30, from best hens; all stock guaranteed as represented; if not can be returned at our expense. Ed Martin, Oconomowoc, Wis. 1-3

BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEY'S STRAIN; fine male birds for sale; eggs in season. George Kinter, Dillsburg, Pa., R. D. 1. 1-3

BARRED ROCKS—From Aristocrat best eggs direct; eggs, $3 for 15. Large, thorobred, free range utility stock, eggs, $4 for 50, $7.50 hundred; hens, $3; pullets, $4. George Wendt, Kenton, O. 1-3

BARRED ROCKS—EXHIBITION Cockerel matings; eggs, $5 and $7.50; mating list. A. L. Drummond, Norton, Kans. 1-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—Parks' strain exclusively (from best pedigreed stock direct). Selected eggs from large, well marked, heavy winter layers, 15, $3; 30, $5.50; 50, $8; 100, $15. Cockerels that will breed the lay into your flock, $6, $8, $10 each. Circulars free. W. G. Meradith, Danvers, Ill. 1-3

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS from high class, bred-to-lay stock, $3 per setting; satisfaction guaranteed. James L. Riley, 1617 Forty-eighth St., Norfolk, Va. 1-3

BARRED ROCKS PALMER strain cockerels, $3, $5; hatching eggs, reasonable. W. H. Hassebrock, St. Peter, Ill. 1-3

BARRED ROCKS—Aristocrat and Ringlet strains direct. Stock and eggs for sale. H. E. Frymire & Son, Webster, Ky. 1-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Exhibition quality, $15, $10; superior value breeders, $7, $4; pullets and pens reasonable. Clarence Steckel, White Hall, Ill. 12-2

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks—Parks strain, from best pedigreed pens direct. Large, vigorous, nicely barred, heavy winter laying stock. Eggs—15, $3; 30, $5.50; 45, $7.75; 60, $10; 100, $15. Satisfactior guaranteed. No baby chicks. M. W. Weaver, Dillsburg, Pa. 1-2

200 TO 255 EGG BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks — Trapnested every day for eleven years for Standard quality and high production. Selected cockerels, March and April hatched, from hens with records 208 to 255, $7.50, $10, $12.50, $15, $20 each. Shipped subject to approval. Booking orders for hatching eggs. John C. Lebrecht, Box 145A, West Albany, N. Y. 12-2

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS direct from E. B. Thompson cockerels, $5; eggs, $2.50 for 15. Fred G. Keller, Millersport, O. 12-2

BARRED ROCKS—Cockerels, $5 to $25; pullets, $3, $5; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. M. L. Drake, White Hall, Ill. 12-2

BARRED ROCKS — Palmer's Exhibtion strain; low prices. Holmes Bros., Route 28, Beloit, Wis. 12-2

COCKERELS AND PULLETS—Price list free. Mammoth Hatchery, Box 223, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 12-2

RINGLET ROCK COCKERELS, 6 to 9 pounds, $3.50 to $6; light and dark; farm raised. V. I. Hostetler, R. 2, Nappanee, Indiana. 12-2

LIGHT BARRED ROCK cockerels—Great show and egg-laying strain utility cockerels, $5 each, 3 for $13, 6 for $25. Show and breeding birds, $10 to $25. Stanley Johnson, Lee, Ill. 12-2

PARKS' STRAIN Barred Rocks—March hatched cockerels from Hogan tested hens, $3, $5, $7. Mary Amerman, Lilly, Ill. 12-2

FANCY BARRED ROCKS—Young and old stock for sale. Bradley and Perfection strains. Show birds. All stock shipped on approval. Oscar Carlson, R. F. D. No. 1, Sandwich, Ill. 12-2

E. B. THOMPSON'S "RINGLETS" direct. Extra choice cockerels, females; big, vigorous stock, bred from winners; best New York winning blood from proven breeders. Have spared neither pains nor money. Wm. Huckle, Waverly, N. Y. 12-2

BARRED COCKERELS, $3 each. Henry Von Behren, St. Peter, Ill. 12-2

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCKS—BRED for exhibition and egg production. Cockerels, $3 and $5 each. Emery D. Small, Wilson, Kan. 2-3

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS—SUPERIOR quality, $5; choice stock, $3. Satisfaction guaranteed. Clarence Steckel, White Hall, Illinois. 2-4

SUNRISE STRAIN BUFF ROCKS—The real thing in Buffs. Bred for beauty and utility. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs and stock for sale. Circular free. E. P. Sears, Sunrise Farm, Box 68, Chesapeake, Ohio. 2

GOLDEN BUFF ROCKS—Prize winners. Eggs, $5 per 15. Christian Krugman, 436 W. Mifflin St., Madison, Wis. 2-4

HERTZ'S BUFF ROCKS—Stock and eggs. Mating and price list free. Joseph H. Hertz, Route 3, Box 21, Hanover, Pa. 2-4

KRAMER'S BUFF ROCKS win two firsts at recent Chicago National show. Orders booked for baby chicks and eggs. Catalog. Frank W. Kramer, Fort Atkinson, Wis. 2

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS—$5 and $10. Mrs. Lucy Eminger, Gibson City, Ill. 1-3

BUFF ROCK CHICKS—Purebred. Catalog free. Murray McMurray, Box 5, Webster City, Iowa. 1-3

HEISER'S ALL GOLD Strain—Buff Rock cockerels at $3, $5 and $7 each. Jonas Yordy, Eureka, Ill. 1-3

COCKERELS AND PULLETS—Price list free. Mammoth Hatchery, Box 223, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 12-2

HEISER'S ALL-GOLD Buff Rocks of quality; cockerels, $3, $5, $7.50 each. J. A. Heiser, Fisher, Ill. 12-2

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

COLUMBIAN ROCKS — Purebred farm-raised stock and eggs for sale. Oren Anthony, Louisville, Ohio. 1-3

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—Eggs, chicks from 200-egg strain New York Garden winners. Write for prices. T. J. Enslin, Hackettstown, N. J. 2-4

IF YOU WANT proven 200-egg strain Columbian Rocks that are fit to show. Write J. M. Jones, Hornerstown, N. J. 3-20-1yr

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WINNERS—A FEW extra good Partridge Rock cockerels by my first prize bird at the 1921 Illinoish State and other shows, $4 each. E. G. Isaacson, Wataga, Ill. 2

MY PARTRIDGE ROCKS won more firsts at Minnesota State Fair for six years than all competitors together. Eggs, $2.50. Frank Neudecker, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 2-4

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Good quality. Eggs in season. Theo. Kies, Sr. Warrenton, Mo. 2-4

QUALITY PARTRIDGE ROCKS — Pens now ready to supply eggs at $10, $5, $3.50 per setting. McKeen, Box 1667, Dallas, Texas. 2

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Breeding stock. Cocks, cockerels, $2.50 and up; hens, pullets, $2 and up. Jas. Brouer & Co., 4406 Taft, St. Louis, Mo. 2

KATZEN'S PARTRIDGE ROCKS—EGGS from Pittsburgh winning birds; also several males. Katzen, Sykesvile, Pa. 2-4

KELLOGG'S PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Size, plumage, heavy layers. Their quality proved by record of past four years at best southern shows. Write for catalog and prices. G. A. Kellogg, Decatur, Ga. 2-3

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—COCKERELS. Extra good, $5 and up, according to quality. Melvin Gilbertson, Albany, Wis. 1-3

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Blue ribbon winners. Write your wants. A. B. Low, Arapaho, Okla. 1-3

PARTRIDGE ROCK COCKERELS—Exhibition quality, $15, $10; superior value breeders, $7, $4; pullets and pens reasonable. Clarence Steckel, White Hall, Ill. 12-2

I HAVE QUALITY in Partridge Rock cockerels, April hatch. E. E. Hand, Center Point, Iowa. 12-2

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Partridge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 144. 5-15-tf

SILVER PENCILED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

SILVER PENCILED PLYMOUTH Rocks—Blue ribbon winners at Chicago, New York, Boston. Catalog free. P. C. Jungels, Lemont, Ill. 2-4

SILVER PENCILED ROCKS, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Bantams. Eggs for sale. Free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Massachusetts. 2-4

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

LOOK! 50,000 SUPERB "Just-Rite" White Rock baby chicks. Select and exhibition grades. A hatch every week all year. Catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS from extra heavy stock. Cheap. Ray Williams, Milan, Ohio. 2

WHITE ROCKS—Eggs from high scoring, vigorous stock, first prize winners, good layers, Fishel strain, $2.50 per 15; $12 per 100, prepaid. Mrs. J. Brown, Rte. 6, Creston, Iowa. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS—WINNING males Chicago Coliseum, Louisville, Indiana State Fair, Lafayette, properly mated. Mating list ready. Avondale Farms, Crawfordsville, Indiana. 2-4

WILLIAMS' WHITE ROCKS—Farm raised, heavy layers. Stock or eggs. A. H. Williams, Berea, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS—Large, vigorous early hatched birds; $5 to $10 each. D. V. Knapp, Cable, Wis. 2-3

LARGE PURE BRED White Rock cockerels. March hatch, $5; May, $3.50. Ellen Styers, Farmington, Mo. 2

WHITE ROCKS—Bred-to-lay. Eggs, 15 for $2.50; 100, $15. Sylvester Thoele, Effingham, Ill. 2

WHITE ROCKS—COCKERELS, trios and breeding pens. H. Collman, Norwalk, O. 2-3

WHITE ROCK EGGS — HEAVY laying strain, trapnested year round; $2-$2.50 per 15; $12 per 100. Wm. J. Jehling, Valmeyer, Illinois. 2-4

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—From the Famous Fishel White Rock Farm. Bred to lay. Stock and eggs for sale. Have a few choice cockerels for immediate shipment. Write for 1921 mating list free. Prices on stock a matter of correspondence. M. J. Schafer, Nehawka, Neb., Box 74-C. 2-4

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—POPULAR strain. Now booking orders for March and April hatchings. $3 per 13; $10 per 50. Nathaniel P. Harris, East Boxford, Massachusetts. 2

WHITE ROCKS—FISHEL direct, large free range eggs; 15, $1.50; 100, $8. John Brauer, St. Peter, Ill. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS—LARGE FARM raised stock. Bred to lay. Eggs, $2.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. C. Smith, Winchester, Ohio. 2-4

FISHEL STRAIN DIRECT White Rock cockerels, $3.50 each. Eggs, $8 per 100; $2 per 15. Ernest Virtue, Galena, Ill. 2-4

UNUSUAL SELECTIONS in White Plymouth Rock cockerels. Big boned, 10-pound fellows. Write your wants. E. A. Hayward, Cooksville, Ill. 2

NO BETTER WHITE ROCKS—Line-bred, trapnested, 240 to 289-egg line. Exhibition and utility eggs, $3 and $5 per 15. R. L. Hooper, Rte. 9, Fairfield, Ill. 2-4

HUNTER SINGLE COMB White Rocks—Cockerels, $2.50-$3.50. Eggs, $1.50 per 15. Mrs. L. L. Hunter, Drakesville, Iowa. 2

HAVE LARGE TYPE White Rock cockerels. Premium eggs in season. E. Fix, Benson, Ill. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS—FISHEL strain, hatching eggs from winners and layers. Guaranteed. Jersey Ridge Farm, Davenport, Ia. 2-4

FISHEL'S WHITE ROCK cockerels, $5; pullets, $4; hens, $3; bargains. Delbert Vinecore, Rutland, Ill. 2

PRESTON'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK hatching eggs; six grand pens mated; range flock, $12 per 100. Write for mating list. L. F. Preston, Box C, Holden, Mo. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS — An exhibition laying strain. Cockerels sired by 1st cockerel, Memphis. Hatching eggs, delivery now, from strong, vigorous breeders, $4 per 12. Martin Farm, Mobile, Ala. 1-3

QUALITY WHITE ROCKS—Cockerel, $8, $10, $15 and $20 each. Money-back guarantee. To give satisfaction. Jess Darby, Powhattan, Kan. 1-2

COCKERELS AND PULLETS—Price list free. Mammoth Hatchery, Box 223, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 12-2

CHOICE WHITE ROCK cockerels and pullets, large, vigorous, fine shape and sound white color, quality that pleases. I ship on approval. C. P. Schumacher, Woodsfield, Ohio. 1-2

WHITE ROCKS—POORMAN'S 200-EGG strain direct. Write for catalog. Randall Lynsky, Cedar Lawn Farm, Huntsville, Alabama. 12-2

EXHIBITION QUALITY WHITE ROCK cockerels, $15, $10; superior value breeders, $7, $4; pullets and pens reasonable. Clarence Steckel, White Hall, Ill. 12-2

WHITE ROCKS—Have bred them fifteen years. Grand exhibition and breeding birds at $5 and up. If you want good White Rocks, write Patterson Farm, Fitzgerald, Georgia. 12-2

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

HIGHEST QUALITY BUFF Wyandotte products. 100 eggs, $12.50; setting, $2.50; 100 chicks, $25. Cockerels, $5. Dr. Clausen, Buffdotte Poultry Yards, Walnut, Illinois. 2-4

REAL BUFF WYANDOTTE Cockerels—Also eggs for hatching. D. D. Colglazier, Hutchinson, Kan. 2

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Sanborn strain; year round layers, cockerels, $3 and $5; pens. Ben Threlkeld, Ewing, Ill. 1-3

WIN—BLUE STRAIN BUFF Wyandottes. Cockerels from prize-winning stock at $3 and $5 each. Also a few hens and pullets. William E. Woolley, Rte. 5, Sidney, O. 1-3

HAZELTON'S BUFF WYANDOTTES—Linebred since 1895. Strong winners last Coliseum show. Stock for sale; send for circulars and prices. B. Hazelton Smith, Niles, Mich. 10-2

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Michigan s champion strain; blue ribbon winners Detroit Show, California Fair. Eggs from prize pens, bred for heavy laying past 15 years; $2, 15; $5, 30, prepaid. Fertility guaranteed. Elegant cockerels. Arthur Schaack, 5389 Rohns, Detroit, Mich. 2-4

POLGREEN'S COLUMBIAN Wyandottes have won first and second prizes at Madison Square, New York State Fair and Hagerstown shows the last two years. Great layers. Stock and eggs for sale; circular. H. W. Polgreen, Albany, N. Y. 2-4

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, $2.50 per setting. Vigorous and nicely marked; good layers. Dell Blaisdell, Auburn, Me. 2

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Winners at Boston, and Rochester, N. Y., 1921. Choice breeding cockerels, $5 for quick sale. Hatching eggs. Gilbert Poultry Farm, Whittier Road, Haverhill, Mass. 2

CHOICE BREEDING AND EXHIBITION stock—Twelve years specialist. Prices reasonable; free literature. Ralph Woodward, Box J, Grafton, Mass. 12-2

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Show birds and breeding stock from Coliseum and National show winners. F. C. Liles, Collins, O. 12-2

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

WOLVERINE PARTRIDGE Wyandottes—Eggs from exhibition and trapnested matings. L. O. Slough, Reading, Mich. 2-4

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE cockerels—From prize winning stock, $3 and $5. Geo. Konrad, Richfield, Wis. 2

PREMIER STRAIN Partridge Wyandottes. Stock and eggs for sale. Male birds $5 and up, females $3 and up; eggs, $3; $5 and $10 per setting of 15. Fred Page, Benton, Ill. 2-4

"DELLWOOD" STRAIN—Birds bred and owned by us won at Chicago National show this year. Eggs reasonable, direct from prize winners. Dellwood Poultry Farm, Arlington Heights, Ill. 2-4

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE Cockerels—From winners at Milwaukee and Wisconsin State Fair. My birds have also won at Chicago Coliseum and National Show. W. W. Day, Janesville, Wis. 1-3

PURE STRAIN PARTRIDGE Wyandottes—Have few cockerels left. Prize winners. Hurless Hughes, Eldon, Iowa. 1-2

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—My show records at the Chicago and National club shows lead them all. Write now for your club winners. Dr. G. S. Culver, Sandwich, Illinois. 12-2

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Stock and eggs. George Berry, Sheldon Jct., Vermont. 2-4

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE Eggs—$2 per 15; $12 per 100. Philip W. Klein, Valmeyer, Ill. 2-4

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS — Exceptionally fine birds. Will hold their own anywhere. Five and eight dollars each. E. B. Sturgess, Vandalia, Ill. 2

SILVER WYANDOTTES — Exhibited at the Greater St. Louis Poultry Show, Illinois State Fair and St. Louis County Fair; 22 entries, 19 ribbons. Hatching eggs from these winners for sale. Martin Arhelger, 2700 Arkansas Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 2

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels and hens for sale, scored and unscored; eggs in season. Tarbox and Steinmesch strain. Mrs. C. W. Whitham, Fairfield, Iowa. 1-3

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Trapnested for ten years. Early cockerels and pullets sired by first cock and first cockerel, St. Louis, 1920. Eggs in season. Chas. Schroeder, St. Peter, Ill. 12-2

FOR SALE—Full blood Silver Laced Wyandotte cockerels of big bone and extra good quality. C. C. Schowalter, Burnside, Hancock County, Illinois. 12-2

SILVER WYANDOTTES—For beauty and utility. Prize winners and heavy winter layers combined; vigorous stock with size and color. Prices reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. Irvin Reed, Cy7, Mt. Vernon, Illinois. 12-2

FOR SILVER WYANDOTTES, the kind that win and lay, address Helfrich Bros., Hammond, Ill. 12-2

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES.

SILVER PENCILED Wyandottes, Rocks, Leghorns, Bantams. Stock and eggs for sale. Free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Highest quality cockerels. Eggs reasonable. Arthur Zimmer, Warsaw, Ind. 2

A BIG BARGAIN in Standard bred-to-lay White Wyandottes (293-egg record)—Cocks, cockerels, hens, pullets and breeding pens, at prices just about one-third actual worth. State just what you want. I'll save you money and give you wonderful birds. E. F. Alden, Linden and Willow, Winnetka, Ill. 1

WHITE WYANDOTTES with years of careful breeding back of them. My birds are bred to lay and win. I have for sale choice breeding stock. Hens, pullets and cockerels at $4 and $7 each. All birds sent on approval. Allen R. Rice, East Canton, Ohio. 2-4

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE Wyandottes—Eggs ready Feb. 15, $8 per 100 up. Send for mating list. Chester L. Mason, Early, Iowa. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs—$2 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. C. F. Hill, 220 Seventh St., Marietta, O. 2

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Stock, eggs and chicks. Regal strain direct. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lawton A. Reiling, Box A-502, Bellevue, Ia. 2-4

JOHN A. BRUHN, Homer, Ill., breeder of heavy laying "Ideal" White Wyandottes. Guaranteed eggs, 15, $1.50; 100, $7.50. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—WORLD'S best strains. Official records 262-294. Eggs, 10 cents. Cockerels, $3. Catalog free. Ralph Smelker, New Paris, O. 2-4

MARTIN'S DORCAS—Direct, 1920. Cockerels, $10. John Puffer, Foxboro, Mass. 2

LARGE WHITE WYANDOTTES—FREE range, direct from Illinois State Show premium winners. Beauty and utility combined. Cockerels, $5; pullets, $3; satisfaction guaranteed. Lyle Thomas, Lewistown, Illinois. 2-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Bred for beauty and eggs. Stock and hatching eggs. Miss Marion J. Moore, Hamburg, N. Y. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—REGALS. Eggs in 200 lots, $8 per 100. Catalog free. Address Perisho Poultry Farm, Martinsville, Illinois. 2-4

100 EGGS, $3.50 UP—Guaranteed produce winners. Welday's Laymore White Wyandottes. Thousands sold. Catalog. Welday, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels for sale. Martin Nelson, Momence, Ill. 2

WHITE WYANDOTTES bred from Boston and Garden winners. Pullets, cockerels, $3 to $5. Eggs from exhibition matings, $2 and $3. P. A. Mohn, Mishawaka, Ind. 2

MASSEY'S WHITE WYANDOTTES—Win at Chicago, St. Louis, Des Moines, Kansas City. Splendid layers. Stock and eggs for sale. Ernest Massey, Mystic, Iowa. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels — Bred from Chicago and Indianapolis winners, $5 and up. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. E. Schoch, Davis, Ill. 2-3

REGAL DORCAS White Wyandottes—Cockerels $3 to $5, cocks $5, females $3. Frank Hardwidge, Poneto, Ind. 2

COCKERELS, COCKS—REGAL WHITE Wyandottes, $3, $5; 15 eggs, $3, $5. Elwood Taylor, Berwyn, Md. 2

REGAL DORCAS EGGS, $1.50 per setting. (Golden Rule applied.) H. Litherland, Atlanta, Ill. 2-4

"CHALK WHITE" WYANDOTTES LAY and win. George Clary, Endicott, Neb. 2-4

237-EGG STRAIN White Wyandottes—Eggs and 6 weeks old chicks. F. Schroeder, Strasburg, Ill. 2-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Fishel's heavy laying, egg-a-day strain. Pen, $5, 15; $12, 50; $20, 100; flock, $2, 15; $8, 100. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Prize winners; persistent layers. Some fine cockerels, eggs and baby chicks; also mammoth Toulouse goose eggs. Fertility of eggs guaranteed. Write for prices; they are right. W. R. Warren, Shannon, Kan. 2-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Regals. Cockerels $7.50 pullets $4; eggs $4 per 15. State show winners. J. F. Garrison, Mt. Vernon, Illinois. 2

MARKEEMO STRAIN White Wyandottes. None better. Selected breeders, $3 each; eggs, $3 per 15, $10 per 100. Louis A. Osborne, Sedalia, Mo. 2-4

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Never before have I offered eggs from such grand matings. Hogan tested for years. The Illinois Home of the Regals. Eggs, $2 per 15. Ivor L. Jones, Bourbon, Ill. 2-3

PEARL WHITE, STAY WHITE—WHITE Wyandottes, eggs and birds for sale. Write for full information. Ye Quill and Apple Yards, Frank Sanders, Ottawa, Ill. 2-4

EGGS, CHICKS from my exhibition strain White Wyandottes with egg records: pullet 264, hen 212; flock average, pullets 202.2, hens 187.4. Charles Neubauer, Melrose Park, Illinois. 2

MARTIN-DORCAS WHITE Wyandottes—Chicks and eggs; catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 2-6

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Excellent Regal-Dorcas cockerels. Lloyd Caldwell, Neoga, Illinois. 1-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES — Martin-Keeler strains direct. Stock and eggs for sale. Jos. L. Zolper, Mendota, Ill. 1-3

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels priced right. Eggs for hatching. Earl J. Jeffs, Ottawa Lake, Mich. 1-3

MARTIN'S STRAIN WHITE Wyandottes—Eggs $5 and $7.50 for 15. Stock for sale. John B. Sheets, Hagerstown, Md. 1-3

ONE FINE PEN Martin stock direct, Dorcas strain; two pens Keeler strain, prize winners. Write for prices. Mrs. Robert Siusser, Marion, Ind., Route 10. 12-2

COCKERELS AND PULLETS—Price list free. Mammoth Hatchery, Box 223, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 12-2

BUY YOUR WHITE WYANDOTTE males collect on delivery. Write your needs. Perisho Poultry Farm, Martinsville, Ill. 12-2

WYANDOTTES—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

WHITE AND SILVER Wyandotte cockerels, $5 and $10 each. Chas. Weaver, Grover Hill, Ohio. 1-2

LIGHT SUSSEX.

TRY LIGHT SUSSEX for their great laying qualities. 15 eggs, $3; 30 eggs, $5, postpaid. D. L. Wiegmann, Hoyleton, Illinois. 2-4

RED SUSSEX.

COCKERELS FROM prize-winning stock, $10 each. Claud Taylor, North Canton, Ohio. 1-3

SPECKLED SUSSEX.

SPECKLED SUSSEX EGGS — SANBORN strain. Book orders now; write. J. W. Springer, Dewey, Ill. 2-3

SPECKLED SUSSEX—Winners Tri-State Fair, Dallas, Cincinnati, Chicago. Stock. Eggs, $3 per 15. H. L. Bedford, Bailey, Tennessee. 2

SPECKLED SUSSEX—Exhibition and laying stock, Coliseum winners. Eggs, baby chicks, stock. Write Parkway Poultry Farms, Wheaton, Ill. 2-4

SPECKLED SUSSEX—Eggs from selected stock, $5 per setting. Mrs. George Stoudt, Erie, Ill. 2-4

SPECKLED SUSSEX cockerels, $5. Mrs. O. T. Lower, Homer, Ind. 1-3

SPANISH.

WHITE FACED BLACK Spanish—Winners for years at largest shows and bred to lay. J. R. Galloway, Elwood, Ind. 2-4

FOR SALE—White-faced Black Spanish eggs; stock also. Louella E. Jaqua, Portland, Ind. 2-4

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90 VARIETIES—POULTRY, Eggs, Baby Chicks, Dogs, Pigeons, Hares, Parrots, Ferrets, Mice. List free. Descriptive 60-page book, 20c. Bergey's Poultry Farms, Telford, Pa. 2-4

HUMMER'S FAMOUS CHICKS—ROCKS, Reds, White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas and Minorcas. Airedale puppies. Circular. E. R. Hummer & Co., Frenchtown, N. J. 2-4

WHITE LEGHORN AND Buff Brahma cockerels. Clinton Grant, Dexter, Me. 2

HATCHING EGGS—ROSE COMB White Orpingtons, Columbian Wyandottes, White Geese, Embden, China; White Holland Turkeys; Pearl Guineas; White Blossom Sweet Clover Seed; Early variety. Mrs. Wm. Leinweber, Rte. 2, San Jose, Mason Co., Illinois. 2-4

EGGS—IMPORTED RED CAPS, Russian Mahogany Orloffs, Lakenvelders and Salmon Faverolles, Boston, 1921, winners. Burleigh Jones, Lakeport, N. H. 2

BLACK MINORCA, BUFF ORPINGTON, Brown Leghorn cockerels. Pullets for sale. Eggs for hatching, all summer. Asa Todd, Rte. 8, Murfreesboro, Tenn. 2

BUFF ROCK, CORNISH Game, White Leghorn Eggs. Purebred, good laying strain. Clarence Wise, Middletown, Indiana. 2-4

REAL BARGAINS IN FIRST CLASS breeding stock and eggs from eighty breeds, land and water fowl. Write for my free price list today. Oak Bluff Farm, Rte. 1, Lakeland, Minn. 2

WHITE LEGHORNS, BUFF Orpingtons, Reds — Cockerels, Pullets, Eggs, Chicks. Bellevue Poultry Farm, Hurley, Wis. 2-4

EGGS FROM WONDERFUL LAYERS—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns, 15 for $3; 100, $12. Bramble Poultry Farm, Chestertown, Md. 2-4

BIG OFFER FROM MY PENS—No. 1 heavy laying Silver Laced Wyandottes and White Orpingtons. Baby chicks, 30 cents each. Eggs, 15 cents each. Peter Fleming, Box 176, Shelbyville, Ill. 2

CHICKS AND EGGS of high record layers. Single Comb White and Black Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Very reasonable. Catalog free. Van Driest Farms, Box R, Cedar Grove, Wis. 2-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Dark Cornish Game, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Harry Hough, Hartford, Mich. 2-4

DR. HARWOOD, Malone, N. Y.—American Dominiques, Black Javas, Buff Brahmas, Anconas, Games. Circulars. 2-4

ROSE COMB REDS and Campines—First prize stock. Cockerels. Mating list. Kissel Bros., Hartford, Wis. 2

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, S. C. Ancona cockerels, $2 to $5 each. Thomas Rednour, Cutler, Ill. 2

BARRON LEGHORNS, Parks' Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Brown Leghorns. Baby chicks, $18 up per 100; eggs, $8 per 100; laying hens, $2.50 each. Belgian hares, New Zealand Reds, Flemish Giants. Circular. Glen Rock Nursery & Stock Farm, Ridgewood, N. J. 2

EGGS—LANGSHANS, BRAHMAS, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, $2 per 15, postpaid. Geese, ducks, guineas. Catalog free. M. H. Myers, Edom, Va. 2-4

EMBDEN GEESE, White Holland turkey, mammoth Pekin duck eggs; farm range, prize winning flocks; guaranteed hatch. Also stock. Thomas Lonergan, R. 2, Rensselaer, Ind. 2

ALL PRIZE WINNING STOCK—ROSE Comb Rhode Island Whites, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb White Orpingtons, Light Brahmas. Stock, eggs, baby chicks. Free mating list. R. E. Walsh, Fredericktown, Mo. 2-4

GRAND UTILITY SHOW strains, Barred Rocks, Reds, White and Brown Leghorns. Hens and pullets $2.50 up; males $4.00 up. Hatching eggs $2.25 per setting. Pearl Guineas, Homer Pigeons. Braentigam and Galewood, expert fanciers, 373 Hillside Ave., Newark, N. J. 2

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, Buff Orpingtons Baby Chicks, $20 per 100; eggs $3 for 15. Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, $20 per 100, eggs $2 per 15; 10% less for 100 or more. Corner Vein Poultry Farm, Box 255, Tallman, Ill. 2-4

EGGS—S. C. W. LEGHORN, S. C. W. Orpington, S. C. Sheppard Strain Ancona, Fawn and White Runner Ducks, $1.50 per 15. H. H. Mearns, Louisville, Ill. 2-3

ROSE COMB WHITE Orpingtons, Single Comb Anconas, Rufus Red Belgian Hares. D. S. Edgerton, North Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. 1-3

FANCY POULTRY FOR SALE—30 varieties; catalog free. Herman Blumer, Berger, Missouri. 1-3

PULLETS, YEARLINGS, BABY chicks—Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes; best strain, any quantity. Standardbred stock. Forest Farm, Rockaway, N. J. 1-3

PUREBRED PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Houdans, Buff Orpingtons, Dark Cornish; write your wants. O. S. Haugen, Stoughton, Wisconsin. 1-2

WE BUY, WE SELL poultry, pigeons, baby chicks, birds, rabbits, guinea pigs, dogs, pet stock of all kinds. Chicago Poultry Co., 3120 E. 92d St., Chicago. 1-3

TURKEYS.

AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS in Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. See our ad on page 144. 2-tf

AMERICA'S BEST STRAINS in Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. One yearling "Goldbank" strain tom, weight 36 lbs., $20. Pullets and hens, weight 16 to 22 lbs., $8 to $10 each. J. A. Suhling, Princeton, Ind. 2

BRONZE TURKEYS — Goldbank strain. Toms, $11; hens, $7. E. M. Otto, Upham, North Dakota. 2

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS — Vigorous, well marked, none better. Toms, $10; hens, $8. E. B. Middleton, Rte. 1, Wheaton, Illinois. 2-4

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—Miss Tucker, Merrynook Farm, New Brunswick, N. J. 2-4

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS — Splendid pullets, 16-18 lbs., bronzed like toms. Young toms, 27-29 lbs. N. E. Ramsdell, Ionia, Michigan. 2

CHAMPIONS OF 48 BRONZE TURKEYS at our state show; also ten prizes at St. Louis; toms, $15 up; eggs, $1. O. P. Parish, Rutledge, Mo. 2

MAMMOTH BRONZE HENS and Toms for sale. Nice, big boned, well marked, healthy stock. For particulars write Miss Elizabeth Tate, Draper, Virginia. 2

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES — (Badger strain). Bronze turkeys. Choice stock. Pearl guineas. Wm. H. Milward, Madison, Wisconsin. 1-3

BRONZE TURKEYS—Exhibition quality, bred from national winners. Pullets, better bronzed on back than most toms. W. W. Day, Janesville, Wis. 1-2

GOLDBANK STRAIN — BEAUTIFULLY bronzed. Winners ten continuous years at Foremost shows. Unrelated birds furnished. Mrs. Hall Williams, Nelson, Mo. 1-3

50 SPLENDID BOURBON Red Turkey toms for sale. Both young and old stock. Edgewood Poultry Farm, Bloomington, Indiana. 1-3

GOLDEN BRONZE—Lorenz Co., Perryville, Mo. 1-3

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Fine egg layers, money makers. Eggs in season. Lottie B. Ames, Route 8, La Porte, Ind. 1-3

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Goldbank and World's Fair stock. 82 sired by first Kansas City tom. O. J. Shelton, Polo, Missouri. 12-2

FOR SALE—Bronze turkeys, $12 up; eggs, ten for $6, prepaid. Aaron J. Felthouse, Goshen, Ind. 12-2

FOR SALE—PUREBRED Bourbon Red turkeys. Thomas G. Callaghan, Fenton, Michigan. 12-2

VIGOROUS GIANT BRONZE Turkeys—Beautiful "copper bronze" strain. Prize winners at great national show, January, 1920. Unrelated birds furnished. No eggs sold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leo Smith, Rte. 1, Independence, Ia. 5-20-1 yr

AMERICA'S BEST BREEDING Giant Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 144. 2-15-tf

DUCKS.

OUR 250-EGG BUFF ORPINGTON Ducks outlay runners. World's leading breeder. Catalog. Welday, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

MASON'S MAMMOTH PEKINS—Winners at Omaha, Iowa State Fair and State Show, 1921. Four great matings for eggs. Chester L. Mason, Early, Iowa. 2-4

WILD MALLARD DUCKS—Highest quality, unrelated breeders, $4 each. Baby ducklings, 50 cents each. Hatching eggs, 25 cents each. The Ferguson Farms, Dyersburg, Tenn. 2-4

NEW 300-EGG SEVILLIAN Ducks—Coming breed. Large, white. Catalog. Welday (Originator), Seville, O. 2-4

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN Ducks—Exceptional quality, unrelated breeders, $4 each. Baby ducklings, 50c each. Hatching eggs, 25c each. The Ferguson Farms, Dyersburg, Tenn. 2-4

200 COLORED MUSCOVY DUCKS—Trio, $10. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb. 2-3

COLORED MUSCOVY DUCK EGGS—Free catalog. W. H. Hankins, Strafford, Mo. 2-4

HIGH QUALITY FAWN and White Indian Runner duck eggs; 13, $2 and $2.50; 100, $10 and $12, postpaid. G. E. Horton, Sylvan View Poultry Farm, Curryville, Missouri. 2-4

"BROOKLAWN" PEKIN DUCKS awarded first premium, Coliseum poultry show, Chicago, 1920. Place your orders now for March, April, May delivery, hatching eggs and baby ducks. Send for illustrated circular, price list. H. B. Leachman, Brooklawn Farm, Bensenville, Ill. 2

PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKINS — Eggs and ducklings now; circular. R. Pardee, Islip, N. Y. 8-4

2,500 MAMMOTH PEKIN ducks weighing 8 to 12 pounds each. Bred from Chicago, New York, World's Fair, Madison Square Garden winners. Drake, $5; trios, $15. Hersey's Poultry Farm, Parkersburg, Ia. 1-4

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNERS—The best there is; large, vigorous drakes, $7.50. Now is the time to get your spring breeders. Gilbert C. Otis, Clifton Springs, New York. 12-2

MAMMOTH PEKIN and Rouen ducks, Toulouse and Chinese geese. Ed Sweet, Darien, Wis. 12-2

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS, $4; unrelated matings. Virgil Bearden, Indianola, Ia. 12-2

GEESE.

NEW 100-EGG SEVILLIAN Geese—Big demand. Catalog. Welday (Originator), Seville, Ohio. 2-4

GENUINE TOULOUSE GEESE—Big type, purebred, unrelated breeders, $7 each. Hatching eggs, 50c each. The Ferguson Farms, Dyersburg, Tenn. 2-4

FOR SALE—EMBDEN geese, $4.50 each; ganders, $5. A. H. Seyer, Dickens, Ia. 2

MAMMOTH BUFF GEESE — Largest of all. Color wonderful. Eggs. Catalog. Welday, Seville, O. 2-4

IMPORTED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE and Embden geese; large strains. Maple Grove Farm, North Clymer, N. Y. 2-3

TOULOUSE GEESE — Foundation blood now ready to put the type in your flocks. Martin Farm, Mobile, Ala. 1-3

EMBDENS—Lorenz Co., Perryville, Missouri. 1-3

PAIR TOULOUSE GEESE—Prize stock, $25. Imperial Pekin ducks. A. Moritz, Rahway, N. J. 1-3

MAMMOTH EMBDEN GEESE, $5 and up. Ellis, Beaver Crossing, Neb. 1-3

WHITE CHINA GEESE—Price reasonable. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa. 1-2

GEESE — Mammoth Toulouse, Africans, Chinas, Embdens, Buffs. Ducks — Pekins, Mallards, Rouens, Indian Runners, Muscovies, Buffs. Turkeys—Mammoth Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Reds. Catalog, 4c. A. A. Ziemer, Austin, Minn. 11-3

WHITE CHINA GEESE—Eggs for hatching; prices reasonable. M. K. Anthony, Waldo, Ohio. 12-2

FOR SALE—Full blood Toulouse geese; large, vigorous individuals, $10 each, three for $25. All these breeding birds are from prize winning stock. Funk Egg Farm, Lyle W. Funk, Box 38, Bloomington, Ill. 12-20-tf

DUCKS AND GEESE.

PUREBRED EMBDEN AND BUFF geese, Rouen and Buff Orpington ducks. Mrs. Henry Peterson, Wallingford, Iowa. 12-2

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE geese and Pekin drakes and ducks for sale. M. Retterath, Stacyville, Iowa. 12-2

PIGEONS.

I OFFER MATED HOMERS in any quantity at $2 per pair. Beautiful White Homers, $3 per pair. Get my prices on Runts, Carneaux, and Maltese Hens. Free booklet. Squab Manual, 50c. Charles A. Gilbert, 2210 Almond St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 9-19-tf

WANTED—5,000 HOMER or common pigeons. Pay at least 30c pair. Celluloid bands, 2c each. Going Light, Canker Cure, 25c. D. Gilbert, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 9-19-1yr

PHEASANTS.

RINGNECK PHEASANTS — STOCK for sale; orders taken now for eggs. Write for price list. Twin Brook Game Farm, Middletown, N. J. 1-3

$15 A POUND for Pheasants—Easy raised. Great demand. Complete book breeding Pheasants, profusely illustrated in colors, $1. Catalog, illustrating peafowls, pigeons, poultry, pheasants, pet and zoo stock, etc. 50 cents. (Pheasants, eggs, etc., bought). Stamp for reply. Kentucky Pheasantry, Harrogate, Tenn. 1-3

RABBITS AND HARES.

BELGIAN HARES—$10 per pair, from pedigreed stock, 6-7 months old. George N. Shaver, Lanark, Ill. 2

RABBIT, SKUNK, MINK, FOX—Start a Fur Farm. A fortune in a few years. We supply stock, buy all you raise, or show you where to sell at large profit. Catalog and full particulars FREE. Large Fur Farming Magazine, 10c. Book, "Common Sense Fur Farming," 25c. Stahl's Outdoor Enterprise Co., Dept. 404, Kansas City, Mo. 9-20-1yr

FLEMISH GIANTS—Pedigree and utility. F. W. Andrus, Wellington, O. 1-3

PEDIGREED FLEMISH GIANTS, guaranteed. Close's Rabbit Farm, Tiffin, O. 1-3

SELLING ALL STOCK—Excellent Flemish Giants cut one-half. Pedigrees furnished. Get price list. C. Gray, Galena, Ill. 12-2

RAISE RABBITS—For food. For fur. Immense profits. Rabbit meat sells for 50c a pound, their hides up to $2 each. Our magazine, "Rabbits," will give you all the information, 10c a copy; 25c a year. Address Rabbits Pub. Co., Suite 701, 8th and Walnut Sts., Kansas City, Mo. 5-20-1 yr

CANARIES.

IT PAYS TO RAISE CANARIES—BIG demand; start at home in spare time. We show you how, furnish choice mating stock, guarantee high grade songsters. Monarch Specialty Co., Evanston, Ill. 1-6

CANARIES—Good singers wanted. C. L. Bartles & Co., 1989 E. 105th St., Cleveland, Ohio. 10-3

GUINEA PIGS.

GUINEA PIGS—Broken and solid colors, splendid stock, $2.50 per pair up. Write your wants. John Ludwig, Ottawa, Ill. 2

LET ME START YOU RIGHT in the cavy business with correct foundation stock. $10 buys 1 male and 4 females of breeding age, including my $1 cloth-bound authoritative Cavy Book. Will also buy your young stock at $1.25 a pair when 4 weeks old, if desired. Correspondence invited. Best of references. Edwin F. Deicke, "America's Foremost Cavy Breeder and Judge," Lombard, Ill. 12-2

RAISE GUINEA PIGS for us; pay better than poultry, easier to raise. Contract, particulars and booklet how to raise free. Cavies Distributing Co., 3164 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 8-20-1yr

BOOKLET, "Breeding Guinea Pigs," 25c. Warren Fluck, East Greenville, Pa. 10-20-1yr

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BEAUTIFUL COLLIE PUPS—$8.50 and $18. Registered male at service. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill. 2

RAISE COCKER SPANIELS—Good pay. We supply pedigreed breeders, $25 each. Fisher Bros., St. Francis, Wis. 5-20-1 yr

CHOICE AIREDALE PUPPIES for sale from hunting and champion bred stock, several litters. Holland Bros., Mystic, Ia. 12-2

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS, $10 to $25. Don't write unless willing to pay $10 for a puppy. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa. 1-19-tf

INCUBATORS — BROODERS — POULTRY SUPPLIES AND REMEDIES.

4,800-EGG INCUBATOR—In good shape, $500. Tyler's Egg Farm, Franklin, La. 2-4

BARGAIN — TWO BUCKEYE COLONY brooders, slightly used. John McKee, Kensington, Ohio. 2

WANTED—ABOUT 9,000-EGG Incubator, Newton preferred. Peter Theune, Oostburg, Wisconsin. 2

MAGIC EGG TESTER tells hatchable eggs before incubating. 100,000 sold. Guaranteed. Catalog. Welday Seville, O. 2-1

FOR SALE—CANDEE Mammoth Incubator. Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, Michigan. 2

MAMMOTH CANDEE INCUBATOR—5,400-egg capacity; also two extra sections; all in perfect condition. A real bargain. Alabama Leghorn Farms Co., Ensley, Alabama. 2-4

DON'T SET EGGS without treating them with Toniseptol Germicide. Helps prevent White Diarrhea and other chick diseases. $1 per bottle, postpaid. Dr. Frank C. Ryan, Middletown, Md. 2

THE GREAT BERKSHIRE Health Grit—Feed your poultry the greatest egg producing food on the market today; $3 per 100 f.o.b., Pittsfield, Mass. Samples and booklet on request. A. D. McArthur, The Gritman, Pittsfield, Mass. 2

WHEN WHITE DIARRHEA, Roup, Limberneck, Cholera, or other infectious disease appears you don't want to hunt remedies. Prepare for emergencies. Toniseptol tablets in drinking water kill germs, check disease, promote health. $1 per bottle, postpaid; 4 bottles $3. Dr. Frank C. Ryan, Middletown, Maryland. 2-4

BUILD ECONOMY HEN Houses — Less than $10 complete. Accommodating 20 adult fowls. Particulars free. Fred King, 419 Bestor St., Peoria, Ill. 2

INCUBATORS—Buckeye 600-egg, Belle City 140-egg, Crescent 60-egg, large coal brooder; best condition. Claude Martindale, Ellettsville, Ind. 2

DORAN'S GUARANTEED GAPE Remedy —Positively cures gapes or money back. Thousands testify to its marvelous cures. 25 cents postpaid. Agents wanted. W. H. Doran, Brandenburg, Ky. 1-6

4,800-EGG WISHBONE, $1,080, machine, never used, at $700; have no place to put it. L. Rinkenberger, Buckley, Ill. 2

FOR SALE CHEAP—2,400-egg capacity Candee incubator, in first class condition. C. R. Medley, Columbus, Ga. 2-4

400-EGG HOT-AIR CYPHER'S—Used one season, like new, best mechanical order. A bargains, $68. Martin Farm, Mobile, Ala. 1-3

MIX YOUR OWN CHICK FEED—Dry Buttermilk mash, scratch feed, pin head oatmeal. First meal health developer and starter. How to prevent bowel trouble, toe pecking, etc. Instructions, $1, guaranteed. Frederick Havig, Route 2-A-2, Osage, Iowa. 2

"LUCOLITE PRODUCES 100 PERCENT More Eggs'"—The increase in eggs from 1,000 hens during the winter will pay for a Lucolite electric light and power plant in two months. If Lucolite is not represented in your district, the first one to order will receive the dealer's discount and may become our representative to organize poultry men's clubs. This club plan is a dandy; write immediately for plans and discounts. Lucas Manufacturing Co., York, Pa. 1-2

WANTED TO BUY several used Prairie State Incubators and Brooder Stoves; also Candee sections. Raymond Michaels, Tiffin, Ohio. 1-3

FOR SALE—EGG-producing formula. It makes hens lay all winter. Cures and prevents diseases. Cost for material small. Price $1. T. B. Osborne, Slaton, Tex. 1-3

QUALITY POULTRY SUPPLIES—Complete line. Feeders, fountains, brooders, incubators. Murray McMurray, Box 15, Webster City, Iowa. 12-2

ALL STEEL SCRAPER for cleaning coops, hutches, etc.; stiff, strong, rustproof, 22x6x2½ inches. Handiest tool made. Send 75 cents for one by mail. Michigan Wire Goods Co., Niles, Mich. 10-2

HOW DO JACOBUS Waste-Not Feed Hoppers save feed? Circular tells. M. R. Jacobus, Box 55-J, Ridgefield, N. J. 9

ADDING MACHINES.

NEW AUTOMATIC adding machine; adds, subtracts, multiplies absolutely correct. Capacity, $999,999.99. Fully guaranteed. 65,000 pleased owners. $5 postpaid. Bentz Bros., Granton, Wis. 2

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ILLUSTRATED BOOK on Raising Pheasants and Their Care. Price 75c; stock and eggs for sale. Ellberg Pheasantry, Peru, Illinois. 2

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS on Poultry, Pigeons, Pheasants, Birds, Dogs, Rabbits, etc. Catalog free. Morgans Limited, London, Can. 3-20-1 yr

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GLADIOLI — MAGNIFICENT FLOWERS. Easily grown. Thirty bulbs, assorted, $1 postpaid. Catalog free. Howard Gillet, Gladiolus Specialist, Box P, Lebanon Spgs., New York.

1,000 DUNLAP STRAWBERRY Plants, $4. Fifty varieties Raspberry, etc. Catalog. Kiger's Nursery, Sawyer, Mich. 2

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS — AROMA, the best home or commercial variety, $7 per 1,000. Cumberland black raspberries, $15 per 1,000. No catalog—order direct from ad. Satisfaction guaranteed. Strawberry Ranch, Shawnee, Kan. 1-4

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QUALITY PRINTING—Get our prices and samples. Superior Print Shop, Box S-12, Medina, Ohio. 2-4

PRINTING FOR EVERYBODY—Send for large, fine samples. Stamp, please. Lates cuts used. Mendell's Printing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. 1-

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POULTRY PRINTING—When disgusted with unsatisfactory printing and high prices try the foremost poultry printing specialists. Everything for poultrymen. Unequaled workmanship. Latest cuts. Interesting samples; money saving prices for stamp. Mode Printing Co., Manchester, Iowa. 12-

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TYPEWRITERS — ALL MAKES, slightly used machines, $20 up. Easy payments Free trial. Guaranteed two years. Payne Company, Rosedale Station, Kansas City Kansas. 2-

FARMS FOR SALE.

$700 CASH SECURES 20-Acre Poultry Farm—Splendid opportunity, big city markets; 10 minutes' walk to railroad station, mail delivery; 20 acres divided loam tillage, woodland, fruit; 2-story house; substantial barn, poultry house; owner called away makes low price of $1,400, half cash, easy terms. Details this and other farms, poultry-fruit, easy payments, equipment often included, page 33, Strout's Illustrated Catalog 1200 Bargains. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 150 B E Nassau St., New York City. 2

LOOKING FOR A FARM? If you are, an opportunity is before you. Hardwood land in Antrim and Kalkaska counties, Michigan, at only $15 to $35 per acre. Small down payment, easy terms. Excellent location. Special features and ways of helping settlers. Write for big free booklet. Swigart, I-1259, First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 2

SUBURBAN HOME and poultry farm—Stock, tools, automobile. Everything ready for business. J. H. Thrash, Rte. 7, Fort Wayne, Ind. 2

FOR SALE—40 ACRES loam soil, apple orchard and poultry; good buildings, incubator, brooders, tools, $4,750. Orchard Knoll, Rte. 2, Spring Lake, Mich. 2

FARMS WANTED.

WANT TO HEAR from owner having poultry farm or other property for sale. State cash price and particulars. John J. Black, 270th St., Chippewa Falls, Wis. 2-3

FARM FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—30-acre poultry farm, 40 miles northwest of Chicago. McNett, 111 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—My hotel, restaurant and billiard hall business for chicken farm or a summer resort. If you are interested, write at once. Good reasons for selling. Have been in business for 25 years. Address Lock Box 105, Edgerton, Minnesota. 2-4

WANTED.

WANTED—YOU TO SEND $1 for 5 pairs men's first quality silk finished hose, postpaid. State colors and shoe size. Write for circular showing hosiery for family at half usual prices. Reliable Hosiery Mills, Gibsonville, N. C. 2

WANTED—EXPERIENCED settled man as partner in poultry plant. Located on automobile road. Address Owner, c|o American Poultry Journal. 2

AGENTS—90 cents an hour to advertise and distribute samples to consumer. Write quick for territory and particulars. Albert Mills, general manager, 2536 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. 3

SITUATION WANTED.

POSITION WANTED on poultry farm; commercial egg farm preferred; two years' experience; have A. S. P. H. diploma; married; 37 years old. Address J. W. Rhodes, Cannelville, Ohio. 2

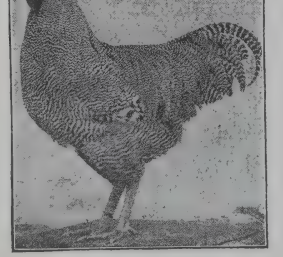
SITUATION ON POULTRY FARM—14 years' experience with incubators and brooders; single; 32 years old; $65 per month. Address "A. Z.," American Poultry Journal. 2

POSITION WANTED—By practical poultry man with years of wide experience in charge of largest hatcheries and farms in all climates. Can stop the leaks. Now employed in central west. Address J. E., care American Poultry Journal. 2

POULTRYMAN desires position, assistant or manager, thoroughly capable and competent to handle large flock, expert incubator operator. Age 40; married; no family; moderate salary; A-1 references. "R" care American Poultry Journal, Chicago. 2

WANTED — EMPLOYMENT on a first-class commercial poultry farm. Address F. W. F., care American Poultry Journal. 12-2

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Close of Season Sale

Dark Mating stock. 20 Cocks, 200 Cockerels. Females to match — Superb Pullet Bred specimens.

Birds $10 to $25 and upwards

Money's worth. Prompt shipments. These are winning lines shown in many recent shows, direct from our yards or bred from such. Orders now booked for **EGGS** from finest pens, even better than for years

$16.00 per 15—$21.00 for 24 prepaid

No baby chicks. Mating list to appear in March issue National Plymouth Rock Journal.

Bradley Bros., Box 810, Lee, Mass.

Get Big STARK SEED Catalog FREE

Get it—for it will help you make your garden a "banner crop garden"—one that will be the pride of your heart and the envy of your neighbors.

STARK SEEDS are always improved, selected strains of only the leading varieties.

We will never handle anything other than the *best* of its class and season. And STARK SEEDS are fresh, virile seeds—tested for germination and growing life.

Each kind of seed offered is worthy of the Stark label and commendation.

Therefore, every variety of STARK SEEDS is a sure grower of good things to eat for your table—beautiful flowers for your garden and bumper yields for your farm—uniform big crop producers if you are growing for market profits.

They produce not only quality vegetables, flowers and farm crops—but also quantity yields.

STARK SEEDS PAY YOU

Write Today for the 1921 STARK SEED Catalog—It's FREE

STARK BRO'S

Vegetables, Flowers, Prize Farm Seeds

The best varieties—selected to make it possible for you to have a better garden or bigger farm crops than ever before. Written to help you—not merely sell seeds. As beautifully printed as an Art Book—showing all sorts of the most tempting vegetables and vegetable-fruits in Nature's own colors. *Flowers*—for home and garden beautifying. And it includes the better, sure-tested varieties of *Farm* seeds, too. Upon inspecting it recently, one seedsman of years' experience said:

"The Most Inspiring Seed Catalog I Ever Saw"

Get a copy of this catalog *at once.*

Seeds and Fruit Trees—Address Box 203—**At LOUISIANA, MO.** Since 1816

In NORTH MISSOURI, only sixty miles from IOWA line

Improved Giant Strain Ponderosa Tomato

Send Name and Address for 1921 Seed Catalog

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Use Coupon or Post-card

Howling Mob Sugar Corn

White Tipped Scarlet Radish

Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

STARK BRO'S Box 203, LOUISIANA, MO.

Please send me a Free Copy of your big 1921 STARK SEED Catalog, Vegetable, Flowers and Farm Seeds *at once.*

If you also want a Free Copy of our 1921 Fruit Tree catalog, put an X in circle at left.

Name .....

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Postoffice .....

State .....

E. B. Thompson's Imperial Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks

Win at the Premier Show of All the World

Madison Square Garden New York, January, 1920

The Greatest Record of All Time



1st Prize and Sweepstakes Champion Cockerel at Madison Square Garden, New York 1919

Every Prize and Ribbon Offered

Cocks	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Cockerels	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Hens	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Pullets	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Young Pens	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Old Pens	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th

30 Prizes Out of 30 Offered

Sweepstakes Championship Male and Female and Every Special Prize. This is the crowning achievement of their unexampled record at New York for 33 victorious years. At the last six Garden Shows—**1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920**—my Imperial "Ringlets" won **30 First Prizes out of 31 offered. Every bird bred on my farm.**

The competition at this show was stronger in quality than at all the other shows of America combined—a fact that every breeder knows only too well.

Supreme at Madison Square Garden Is Supreme Everywhere

IMPERIAL "RINGLET" EGGS

You want eggs to produce the Silver Cup and Blue Ribbon winners for next season's shows. No other Barred Rock eggs have ever produced the extreme high quality birds as my Imperial "Ringlets." Hundreds of old customers order eggs every year—these eggs have brought them rich rewards in Silver Cups and First Prizes, and proved the foundation for many a money-making business.

My Imperial "Ringlet" eggs will place you in position to win at next season's shows. You may raise a single chick worth hundreds of dollars—hundreds of my customers have done this. **MY MATINGS ARE UNEQUALED IN AMERICA.** No such magnificent color and barring can be found on any living birds.

My Eggs Are the Best Money Can Buy—They Produce First Prize Birds

Randolph, Iowa.

Mr. E. B. Thompson.

Dear Sir: I just want to say to you that in our 20 years' experience of breeding Barred Rocks we have never found anything that would come anywhere near comparing with E. B. Thompson's "Ringlets." While we have only ordered eggs from you twice, we have got some very fine birds, birds that were splendid breeders, and birds that copped the ribbons in strong competition, too. They have given us the best satisfaction of anything we have ever tried. Respectfully,

GEORGE GOHLINGHORST.

Grand Exhibition and Breeding Birds for Sale of This Richest First Prize Sweepstakes New York Blood. Elegant Catalog Mailed Upon Request.

EGGS From the finest exhibition matings in the world—one setting $20, two settings $35, four settings $60, 100 eggs $90.

E. B. Thompson

Lock Box 510, AMENIA, N. Y.

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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

VOL. 52 MARCH, 1921 NO. 3

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tered as Second-Class Matter August 9, 1886, at the Postoffice t Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Published Monthly by Jas. W. Bell & Co., 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illino... Subscription Price, 75c for 1 year; $2 for 3 years; $3 for 5 years.



Opening for Filling Reservoir With Oil

At Last- No More Mites No More Lice

One of the biggest problems that has confronted poultry raisers in the past is how they could keep their fowls free from mites and lice. Countless remedies and methods have been recommended and used, such as sprays, disinfectants, powders, etc., but all of these various things have proven only partially effective. Besides, they require a great deal of time and attention,—annoying both to the poultry raiser and his fowls.

Probably no other thing that the poultry raiser has to contend with means as much in the way of lost profits through reduced egg production, hindered growth, quality of meat, etc., as these blood-sucking, profit-reducing pests—mites and lice.

CORONA Mite and Lice Proof PERCH

will solve this question for you, once and for all. Mites and lice cannot live where Corona perches are used. Mites feed on the fowls while they are on the roost, swarming over their bodies, sucking themselves full of blood, then go back to some secluded crack or crevice to await the next meal. That's where the Corona Perch gets them. The minute lice or mites crawl under a Corona Perch they are "a goner." Corona Perches have a galvanized trough underneath filled with oil. This oil soaks up through the wood so that the underneath part of the roost is always moist with oil,—sure death to mites and lice. The oil is poured into the reservoir through an opening in the top of perch; 30 minutes a year is all the time or labor required to keep roosts filled with oil—just a few minutes two or three times a year—that's all, and the question of lice and mites will not trouble you in the least, because you won't have any. Hundreds of poultry raisers who are using these Perches tell us that it is impossible to find a single mite or louse in their poultry houses. Rev. Morgan Peters says: "I have had Corona Perches installed in my chicken coop after I had given up all hope of ever becoming master of this vermin. These Perches brought immediate relief to my flock and death to the last mite. It truly does the work while chickens are enjoying their night's rest."

Corona Perches come in standard lengths, five feet long. They can be installed in any poultry house. They are very inexpensive, and pay for themselves over and over the first season. They will last a life time, as there is nothing about them to wear out or get out of order.



This illustration shows how the upper or wood part of Corona Perch fits into the oil reservoir, thus keeping the lower part of Perch thoroughly saturated with oil, leaving the upper part on which fowl roosts perfectly dry and clean. Oil is poured into reservoir through an opening in top of roost.



Four Eggs Pays for Space Hen Occupies

Biddy will lay twice as many eggs if you keep her free from lice and mites with a Corona Perch. 4 of the *extra eggs* she gives you will pay for the space she occupies on a Corona Perch, the rest be profit for you.

Write for Free Book and Prices

Fill out and mail coupon today. Tell us how many fowls you have and we will send you our lowest price on Perches needed for your flock. We will also send you a book describing Corona Perches in detail. This book is also filled with much other valuable information for poultry raisers. Don't delay,—whether you have a dozen fowls or a thousand, you cannot afford to be without Corona Perches. They pay for themselves in a few weeks. If they don't completely rid your fowls of mites and lice, you get your money back. We also manufacture Corona Wool Fat Compound for horses and cows, and Corona Balm for household use—products that are well known throughout United States and Canada.

THE CORONA MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 2 Kenton, Ohio

The Corona Mfg. Co.,
Dept. 2, Kenton, Ohio.
You may send me your free Corona Perch Bo
quoting your lowest prices on Corona Perches.

NAME.....

TOWN.....

STREET or R. F. D.....

I keep.....fowls.
Number



Aristocrat Eggs

Aristocrat Customers are Winning Out in Hundreds of Showrooms Thruout the U. S. and Canada, Winning Out in the Very Biggest and Largest Shows of All

The sensational records which they have made in the past few years simply stand unsurpassed in the annals of all Barred Rock history. But this winter their winnings with "Aristocrats" are even greater, are even more astonishing than ever before.

THE CLIMAX of their achievements is reached by their wonderful performance at those FOUR GREATEST AND MOST POWERFUL OF ALL BARRED ROCK SHOWS HELD IN AMERICA THIS WINTER—THE MIGHTY NATIONAL BARRED ROCK CLUB SHOW (Nov., 1920)—THE GREAT PREMIER SHOW OF THE SOUTH, DALLAS (Dec., 1920)—THE FAMOUS CHICAGO COLISEUM SHOW (Dec., 1920)—THE MAGNIFICENT NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW (Jan., 1921)—HERE MY CUSTOMERS—with "Aristocrats"—carried home a whole galaxy of First, Second and Third Prizes, Color Specials galore, and many, many other awards. These glorious winnings they made against the foremost and most representative class of Barred Rock breeders in America. During the past few years NO OTHER FOUR SHOWS OF THE ENTIRE WORLD, so far as known, HAVE HAD SUCH POWERFUL COMPETITION from so many strong breeders of Barred Rocks as these four. It is at such WORLD SHOWS as these that the "Aristocrats" are doing their winning.

Aristocrat Eggs Produce Such Winners

For it is to your interest to know that the very same male birds and females (the same identical cockbirds and hens) which produced the greatest of all "Aristocrat" prize-winners last season are again mated up in my yards RIGHT NOW. THEY WILL NATURALLY PRODUCE SUCH QUALITY AGAIN FOR NEXT SEASON. These are tried, proved breeding birds. And my customers positively get eggs from EVERY female in my matings. Not one is reserved exclusively for my own use. (Read this paragraph again.)

THE EGGS from these magnificent matings are only $15 per 15; $25 per 30; $40 per 50; $75 per 100 and $300 per 500. DO YOU KNOW THAT BIRDS VALUED AT $250 AND $500 EACH WERE PRODUCED LAST SEASON OUT OF THESE VERY SAME MALES AND FEMALES AND THAT MY CUSTOMERS GET EGGS FROM JUST THESE PRODUCING MATINGS? Think it over.

NEW LITERATURE AND GRAND CATALOG—containing overwhelming evidence to prove the above to your own entire satisfaction—FREE.

Remember, it has become well known throughout the entire country that Holterman is the man who is sending out to his customers THE BEST BARRED ROCK EGGS THAT CAN BE PURCHASED ANYWHERE AT ANY PRICE.

W. D. HOLTERMAN, Fancier, Box A, FORT WAYNE, IND.



....This Year....

SAVE YOUR BABY CHIX

BROODER $4.96

Cut herewith shows the *Putnam Home-Made Brooder* complete — **"A perfectly simple and simply perfect" LOW-COST Brooder for saving your Baby Chicks, either those you hatch yourself or those you buy.**

See Sample Brooder at Left

Guarantee

I guarantee the Putnam Brooder Heater to give satisfaction or it may be returned to me within 30 days of shipment and the money paid for it will be refunded.

THE materials used to make it were one shoe box; one-sixth yard of oil cloth and one **Putnam Brooder Heater.** The total cost, including Heater, was $4.96. A fourteen-year-old boy can build one in an hour with no tools but saw and hammer. This Brooder will accommodate from 25 to 60 chicks and will take better care of them than any brooder made, no matter how elaborate or expensive. Build one NOW and have it ready for the young chicks when they come. Write for plans for making this Brooder and testimonials from satisfied users. I will send you the plans FREE.

Advantages of the Putnam Home-made Brooder

REQUIRES filling **BUT ONCE A WEEK**—no other attention. Patented principle—**EFFICIENCY** guaranteed. Thousands in use. Every **OTHER BROODER** must be filled and trimmed **SEVEN TIMES** a week.

Putnam HOME-MADE BROODER is adapted to any size plant from 25 to 60 chicks in one brooder to any greater number desired; simply use more brooders. Is particularly adapted to needs of small breeder and back-lotter who aims to produce one lot of chicks or a few dozen.

No other brooder on the market **is EASIER** or more **SIMPLE** to operate; none uses **SO LITTLE OIL** per chick; brooder consumes less than a gallon of oil **A MONTH.** Send for and read the testimonials.

Putnam **BROODER HEATER** is so constructed that it acts **LIKE AN OPEN FIRE PLACE,** carrying the foul air out and drawing the fresh air in, thus providing **PERFECT VENTILATION AUTOMATICALLY.**

Heat is radiated from **ABOVE** onto the backs of chicks, giving the natural and soothing effect **OF THE HEN**—without the lice.

Hover is so constructed that chicks **FIND EXACT TEMPERATURE THEY LIKE.** Adjustable hover takes care of any season from February to July.

Putnam HOME-MADE BROODER CAN BE OPERATED ANYWHERE in a sunny room in a house, an open shed, or, if a roof be built on it, out of doors; can be **CARRIED ANYWHERE** by a half-grown boy.

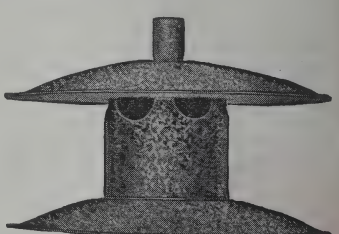
No other brooder is easier to clean and disinfect. Simply lift out hover and heater—brooder can then be emptied of litter and be disinfected.

Brooder heater is made of brass and galvanized iron—**IS PRACTICALLY INDESTRUCTIBLE.**

Capacity of Putnam HOME-MADE BROODER IS ELASTIC. When chicks require more exercising space, heater and hover can be placed in larger box or other structure. **THE BROODER GROWS WITH THE BROOD.**

Floor of this brooder is even with the ground and therefore chicks do not have steps or inclines to learn, thus avoiding loss from rain or chilling.

To summarize: At no price, **HIGH OR LOW,** can a brooder be bought so economical in first cost, also in fuel and labor—so simple and **EASY TO OPERATE,** so perfectly ventilated, or one that will so surely raise **HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS BIRDS.**



THE BROODER HEATER
Price only $4.75, Postpaid.

IN SUCCESSFUL USE FOR YEARS

THIS BROODER HEATER is in no sense an experiment. It has been on the market IN SUCCESSFUL USE for years. Thousands of them have been sold and they have given uniform satisfaction. Here are sample reports—could furnish hundreds of others like them:

BEST DEVICE FOR RAISING EXTRA EARLY CHICKS.

Sublette, Ill., Dec. 11, 1920.

Dear Sir: Enclosed, find check for $4.75 for which send me one more of your brooder heaters. The one I bought from you last winter was put in use the 19th of January, and I raised 63 out of 65 chicks. The weather conditions were 15 below zero.

I will, for one, say it is the best device for raising extra early chicks.

R. P. REIS,
Specially Breeder of Dark Lined Barred Rocks.

Fulton, N. Y., May 11, 1920.

We received the Brooder Heater in time and we would not part with it. I have 200 little chicks which we have raised in this brooder and they are doing fine—have not lost one yet. Before we had this Putnam home-made brooder we lost many by their getting chilled when small. MRS. C. W. BENNETT.
Route 1.

Jefferson, Ore., May 8, 1919.

Enclosed find check for which please ship me 2 more Putnam Brooder Heaters. Want these to use myself. These heaters of yours used in home-made brooder boxes have anything else beaten that I have seen yet. E. J. SHUMAKER.

Magnolia, N. J., April 13, 1920.

Enclosed find P. O. money order, for which send me 2 more Putnam Brooder heaters and one dozen wicks for same. Kindly rush order. Through me you have sold several of these Brooder Heaters, and I certainly do enjoy teaching others how to use them. There is nothing else to equal it on the market. I am well pleased with this Brooder Heater and always praise it just as I have done in this letter.
W. B. BARTH.

How to Order: I do not sell the Putnam Home-made Brooder. I sell the Brooder Heater only. The price of Heater is $4.75 postpaid. With every Brooder Heater I will send EASILY FOLLOWED DIRECTIONS for making the Home-made Brooder. Your dealer should have the Putnam Brooder Heater in stock. Ask your dealer for it, or I will fill your order, all charges prepaid, to your address at the regular price of $4.75 each. Please send me your dealer's name. Refcrence by permission. Editor this Journal.

I. PUTNAM Route 305-B ELMIRA N.Y.



FREE and Postpaid To Every Poultry Raiser

WE WANT to send every reader of this paper a free sample of Pure Dried Buttermilk. We want you to see for yourself how pure, fresh buttermilk, right from the churn, is converted into dry powdered form—all the nutritive food values retained, only the water taken out, so that it will keep indefinitely and is in convenient form to add to your poultry ration.

All experienced poultrymen as well as all poultry experts, agree that there is nothing equal to buttermilk for keeping fowls in good condition, reducing cost of egg production and promoting rapid healthy growth of young chicks.



SAVES YOUNG CHICKS.
P.D. B., because of its lactic acid content, is one of the best known preventives of white diarrhea in young chicks. Feed P. D. B. and you need have no worries about losses from digestive or bowel troubles.

Pure Dried Buttermilk

added to the ration you are feeding your laying hens will double your egg production. Tests made have proved that hens that were producing eggs at a feed cost of 23½c a dozen on a grain and mash ration, produced more than twice as many when P. D. B. was added to the ration, reducing the feed cost per dozen to 10⅞c.

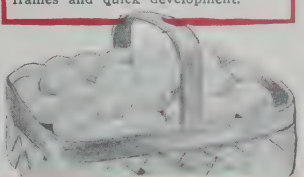
For young chicks P. D. B. is unsurpassed. The lactic acid it contains practically eliminates all digestive troubles. White diarrhea and other bowel troubles have no terrors to the poultryman who feeds P. D. B., because it prevents the harmful bacteria and the disease germs getting a foothold. Consequently the young chicks thrive and grow like weeds. P. D. B. is put up in 10, 25, 50 and 100 pound bags. If you will fill out and mail free sample coupon below, we will send you a small free sample of this wonderful product, enough to show you what it is like and to enable you to see how convenient it will be for you to add P. D. B. to any ration that you may now be feeding to your laying hens or growing chicks.



PROMOTES RAPID GROWTH.
As an aid to digestion P. D. B. is unexcelled. Feed it to your growing birds and you will be agreeably surprised with their rapid growth, big frames and quick development.



Or, if you prefer fill out the Special 5-lb. Trial Coupon below, send it to us with $1.00, we will send you a 5-lb. bag postpaid. This 5-lb. bag contains sufficient P. D. B. for 25 laying hens for 30 days. Complete feeding instructions for laying hens and growing chicks will be sent you with this 5-lb. trial package. Just now with the young chick season here, you cannot afford not to send for this $1.00 acquaintance offer. It will repay you many times over in saving the lives of your young chicks and promoting the health and egg production of your entire flock. We know that after using this 5-lb. package of P.D. B. you will never again be without it, as long as you are engaged in raising poultry.



INCREASES EGG PRODUCTION.
P. D. B. supplies laying hens with Lactic Acid, Vitamines, Proteins, Carbohydrates, etc., in just the proper amount to promote best health conditions and maximum egg production.

Buttermilk Sales Co.

Dept. 601 **City Hall Square Building, Chicago, Illinois**

Special Trial Package Offer

uttermilk Sales Co., Dept. 601, City Hall Square Bldg., Chicago.

I am enclosing herewith $1.00 for which you are to send me lb. bag of Pure Dried Buttermilk, postpaid, together with scriptive circulars, complete feeding instructions, price list, etc.

AME .....
(Be sure to write name and address plainly)

OWN .....

TATE .....

TREET NO. ..... R. F. D. .....

Free Sample Coupon

Buttermilk Sales Co., Dept. 601, City Hall Square Bldg., Chicago.

You may send me free sample of Pure Dried Buttermilk, also descriptive circulars, price list, etc.

NAME .....
(Be sure to write name and address plainly)

TOWN .....

STATE .....

STREET NO. ..... R. F. D. .....

DELL-CREST LEGHORNS

Will Put Joy in Your Heart and Dollars in Your Pocket.

Our Standardbred S. C. White Leghorns are rapid growers and persistent layers. A small investment in DELL-CREST hatching eggs or DELL-CREST baby chicks will bring both pleasure and profit to you. Drop a postal for our mating list.

Dell-Crest Egg Farm

R. F. D. No. 4. Peoria, Ill.



Dam 224, Sire's dam 236 eggs per year.

Egg-bred 25 Years

Use Pedigreed Cockerels and Eggs, you will get the profits. Bred from 200 to 282 egg hens.—P. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns. The average farm hen lays 70 to 80 eggs per year. The Egg-bred hen lays 180 to 220 eggs per year. Our valuable circular tells how to make them lay.

F. M. MUNGER, DeKalb, Ill.

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Lady Hollywood II. Official Record 315 Eggs in 365 Days.



World's Record Layer, 336 Eggs in 365 Days, Sept. 29, 1919-Sept. 28, 1920.



Record 307 Eggs. Mother Second Hen Vineland and Best Leghorn Storrs.

1915-16
Mountain Grove, Mo.
BEST LEGHORN PEN
BEST INDIVIDUAL
THIRD INDIVIDUAL

1916-17
BEST PEN Newark, Delaware

NOVEMBER, 1917
BEST PEN Mountain Grove, Mo.
BEST PEN Leavenworth, Kan.
BEST PEN Pullman, Wash.
BEST LEGHORN PEN Storrs, Conn.

1918
BEST PEN Leavenworth, Kan.
BEST LEGHORN PEN Storrs, Conn.

1919-20
Vineland, N. J.—2,000 Pullets entered.
BEST LEGHORN PEN
SECOND PEN
SECOND INDIVIDUAL
Storrs, Conn.
BEST LEGHORN INDIVIDUAL
BEST LEGHORN PEN
Georgetown, Wash.
SECOND LEGHORN PEN

HOLLYWOOD FARM

BREEDERS OF

HIGHEST GRADE PEDIGREED

S.C.W. LEGHORNS

THE KIND THAT LAY

MAKING RECORDS FOR 1920-1921.

Seattle, Wash., November 10, 1920.

Hollywood Farm:—
Gentlemen—I entered in First Western Washington Egg Laying Contest six pullets hatched May 28th from two settings of your eggs. Five in pen and one alternate. They finished 2nd with these records: No. 1, 279; No. 2, 312; No. 3, 180; No. 4, 293; No. 5, 206; alternate 247 eggs; floor eggs, 19. Had I selected alternate for the pen instead of No. 3 the average would have been 271 1/5 eggs. They did not get credit for a full year's lay because they were hatched late. Number 4 laid 293 eggs from November 19th to October 31st. She would surely have passed the 300-egg mark by November 19th, because she was in full lay at close of contest.

Very truly, C. H. BURNETT, Jr.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 9, 1920

Dear Mr. Atkinson:—
I entered the pen you sold me in Second Western Washington Egg Laying Contest. They are leading the contest with 271 eggs for November and December. 54 1/5 eggs average. Nearly 90 percent egg yield for two high-priced egg months. Some chickens! Truly yours,

J. W. MERRIMAN.

Ellensburg, Wash., Jan. 9, 1921.

Gentlemen:—
I just received December report for Puyallup Contest. Pen you sold me has laid 258 eggs, an average of 84½ percent since contest started. How do you do it?

Very truly,
E. M. MADDUX.

Auburn, Wash., Nov. 9, 1920.

Dear Sirs:—
Our pen at First Western Washington Egg Laying Contest produced the highest value in eggs. We give all credit to "Hollywood" males. They not only sired our pen, but they sired 500 pullets that averaged over 200 eggs in last 12 months.

Very truly,
SCOTT O. HOLT.

FIVE YEARS WINNINGS IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD'S BEST PRODUCERS, UNDER MANY DIFFERENT MANAGEMENTS AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

TO THE PUBLIC: We are now offering for sale mated pens, pullets, cockereis and yearling hens with high trapnest records. All this stock is of the same blood lines and closely related to our contest winners. Bred more than twenty 300-eggers and better last season. Believe we are offering stock and hatching eggs from the best flock of high average egg producers in America, if not in the world. Address,

HOLLYWOOD FARM, M. E. Atkinson, Mgr., Box A, HOLLYWOOD, WASH.

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Twenty Grand Matings
ORDER NOW. STOCK EGGS AND CHICKS. FREE CATALOG.
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WE have just purchased from Owen Farms their entire flock of *Single Comb White Leghorns*. This latest acquisition to our yards includes the famous First Prize White Leghorn Cock at the recent Madison Square Garden Show of which the American Poultry Journal said:

"First cock was one of the greatest cocks ever shown; good head, wonderful back and furnish of saddle; good station and grand sweep from throat around under breast and body; correct carriage, and splendid furnish of tail."

Also Owen Farms First Prize Cockerel at the great Madison Square Garden Show last year. Also First Prize Cockerel at the Madison Square Garden Show, 1919; the First Cockerel at Boston, 1918, and the Cockerel heading the First Young Pen, New York State Fair, 1919. These five males now head five of our choicest breeding yards, which were mated by Leghorn experts.

Aside from the few birds that we will reserve for breeding, we offer at special prices, the balance of this pure Owen Farms Stock in mated pairs, trios, pens and breeding yards; single cocks and cockerels.

For mating list write today to

OAK DALE FARMS, Box A, AUSTIN, MINN.

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BYERS' ORPINGTONS







Chicago Coliseum Winnings

At Chicago Coliseum past 28 months—75 of my Orpingtons stood under First Prize Ribbons (all my competitors combined only showed 16 birds under First Prize Ribbons), and in Buffs this winter I showed 11 birds under First Prize Ribbons while all my Buff competitors showed but 3 birds under First Prize Ribbons; 172 of my Orpingtons stood under Ribbons. I won 13 out of a possible 14 Firsts on Pens and never lost Special for Best Display in Buffs, in Whites or in Blacks at this Premier Exhibition—Chicago Coliseum past 28 months.

I offer brothers and sisters or sons and daughters of above sensational winners in Pens (4 females and male) at $60 and $90. Cockerels $15, $25 and $40. (All ordinary and cheaper birds sold). Your satisfaction guaranteed.

EGGS

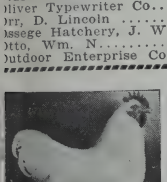
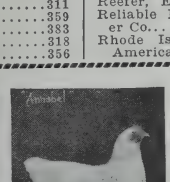
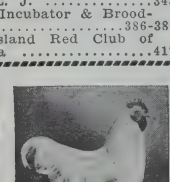
From CHAMPION EXHIBITION MATINGS.
$15 per 15; $28 per 30; $45 per 50; $85 per 100.
These Champion Matings include my sensational Chicago Coliseum Winners, and represent $30,000 breeding value. There is absolutely no substitute for this quality in Eggs to produce the Champions of 1921.

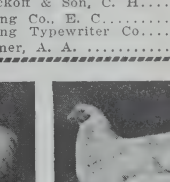
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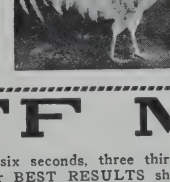
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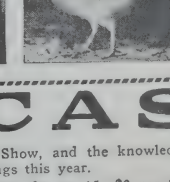
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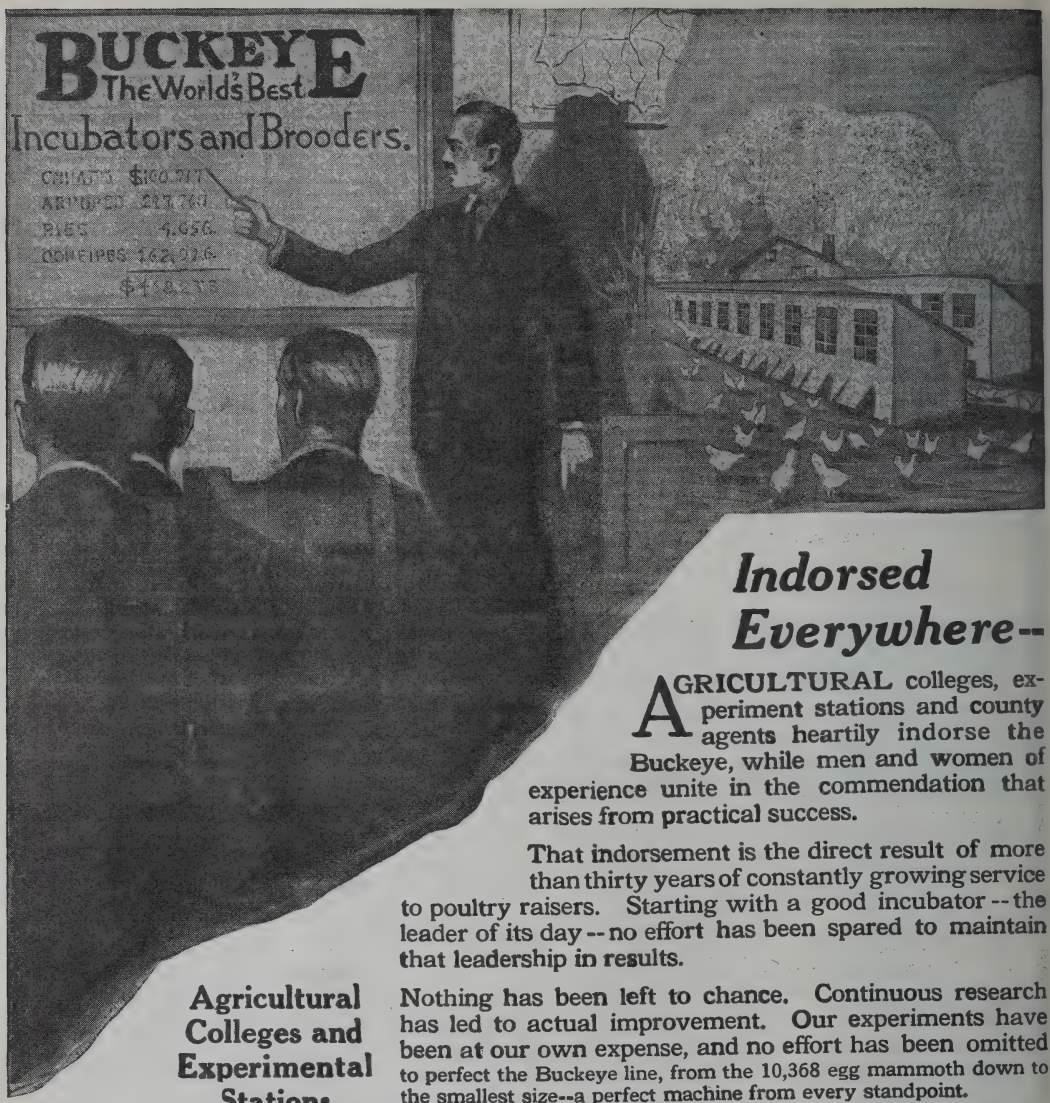


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My winnings of six firsts, six seconds, three thirds and Best Display at last Chicago Coliseum Show, and the knowledge of mating Buff Minorcas for BEST RESULTS should convince you of the superiority of my matings this year.

EGGS—From Champion Exhibition Matings: $15 per 15; $28 per 30. From Quality Matings, $5 per 15; $8 per 30; $13 per 50; $20 per 100. Still have a few choice breeding cockerels. Correctly mated Pens, at $35, $50, $75 and $100.

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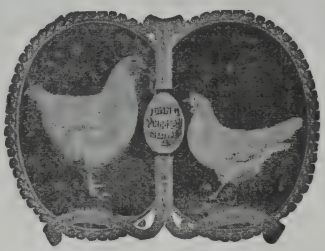
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LADY ALFARATA Record 301 Eggs — BUSY BESS Record 285 Eggs

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White and Buff Orpingtons

S.C. White Leghorns

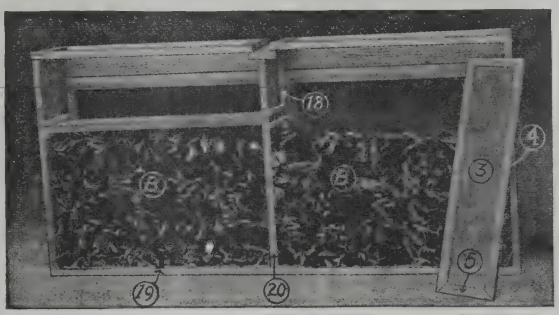
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SADORUS, ILL., April 21, 1919. Dear Sir: Enclosed find check for one more Feather Board to be sent by Parcel Post at once, if possible. I like the other three I bought of you about a month ago fine; am using them in my Brooder House where I used to use my hard coal brooders. I am using them to warm the Brooder House now and putting my Leghorns under the feathers.

Yours truly, C. M.



Showing "Feather Boards" in a two-compartment feather-brooder Capacity of each compartment, 75 chicks

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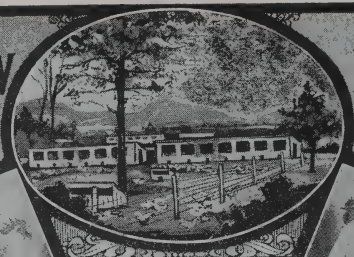
I am now offering, for immediate delivery, yearling hens, pullets, cocks and cockerels, the offspring of my very best layers, at the same prices that were in force two or three years ago. No better foundation stock to be had anywhere.

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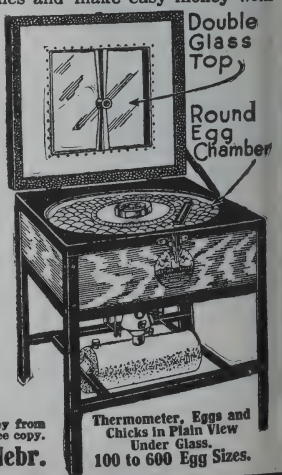
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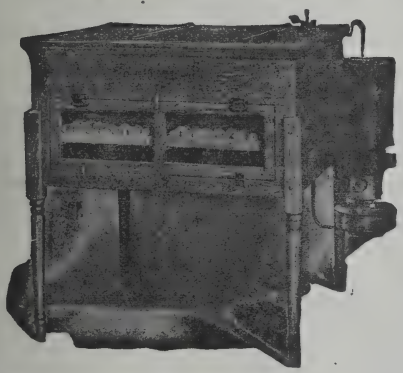


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Stand Pre-eminent

S. C. R. I. Reds Buff Orpingtons

The entire capacity of Owen Farms is now devoted to the production of these two superb varieties. More and better Reds and Buffs will be produced in 1921 than ever before. My thousands of customers in these two varieties all over this continent and abroad will be glad to know that I have disposed of my white varieties, and that Owen Farms will specialize in S. C. Rhode Island Reds (the best variety ever produced in America), and in S. C. Buff Orpingtons (the best variety ever produced in England).

More than a year ago I decided to make this change, and made my exhibition plans accordingly. Showed Reds and Buffs at the Great New York State Fair, Syracuse. Entered them for one of the largest and most important early winter shows in the West. The day before the entries closed I sold this western string, and they made a great victory for my customer. This plan left me free to concentrate on my exhibit of Whites at the Garden and to dispose of them. This I did and kept my Reds and Buffs quietly at home.

1920—1921 RECORD

At the New York State Fair, Syracuse, where I made my only exhibit of Reds and Buffs the past season, a remarkable winning was made in the largest and best classes shown last fall.

REDS—First and Fourth Cock; First Hen; First and Fifth Cockerel; First, Second and Third Pullet; First Old Pen; First and Second Young Pen; Best Display and all other specials.

BUFFS—First and Second Cock; Second and Fourth Hen; First, Second and Fifth Cockerel; Second Pullet; First Old Pen; First Young Pen; Best Display and other specials.

This great record was made after furnishing a large number of winning birds for other state fairs and large shows.

1921 MATINGS

are far and away the best I ever made. Started selecting hens for these matings last August, banding my best tested producers. In October and November went through the hens once more, and selected choice breeders from my wealth of early pullets. Every female in my 1921 matings handles beautifully, and is a heavy layer. My cocks and cockerels are far and away the best ever on Owen Farms. Every one is a star, and I have selected just the females to produce the finest possible chicks with each individual male. My 1921 customers will share with me the finest S. C. Reds and Buff Orpingtons produced this year.

1921 MATING LIST

is now ready and is yours for the asking. It carefully describes every mating at $12, $18 and $25 per sitting, and gives a good general description of the fine matings in Group 4 at $6 per 15. It also describes several fine matings of trap-nested Reds, and prices eggs from each pen. You want the best your money will buy, and owe it to yourself to read this mating list from cover to cover before you place your order.

BREEDING MALES

Have 100 good husky cockerels that were produced from my finest matings, at $10, $15 and $25 each. A few worth $35 to $50. If something has gone wrong with your male or you need one or more additional ones for your matings—write me your exact requirements and order directly from this ad. Will select the finest possible bird or birds for you, and know they will do you a world of good. Satisfaction guaranteed every Owen Farm customer, every time.

"Once an Owen Farms Customer, Always a Customer of Owen Farms"

has become a truism. Send your order and learn why my repeat orders constitute a large part of my business.

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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Volume 52 Chicago, Ill., March, 1921 No. 3

THE GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTE

A Beautiful Variety—Long Recognized as Possessing the Utility Qualities of the Wyandotte Breed—Methods of Mating that Have Proven Successful—Defects to Be Studied and Avoided.

By Melvin F. Uphoff

PICTURE a bird of curving lines from head to foot, with neat low comb conforming closely to the shape of the head, stout short beak, reddish bay eye, bright yellow shanks, with plumage of rich golden bay sharply d distinctly laced with lustrous greenish black, and you ve the ideal Golden Wyandotte which the best breeders are deavoring to produce.

To the man who wants recreation, something to rest his nd from business affairs, who wants to breed a variety of ultry that will call forth his best and most skillful efforts attain perfection, I suggest this beautiful and useful Golden yandotte. I do not wish to represent the variety as espe-lly hard to breed, but, like other ed varieties, they are a delightful bject for thought and study. To the an who wants a good layer, a plump oiler, and a choice roaster, they will o fill the bill, with beauty as an ded advantage.

The Wyandottes have always held eir own as layers with any breed, d the Goldens are no exception in is respect. However, egg production largely a matter of strain, rather an breed, and it is to the credit of e Golden breeders that in developing eir respective strains they have never ed for beauty alone, as have the eeders of many of our worthy varie-s, which are now nearly extinct.

Improvements in Type.

Breeders of Golden Wyandottes have en most progressive. If we contrast e long tailed, long backed, awkward, ggy, heavily laced Golden of twenty-e years ago with the compact, unded, graceful, narrow laced bird today, we see a strong contrast and t some idea of the vast improvement at has been made in the matter of pe. In England the breeders have ceeded in producing a wonderfully ed bird, but to do so they have sac-iced type and head points. Without l Wyandotte type and head points, ich of the beauty of the laced bird lost. We must have Wyandotte type begin with, and while some of our w birds are still lacking in type, yet we see more and more Goldens every year rivaling the Whites in this respect.

To become a successful breeder of any variety of poultry, you must first of all know the Standard requirements of an ideal bird. Study the Standard diligently. Get each section of male and female firmly fixed in your mind. Then attend the poultry shows and compare the birds on exhibition with your ideal. Get the judge or the breeder to point out the defects and compare the birds. Comparison is a great teacher and is the quickest way to learn the good and the bad points.

Look your birds over carefully; study them minutely; compare them with the ideal in your mind; note their faults and consult your Standard again to see just how much these faults are cut in the scale of points. Then select a few of those that conform nearest to the Standard and enter them at one of the larger shows. Winning at a small show often raises false hopes and overconfidence, and teaches you nothing. Better to meet defeat in a large show and learn something, than to win at a small show and believe you have unbeatable stock, only to meet a bitter defeat later.



T the left, a laced feather from the wing bar of the 1st Golden Wyandotte cockerel at the Garden. To the right, a saddle feather from the 1st Garden cock. The open, diamond-shaped center in the saddle of the male is a beautiful feature, and important in producing clean, open, oval centers in the plumage of the female.

Mating Golden Wyandottes.

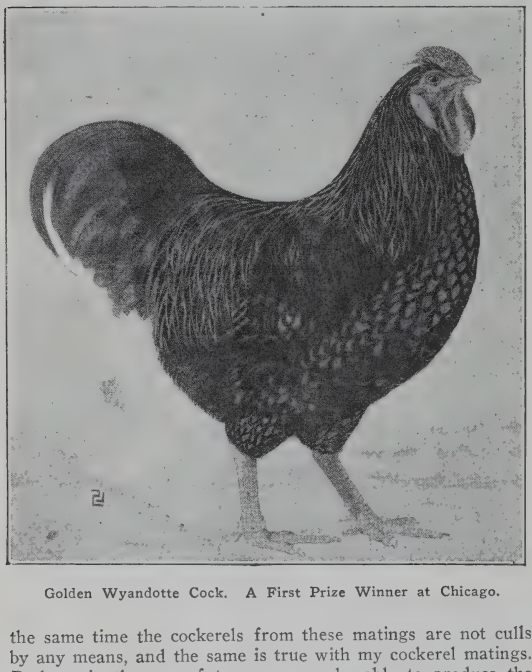
The popular advice is to mate together those males and females that score the highest. While this practice might work out with some of the solid colored breeds where only color and type are required, it will not suffice for the Goldens or any other laced variety. I have never examined a Golden that I could pass as perfect in lacing and color. Examine the laced Polish that have been carefully bred for over a hundred years and see if you can find a perfectly laced and colored section.

You must balance the male with the female. If the male is defective in breast lacing, mate him to hens especially strong in this respect. If he has a solid black stripe in hackle and saddle, better not use him at all. Minor defects can be counterbalanced by using a mate especially strong in the section where the other is weak; but birds with solid black hackles and

saddles, or spangled wing bars, had better be discarded, regardless of how perfect they are in other respects.

"Do you single or double mate?" is the query that I often hear, and my answer is "Both." Birds of good quality of both sexes can be produced from a single mating, but for my exceptional birds, the blue ribbon winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston and Chicago, I double mate. Not to the extent that the Barred Rock breeders do, however, for that is unnecessary.

My pullet matings produce the exceptional females, but at



Golden Wyandotte Cock. A First Prize Winner at Chicago.

the same time the cockerels from these matings are not culls by any means, and the same is true with my cockerel matings. Perhaps in the near future we may be able to produce the highest quality males and females from the same mating, but until that times arrives we will have to continue to double mate to produce the highest quality birds.

No permanent progress has ever been made in any line of breeding without an accurate pedigree of every individual. Guesswork may succeed for a time, but it will fail sooner or later. It takes time to keep an accurate pedigree of each bird, but then everything takes time that is worth while.

Undoubtedly the worst defect both Silver and Golden breeders have to contend with is mossiness or "pepper," that is, the black specks in the golden ground color. It is simply a reversion to the composite plumage of their ancestors. To me this "mossiness" is the most baffling of all defects. I have seen hens with clear, clean centered feathers molt in June (the result of setting) and feather out so "peppered" that they could scarcely be recognized; then go into another molt late in the fall and feather out clean and clear as they were as pullets.

The very narrow laced birds are usually more defective in this respect than those with heavier lacing. The ground color seems to hold its own the first year, but the black intrudes the second year. Weather and body condition of the hen at the time of molting also appear to have considerable influence, as the case of the hens that molted in June and again in October would indicate.

I have seen hens that were clear as pullets molt and feather out mossy for three and four years and molt clean the following year. I believe that the solution of this problem of mossiness lies in the selection of birds for the breeding pens; and I would use males with well defined, narrow-laced wing bars, clean, clear open laced hackle and saddle feathering, and females that have molted out clean and clear. Sm[ooth] top color in males will produce mossy females every time.

The comb is quite often a defective section, especially s[mall] in males. Large coarse combs were common a few years [ago] and are characteristic of the English Goldens today; but m[uch] improvement has been made along this line. However, def[ects] of comb are much easier to overcome than defects of co[lor] and lacing. Head your breeding pens with males as good [as] this respect as possible, and avoid the use of meat in the d[ry] ration for growing cockerels. A very warm show room [dur]ing the winter will double the size of a cockerel's comb in a week.

Probably the most faulty colored and laced section of the Golden is the hackle. I have succeeded in producing m[ales] that were simply wonderful in saddle, but I have never pro-duced a cockerel of the correct shade of golden bay tha[t] would cut less than one point on hackle lacing alone.

A male with a good hackle and saddle, even though [only] fair in other sections, will make a very valuable breeder.

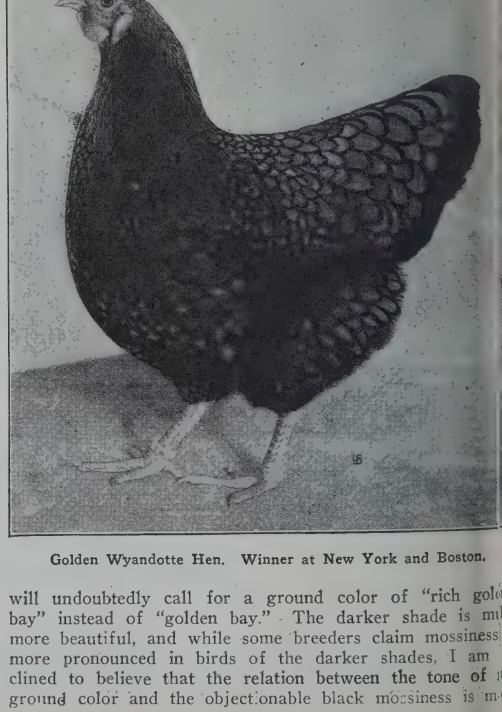
The original Standard called for spangled wing bars, [but] it was soon discarded, for it was contrary to the makeup of the breed and was changed to conform to the other sec-tions. Narrow, even laced wing bars are hard to get, [but] there have been some shown this year that approach very near to perfection.

Breast lacing has been comparatively easy to breed, [and] very few of the birds shown now are poor in this section.

Rich Ground Color Desirable.

The trend is toward a much richer ground color, and while some judges still favor the light colored birds, the breeders themselves are striving to produce a richer color. The [few] judges who still award the ribbons to birds of yellow [and] color will have to change their ideas to meet those of [the] breeders, or quit judging Goldens. The breeders, not [the] judges, are the ones to determine the correct ground color.

The majority of the prominent breeders are in favor of [the] richer colored bird, and the next edition of the Stand[ard]



Golden Wyandotte Hen. Winner at New York and Boston.

will undoubtedly call for a ground color of "rich gold[en] bay" instead of "golden bay." The darker shade is [al]most more beautiful, and while some breeders claim mossiness is more pronounced in birds of the darker shades, I am inclined to believe that the relation between the tone of the ground color and the objectionable black mossiness is [al]most

istant than is generally conceded. Eastern breeders have lways bred a Golden of a much lighter shade than those in ie west, consequently they are loth to give way to the rowing demand for a richer shade. I have always advo- ated a richer ground color and decided about five years go to breed for a richer shade.

We generally look to the male for color and to the female or type, but much depends on the vigor and the stamina of ither bird; so I secured a very vigorous cockerel of the old rundage strain that was the darkest shade of Golden I ave ever seen. I mated him to a few of my best hens. 'his was a "single mating" designed to produce average uality in both sexes, with the main purpose of securing a icher shade of golden in both the males and the females. 'he offspring were, of course, of varying shades, some of ery rich red, others running very light in color. I dis- arded all but the richer colored birds and mated the cock) his pullets and the cockerel that pleased me best back to ie hens.

The mating was much more successful than I had expected. 'oo often such introduction of new blood results in a lot of ulls. I have continued to breed this line and have produced ome exceptionally rich colored birds in both sexes.

Ira C. Keller, of Ohio, has also been working for a richer ade and has shown several pullets of very beautiful rich olor. His pullet at the club show at Boston last year was assed by the judge who regarded her as too dark; but if he were to have been shown this year at Boston she would ave been considered of the proper shade and would have een a certain winner.

Open lacing is very desirable, but extremely narrow lacing on back and cushion is too often combined with half-laced feathers on breast, or a breast showing frosting, that is, a marginal edging of red outside the black lace. Frosting is extremely hard to eradicate. Better to have the centers of the breast feathers a little smaller, with distinct black lacing than to have very narrow lacing with a hairline of frosting around the outside edge of the lacing.

The Standard calls for a slate undercolor, but the best laced specimens usually have a touch of red next to the skin. This has a tendency to deepen the surface color and is never found on a bird of very light color. The under color of a light bird is usually white. Under color in the Goldens has an important influence on the surface color; the darker the under color, the better the surface.

White in wing flights and main tail feathers often appears as the result of injury, poor condition of birds at molting time, crowding in sleeping quarters, or any other improper treatment. A few years ago some strains developed white in sickle and main tail feathers, especially in cocks; but we do not see much of it today. The majority of beginners are all too ready to lay this defect on the breeder of whom they secured eggs or stock, but nine times out of ten it is the result of their own negligence and ignorance in the care and feeding of their birds.

One of the greatest obstacles to progress in any variety is poor judging. Too many judges are "hobby riders," and unless you know what their particular hobby is and can pick out birds to suit them, you will be among the "also rans." We need more judges who really breed Goldens.

THE EGGS, THE STOCK, THE INCUBATOR

Reasonable to Expect 65 to 70 Chicks From 100 White Shelled Eggs—50 to 55 Live Chicks From 100 Brown Shelled Eggs—Strength of Hen At Time of Laying Is a Big Factor In Hatchability of Eggs.

By T. S. Townsley

THE modern poultry keeper has little reverence for the motto, "Don't count your chickens before they are hatched." No matter what value the moralist may place on this injunction, the poultryman has o use for it in his business. The up-to-date poultry keeper eeds to know how many chicks he is going to hatch, and) order to plan his work intelligently, he must not only ount his chicks before they are hatched, but must count hem before the eggs are laid.

If he wants a certain number of pullets to fill his laying ouses for next winter, he begins counting early in the spring b determine how many breeding hens will be necessary to roduce the eggs required to hatch sufficient chicks to insure aising the number of pullets needed.

This need for counting the chicks before the eggs are ven set has led to much careful study of the factors hich determine how many chicks can be expected from given number of eggs.

Fertility and hatchability are the two items which deter- nine the number of chicks produced from each sitting.)f these two items, hatchability is the one which causes ost concern to the poultry keeper. The fertility in atching eggs is nearly always satisfactory when vigorous reeding stock is kept under conditions allowing plenty f exercise and the eggs are handled carefully to protect nem against unfavorable temperature conditions. Poor ertility is commonly found among birds that are kept nder close confinement or during the early spring months hen the low temperatures sometimes kill the germs be- ore the eggs are put in the incubator or under the hen.

Hatchability is a much more important problem than fer- lity, and a large number of known factors have an influence n the percentage of fertile eggs hatched. To a certain extent, atchability is an inherited character, as the eggs from some ens invariably show strong hatching power and the pullets rom these birds have the same character, while from other ndividuals the hatches are invariably poor.

Differences in constitutional vigor probably largely explain this difference in the hatchability of eggs from different hens under like conditions, although in some cases hens that are apparently healthy and strong lay eggs that are difficult to hatch.

Several factors in connection with the way breeding stock is handled have an influence on the hatchability of eggs, as has been shown by studies at the various experiment stations. Poultrymen are generally agreed that close confinement of breeding stock has a bad effect on the hatching quality of the egg, and experimental data prove that this notion is well founded. Professor Atwood of the West Virginia Experiment Station reports that in an experiment with hens on free range and under confinement, the free range eggs hatched 83 percent, while only 67 percent of the fertile eggs hatched from the hens under confinement.

The claim is often advanced that the kind of feed fed has a decided influence upon the hatchability of the eggs, but experimental data do not show that this is an important factor, except that when hens are fed rations which stimulate heavy egg production the hatchability appears to be slightly lower than where the hens are fed on a ration which results in the production of only a few eggs.

It seems entirely logical that a hen which is laying comparatively few eggs probably would be able to transmit stronger qualities to these few eggs than would be possible where a hen was laying heavily, or had laid for a long period prior to the hatching season. Dr. Pearl of the Maine Experiment Station showed that eggs from hens which laid heavily during the winter months showed not quite as good hatchability as hens which laid no winter eggs.

Hens vs. Pullets as Breeders.

Poultry breeders generally advocate the use of only mature hens for breeding purposes, and practical experience bears out the fact that chicks hatched from such stock are more likely to be strong and vigorous than when hatched from

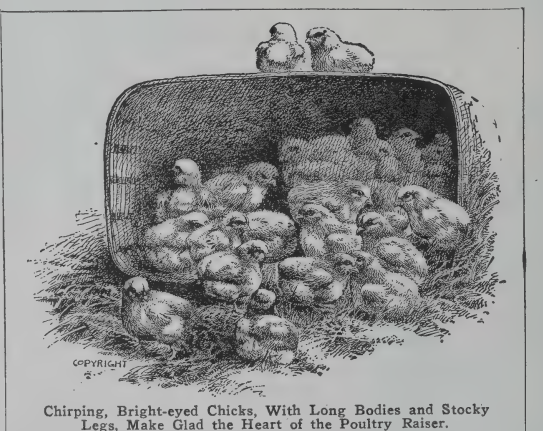
pullets. However, with regard to the number of chicks hatched from hens' eggs as compared with eggs from pullets, experimental data do not show that there is any great variation.

It is a well known fact that some hens put much more hatching strength into the germs of their eggs than do others. Just why this is true has not been fully explained, but it is known that hatchability is directly influenced by the physical condition of the hen. A hen that is healthy and in good flesh, with plenty of exercise, lays eggs that are higher in hatching percent than do hens which are in poor health from any condition. Probably, aside from the fact that hatchability is inherited to a certain extent, the most important factor governing hatchability, so far as the hen is concerned, is the health and strength of the hen at the time the egg is laid. It is a known fact that one hen may show fine hatchability one year and the next year under different conditions lay eggs that hatch poorly. These facts indicate the necessity of the poultry keeper giving his breeding stock the very best of care and selecting hens for breeders with the character of constitutional vigor uppermost in mind.

Without question, many of the complaints of poor hatchability result from improper conditions attending incubation. Where eggs are incubated by the natural method, a poorly constructed nest or a location where the hen is frequently disturbed, almost invariably produces a large number of chicks dead in the shell.

In some cases the nests are evidently too dry, especially where they are located off the ground and no provision is made for holding moisture. Hatchability can frequently be improved by placing pieces of sod or other moisture-holding material in the bottom of the nest.

Some hens are naturally better hatchers than others. Occasionally a hen that is sitting does not carefully cover the eggs, so that the temperature is not maintained as it ought to be. Other hens leave their nests for long periods of time, which sometimes results in the eggs being killed if the weather is cold.



Chirping, Bright-eyed Chicks, With Long Bodies and Stocky Legs, Make Glad the Heart of the Poultry Raiser.

The fact that under unfavorable conditions some eggs will hatch while others must be classed as "chicks dead in shell" is due to the eggs from some hens having stronger hatching power than from others.

Temperature in the Incubator.

Where eggs are hatched in the incubator, both temperature and ventilation are known to have an influence on the percent of hatch. In careful temperature experiments conducted at Purdue University, as reported by Professor A. G. Philips, it was found that the best hatches were secured when the incubators were run at a temperature of from 101 degrees at the beginning of the hatch to 103 degrees at the end of the hatch, as measured by a thermometer placed level with the eggs but not touching them.

These tests showed that a temperature of from 103 to 105 degrees is too high and that the number of chicks dead in shell will be increased, as well as the number of crippled chicks, by temperatures running up to 105 degrees at the end of the hatch. The same test indicated that a temperature too low is likely also to increase the percentage of unhatched eggs.

In these tests at Purdue the temperature was very closely regulated and was controlled within one degree of the desired point at all times throughout the hatch. In the incubator giving the best results the thermometer was started at 101 degrees at the beginning of the hatch and was allowed to increase gradually about one degree each week, until duri the third week it ran at 103 degrees.

With many of the cheaper incubators on the market, r as they are under all varieties of conditions from well v tilated basements to cold, poorly ventilated summer kitche it is often impossible to hold the temperature within t or three degrees of the desired point, and this great variati unquestionably prevents some of the weaker eggs from hat ing. In many cases the lamp goes out some time during t hatch and allows the eggs to become thoroughly cold, or, aga the lamp may smoke up and send the temperature up to 1 107, or even to 110 degrees, which is bound to kill the ger that were not the strongest, even if no other influence affect the result. Temperature control in the incubator is largely matter of the reliability of the machine, with due allowan of course, for the carefulness of the operator.

Moisture Is Necessary to Life.

Probably nearly as important in the influence on the hat as temperature is the matter of ventilation in the incubat Here, again, this is a problem principally with the poo constructed machine. It is a standing joke among poult keepers that one particular machine on the market will r give good hatches until it is bored full of holes to allow better circulation of air. Where a large number of chicks sti fast to the shell after the egg is pipped, this is in most cas a good sign that ventilati in the machine is not corre

In poorly constructed, h air machines the chicks son times dry fast to the shell account of a lack of moistu while in the inferior hot-wat machines the chicks in so cases are apparently drown in the excess moisture prese

Probably the amount carbon dioxide present in t egg chamber has an impo tant influence on the hatc ability of the eggs, and some machines the ventilati is so poor that an oversupp of gas develops, to the det ment of the hatch. Moistu in the incubator is largely matter of proper ventilatic and in the well built machin this feature is taken care satisfactorily.

The wide-awake poultry keeper overcomes the elemer which tend to produce poor hatches by having carefu selected breeding stock under free range conditions, by ha dling the eggs carefully from the time they are laid un they are set, so that unfavorable conditions will not inju the germ, and by setting them in a machine which is bu to hatch and which displays the workmanship and genius its builder.

Careful attention to the kinds of breeding stock used a the conditions under which the eggs are hatched enables t poultry keeper to estimate with a considerable degree of acc racy the number of chicks to be expected. With white-sh eggs under ordinary conditions the flock owner may reaso ably expect at least 90 percent of the eggs set to be ferti and with proper incubating conditions he may reasonab count on 75 percent of the fertile eggs developing into li chicks.

For some unexplained reason, the brown eggs are almc invariably lower in hatchability than white eggs, and figuring chicks from brown eggs the poultryman must cou on not more than 60 or 65 percent of the brown-shell eg hatching.

When the well made incubator is set with 100 eggs fro selected breeding stock properly handled, it is reasonable expect that from 65 to 70 live chicks will be developed fro white eggs, or 50 to 55 live chicks will result from 100 brow shell eggs.

S. C. White Leghorns In the Breeding Yard

How to Breed Neat Combs and Standard Tails—Do Not Breed Birds Together Merely Because They Have Been Prize Winners—Mate Each Bird For Definite Improvement.

By W. H. Wagers

IT IS a well known proverb that like begets like, so that if we all had perfect fowls there would be no breeding problem. The mating of two perfect fowls would have a tendency to produce perfect chicks, provided, of course, the breeders were from ancestors of like or similar quality. We do not have perfect specimens from which to breed, so the problem arises as to how to mate two or more imperfect specimens so as to approach perfection in the next generation.

The builder does not attempt to erect a building until he has a distinct idea of what he is to build. He first consults the architect, who provides the plans and specifications, and it is the builder's business to erect the building so as to conform to these plans. After consulting the drawing, the builder, if he knows his business, orders such materials as are necessary to carry out the plan or design of the architect; and he knows, or at least should know, just how to put these materials together to get the desired effect.

The Standard of Perfection takes the place of the architect. In it we find the plans and specifications for a perfect fowl, and as breeders we should aim to produce fowls approaching the Standard model. If we are not familiar with the Standard or have not in our minds a clear conception of what we are trying to produce, our selection of breeder birds is purely a matter of chance, with the chances mostly against us. It therefore follows that the first essential is to get a knowledge of the Standard White Leghorn. We therefore suggest that the breeder study his chosen breed or variety. Get a good breed book and study it. Attend the shows and study the winning birds. Study the photos of the winners at the leading shows until you have in your mind's eye a perfect image of what you are aiming to produce, and then if you know something of the laws of reproduction you are ready to begin.

Mating to Overcome Defects.

Hucksters are plentiful, but real breeders are scarce. We have had the privilege of reading the catalogs of several poultrymen well known to us, and it is amusing to see how they tell about the pains they have taken to build up their particular strain to its present high standard, while as a matter of fact many of them do not even know what is meant by a strain of fowls. They have begged, bought, borrowed and traded until they have secured a number of pretty good show birds, but have never produced anything by scientific breeding. They even speak of their strain, when they have only bred their particular variety for two or three years.

Any breeder can, by careful selection, build up his flock to a high standard by properly selecting a few of his best birds for breeders each season. In doing so, be sure to choose those that have grown rapidly from the time they were hatched and shown unusual vitality. Keep in mind the strong and weak points of your birds and so mate them as to strengthen the weak points. Remember, it takes time, and you must not expect too much in a single season. If your birds are weak in the saddle, give especial attention to that for one season, and at the same time try to improve some other section. Females with heavy saddles are usually good cockerel breeders. Many times a bird that could not win in the showroom will furnish exactly what you need in your flock. Females whose saddle feathers extend well back over the main tail feathers are valuable as breeders.

Do not make the mistake of thinking that because a certain bird won a blue ribbon it is just what you want for your breeding pen, for that bird may be weak in the same sections as your own flock, and by mating them together you accentuate their defects and weaken your flock. If your females are large and inclined to be coarse, you need a medium sized bird, or perhaps one a little under Standard size with good type, neat head points, and that sprightly appearance so distinctly Leghorn.

The first consideration is to determine just what your flock needs to strengthen it. If you have some small females with high tails, they can be improved by mating with a large bird with a low tail; but if your females are rather large and long, beware of a male bird with a long, flat back, for to breed such a bird will result in too much of the Minorca type. Remember, the Leghorn is made up of curves and should be free from angles and straight lines.

Type and color are, of course, the prime considerations, but the fancy points must not be overlooked. A good head is much to be desired. We have found that a nice five-point comb will sell almost any kind of a cockerel, for the amateur knows that a comb should have five points and the first thing he does is to count the points; but, in reality, the shape and texture of comb should have first thought. Get the five points if you can, but especially beware of large beefy combs of coarse texture.

Value of the Plumage.

One of the things that made D. W. Young's birds so much admired was their soft, velvety coat of feathers. It takes time to acquire this, but improvement can be made by proper feeding and selection. Feed for a luxuriant growth of white feathers and then select some of your best feathered specimens for breeders, and you will improve in this particular and much desired quality. This quality gives to a bird an appearance of superiority, just as the soft, silky coat of the thoroughbred horse marks it as superior to the scrub.

Nothing is more to be desired than a well spread tail. So many of the tails seen in the showroom are hand-made that you should be careful in buying breeders to get birds with a tail spread by nature. Most of our females have sixteen main tail feathers, and this improves the tail very much. Other things being equal, always select the bird with the extra tail feathers. You then have hopes of securing nine on a side instead of eight.

We read much about linebreeding, and some poultrymen



First cockerel, 1st pen cockerel, 2d pullet and 1st hen in S. C. White Leghorns at the Chicago Coliseum show, Dec., 1919.

think they can reach the acme of perfection in their fowls by simply referring to a chart made by some other person. This is a great fallacy. We do not want to be understood as condemning linebreeding, for it is simply scientific inbreeding, but there is no rule for breeding that can be followed as there is in mathematics. In linebreeding as in outbreeding, the exact needs of the family of fowls must be considered at all times. You may adhere to the general principles of linebreeding, but at all times give careful attention to health and vigor and the many nice points that together make up a Standard fowl. We have on two occasions purchased male birds of a different family of fowls, and each time made a distinct advance, for the reason that we had on each occasion a very definite idea of the needs of our flock.

Standard Weight Bird Best for Utility.

In mating your fowls, utility should, of course, be kept in mind, and if you observe carefully the admonitions heretofore given in reference to selecting for breeders only the most healthy and vigorous specimens, you will have no cause to complain about utility. We have never found an egg type as distinct from the exhibition type. We have some extra good layers that are not exhibition birds, yet we have often found that our best exhibition birds were extra good layers, showing that these two qualities may be combined. We must, however, state that the very small, light boned Leghorns, considered by some breeders as exhibition birds, are not good layers. Keep up the size of your Leghorns at least to Standard weight, but preserve the true Leghorn type, style and activity. The Standard weights for Leghorns are: cock, 5½ pounds; hen, 4 pounds; cockerel, 4½ pounds; pullet, 3½ pounds.

We have found that the female most strongly influences the size. Our large, coarse cockerels are, as a rule, easily traced to large females.

In selecting eggs for incubation it is best to discard all undersized and oversized eggs, and the same rule may be applied to breeders. Select chalk-white females of Standard weight, and to these mate the best male birds you can obtain, having regard for the weak and strong points of each. It is a good practice to breed from hens, but you need not hesitate to use pullets if they are fully developed and have been properly raised. Do not breed from weak or immature stock. The fowl must be able to put vigor into the egg, and this applies to both sexes. Many think the number of females with a male determines to some extent the sex, but we have not found it so. Our flock runs about fifty-fifty as to cockerels and pullets, whether we have four or fourteen females in the pen.

TO BREED FINE MOTTLING ON ANCONAS

How the First Prize Pullet at the Recent Chicago Coliseum Show and the Second Prize Pullet at the Last New York Show Were Bred—The Kind of Males and Females to Mate Together.

By Frank C. Stier

FOR the past twelve years my hours at home have been spent with Single Comb Anconas. They have provided relaxation and pleasure, and my success in breeding them is generally known to the poultry world. Ten years before taking up Anconas, I bred Game cocks in large numbers. In all this experience I have never relied much on ironclad rules and regulations on mating, although I have been a very close reader and have studied articles on mating written by everyone whose success as a practical breeder commanded my respect, regardless of what variety was discussed in the article.

The success of the real fancier and breeder, in my opinion, is not made according to some formula. He must develop an eye for a chicken and then study the problem of mating.

I am going to give a few points on selection and mating as practiced by me, although I feel that it may be difficult for you to grasp what is meant, for even to my closest friends I find it hard to explain the whyfore of certain decisions in the mating of my Anconas.

I presume that it is the same in feeding. One man will study formulas for fattening, and another man will study his stock and the way it responds to his methods of feeding. In the case of the latter, the old adage is true, that "the eye of the master fattens his cattle." It would be difficult for him to put his successful practice into words. With this explanation, I will get down to brass tacks and try to give the breeders of Anconas the benefit of my experience.

Selecting the Foundation Bird.

In selecting a bird for the breeding yard, a man must have enough vision to see ahead a few years. He must be able to absolutely fix in his mind a certain definite type and color, and then work with tenacity and ability toward that goal. I would not pick out a bird for breeding merely because it won a prize. I select a breeding bird because it is a specimen that has specific qualities that I need to help me reach my destination.

To my mind, a most serious weakness with new breeders is the breeding back to so-called foundation specimens in the line, regardless of the worth and merit of those birds as builders for the future. It is a part of my creed to only breed a chicken because it will help me to get somewhere.

This basis for selection of breeding birds is not in accordance with the high-power breeding charts—none of which a Philadelphia lawyer would be able to fathom, let alone follow.

Starting with a high-class male or female this season, and mating its offspring back to it, in a blind, pedigree-chart method, and following such a system for four or five years, will give you at the end of that time birds that show no improvement, and you are just where you started and have accomplished nothing. In varieties that are perfected, such as Black Breasted Red Game Bantams, linebreeding by chart is a different matter, for you are striving to maintain and reproduce their quality; but in Anconas much improvement has been made in the past, much remains to be made in the future, and we must make our matings so our stock will forge ahead.

I follow one path and one theory only, to-wit: selection of the best specimens that I have, as measured by the ideal I am striving to produce. My present best specimens are not that ideal, and they in turn must go and have their places taken by each new generation.

Of course, my birds are inbred, and I not only follow their pedigrees closely, but study each crop of chicks to keep in close touch with the breeding tendencies of my birds.

In my matings, my dominant thought is type, color, head points, and leg color, in the order named. Give me the type and the balance is not so hard.

Double or Single Mating.

Is it possible to produce exhibition males and females from single matings? In justice to all, I say it is. However, it has been my experience that it is difficult to produce exhibition cockerels and pullets from a single pair. They usually run strong either way. I have in mind one of our best cock birds. For three seasons he has produced wonderful pullets, in fact some experts say that they are the finest females in type and feather yet shown. Now, the good cockerels from this cock have been few and far between.

In the same way, we have a cock bird that the past season produced at least twenty cockerels that won a first or second prize at fifteen leading shows throughout the country, and he also sired the first Coliseum pullet and second Madison Square Garden pullet; but his percentage of exhibition pullets was not large. This shows that Anconas can be produced by single mating.

Every breeder has an ideal mating. I have mine and here it is; take it for what it's worth: (Continued on page 348)

HATCHING AND STARTING OF CHICKS

Setting the Hen—Brood Coop for Hen and Chicks—Feeding the Chicks —Incubator Chicks Require Exercise and Green Feed—Do Not Crowd the Growing Chicks in Colony Houses.

By Chas. A. Simmonds.

FROM the fanciers' viewpoint early chicks may not average quite as high in quality as those hatched later when there is abundance of invigorating sunhine and the range provides vegetable and insect life, but he culls from the early broods bring a more profitable rice as broilers, the pullets are ready to lay when eggs re highest in price, and those that moult in fall or early vinter make breeders equal to hens in the spring. Thus he early chicks are quite profitable from a utility tandpoint and the fancier who desires to supply his cusomers with well developed young stock for the early fall airs they are a necessity.

The amateur is frequently of the opinion that it is very ifficult to give broody hens the necessary protection from he cold early in the season to enable them to bring off ood hatches. Such is not the case. All that is necessary s to protect the setting hens from wind and rain, to use esting material that will pack close, and thus conserve he heat, and to keep plenty of whole corn and water efore the hen so she will not be forced to remain off her est too long searching for food.

Nest for Setting Hens.

A nest box for a setting hen should be about the following dimensions: 14 inches square, 15 inches high, with a oard in front at the bottom, 5 inches high. The upper art of the front should be a door which can be used to onfine the hen to the nest the first few days after transerring her to the nest. It is also necessary to use this oard or door again when the chicks are due to hatch, so hat they will not fall out of the nest and become chilled.

For nesting material use sawdust, fine chaff or hay seed or the bottom of the nest; and cover with a little soft rairie or wild hay, something that will pack well to exlude the air, yet be long enough to hold its shape. I have ometimes soaked the chaff or sawdust with water before utting on the hay. This causes it to pack and ensures lenty of moisture for the eggs.

Almost every poultryman has a different method for nanaging his setting hens. Some use a separate runway or each hen. These should be large enough to enable ier to run and fly, for if deprived of exercise a broody hen s very likely to have diarrhoea. I have always had exellent results without the extra trouble and expense of roviding a separate runway for each individual hen. The act is that as many as twenty hens may be set in a house 0x12 if rightly managed.

Always transfer the setting hen to her new nest by daylight, and not night, as advised by some. But do not trouble ier too soon. Let her set for a few days where she first ecame broody. If you attempt to move her too soon you nay break her up from the desire to set, and she will start aying again. After she has set close for several days vrap her in a burlap bag so she cannot see and so she vill not feel the cold wind while being taken from the aying to the setting house.

Upon arriving at the setting house give her her freedom ntil she has eaten all the corn and drank all the water he cares for. During this time she will look over her iew surroundings, and see that the house she is in does iot differ greatly from the one she came from, and that here is nothing strange to make her afraid.

After she is through eating gently push her on the nest ou wish her to occupy and close the door. Returning sevral hours later open the door of her nest, and if she starts o come off close it quickly. If she does not come off is soon as the door is opened watch her closely so as to ut her back on the nest should she come off later.

In two or three days you should be able to leave the door open all the time, the hen coming off at her own free will once a day (oftener in hot weather) to eat, drink and exercise, returning to the nest at the proper time.

The hen is now ready to have the eggs placed under her, and should be given no more than fifteen eggs, and thirteen is safer early in the season. After setting the hen let her alone until her eggs are due to hatch, then close the door to her nest. If you leave the nest open while she is hatching the chirps of the little chicks will attract the other hens, and in endeavoring to all crowd on the one nest, eggs will be broken and chicks mashed.

At hatching time, when the hen is shut on the nest, the door should be opened and corn and water held within her reach. This will help to keep her quiet and contented longer, and the longer you can keep her quiet the better, for if forced to remove her and her chicks from the nest too soon some of the chicks may be too weak to run to their mother for warmth. If they get lost from her in the coop they will chill before being found by the attendant.

When the hen can be kept quiet and contented I prefer not to take her off until her chicks are about 48 hours old. The hen and chicks should now be placed in a good brood coop.

First Home of Hen and Chicks.

An excellent brood coop for a hen with a brood of chickens, and a coop that may also be used as a roosting house for part of the brood later in the summer, and for a single male bird in the fall, is 10 feet long, 3 feet wide and 30 inches high. For the sides and ends use a 12-inch board at the bottom and a 6-inch board at the top. The rest of the coop should be of wire netting, except three feet from the north end, which should be a shed, tight on three sides, floor and roof, with a slat door on the south side, which will confine the hen to the shed, but let the little chicks run.

For the first few weeks the chicks should be confined to the coop, which is moved to fresh ground frequently.

The 12-inch board at the bottom of the wire pen portion of the coop keeps the cold wind off the chicks while they exercise in the sunshine. When they are five or six weeks old a stone may be put under each corner of the coop, which lifts up the coop enough to give the chicks free range, yet confines the mother hen so that she cannot range too far with them, especially early in the day, when the dew is on the grass. The chicks should receive their first feed when about 60 hours old. This may be a soft feed, something that will not tax any digestive organs. I have used with success the following mash: Eight parts flaked hominy, 4 parts rolled oats, 1 part each of bran and middlings. This is mixed with boiling sweet milk and fed three times a day for the first four weeks. A good commercial chick-growing mash may also be fed with success.

Be careful not to overfeed. The heaviest feed should be given at night so the chicks can go to sleep with full crops to last them through the night.

After the chicks are given free range they should have cracked corn or a mixture of cracked corn and wheat, which can be fed by hand or from an automatic feeder.

As they learn to operate these feeders they are fed less mash, and the hominy and middlings are omitted and the rolled oats increased. For chicks three months old and older I use a large quantity of sprouted oats as a soft feed. These oats are sprouted in the earth and are fed when he sprouts are not over one-quarter inch long.

Incubator Chicks.

For chicks that are hatched in incubators and reared in brooders, special attention should be given to exercise and green food. Both absolutely essential for good growth and development.

(Continued on page 347)

"WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW"

EDITORIAL

American Poultry Journal

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 9, 1886, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED. No. 74,059.

Issued the first of each month.

Published by

JAS. W. BELL & CO.,

523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Editors:

JAMES W. BELL,

FRANK L. PLATT.

Advertising Manager,

E. G. ALDRICH.

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The Market for Poultry Meat

Under date of February 3, U. L. Meloney, president of a commission house in New York City, wrote that heavy-weight, high-grade capons, in ton lots, were selling at $6.50 to $9 each. That is as much as a farmer in Illinois could get for 100 pounds of hog.

Ordinary poultry meat has been selling at good prices. During January a farmer in Oklahoma could get 26 cents a pound, or $1.30 for a 5-pound hen. At the same time, many sheep owners in Wyoming and Utah were willing to sell a 125-pound ewe for $2.

On February 1, an Illinois farmer's wife could get, on the Chicago market, $32 for 100 pounds of live poultry. On the same day, if her husband had loaded his wagon with corn from his crib, and hauled it to town, it would have brought him about $16, or half of what twenty 5-pound hens in a crate were worth on the Chicago market.

If, on the same day, he had sold fat steers, he would have received $9 a hundred pounds for them. That is 9 cents a pound against 32 cents a pound for chickens.

There is a difference between hens and steers. The only by-product of a chicken is its feathers, which do not weigh much.

In a beef, there is not only round steak, but hide, tallow, fertilizer and glue. All of these by-products must be sold. When hides are worth only 14 cents a pound and the leather market is glutted; when farmers cannot afford to buy fertilizer because grain is so low in price that it does not pay to fertilize the fields, no packer can pay a big price for steers. It is poor business for him to tie up a lot of money in hides and bones. The by-products have got to be sold as well as the beef itself.

Is it any wonder that on the last day of January, Armour & Co. were not killing beef? Their force of workmen were home and they were out of the market for the day.

The packers have had a bad year on meat. They have had a good year on poultry and eggs. Pretty much the same is true of the farmer. Poultry and eggs are the two commodities on which he has continued to make money after other farm products hit the toboggan. While, in general farmers have laid off buying things, it is probable that they will spend more money for incubators, brooders, poultry equipment, and better stock than on any other branch of their farm husbandry.

It is said of business in general that when the farmer quits buying, things stagnate. The five million owners of farm flocks in this country are deriving a handsome return from their poultry, and are now more interested than ever before in the things that make poultry pay: suitable hen houses, the necessary equipment for early hatching, and purebred stock.

Combine the Practical with the Attractive

Beauty alone is not bread and meat. Much as the world needs beauty, we cannot live by it alone. The pleasing superstructure of beauty must rest on a foundation of utility.

It is well to occasionally stop and consider the masonry in the foundation, and see if the specifications can be improved and the groundwork made more solid.

In this issue of the Journal, Frank H. Davey, known for twenty years as one of the greatest breeders in America, calls for a recognition of the newly established utility points in the practical work of judging in the showrooms.

Other prominent fanciers, whose articles appear in this issue, emphasize that utility is, and must remain, a fundamental consideration in the work of mating and breeding.

Melvin F. Uphoff, a young man who has come to the front rapidly in an old established variety, comments on the practical side of breeding Golden Wyandottes, saying that the breeders of this fowl have never bred for beauty alone.

Frank C. Stier, in his article on Anconas, emphasizes feather and color, but says that these must not be obtained at the expense of substance and body. He refers to the nightmare of losing substance.

Frank F. Conway remarks that the Buff Orpington has

dvanced because its breeders have adopted a type that is ompatible with usefulness and productiveness.

W. H. Wagers admonishes beginners in White Leghorns o hold Standard size, warning them that small, light boned irds, considered by some as exhibition birds, are not heavy ayers.

O. L. Putnam, after outlining in detail the mating of Light Brahmas, adds: "Perhaps I have not laid enough stress on the act that constitutional vigor is the one prime factor in all nes of breeding."

Standardbred poultry is not merely "fuss and feathers." 'he man who trusts that asinine sophism and breeds a small, veak bird simply because it has "color," will find that he not nly loses prizes but loses profits when he consigns his rubbish o the butcher's mart.

The purebred breeder who is worthy of consideration insists n having a chicken first: one that has a strong skull, face nd beak; bright eyes; strength and proportions of body; and traight, well modeled legs and toes. He also wants furnish f feather; and no long headed, shallow bodied, weak legged pecimen ever grew finish of plumage. Added to this, he ants color, which lifts his birds above the commonplace and akes them akin to the feathered creatures of the woods hose beautiful plumage appeals to all alike.

Usefulness and practicability should go hand in hand with eauty. They should not be divorced and beauty sacrificed. 'here is a special market value in attractiveness when in ombination with utility.

Two real estate operators developed two adjoining pieces of roperty in a suburb of a large city. They built an equal umber of houses, and they each invested the same amount f money. One of them hired an architect who put beauty nto his designs. The other builder was of a so-called prac- cal turn of mind. He did not understand the nature of man, hich calls for a beautiful home, not merely a tenantable, ractical house.

When it came to sales, the real estate man who built houses nat would contribute their part to the making of home life nore beautiful realized 30 percent more than the man who as actuated only by a desire to build practical houses.

The home-seeker takes for granted that every house has a oundation and a heating system, and as he walks up the venue he looks at the varying architecture of the different ouses. He selects for his own home the one that appeals to is sense of taste and comfort.

The beginner in poultry culture likewise assumes that all ens lay and all hens yield up their carcasses for food. He nerefore wants a hen that is something more than a non- escript. The job of the breeder is to design and produce nis beautiful fowl, which also combines in her organism the apacity for great practical usefulness.

To Specialize in S. C. Reds and Buff Orpingtons

One of the best, squarest, and most highly respected poultry- nen in the United States is the proprietor of Owen Farms, Maurice F. Delano. His poultry plant is one of the largest, is flocks among the biggest and best in their respective varie- es, and his business one of the most successful in the country.

It naturally follows, therefore, that the recent transfer of Owen Farms' entire flock of 700 White Plymouth Rocks to Wilburtha Poultry Farms, and the sale late in January of Owen Farms' entire White Leghorn flock to Oak Dale Farms, nould be recorded as the biggest and most important deals n purebred poultry since Oak Dale Farms purchased out- ight the famous D. W. Young flock of S. C. White Leghorns. "What does Delano mean? What are his plans for the uture?"

Mr. Delano does not answer these questions until he has rst spoken of his customers who have so long trusted Owen 'arms and who are breeding the Owen Farms strains of White Plymouth Rocks and Single Comb White Leghorns. He says:

The past few weeks have seen the disposal of both flocks, and they ave gone into capable hands where the blood lines can be held intact nd my customers in these two fine varieties have their wants filled from pure Owen Farms birds. I could probably have netted more money to have dispersed the flocks and sold them off in small lots. I preferred, however, to sell the flocks intact and protect my many customers. Have been greatly gratified by the letters that have come from customers in White varieties that express regret at the step I have taken, but wish me all success for the future with my Reds and Buffs.

Having given his first thought to his customers who are his friends, he tells in the following words the inside story of why he decided to reduce his own breeding operations to two varieties:

In the spring of 1917 I sold my White Orpingtons and White Wyandottes, and thus reduced from six varieties to four. This step was partly forced by war conditions which had affected my business. It proved to be the most fortunate thing I was ever forced to do. Immediately my trade in four varieties became larger than it had been previously in six. By no stretch of the imagination could this all be ascribed to the comeback after the war, and it set me thinking and figuring.

When I first went into Leghorns I was renting the far farm, and placed the Leghorns on it away from my heavier breeds. As time went on, we found it impossible to have the proper man there to properly handle the Leghorns. Therefore I gave up my lease on the far farm, which was six miles out, and moved the Leghorns to Tashmoo and concentrated. Have been in trouble even since. Leg- horns are a fine breed, but have no business on any farm where there are heavy varieties. It is impossible to keep the early cockerels from going through the woods one-quarter mile or more and joining the flocks of pullets.

Four varieties on Tashmoo Farm crowded me. I have been unable to do many things that I will now be able to do, and which will be of permanent value to the poultry industry as a whole and to the Owen Farms flocks and customers.

The future of Owen Farms? I am looking forward with the keen- est pleasure to carrying out many plans that it has been impossible in the past to carry out because of lack of room. I now have ample housing facilities to develop my fine flocks of Reds and Buffs along modern breeding lines. My birds have been carefully bred for size, bone, vitality and egg capacity. When they have been trapnested by customers they have made good. Am now going to develop both flocks by trapnesting here.

Am going to keep more complete records than ever before and prove conclusively by these records many facts my long experience has proved to my own personal satisfaction. These things will not only prove beneficial to Owen Farms flocks, but will be of infinite value to Owen Farms customers and to the poultry industry as a whole.

Every bird on the farms, and every part of the work being done here, will now be under my personal direction. I will raise some more birds in Reds and Buffs than in former years, but it is not my intention to raise as many as I formerly did in four varieties. More room and more equipment will be devoted to each individual bird, and with the ample facilities now at my command I will be able to produce quality and results as never before.

This is the age of the specialist in every walk of life, and Owen Farms is now in this class. I do not expect to come down to one variety, as I believe my long experience will enable me to properly handle two. I will not hesitate to come down to one, however, should the future demonstrate the wisdom of this step. No one brain, or one set of brains, is capable of doing as good work with three or more varieties as can be done with two, or even one. Twenty-three years devoted to breeding and raising four or more varieties has proved to my satisfaction that the last statement is an unquestionable fact.

I am now looking forward with absolute confidence to the future development of Owen Farms and the Owen Farms flocks, and will derive much greater pleasure and personal satisfaction from my work, now that I am concentrating all my thought and time to two varieties, than when I was spread out thinner in the development of four, or even six.

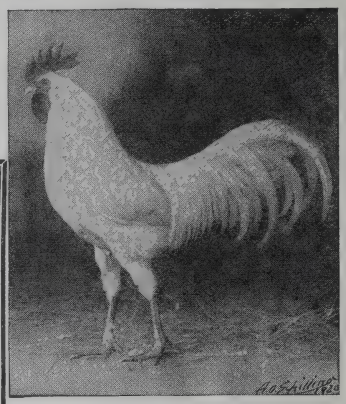
Owen Farms is one of the best equipped purebred poultry establishments in America. The main breeding farm is ideally located on the shore of Tashmoo Lake and derives its name from its location. This farm contains 160 large, commodious breeding pens, with long, roomy yards that the mild climate enables the birds to enjoy nearly every day of the year. The yards have abundant shade, and the soil is ideal for poultry, as it is porous and gently slanting, so that there is never mud, and water quickly drains off. On this farm there is a roomy cockerel house with 76 pens, each 3 feet square, with outdoor runs. There are 75 colony houses, each 8x8 feet, and the remainder of the 50 acres are devoted to free range growing quarters for young birds. Every inch is available for use and is utilized.

Tashmoo Annex, a splendid 60-acre farm, only touches the main farm at one corner, overlapping just sufficiently to get a road through. On this farm are eight long brooder houses each 90 feet long, that were originally designed as part of a capon plant, but are now used in the following manner: One is used as an oat-sprouting house, another as a washroom and fitting room for white birds; a third as a fitting room for colored birds during the show season, and then for chicks in the spring; a fourth for sitting hens; while

the other four are used for early chicks. A model incubator cellar and a splendid place for keeping our eggs for hatching are part of the equipment of this farm.

Probably no big farm in the country hatches more chicks with hens than are hatched at Owen Farms. We know from many personal visits that few growers pour more feed into their birds or go to equal expense to develop their young stock. About twenty acres of scrub oak are cut up into yards, each containing about one-third acre, and these large parks are used for individual males of outstanding quality. Mr. Delano has had the necessary equipment and ability to carry on four and even six varieties with a measure of success that rivaled the best work of specialist breeders; and now that he has concentrated on Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and Buff Orpingtons, his progress and success should be even more rapid and remarkable. Needless to say, he has large flocks in Reds and Buffs.

Baby Chicks Hatching Eggs



FIRST PRIZE COCKEREL

Here Is Your Opportunity

to get Baby Chicks and hatching eggs from which you will receive the greatest returns for your money that is possible for anybody to obtain.

You are well aware of the fact that your success with poultry depends entirely upon your foundation stock, and if you want stock that is absolutely dependable you should get the strain that has stood the test—which is

Shands White Hill Farm Strain S. C. White Leghorns

They won at Heart of America Show, November, 1920, 1st, 2d and 4th Cockerels; 2d Cock; 2d and 3d Hens; 1st and 2d Pullets; 1st old pen; 1st young pen; A. P. A. Medal for the Best Cockerel in the Mediterranean Class. Best Display and other Specials—*then another thrill*—At Kansas State Show, Topeka Kan., January 10th to 15th, 1921, 1st Cock; 1st and 2d Cockerels; 1st and 7th Hen; 1st and 2d Pullet; 1st and 4th Pen; Best Display; A. P. A. Medal for Best Cockerel in the Mediterranean Class. Won A. P. A. Gold Medal for Grand Champion Sweepstake Cockerel of Kansas State Show.

We can also supply you with baby chicks and eggs from Purebred Bred-to-Lay



FIRST PRIZE PULLET

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks

When ordering either eggs or Baby Chicks from us you have the assurance of knowing you are getting them from our own matings and the same high quality that we raise our own stock from. We buy no outside eggs for hatching Baby Chicks. Breeding stock is at all times open to the public for inspection. We use only good *pure-bred, healthy, vigorous breeders,* thus assuring you chicks that *live* and *grow.*

Our Records positively show our stock is all bred for dependable results. Mating list free on request. . . . . .

WILLIAM SHANDS

Box A Little Blue, Mo.

"Quality Chicks," But No Available Quantity.

In the July, 1920, issue of American Poultry Journal, there appeared the following announcement:

H. H. Mason, advertising under the name of Quality Chick Company, Des Moines, Ia., carried a small advertisement in American Poultry Journal for three months this past season. He evidently received a great many orders which he did not fill. We have received numerous complaints from our readers and are taking up the matter with the U. S. Postal authorities.

Mason has left Des Moines and located in Kansas City, but has not announced his new address where mail will reach him. All complaints from A. P. J. readers will be adjusted as rapidly as possible.

Since the above item appeared in the Journal, Mason has been apprehended by Federal Post Office authorities. It appears that the chick business was not his first venture into the mail order "game."

Some years ago under the assumed name of J. T. Towney of Adel, Iowa, Mason was arrested by the Federal authorities for fraudulent use of the mails in connection with the Majestic Squab Co.

He was released on bond, and removed to Malvern, Ark., where he assumed the name of H. Macey, and proceeded to do a mail order business in kaffir corn, at absurdly low prices. He was again indicted for fraudulent use of mails and served a term of one and one-half years in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

Upon being released, he was re-arrested at the gates of the penitentiary for his squab deals, taken to Adel, Iowa, and fined $300 and costs.

He then moved to Des Moines, Iowa, and started advertising under the name of the Quality Chick Co., offering chicks at 10 cents each, which was considerably below the prevailing market price. It appears that the Quality Chick Co. took in about $14,000 for chicks last season, but shipments of chicks were not made. Mason was then arrested by Federal agents for fraudulent use of mails and released on a $5,000 bond.

Mason removed to Kansas City last summer, and under the name of the National Chick Co., started in to advertise chicks at 12 cents each, postage or express prepaid. It is said that he obtained his working capital from a $2,000 life insurance policy that had been paid to his wife.

We are informed that a postal inspector is watching Mason closely at this time. He checks each piece of mail delivered to the National Chick Co., and we understand that Mason makes regular statements which check with his deposits in the bank. As yet there appears to be no evidence of fraud in connection with the National Chick Co.

Mason claims that his idea in offering chicks at such low prices is to establish a name and trade for National Chick Co.'s baby chicks. That was his explanation when we wrote him a year

THE LAYERS WIN AND THE WINNERS LAY

Regal Dorcas
EGGS BRING SUCCESS



Regal X First Pen Cock, Boston, 1918

Regals Win Three National State Meets

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 1921.

John S. Martin, Esq., Port Dover, Ont., Can.

Dear Sir:—In looking over the Poultry papers for last month, we were pleased to note the wonderful record you made at the National Meet of the White Wyandotte Club, held at Kansas City. Please allow us to congratulate you on your wonderful win.

We realize that you are always interested in what the Regal Strain is doing in the hands of your customers and wish to report our success for this year.

At three State Meets of the National White Wyandotte Club we won eleven out of seventeen first prizes, three best displays, and seventeen special prizes, fifty-one birds placed out of fifty-seven shown.

At the Michigan Meet held in Detroit, Dec. 7 to 11, 1920, we won first and fourth pullets, third and fifth cocks, first hen, first old pen (no young pen shown), best display, four Club and two Show specials.

At the Ohio Meet held at Toledo, Dec. 28, 1920 to Jan. 2, 1921, we won first, second and third cockerels, first and third pullets, fifth cock, first hen, first and third young pen, first and third old pen, best display five Club and three Show specials.

At the West Virginia Meet held at Huntington, W. Va., (our birds were on the road three days), we won first and fifth cockerels, second and third pullets, second cock, first hen, third pen, best display and three special prizes.

To say that we are satisfied with the Regal Strain is a mild statement, for we are more than satisfied. As for their laying ability, "It's simply great." We are enclosing a photo of the first prize pullet at Toledo, 1919, in a class of 29 pullets. She has a record of 23 eggs in 29 days.

Hoping our report will prove as pleasing to you as it has to us, we remain.

Respectfully yours,
WHITNEY and WEIDEHOF.

FIRST and FOURTH COCKERELS AT CINCINNATI.

Harrison, Jan. 1921.

John S. Martin, Esq., Port Dover, Ont., Can.

Dear Sir:—From the eggs purchased last Spring I raised five cockerels and two pullets. At the recent Cincinnati Show, Jan. 1921, I won first and fourth cockerels. Your birds are silvery white and it is this color and the type that is several years ahead of the Standard that Judges like and therefore the Regal birds are invincible. Being my first attempt on fitting birds I spoiled my best bird in washing or possibly I might have scored three places in the five.

Fraternally yours,
W. W. BRACKENRIDGE.

62 EGGS IN 62 DAYS.

Robinson, Ill., Jan. 1921.

John S. Martin, Esq.
Port Dover, Ont., Can.

Dear Sir:—I have 25 pullets raised from a pen out of your Dorcas eggs that are now giving me a 70% egg yield. Most of these pullets are from a hen which laid 114 eggs in 126 days and has a record of 62 eggs in 62 consecutive days. This hen did not quit laying until the latter part of November she was never broody and is fit to go in the show room. Will want another setting of eggs from you this Spring.

Yours truly,
O. R. HEDDEN,
Asst. Principal High School.

FIRST and THIRD COCKERELS at HAGERSTOWN.

Johnstown, Pa., Nov., 1920.
John S. Martin, Esq.
Port Dover, Ont., Can.

Dear Sir:—I showed two cockerels at Hagerstown last month and won 1st and 3rd. They were out of stock from eggs purchased of you and you will notice I advertise the Regal Dorcas strain. I give you most of the credit for my Hagerstown win and I surely am pleased.

Yours for Regals,
JAS. RINGLER.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES ARE THE IDEAL FOWL.
REGAL MATINGS FOR 1921

For years I have made it a practice to reserve my prize winners. With but few exceptions, my winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston, Syracuse and Kansas City are all in my breeding pens at Port Dover, as well as hundreds of others of the same breeding, and very close up to them in quality.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO MY CUSTOMERS? It means that my customers who send to me for eggs will get them from the very best lot of matings in America. No pens reserved. I have always sent out eggs from my best birds, and this fact being generally known, has done more to build up my business than anything else. What other breeder has sent out eggs that have produced First Prize winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston and Chicago?

For the season of 1921 my sixty-eight Exhibition and Dorcas matings are the finest I have ever offered, and represent the result of years of careful breeding.

FREE.—Send for 20 page catalog, fully illustrated, telling all about the Regal Dorcas Strain and my matings for 1921.

Send Ten Cents for a copy of my Regal White Wyandotte Book. The information it contains will be very useful to you.

Eggs for Hatching

Dorcas Matings:—
$ 5.00 per 15 eggs.
15.00 per 50 eggs.
27.00 per 100 eggs.

Special Matings:—
(Exhibition or Dorcas)
$10.00 per 15 eggs.
18.00 per 30 eggs.
25.00 per 45 eggs.
50.00 per 100 eggs.

Special Utility Matings:—
$20.00 per 100 eggs.

All-Star Matings:—
$20.00 and $25.00 per 15 eggs.

1000 Cockerels, Hens and Pullets for Immediate Sale

Special value— Male and four females, $40.00, $50.00, $75.00 and $100.00.

Choice pedigreed cockerels — $10.00, $15.00, $20.00, $25.00 and $35.00 each.

Hens and pullets — $7.50, $10.00, $15.00 and $25.00.

JOHN S. MARTIN **P. O. Box 51** **PORT DOVER, ONT.**

ago, questioning his advertising before it appeared in the columns of A. P. J., under the name of the Quality Chick Co., offering chicks at 10 cents each.

The National Chick Co. is now located in Room 612 of the New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.

This case of the Quality Chick Co. again illustrates the fallacy of hunting bargains in the way of poultry, young or old. There are certain fixed charges in the production of live stock that can neither be side stepped nor beaten around the bush.

What Dupes We Mortals Are.

A subscriber writes:

Do you know anything about sex testers that will tell the sex of a baby chick, or whether an egg will hatch a cockerel or a pullet?

There are testers on the market which are said to tell the sex of anything alive—fowls, pigeons, rabbits, eggs, plants or bulbs.

A reader of the Journal recently sent us one of the testers to try. We had set a hen and thought that it would be interesting to test the eggs and then, later on, count the cockerels and pullets in the hatch.

An examination of the tester revealed a simple construction. It looked a little like a brick layer's plumb, suspended from a cord; and the cord was fastened to a spool, which was to be held firmly in the hand of the person doing the testing.

If the object tested was infertile the plumb was to hang perfectly perpendicular and without motion. If the object was a male, the plumb was to swing around in a circular motion. If the object was a female, the plumb was to swing backward and forward, like a pendulum in a clock.

We tried two eggs. It indicated that one would produce a cockerel and that the other would produce a pullet. The motion of the plumb was so violent that it seemed incredible that so minute and microscopic a thing as a fertile germ in an egg could bring about such astonishing response.

Here we stopped to make a tester of our own. Cutting a piece of cardboard in the fashion of an Indian dart, we suspended it from a spool, with a piece of thread four inches long. Upon holding the spool firmly in the hand, the same motions were secured from the dart-shaped piece of cardboard.

There was nothing scientific in the construction of this home-made affair. The fact that it performed indicated that there were no unseen or unknown forces of life in the tester, and that its movements must be altogether due to mental expectations and mental influence on the hand of the person holding the tester.

To demonstrate that the motion was due to psychological influence, we backed two chairs together and suspended the tester from them. We put our hand under it, and there was no movement. This seemed to demonstrate the need of the pulsating action of a man's hand in order to secure motion from the tester.

We picked up the tester and held it over a table, and put everything out of our mind except circular motion, and it responded; then we changed its motion quickly by concentrating on perpendicular motion. It responded to expectations like an Ouija board.

Then we got the baby's rubber doll with a dress on it, his woolly dog stuffed with cotton, and his doll rabbit. They were laid on the table and we held the tester over each one of them in turn. Perpendicular motion indicated that the rubber doll was a female; circular motion indicated that the dog doll was a male; about the rabbit there was a moment of hesitation and then the plumb began to swing in a circle, indicating a papa rabbit.

We stopped. We did not bother the setting hen to test her eggs.

We shall be glad to print more prominently than this item, and without any charge, an authenticated report from any state experiment station which outlines a practical system for determining the sex of eggs before the eggs are incubated, or any system that will determine the sex of baby chicks.

A number of so-called sex indicators are being advertised and offered for sale. American Poultry Journal has refused hundreds of dollars worth of such advertising. From our examination of two of these testers, we believe them to be a humbug. If any one wants to experiment, we recommend that they keep their money, and make a home-made tester by tieing the stub of a pencil on a thread.

Impossible to Print Full Awards of All Shows.

A number of poultry show secretaries have favored us with reports of their respective shows together with complete lists of awards. We regret our inability to publish these reports, and perhaps some explanation of our position should be made.

It would be a mechanical impossibility to print all the awards of all the shows. The number of pages limits the amount of reading matter that any issue can carry.

Every inch of space for reading matter cannot be allotted to show reports,

KERLIN-QUALITY

English-American S. C. White Leghorns

GOING! Orders are going on our books rapidly. Get our catalog before your chance to own "Kerlin-Quality" stock is GONE!

BABY CHICKS

Fertile Eggs, Pullets, Males and Breeders.

We want to tell you why "Kerlin-Quality" 265-270 EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS have been

THE STANDARD FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.

Have been more than 20 years developing this strain into what thousands of delighted customers in the United States and foreign countries have found them to be, namely, UNUSUALLY HEAVY ALL-YEAR-'ROUND LAYERS of LARGE, WHITE EGGS. Every bird is a HEAVY WINTER LAYER. We not only supply choice, selected stock, but stay right with our customers through

OUR FREE SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

A Few of the Many Features of This Department Are:

Free and Correct Advice on all Poultry Subjects.
Market supplied for your eggs—AT HIGHEST PRICES.
Free Feed furnished with each chick order.
Save you money on all Poultry Supplies.
Free Formulas and Methods—A book you cannot afford to be without. Tells how to mix and feed all our Special Feeds. How to raise your stock, feed for eggs, etc. Also gives the famous Method No. 1—a very simple method that anyone can follow whereby you can feed 100 Laying Hens for 45c per day.

You can ORDER Kerlin-Quality Stock through others, but SHIPMENT MUST be made by us to be GENUINE "Kerlin-Quality."

KERLIN'S GRAND-VIEW POULTRY FARM

Where Quality reigns SUPREME

CENTER HALL PA. ~ U.S.A. DEPT. 3



The Letter that Saved Me 36% on Typewriters

Received by a Business Man from a Buyer Friend

Chicago, Nov. 2, 1920.

Dear Henry:

I hear that you are down in New York to open a branch office for your firm. You'll be buying a lot of things for the office, not the least important of which will be typewriters.

And that's what I want to talk to you about—typewriters. I want to give you the benefit of an experience I had some time ago, and thereby, I hope, save you some real money.

About a year ago I decided to buy a typewriter for home use. My first thought was to purchase one of the makes we were using in the office, which had been put in before I became buyer for the house. But when it came to digging up a hundred dollars for the machine—I just couldn't. Somehow or other it looked like too much money to me.

Then I thought about picking up a second-hand machine, but the price was about as high, and I had no assurance of service.

I was undecided as to what to do, when one evening at home I ran across an Oliver Typewriter ad in a magazine. I remembered then having read the advertising before and being impressed with the story.

"Why pay $100 for Any Typewriter"—"When You Can Buy a New Oliver for $64?" read the ad—then it went on to explain how The Oliver Typewriter Company had cut the price by selling direct and eliminating costly selling methods. It was clear to me as an experienced buyer how they could well afford to top off $36 of the $100 by their new economical selling plan.

The ad brought out the fact, too, that I didn't have to pay the $64 in a lump sum. I could settle at the easy rate of $4 a month. Naturally that appealed to me, for it was as easy as rental terms.

But the thing that decided me was their free trial offer. Without my sending or depositing a penny, they would ship me an Oliver for five days free trial. I could use the typewriter for five days just as if it were my own, and if I wasn't satisfied, all I had to do was to ship it back at the Oliver Company's expense. Well, I mailed in the coupon and got an Oliver for free trial. To make a short story shorter, I was more than pleased with the Oliver. I fully agreed with The Oliver Typewriter Company that if any typewriter was worth $100 it was this splendid Oliver.

Well, later when we found it necessary to replace some of the typewriters at the office, you may be sure I put in Olivers, saving the company a nice $36 on each. At first the girls were reluctant about changing machines, but after a week or two with the Oliver, they wouldn't have any other.

Naturally now we are all Oliver enthusiasts—that's why I write this letter to you.

You just give the Oliver a trial and you'll be more than willing to buy me a good dinner when I arrive in New York next month.

Yours, J. B.

That is the letter that saved me $36 on each of my typewriters. I not only equipped the office with the Oliver, but like my friend I also bought one for home use. Yes, I am more than willing to buy my friend a good dinner for his valuable advice.

Any reader may order an Oliver direct from this ad by mailing the coupon. No money in advance. No deposit. No obligation to buy. Return or keep the Oliver as you decide after five days free trial. If you decide to keep the typewriter, you may take a year and a half to pay at the easy rate of $4 a month. Avoid disappointment. Order now to secure immediate delivery.

Canadian Price, $82

The OLIVER Typewriter Company
1973 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Was $100
Before the War
Now $64

A Finer Typewriter at a Fair Price



Over 900,000 Sold

Save $36

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.,
1973 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

☐ Ship me a new Oliver Nine for five days free inspection. If I keep it, I will pay $64 at the rate of $4 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for.

My shipping point is.....
This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

☐ Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book—"The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," your de luxe catalog and further information.

Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....State.....

Occupation or Business.....

180.02

Solving the Brooding Problem

It is when you are breeding pedigreed birds that you realize that every chick put under the brooder must have exceptional care. Every bird will be worth big money if you can only give it the right start in life. That is when you must look into your brooding problem.

You can't afford to take any chances. You must know that your brooder is the right one in every respect. That there is no danger of losing a big hatch through some faulty brooding system. The greater the percentage raised to maturity, the greater the profits for you.

And when big breeders like Owen Farms say that one brooder is the best, that surely means something. And Mr. Delano, of the Owens Farms, the World's Greatest Poultry Farms, did say that the

International Sanitary Hover

The One Perfect Brooding Device

is the best hover he ever used. And he has used them for over seven years.

Portable, warmest at the curtain, the only hover with a canvas curtain that the chicks cannot eat. Perfect ventilation for the chicks at night without any drafts. Fireproof and vermin-proof.

No carpenter work necessary to use the Sanitary Hover. No cutting of holes, building of boxes or platforms nor expensive brooder houses. It is the one self-contained hover. To set it up, just set it down.



And it is guaranteed to raise a higher percentage of chicks entrusted to its care than any other brooding device.

Made in only the Sanitary Size, 28-in. Diameter, 100 Chicks. Price, Complete, $18.00.

Poultry Supply Dealers sell the Sanitary Hover. Write us for catalog that shows you why the Sanitary Hover is the "Perfect Brooding Device." It solves the brooding problem.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOVER COMPANY
411 A Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Eastern Distributors—Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Western Distributors—Germain Seed Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

ANDREWS CARRIERS

For Baby Chicks

Three sizes, for 25, 50 and 100 chicks. Built to conform to International Baby Chick Association specifications. Car lot orders made to meet buyer's specifications. Strongly built of heavy corrugated board—waterproof inside and out—shipped flat—set up in a jiffy. And they carry the chicks in comfort and safety.

For Eggs

Ten sizes—ranging from 12 to 120 egg capacity. These carriers absolutely prevent breakage. Further, they protect the egg-contents by preventing shocks. Each egg protected by *several thicknesses* of corrugated cushions. Simple and practical. Can be used many times, but cheap enough to throw away after a single trip.

Andrews Carriers are made in one of the world's greatest box factories. We can promptly make shipments of any quantity—from two dozen of a size up to a carload. And our prices are surprisingly low. Andrews Carriers are right. *"Ask the Judges."* Write now for complete catalog.

O. B. Andrews Co., Dept. A, Chattanooga, Tenn.

What's a CAPON and Why?

A book that explains everything you will ever want to know about CAPONS. 50 pictures from life that show each step in the operation. List of Capon Dealers' addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips" where to get the best and cheapest capon tools. Capons are immense eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised edition. Regular 50c copy, prepaid to your address (a short time only) for a Dime in coin or stamps. GEORGE BEUOY, R. R. No. 7, CEDAR VALE, KANS.

"DANDY" BONE CUTTER

You needn't pay one penny for this bone cutter until you try it and it satisfies you. Feeding green bone is one of the first steps to gain a big egg yield. But the bone must be cut right. The Dandy Green Bone Cutter cuts across the grain of the bone, enabling the hen to digest the nutritive elements better and convert same into eggs, blood, feathers. Our terms on the Dandy Bone Cutter are:



No Money In Advance—15 Days Free Trial

The Dandy costs less than most bone cutters and it works infinitely better. Also cuts meat, vegetables, roots, etc. To ensure big sales this year we have made special reduction in prices. Write quickly for free booklet. Prices are liable to rise next month, owing to big demand for raw material. STRATTON MFG. CO., Dept. G, ERIE, PA.

even in the height of the show seaso for a balance must be held betwee show news and articles on the ever day side of practical poultry keepin Those who buy the Journal expect t and should find, articles on the practic phases of poultry culture somewhe within the pages of the publication.

When it comes to selecting what ma ter shall appear, the national charact of our circulation must be constant borne in mind. American Poultry Jou nal is not a poultry newspaper more less local in character. It is a magazi of national circulation. It has as ma subscribers in Michigan as in Mass chusetts.

It follows that articles of an educ tional nature must carry as much val for the reader in Michigan as for t reader in Massachusetts; or if the a ticle is of a news nature, such as a li of prizes awarded at a recently he poultry show, the show must be of n tional standing if the awards and cor ments on the classes are to be read all sections of the country with equ interest.

We have, therefore, confined our sho news to reports of the poultry exhibitio held in Kansas City, Chicago Coliseu Boston and New York. We have go to considerable expense and trouble give the readers of the Journal th ough-going reports. We have print the awards regardless of whether t owners of the winning birds were a vertisers in these columns or not. Th the policy has met with general approv is unmistakably indicated by the nu ber of complimentary letters that have received.

Harold Tompkins Discusses Rhode Island Reds.

Harold Tompkins is a pretty goo man to talk with about Rhode Islan Reds. His grandfather, living in t Little Compton district of Rhode Islan had some of the early red stoc Some of the original red Game mal brought by whalers from the Ea Indies, were secured and bred by h grandfather as early as the Sixties.

His father, Lester Tompkins, help to establish Rhode Island Red ty The grandfather died when Harold w eight years old. The modern type the breed was established about 19 in Harold's school days, and the who progress of the Red, as a Standa fowl, is well within his memory.

During the Garden show, we had long talk with Mr. Harold Tompkin He spoke of the first prize cock in t Single Comb Red class, in the Garde as representing his ideal type, exce that he would prefer a little more dru stick. This cock was the outstandi first cockerel of last year, and he h filled down in breast and body, makin him a trifle short in station. Contin ing Mr. Tompkins said:

There is only one way to tell the rig length of the thigh on a Red. I want t fingers of space above the hock joint, befo you touch the fluff. Of course, if such bird is too long in shank, from hock do to toes, that will make him too high.

I want the back horizontal. The und line of wing should be horizontal, parallel wi the back line. The underline of the k should also be parallel with the back. T makes three distinct horizontal lines.

You will find that if a male carries a k as long as the span of your hand from o stretched thumb to end of outstretched f ger, you will have good length.

Red breeders do not pay as much attention to the arch of neck as do the Wyandotte men, but if a Red male has a long slim neck will also have a long, snaky head. If the neck is nicely arched down to the butts the hackle, you get a good head. If you get them right in thigh, you usually get them right in neck. A long legged bird usually carries his head away up, to balance himself. This makes a long neck.

The tail, according to the Standard, should be carried at an angle of 45 degrees. I find that were reduced, and the tails pulled down to 30 degrees, and everybody would be pleased for the lower tails, the result would be a more symmetrical chicken. As it is, many breeders will mate a high tailed bird, provided he is otherwise a good one.

I do not want a bushy tail, and I do not want a loose, wobbly tail. I want a tail that is well set. If you breed a loose tail, the first thing you know some of the cockerels are carrying tails to one side.

Width of tail depends on width of back. A Red male with a wide back will carry a wide tail nine times out of ten.

I want breadth and substance. I do not like a narrow, razor back. If you put your two thumbs over the hips of the back, thumb to thumb, and the tips of your index fingers will not meet together behind the thighs, as you span the body of the bird with your hands, you have a good bodied bird. I like that type of body which I cannot span by two inches.

If the legs are too long, you lose depth and you lose width. In other words you



A duck's legs are so far behind that the duck throws its head up and its back down. To get a level back in a R. I. Red, Harold Tompkins points out the necessity of having the legs come out of the middle of the chicken if it will balance evenly on its legs.

have a 'two years' bird,' that is, a bird that must go through the molt before filling out in body in proportion to its height.

Too many breeders are careless about the formation of the wings. They are chasing color so strong that they do not think about anything else. If these breeders would pick birds with wide flight feathers, they would quickly eliminate slipped wings from their breeding. I do not mean to say that they would not get a single slipped wing, but that they would not get a number of them. I want the wing long, the flight feathers long and wide, and the web of the feather heavy. In the matter of balance, it is important I consider where the legs come out of the body. I do not want the legs set at the back of the body. Such a bird runs his head into the air and his back down, like an Indian Runner duck whose legs come out of the very rear of its body. Such a bird cannot hold his back level; he has too much weight forward of his legs, and in order to balance himself he throws his breast up and his head.

I want the body well balanced on the legs. I never saw a male whose legs came out the middle of his body that did not carry his back balanced right. Remember to look and see where the legs come out of the body. This is an easy matter to handle. There are two ends to a Red. If you will pick hens that have two ends, breast and stern, you will breed level backs.

(Continued on page 316.)

Victory! Victory! Victory!



First Cock, Shape Special, Quincy, Ill., 1919.
First in Old Pen, Ill. State Show, 1920.
Shape Special, Ill. State Show, 1920.
Second Cock, Quincy, Ill., 1920.
First in Old Pen, Ill. State Show, 1921.
Three years old and never defeated except once, and then by one of his SONS.

RING-DINGER
Comes Back

PENDLETON STRAIN
Barred Plymouth Rocks
at the
Illinois State Show 1921

They Won:

First on Cock.
First, Third, Fourth Cockerel.
First, Second, Fourth, Fifth Pullet.
First Old Pen.
First Young Pen.
Third, Fourth, Fifth Hen.
Best Display.
Special Best Shaped Male.
Special Best Colored Male.

Stock for Sale.
Eggs in Season.

Send for one of my Free Mating Lists.

E. C. PENDLETON

Specialty Breeder,
Cockerel Line Only

BOX 53 GOLDEN, ILL

Red Dale Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Make an Enviable Win Among America's Best

Minnesota State Fair 1920	Chicago Coliseum 1920	Minneapolis, Dec., 1920.
1, 2 Cockerels; 1, 2 Pullets; 1 Hen; Shape and Color Special Cockerel; Special on Pullet.	1 Cockerel; 5 Cock; 4 Old Pen; Shape Special Cockerel.	1, 4 Cockerel; 1, 3 Hen; 1, 5 Pullet; 2 Cock; 1 Young, 1 Old Pens; Special for best display Reds, both combs; shape special Cockerel; color special Cockerel; shape and color Hen; shape and color pullet.

THAT WIN MEANS
QUALITY QUALITY QUALITY

100 COCKERELS FOR SALE

These birds will be shipped on approval. They are of the quality that will be the pride of many breeders throughout the country. We want our dealings with you to be a matter of service, and to that end await your orders. Don't delay. Write today.

12 PENS MATED FOR EGGS FOR HATCHING

Our mating list, describing matings and prices per setting will be ready February 1.

RED DALE FARM (W. J. Rezac) **HIBBING, MINN.**

Monmouth Famous Strain

S. C. BUFF AND S. C. WHITE
LEGHORNS

Win at New York, 1921, on Buffs: Best Display; First and Second Pens; First Hen, a total of ten awards in largest class ever shown here.

Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs

Write for Circulars and Price List. If you wish best results, you will want the Monmouth strain. Address

Monmouth Poultry Farm, Box 3, Freneau, N. J.

Baker's Buff Rocks Won Every First at Kansas City and Chicago

Egg record, Leavenworth, 214; Mountain Grove, 229. 2,000 chicks growing. Best Buff Rock catalog ever issued FREE. O. R. BAKER, Box A, Abilene, Kansas.



FIRST PRIZE SILVER CAMPINE COCK
BOSTON SHOW 1920-21. BRED AND OWNED BY
HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM WAYLAND MASS.



FIRST PRIZE COLUMBIAN ROCK COCKEREL
BOSTON SHOW 1920-21.
BRED AND OWNED BY
HENRY L. WILBUR TIVERTON R.I.



FIRST PRIZE WHITE LEGHORN PEN COCKEREL
CHICAGO COLISEUM SHOW DEC. 1920.
BRED AND OWNED BY
HILLVIEW FARM BENLD ILL.



OWEN FARM'S BUFF ORPINGTON COCKEREL
HEADING FIRST PRIZE YOUNG PEN AT
NEW YORK STATE FAIR SEPT. 1920.
Address VINEYARD HAVEN MASS.

THE LORD FARMS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

For ten years we have been steadily advertising White Leghorn Day Old Chicks. What is the verdict of the American public? Ten years ago we were using a 3,000-egg incubator; today our capacity is 103,600. Ten years ago we raised about 2,000 chicks for ourselves; this year we shall raise at least 40,000. Lord Farms Leghorns have certainly made good. This year, like all other years, it will simply be a question of how many we can produce.

Isn't That the Kind of Stock You Want?

Stock that is in demand, that there is no experiment in buying. Stock that you know the public are making money with and not taking chances.

We don't know whether we have the best Leghorns or not, but we surely know that we have got good stuff. If you buy your chicks from us you will get chicks that live and make uniform growth. Next winter you will be more than pleased with your returns in eggs and the quality of the same.

Order Your May Chicks Now

May is the very best month of the entire year for hatching Leghorns. If you wish March and April hatches, sit right down and write us at once.

	Grade A.	Grade B.
25- 49 chicks	.30	.27
50- 99 chicks	.29	.26
100-499 chicks	.28	.25
500-999 chicks	.27½	.24½
1000 or more	.27	.24

SPECIALS

These are our highest grade and sold only in limited numbers. No orders taken for less than 25 and no orders taken for more than 100 lots at a flat price of FIFTY CENTS PER CHICK.

Hatching Eggs about one-half price of chicks.

8 to 10 Weeks Old Pullets

Thousands for Sale This Year

All raised on our new 260-acre, sandy loam farm in Tewksbury and Andover. All raised in brand new houses, under absolutely clean, sanitary conditions, and all Lord Farms bred. Five thousand February and March hatched pullets ready for shipment about May 1, and thousands for later shipment.

BE SURE AND GET OUR 80-PAGE CATALOG. ONE OF REAL INFORMATION TO THE LEGHORN BREEDERS AND BUYERS.

HERE ARE SOME OF OUR TESTIMONIALS.

Ridgeview Farm, Adrian, Mich., Jan. 31, 1921.

Look on your books way back five years ago, you will find "yours truly" ordered 500 baby chicks. They were the foundation of my "200 eggers," and I have always had a good word for the Lord Farms. I have a pen of "5-finger" hens that I want to make up to a "heavy duty" cockerel from you, etc. E. T. CROWE.

East Aurora, N. Y.

Please accept my order for 100 Grade A chicks for April 1. Last year I purchased 100 Lord Chicks, only lost five, raised 63 pullets. For the past three months they have laid 80 percent, and I want Lord's again.

MRS. BERTHA B. STOCKIN.

Glen Falls, New York.

Please send catalog and price list for day-old chicks. Last year ours averaged 187 from a pen of 24 from Sept. 8, 1919, to Sept. 7, 1920.

CHARLES F. MITCHELL.

Cleveland, Ohio, January 25.

Please pardon me for not letting you know the birds got here "O. K." on Saturday, the 15th, but I wanted to wait until after last week, when I showed the exhibition bird. I am glad to let you know that we got 2d with him, beating the third cockerel at Cleveland. Not so bad. We are very well pleased with all three. Thanking you for prompt delivery and good birds. Will always have a good word for you.

ED KEELEY,
Oldoaks Poultry Farm.

Keene, N. H., Aug. 22, 1920.

I have had splendid luck with my chicks. Out of the 500 I raised 320 pullets and have 160 roosters or cockerels. I lost only 20.

LESTER E. SARGENT.

Yarmouth, Sept. 23, 1920.

The 500 I bought of you last February had the smallest percentage of runts and weaklings of any lot I ever handled.

BUCHANAN BURR.

Winsted, Conn., May 2, 1920.

Of the 200 chicks I got of you a year ago I have 94 pullets, and during the past month got 1,945 eggs.

MATTHEW G. CARROLL.

These are only a few of thousands and thousands of testimonials we have received for our stock. We could show testimonials of customers who have received as high as 202 eggs a bird for an entire flock, but we don't believe in advertising too high egg strains. Customers don't have to get 202 eggs per bird to make money in the Poultry Business.

Lord Farms — Address all correspondence to our Main Office at Methuen, Mass. — Methuen, Mass.

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(Formerly ALEX. MERSEL)

191 Duane Street : : New York City

Solicits Your Shipments of

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Either White or Brown Shell

All Grades of Duck Eggs
Sweet and Salt Creamery Butter

We Make Returns on Day of Arrival
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SINGLE COMB
BLACK LEGHORNS

The Largest and Best Flock in America

Our strain of breeders are bred from the choicest specimens of the *World's Greatest Breeders.* The results of our breeding the past years more than came up to our expectations and puts us in a position to supply

HATCHING EGGS

in unlimited quantities, thus giving everyone an opportunity to get the very best that is to be had in this most beautiful and useful fowl.

Write for full particulars

Howard L. Goss, Box A, Austin, Minn.

"LADY BEAUTIFUL"

PULLET LINE ONLY.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

OLD LADY BEAUTIFUL was perhaps one of the two greatest females yet shown at Madison Square Garden. Her progeny has produced and reproduced until my pullet-bred line (and which, by the way, is all I breed) has attained its present high position among the various strains of Barred Rocks.

At State and National Meets of the American Barred Rock Club the "Lady Beautiful Strain" has won high honors.

LADY BEAUTIFUL birds won at Baltimore as follows: 1st, 3rd and 5th hens; 1st, 2nd and 5th pullets; 1st and 3rd cocks; 1st and 2nd cockerels.

STOCK—Always some choice pullet-bred males for disposal to the discriminating purchaser. C. N. MYERS Box A HANOVER, PA.

Tarbox's Silver Wyandottes and Speckled Sussex

Our Silvers again win the most coveted prize—Best Display at the Club Show, Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 24-26, 1920. On Speckled Sussex we won five 1st and two 2d on seven entries; Red Sussex four 1st on four entries. At the Chicago, Coliseum Show, Dec. 1-6, 1920, we won on Silvers, six 1st and four 2d on 10 entries; on Speckled Sussex, 4th cockerel, 5th pullet and 3d young pen. A few Red Sussex to close them out at bargain prices. Get our prices on Silvers and Specks before placing your orders.

A. & E. TARBOX, Box A, YORKVILLE, ILL.

Now as to color. The fancy is too dar to suit me. Take any Single Comb cock c cockerel that is under the ribbons in th Garden today and put him 100 feet awa from you, against a sheet of American fla red, and he will look black. If you put hi against a sheet of black cloth, at that sam distance, he will blend in with the black.

The right color in a Red stands out at 20 feet distance.

Color is a hard thing to describe. Yo cannot say that it is cherry, or bay or ches nut. The Standard calls for rich, brilliar red. It is hard to figure out exactly wha that means, yet I presume it is as good description as can be reduced to words.

There is a difference of opinion on ric red, but all want the brilliance. Even th admirers of a dark red agree on brilliance or sheen.

My first prize Single Comb Red cocker at the last Boston Show suits me. The re color on him sticks out in beads and scir tilates right out of the under color.

I do not want a color that looks blac when you see a bird half way across the fiel I want the color to match all over. C course, you cannot get the same sheen an luster on male's breast and fluff that you ca on back, neck and wing bow, but I want th same shade of red.

I do not mind ticking in the hackle a long as it is ticking and not lacing. Tickin is not distinct; you have to handle the bir and examine the neck feathers to find it. Th best birds have some ticking.

Weakness in the undercolor of the male hackle feathers is one of the worst thing that can be bred. I would rather have bird sound in undercolor of neck than or whose neck exactly matched his back.

There are two ends to a bird as regard color just as they are in shape. I do no want weakness in the fluff at the butt o tail, where the back and tail join.

There is often criticism on weakness color over the hips. That is, in reality, ove the kidneys. Many a bird that catches little cold in the fall, as a result of too clos housing, lack of green food, or for som other simple reason, is held back in h feather growth, and the result is a little whit over his kidneys. Many a good bird show it; and if a male is good at base of hackl and at butt of tail, a little weakness in th undercolor over the hips may be laid to som cause other than color weakness.

I want the saddle feathers wide. Th ends of the long saddle feathers should matc the ends of the hackle feathers. The wide you can get those saddle and hackle feather the more redness, the more weight of colo the more levelness of color will you secure.

Some fellows are color blind. They loo at a bird and think that the ends of th saddle feathers are of the same shade color as the top of the back, when they ar not. The second Single Comb Red coc here at New York is the same bird tha won third at Boston three weeks ago, and h is absolutely of one shade of color over bac and saddle. And, he has one kind of feathe not a wide feather on his back and a narro feather in his saddle.

It is easy to get sheen and high color o the wing bows; but if a bird carries th same quality of feathers in his wing bow that he carries in his back, you will usuall find that he runs pretty even across his win bows.

The wing coverts, which form the win bar, should be just as red as the rest of th bird. Frequently some ticking shows her A well-informed judge expects to see a litt of it. If it is bad, however, it should no be pulled, for to pull it would leave a hol in the wing-bar that does not cover.

The red in the flights should be as nea the color of the fluff of the bird as possibl When you open the wing and lay the flight across the fluff, they should match. There i no sheen in the red of the flights and the cannot be compared with the back.

The breast should be free from a ligh colored quill running through the center o each feather. As the breast comes down to ward the fluff, it wants to hold the same ric tone of color.

The fluff should have as much color dow to the skin as possible, including a red quil

/hat is a bird worth such as you e described?

ıey are not on the market. In other ds, the bird I have described is what y breeder should be trying to produce. man could raise birds of this kind each , he could sell them as fast as he could them at $300 each. They are coming, w more each year; but the fellows who dolling them up are not trying for them.

low do you go about it to produce ı chickens?

ou can produce them if you get the right ıle. I am fussy about picking out fe- :s. Some fellows pick out females by r toe marks, to get all sisters in a pen. 'ant sisters provided they are right. want a hen that was good as a pullet. wants to be as dark or darker in hackle ı her darkest hack feathers. Black in hackle does not mean dark, for black is red. Cherry red in hackle is not dark. m talking now about a dark neck on the ale and want to emphasize it. I also want ice broad feather in the hackle. his hen may be a little mottled in back, the breast may be uneven in color, but deepest colored feathers are of a good et color; and all feathers, including the tled ones, must carry a rich, deep red ercolor to the skin. This hen may look because of mottled feathers on surface breast and back. But she has hackle undercolor, and they count. If she has ttle slate, it does not hurt, as long as the undercolor is red and not silvery.

)o not pay so much attention to the tail the female. Some hens show black and in tail, or are what you would call aked. Of course, if the hen is slatey, she have a black tail. You have to balance tail on the male side.

he web of the feathers in the wings uld be red, unless the male is weak in :k markings.

)o not breed a male with smut. The little it I use is always on the female side. I along pretty well without the use of it, because I pick breeding males largely their second set of chick feathers. They w three sets of feathers, and when the kerels are four months old, I go over m, and those that show smoke, which r clears up and goes into the show with- a lot of plucking—are the males I breed. 'hat slate in their blood is a color feeder. 's feeding of iron for color puts a bar on bird. But, take these males as described breed to red females, free from smut, you have strong color breeders.

elect a male whose breast feathers are of same color and quality and match the dest feathers in the hen's back. If she ries a broad feather, he wants to have the ıe kind. Nine times out of ten she will ry a broad feather if she is one of the it kind of birds. Little, narrow feathers e no quality.

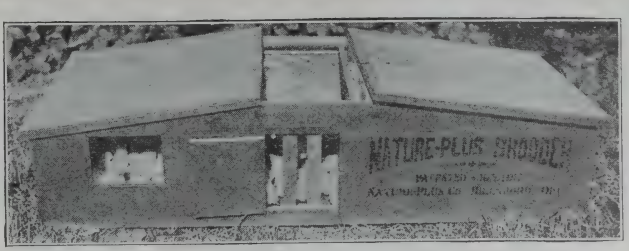
ın the above interview, Harold Tomp- ıs gives what we believe to be the it outline for breeding Rhode Island ds that has been published to date. Mr. Tompkins answered every ques- n put to him freely, frankly and ly. He was not afraid of telling)o much."

We suggest that every breeder of ds cut out this editorial and read it ain next year, and the year after that, the more he sees and understands)ut Reds, the more he will learn by ıding and re-reading what Mr. Tomp- ıs has here said about Reds.

Roosters.

R. G. Grant, in his book on "Words d Their Uses," says:

A rooster is any animal that roosts. Almost birds are roosters, the hens, of course, as ll as the cocks. What sense or delicacy, m, is there in calling the cock of the do- stic fowl a rooster, as many people do? e cock is no more a rooster than the hen; d domestic fowls are no more roosters ın canary birds or peacocks. Out of this nsense, h wever, people must be laughed her than reasoned.



Brood Your Chicks with a Hen

Nature-Plus has solved the brooding problem for 50,000 poultry raisers in the United States and foreign countries, and is fully capable of solving yours. G. F. Kiessel, N. Champa St., Boone, Iowa, says: "I would not surrender the right to make and use Nature-Plus for $500." H. A. Gray, Route 2, Fennville, Mich., writes; "It is far more successful than any artificially heated brooder I have ever seen." The Nature-Plus Hover is a practical combination of your hen and our hover. It will enable your hen to brood 150 to 200 chicks as safely as she could brood a dozen without the hover. No artificial heat, no danger, no expense. Patented in United States and foreign countries. Easily made with simple tools. Plans and rights sold to users under money-back guarantee. For further information, address,

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KILLS EGGS FOR HATCHING

Many fanciers now use Egg-O-Latum, the great egg preserver, on all eggs sent to market. It prevents the all too common practice of the pirates who watch the grocery store or the egg buyer and obtain high grade hatching stock at market prices. And consumers, who understand, will pay higher prices for fresh eggs prepared with Egg-O-Latum because they know the eggs keep fresh until used, whether a few weeks or one year. Egg-O-Latum is a soft, white, cerate wax, odorless, tasteless, harmless. It is applied by first coating the palms of the hands, then rolling and rubbing the eggs in the hands. Five seconds enough for each egg—a dozen a minute. When eggs are to be sent at once to local market, wipe them well with a dry cloth. Enough remains in the shell pores to prevent hatching and keep them fresh for months.

From the Editor of Reliable Poultry Journal—"Can recommend Egg-O-Latum as an egg preservative that is economical and easy to apply and it does the work."—Grant M. Curtis.

Endorsed by National Housewives' League—"At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Housewives' League held Wednesday, June 19, 1918, the matter of endorsing Egg-O-Latum came up before the Committee. I have been instructed to write and say that we believe Egg-O-Latum to be a very good product and same has been passed by the Executive Committee."—Mrs. Sara O. West, Recording Secretary.

Kept Eggs Eleven Months—"I am delighted with the Egg-O-Latum and now using eggs that were packed in it eleven months ago."—Mrs. I. W. Morgan, Eutaw, Ala., L. B. 125.

From a Warm Clime—"I have tried the Egg-O-Latum and found it to preserve the eggs in good shape for more than six months." P. D. DePool, Havana, Cuba.

Keeps Good for 20 Months—"I have never used anything that came up to Egg-O-Latum for keeping eggs. I got a jar in August, 1918, and the eggs I rubbed with it are still in excellent condition to use. I was careful to turn the boxes as directed up until last spring. Since that time they have had no turning or care whatever. I consider it far superior to water glass. Lizzie H. Daniels, Simeon, Neb. Beaver Lake R. R., April 2, 1920.

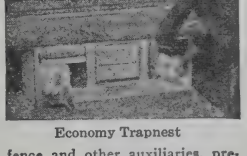
A 50c Jar is enough for 50 doz. eggs. A $1 jar for 200 doz. If no dealer, order by card. Postman will collect. No extra charge. Handy as 'phoning.

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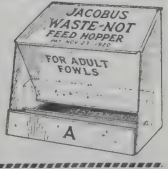
Jacobus Waste-Not Hoppers for Chicks and Adult Fowls

The hoppers that make two bags of feed do the work of three.

For chicks to three months old and older.

Do not delay—Free circular on request; explains our ten days' trial guarantee.

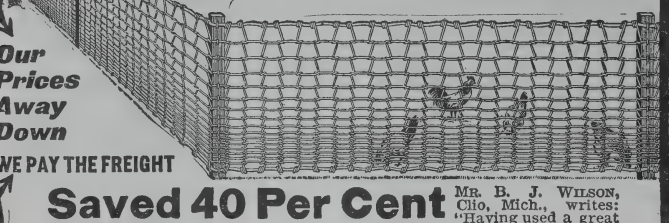
M. R. JACOBUS, Box 5-J RIDGEFIELD, N. J.



WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH

COLISEUM WINNERS, DEC., 1920. I am breeding Spanish of a hardy, vigorous type, that are unsurpassed as layers of eggs that by their size and color command a premium in any market. Winners in the largest Spanish shows of the season. Now booking orders for eggs and chicks. Circular on request. **CLARENCE HEWES, 2051 Hillside Avenue, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**

Poultry Fence



Our Prices Away Down

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

Saved 40 Per Cent

Mr. B. J. Wilson, Clio, Mich., writes: "Having used a great many different makes I am more than satisfied with your Poultry Fence, and I saved at least 40 per cent by buying direct from you."

We can save you a lot of money by **SHIPPING FROM OUR FACTORY**

Direct to You and Your Neighbors Too

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RECOGNIZED HEADQUARTERS for the Best Orpingtons, all varieties, and the largest poultry breeders in the world.

SEND for our new **CATALOG** with history of all the Orpingtons.

EGGS —You will find our eggs an excellent investment. As we **MADE** all of the Orpingtons it is natural we know how to **MATE** for the best results. Our customers get the benefit of this knowledge, and are sure of the best and purest blood from us.

Safe delivery and **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED,** and backed by our reputation of 48 years. We have won over **FIFTEEN THOUSAND FIRST** prizes and numerous government-laying contests, showing our birds combine quality with usefulness.

Several thousand stock birds for sale. Advice free. Ornamental and song birds for sale.

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60% is the Winter Average Maintained by Emory Pullets

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OUR EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN THAT

Hens Eggs Will Produce 20% Better Hatches than Pullets' eggs. The hens from which our hatching eggs are sold have not only proved their ability by their own laying records but also by the laying records of their pullets.

Now is the time to order to assure early shipments.

EMORY FARMS, WHEATON, ILLINOIS



OTTO MODERN WHITE ORPINGTONS

In the largest class at Indianapolis for years our birds won first cockerel, pullet and young pen; special for best ten; fifteen birds entered and twelve placed. Our combined heavy-laying-exhibition strain will start you right or improve your flock. Eggs from matings rich in the blood of our winners, $5 and $10 per 15; exceptional utility, $3 per 15; $15 per 100. Very desirable cockerels for pen-headers; also mated pens and trios. Write for illustrated mating list and book your order.

WILLIAM N. OTTO 5019 Central Ave. **INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**

CAUTION: Any Bone Cutter claimed to be MANN'S without F. W. MANN CO. cast on its surface, is an imitation. The genuine MANN'S is made only in Milford.



Make Your Hens Lay

Free Book Tells How

You can double your egg yield by feeding fresh-cut, raw bone. It contains over four times as much egg-making material as grain and takes the place of bugs and worms in fowls' diet. That's why it gives more eggs, greater fertility, stronger chicks, larger fowls.

MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER

cuts easily and rapidly all large and small bones with adhering meat and gristle. Automatically adapts to your strength. Never clogs. Sent on **10 Days' Free Trial.** No money down. Send for our free books today.

F. W. MANN CO. Box 56 MILFORD, MASS.

Solving the Chinese Puzzle by Putting a High Tariff on Eggs

The Republican party is definitely committed to a tariff that will increase the duties on imported goods, in order to protect goods which are produced in the United States from cheap foreign competition.

The great manufacturing nations of Europe are desperately striving to market goods and find markets for them in other countries. These nations are poverty stricken. In 1914 and 1915 they shipped all their gold to the United States, for they were engaged in war and they needed to buy large quantities of things from the United States. In 1916 and 1917 they had run out of gold but they had not run out of war, so they sent all their securities to the United States to cover their purchases. At the end of the war they had enormous quantities of paper money behind which was neither gold nor securities, and they owed fabulous sums on bonds that they had floated.

Somehow they have got to get back some gold and securities. They levy a great bill of reparations on Germany, but Germany has nothing but paper money with which to pay. In order to pay, Germany must get to work, manufacture and sell goods, and in this way get some gold.

France wants Germany to pay, but she wants Germany to get the money with which to pay by selling goods in Britain. England wants Germany to pay, but with so many Englishmen out of work, she cannot absorb the German goods. She would rather that Germany would sell her goods in the United States and thus get American gold with which to pay her debts to France and Britain.

One thing that the new Republican administration will not permit is the dumping on us of goods of foreign nations. Wholesale quantities of foreign goods offered for sale in our markets would mean an intolerable condition for American labor. We cannot bring our standard of wages and living down low enough so that American workmen are on a level and can compete with the hungry, impoverished, war-stricken workmen in foreign countries.

To save our markets for ourselves, an emergency tariff bill was introduced into the present congress.

Indications were that this hastily written bill would fail to pass, and according to information from a confident source, Mr. Harding was to call a special session of Congress early in April when a new general tariff bill would be immediately introduced.

Poultry products are not included in the Emergency Tariff Bill. Poultrymen made their drive to get eggs and poultry meat taken care of in the General Tariff Bill which was to come up early in Mr. Harding's administration. However, Jas. E. Rice wired us under the date of Feb. 13:

> Emergency Tariff Bill may pass Senate this week. Does not include eggs or poultry. Amendment will be offered to give proper protection to poultry industry. Oriental competition alarming and increasing. We must move quickly and vigorously.

Mr. Rice then went immediately to Washington and took quarters in the Congress Hotel.

During the last week in January, the following poultrymen were in Washington

), D. C., preparing their case and pre-ting the same to Senators and Rep-sentatives:

Harry Collier, representing the De-rtment of Agriculture of the State of ashington;

James E. Rice, Professor of Poultry sbandry, New York State College of riculture;

John Lawler, representing the Cen-l California Egg Association;

C. H. Burnett, Washington Co-opera-e Egg Producers' Association.

These men based their work on Orien-eggs, which are the cheapest eggs in world. They presented their argu-nts to the Ways and Means Commit-of the House of Representatives, a mmittee that had charge of gathering formation on the tariff for the new ngress.

Harry Collier furnished us, in the few urs that we spent with him when he ents to the Ways and Means Commit-e following salient points that the mmittee of poultrymen presented in eir brief to the Ways and Means mmittee:

A Chinaman can get eggs ready for ex-rt at six to ten cents per dozen. These gs can be shipped by boat from China New York as cheaply as eggs can be ipped by rail to New York from principal ints in the United States.

A recent shipment of eggs from China, nich reached New York by way of the nama Canal, consisted of 6,000 tons. The lue of these eggs was $7,000,000. No cargo gold from the Klondike was ever as valu-le as that Asiatic shipment of eggs. The tle vessel that steamed into Seattle some ars ago, the news of which started 100,000 mericans on their rush to Alaska, carried ,500,000 worth of gold.

The value of this one cargo of eggs from ina was equivalent to one-third of Pefa-ma's annual production of $22,000,000 worth eggs.

Chinese eggs that reach the Pacific coast d are then carried across the country by il, go to New York from San Francisco, r $2.30 per 100 pounds. The transporta-on to New York on eggs produced by mericans in California is $3.33 per hun-ed, which is $1.03 more, or 31 percent.

The imports of eggs to the United States 1914, amounted to $1,577,000. The im-rts in 1920 amounted to $16,268,000.

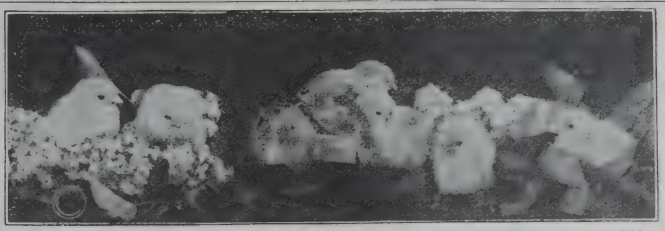
Eggs in China are produced in April, May d June, the same season when we have e heavy egg flow in North America. These gs are produced when we have a surplus, t when we are short.

Australia has met the foreign egg prob-m by putting a duty of 12 cents a dozen eggs.

Our committee has recommended a tariff 12 cents a dozen on eggs in shells and 15 nts a pound on frozen or dried eggs. It kes about 14 Chinese eggs to make a pound. The powdered egg product now sells in e United States at $1.10 a pound and a ound is said to be the equivalent to three zen eggs in the shell. Bakers and restau-nt men like to buy the egg product, and ere is a big market for it.

The Chinese egg, however, cannot stand blicity. When the law requires, as it does the State of Washington, that restaurants hich use Chinese eggs shall display a sign that effect in a conspicuous place, and e lettering on that sign shall be not less an four inches high, the restaurant man mediately quits buying Chinese eggs. The ns in China are fed no grain, and accord-g to a witness before the supreme court in ashington, live largely on human excrement. strong is the prejudice against Chinese gs that, on the coast, patronage falls off a restaurant that admits using them.

Unfortunately the supreme court of Oregon d California have declared invalid similar ws which would require users of Chinese gs to put up signs to the effect, and the



UHL'S DAY-OLD CHICKS THE PIONEER MAMMOTH CHICK HATCHERY Our Twenty-first Season

The largest and oldest successful hatchery. We produce chicks from free range stock that are strong, vigorous and full of pep. Years of experience have taught us how to hatch chicks that are satisfactory to our customers. If you want the best, we have them, all pure bred and at the most reasonable prices. We have the most popular varieties.

LEGHORNS, ROCKS, WYANDOTTES, ANCONAS, MINORCAS, R. I. REDS AND BRAHMAS

Write for catalog and price list.

THE UHL HATCHERY, Box A, New Washington, Ohio

PIERCE'S "SUPERIOR RINGLET" BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WINNERS WHEREVER SHOWN. We won at the Ohio State Show PRESIDENT HARDING Elect Silver Cup for best Cock, Cockerel, Hen, Pullet and Pen. Have showed at Chicago three times winning BEST DISPLAY each time. Our customers have won in the largest show rooms throughout the United States and Canada. We have now mated on our farm some of the finest pens in the world, and will have HATCHING EGGS that will produce some of the finest Exhibition birds in the land. "Superior Ringlets" are noted for their excessive Egg Production and their equals are hard to find.

BABY CHICKS

Hot from the Hatchery, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Leghorns, Anconas and White Wyandottes. Write for Mating List or Baby Chick Catalog.

Lock Box 600 THE E. V. & E. M. PIERCE CO. Prairie Depot, Ohio

AMERICA'S GREATEST POULTRY REMEDIES

RAISE 90% TO 100% OF YOUR CHICKS

KEEP YOUR CHICKS ALIVE. OTHERS ARE DOING IT; SO CAN YOU.

Don't let your chicks die with white diarrhea, gapes, going light, weak legs, stunted, not developing; give them Wacker's Chick Tablets in the water from the start, then watch 'em grow. By using these tablets you make chick raising a pleasure.

BETTER THAN GREEN FOOD

Just dissolve WACKER'S B-T-G-F TABLETS in the drinking water. Your chickens will be in prime condition, and an increased egg production will result. No meat scraps are necessary. If you are not satisfied we will return your money.

ROUP WILL NOT DEVELOP

in your flock if you watch the chickens' eyes. As soon as they begin to water or small bubbles form in the corners or the nose begins to run, give them WACKER'S ROUP TABLETS. You can throw the axe away. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.

All Tablets, 300, 75c; 1,300, $2.50; 5,000, $7.50. Positively Sold Nowhere Else.

WACKER REMEDY CO., Box 157-22, CAMDEN, N. J.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

HATCHING EGGS AND BABY CHICKS

From high record hens, records from 200 to 311 eggs, mated to large vigorous pedigreed cockerels. GET SOME OF THIS BRED TO LAY STOCK.

Eggs, $10.00 and $15.00 per 100.
Chicks, $20.00 and $30.00 per 100.
SEND FOR MATING LIST.

We have a few extra good cockerels from 200 to 311 egg stock at $8 and $10 each.

BARLOW LEGHORN FARM Box 112 SUGAR GROVE, PA.

EGGS AND BABY CHICKS

from Golden Wyandottes and S. C. Reds win at the Coliseum, Chicago, Show, 1 and 2 Cock, 1 Hen, 1 Cockerel, 1 Pullet. A few Cockerels for sale. Write for circular.

J. S. PENNINGTON, Plainfield, Illinois.

312 Eggs--White Wyandotte Cockerel Sale--312 Eggs

If you wish to improve your egg yield and be ready for the coming season, order your cockerels now from stock with records of 312, 302, 292, 280, etc. Also eggs for hatching. It will pay you to write for free mating list and prices.

JAMES E. CUSHMAN Route No. 1 ROCKLAND, MASS.

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL
READING CLUB
501 PLYMOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.

Date 12/28/21 19

Name Mr. E. R. Anderson,

Address 536 W. Taylor St.,

P. O. Kokomo, Ind.

Amount $ 2.00 for 36 Months

Club American Poultry Journal

No. *J. A. Bevans* Salesman

FRAUDULENT RECEIPT ISSUED BY J. BEVANS.

supreme court of Washington alone has maintained that such a law is valid.

A tariff is the thing to hold back these eggs. A tariff will apply to all the states, for it is the action of the Federal Government. It will also hold back the Japanese eggs, which are larger, of better quality and make still keener competition in our markets.

In addition to the tariff on eggs, our committee recommended a duty of 7 cents a pound on dressed poultry and 4 cents on live poultry.

Poultry in this country does not need foreign competition. Let us build up the prosperity of our own poultry producers. Let us build a tariff wall so high that the Chinaman will stop at our border and take his eggs back to feed the starving thousands in his own provinces. It is ridiculous for China to ship 6,000 tons of eggs to New York in one cargo, and then cry for food and money from America to feed her starving people.

$25.00 Reward.

American Poultry Journal will pay $25 to any one anywhere within the United States who causes the arrest of J. Bevans, alias J. H. Bevans and J. A. Bevans; it being further required that a telegram shall be sent to us, charges collect, notifying us of his arrest.

We are reproducing herewith a fraudulent receipt issued by said Bevans for a three years' subscription to American Poultry Journal. We do not furnish such receipts, and no agent is authorized to take other than four-month trial subscriptions.

Bevans not only started a "reading club" for poultrymen in and around Kokomo, Indiana, but he played a confidence game on the Kokomo Poultry Association by attending their meetings in January and posing as a representative of the American Poultry Journal. He explained a method which, according to his misrepresentation, the Journal had for conducting poultry shows, and was given authority to go ahead with the Kokomo exhibition.

To Subscribers—Agents are authorized only to accept four months' trial subscriptions at 25 cents.

Date.....

Received 25 cents from

.....

n payment of a four months' trial subscription to American Poultry Journal, published at Chicago, Illinois.

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Per..... Agent

This receipt is void if altered in any way.

OFFICIAL RECEIPT ISSUED BY AUTHORIZED AGENTS OF AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL. ANY OTHER RECEIPT IS FRAUDULENT.

He established headquarters in the Martin Hotel and began writing the poultrymen in Howard county for entries for the show and subscriptions for the Journal. Entries came in rapidly accompanied by entry fees. It is reported that about $500 in entry money was received by Bevans. We do not know how many dollars in subscription money were received by him.

Before the show was staged, Bevans left the town, bag and baggage. The officers of the association unearthed enough facts to find that they had been flimmed. A hurried meeting of the association was called, and it was decided to go on with the show, in order to keep faith with the poultry breeders who had made their entries. The loss occasioned by the disappearance of Bevans was borne by the officers who put him in charge of the show.

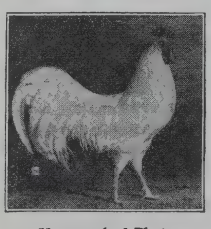
American Poultry Journal would like to locate said Bevans, hence the reward for his arrest.

We reproduce on this page the fraudulent receipt issued by J. Bevans to a breeder in Kokomo, Ind., for the sum of $2 received for a three years' subscription. As protection to the public, we also reproduce herewith the official receipt issued by authorized agents of American Poultry Journal. No other receipt is valid.

As a final word: The secretary is the whole works in a poultry association at show time. He has the entries and entry money, and exhibitors, judges, feed dealer and coopman look to the secretary for the details of the show. He puts across the entire load of show week. Pick him like you would the timbers for a bridge. If you are unable to put all your dependence in him, you had better "stay off" of him.

There is always a tendency to elevate the new member of a church, to take in and entertain and counsel with the new personality that has taken up residence in the town. Poultry associations often fail in their business affairs because they elect officers about whom they know too little. The glib talker or happy personality may not be a fit secretary.

It is reported that W. D. Holterman furnished the 1st prize hen at the recent meet of the American Barred Plymouth Rock Club at Kansas City.



Unretouched Photo
"DAN YOUNG"
First Prize Cockerel, Chicago Coliseum, December, 1920

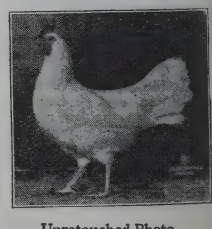
Rogers' White Leghorns

Eggs and Chicks from Chicago Coliseum Winners

Do you want to raise young stock like this wonderful pair? My birds are noted for long, broad backs, showing no break at the base of the tail. Fine, neat head points, with wonderful saddles and profuse tail furnishings.

Now is the time. Don't delay. Stock for sale on approval, guaranteed to please. Big 24-page catalog free. Send for it today.

Rogers' White Leghorn Farm



Unretouched Photo, First Prize Pullet, Chicago Coliseum, December, 1919

F. D. ROGERS, Owner **South Street Road, ELGIN, ILL.**



Purina Chows Will Save Them

THOSE fluffy little beauties are just as tender as human babies. Don't try to raise them on whole grains, meal, stale bread and such grain products. Such feeds are just as unsuited to a chick's delicate system as corn bread would be to a baby. A large percentage of grain-fed chicks die of bowel trouble, and the ones that do live develop slowly and feather out badly. Any grain ration alone has too little protein for lean meat and feathers, and too little minerals for bones. Chicks can't develop right on such a diet.

Chicks Saved Pay Feed Bill

Feed those downy little balls of fluff properly and you will raise more and better chicks. Suppose you save only two more chicks out of every dozen you hatch. That alone will pay your feed bill. But you can accomplish much more by correct feeding. When you feed Purina Chows your chicks will start right off growing and feathering out from the very beginning, and they will keep it up.

RALSTON PURINA CO.
801 Gratiot St. St. Louis, Mo.
Ft. Worth, Tex. Nashville, Tenn. Buffalo, N. Y.

Get the Purina Book Free

100 pages—fully illustrated—packed with up-to-date information from successful poultry raisers. Sent postpaid to any address.

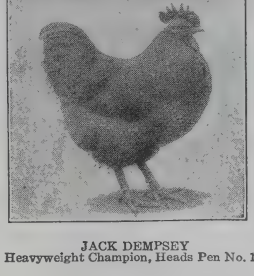
Double Development Guaranteed

Baby chicks when fed Purina Chicken Chowder and Purina Baby Chick Chow as directed will develop twice as fast during the first six weeks as when fed a grain ration only. Don't you owe it to yourself and these little dependents to provide the BEST for them? See the nearest Purina dealer or write us.



Feed from Checkerboard Bags

BUSINESS BIRDS



JACK DEMPSEY
Heavyweight Champion, Heads Pen No. 1

IT is not eggs alone that yield profit to the poultry raiser. Half the stock is roosters. Big broilers—massive, meaty roasts—giant capons—the all-round Business Birds bring results. Eggs plus meat means

BUFF ORPINGTONS

Cockerels, 8½ to 11 pounds—hens, 7½ to 9 pounds, natural born mothers—pullets laying under seven months—great winter producers of large brown eggs—sure-enough BUSINESS BIRDS.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons

Even, mellow buff from tip to tip. Real Orpington type. Above standard weight. Not from some prize-winning strain, but winners themselves of blue ribbons. Still some classy cockerels at low prices. Eggs per setting—$5, $7.50 and $10.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

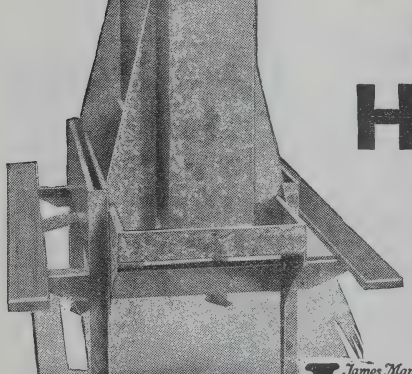
Every bird above standard weight. True to shape. Rich red surface and undercolor. Popular as egg machines. Eggs for hatching—$5 for 15, $9 for 30. Book orders early—good hatching eggs will be scarce later in the season.

Order eggs now—25% with booking Balance before shipment

BLUE MOUND
"THE BIRD NEST"
S.C. BUFF ORPINGTONS AND S.C.R.I. REDS
BIRDS AND EGGS OF MORE THAN COMMON QUALITY

Satisfaction guaranteed on eggs and stock Shipping charges prepaid

T. M. AGNEW, Box 429, Blue Mound Road, WAUWATOSA, WIS.



Poultry Feed Hopper

Automatic feed. 5 compartments — dry mash, oyster shell, grit, charcoal and beef scrap. "Waste hopper" stops feed waste. "No-roosting" top. For circular, write

James Manufacturing Company, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin

James way

QUALITY BABY CHICKS
HATCHING EGGS

From 200 to 265 egg strain breeders, in S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons. Chicks that are husky, eggs that hatch in both utility and high class exhibition matings. Satisfaction in every way. Booklet Free.

CACKLE POULTRY FARM

C. F. Winkler, Owner—W. S. Deyoe, Supt.

STATION I GREENVILLE, ALA.

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

The Hatching Season.

The remarkably mild winter presages an early hatching season.

Cockerels, particularly, should be hatched reasonably early if they are to enjoy a growing period sufficiently long to enable them to reach the winter shows not merely up to weight requirements but well finished in plumage. This finish is necessary if a male is to be well rounded out and appear truly masculine.

We look for heavy hatching this year, and more well developed birds the coming fall and winter than usual.

* * *

Hardly Consistent.

In a Golden Wyandotte male, redness at the base of the feather is not considered a defect. In fact, it is looked upon as adding to the breeding value of the bird. The Golden Wyandotte is black and red.

In a Silver Wyandotte male, which is black and white, more than half the judges will tell you that white at the base of the neck and back is a defect. This White in the Silver corresponds to the red in the Golden, and is also of breeding value when it comes to the production of open laced females.

Why should white in the under color of a Silver Wyandotte be considered a defect, while red near the skin of a Golden Wyandotte's top plumage be looked upon as enhancing the breeding value of the bird?

* * *

A Nebraska Note.

Because of other business, M. G. Scudder has resigned as secretary of the Nebraska State Poultry Association. Mr. Scudder has served as secretary during the past four years, in which time he has shown a remarkable capacity for organization and has lifted the Nebraska state show off the wilderness of the prairies and put it upon the map of poultrydom in America.

C. Bonsall, Fairbury, Neb., is the new secretary of the Nebraska association.

* * *

Improvement in Golden Wyandotte Type.

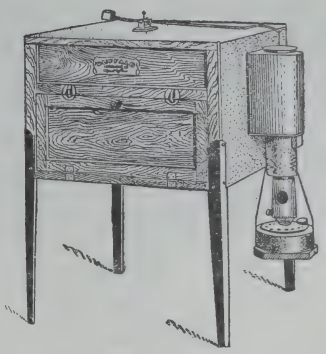
There has been a great change in the type of Golden Wyandottes. In 1905 the females had the length of Plymouth Rock females, not typical Wyandotte females. The males were frequently unsightly because of large, loose combs. The males also had too much length, their backs were too long, and their tails projected beyond their backs like the tails of Rhode Island Red males. In the summer of 1905 Theo. Hews wrote: "The writer has found but few birds of this variety that filled the standard requirement, while many of our winning specimens would come nearer the Plymouth Rock description, quite a few of them even reaching the Java type, especially in females."

At the New York show of December, 1907, we saw for the first time a Golden Wyandotte cock that was a wonderful modeled Wyandotte. There were no ba

The Buffalo Incubator



Chas. A. Cyphers



Is Not Cheap

but it is

40% Lower in Price

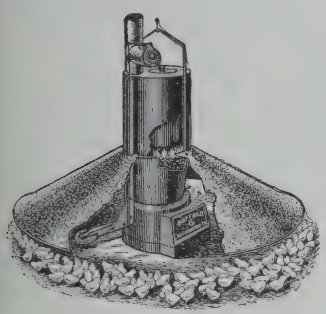
than any other hatcher that can claim standard construction

The Buffalo is made RIGHT—then priced as low as a rightly built incubator can be sold. Sizes: 60, 120, 240, 360 eggs.

The Buffalo Incubator SATISFIES because it requires the least attention and gives the maximum hatch. The poultryman who starts out to try them all stops trying when he tries his first Buffalo—after that he buys only the Buffalo—and everybody else in his neighborhood buys Buffalos. The Buffalo becomes the COMMUNITY HATCHER—as is shown in this letter, just received from Mr. Foster D. Jameson of Friendship, Me.:

"This is only a small town of about seven hundred people, but I have sold twelve Buffalo Incubators and five Brooder Stoves; and every one of them is giving satisfaction."

Four counties in Northwestern Ohio produce several million eggs yearly for the large commercial hatcheries—the hens that lay the eggs are nearly all hatched in Buffalos. These breeders aren't guessing—THEY KNOW. Their neighbors see and know, too—so they buy Buffalos.



Here is another angle on the Buffalo—it pays for itself:

"Nescopeck, Penna., Feb. 11, 1921.

"You said I could pay for my No. 3 Buffalo by selling baby chicks. I sold enough to pay for it—and a great many more. Beside, I raised all the pullets I had room for. They were fine chicks; and began to lay at five months. Now I am going into the season with 150 pullets, am building a laying house 20 by 100, and I am ordering two Buffalo Brooder Stoves. I decided to buy Buffalo Brooders because the Buffalo Incubator is such a splendid machine.

"(REV.) J. H. YOUNG."

You can PAY for a Buffalo by selling a single hatch right from the machine—because the price is so low and the hatching percentage so high.

LAMP HOVERS—THE BUFFALO HANDY HOVER broods up to 200 chicks. It is clean, convenient and economical. It burns kerosene, and really is HANDY. The Lord Farms of Methuen, Mass., and others equally well-known, recommend the Handy to their baby chick customers.

"February 1, 1921.

"Last year I picked up three Handy Hovers, secondhand. They are all you claim—without doubt the best lamp hovers on the market today.

"FRANK M. HODGDON, Lexington, Mass."

COAL or GAS BROODERS—Government Experts and Successful Poultrymen everywhere pronounce the Buffalo BEST. The exclusive feature is the high drum, permitting the hover to be raised to varying heights from the floor for the accommodation of all sizes of chicks and of different weathers, WITHOUT SPILLING HEAT AT THE TOP. The auxiliary drum also keeps the room warm in cold weather. It's just the brooder you want for 300 or more chicks.

Mr. Lloyd M. Baker, Pottstown, Pa., writes: "The Buffalo Brooder Stove I bought last year is perfectly satisfactory. Send me a No. 2 Incubator." Mr. F. E. Locke, Livonia, N. Y., writes: "Please tell me the price of the Buffalo Brooder Stove this year—a friend wants one. Mine is four years old and I wouldn't sell it for twice what it cost unless I could get another just like it."

The Buffalo Never-Out Oil-Vapor Burner

The NEVER-OUT is heavy cast iron and has the weight of metal to perfectly vaporize the oil, whether kerosene or heavy distillate is used. It will never wear out—it doesn't warp out of shape, and burn yellow, smoking everything up—or worse.

The reservoir is large, so that it does not need to be filled every day. It is placed in a closed, dust-proof container, so that dirt can't work in and foul the valves.

The feed is automatic—but it is adjusted so that the oil cannot overrun the burner bowl and set fire to your building.

The feed pipe is large, so that molecular attraction does not hold the oil back, and then let go so that the raw oil splatters out in a burning spray.

The full flow is carried right to the regulator valve, which is placed beside the burner, where the oil is heated and kept at a uniform consistency. In the NEVER-OUT there is no congealed oil to clog the valves and leave your chicks without heat.

The regulation consists of a minimum flow or pilot adjustment; a height adjustment that keeps the oil from over-running; and an automatic thermostatic control.

CATALOGUE UPON REQUEST

Chas. A. Cyphers, 3 Bradley Street, Station B, Buffalo, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

400,000 QUALITY BABY CHICKS FOR 1921

That's the kind you want and that is the kind we produce. You need look no further. Booking is heavy for future—we booked 15,000 chicks the first three days of the last week in January just past. We have the capacity and the Ability to produce in sufficient quantities to take care of **any order—Place It Now.** We will **Please You. We Are Hatching Now;** 25% books you for future delivery. A beautiful calendar in colors will be given each customer ordering 100 or more chicks for March and April. Write for catalog or order direct from this ad.— 97% live delivery GUARANTEED by parcel post or express prepaid by us.

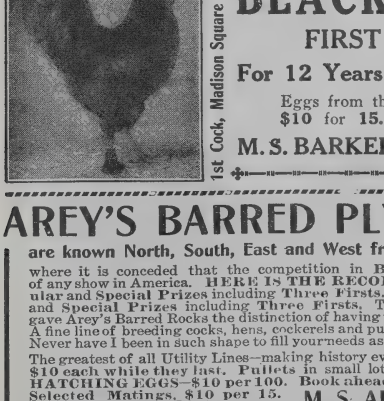
Barred Rocks (The Real Ringlets)
R. I. Reds (Single and Rose Comb)
White Wyandottes
White Rocks
Buff Rocks
Mottled Anconas
Black Minorcas
White Orpingtons
S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns
Broiler Chix

Big Reduction in prices of Chicks for March and April. Write us before placing order elsewhere.

THORNWOOD POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERIES, Dept. A23, Crandall, Ind.

Pape Single Comb Black Minorca

EGGS THAT WILL HATCH and CHIX THAT WILL THRIVE are ready for delivery.

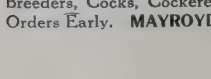


They are winning favor everywhere on farm range and when confined on a city lot, because they are one of the first popular strains in which the three essential factors — "Non-setters, therefore prolific producers of Glorious Large White Eggs, delicious as a table fowl and dependable prize winning qualities are actually combined."

Our free four color catalog illustrates winners, describes special pens of foundation stock, quotes introductory prices on layers and partly matured chix and explains the advantages of investing in our prepotent cockerels. Safe arrival on chix and a good hatch guaranteed.

Our winnings at America's Premier Poultry Shows stands unequaled. State requirements; will help you succeed.

CHARLES G. PAPE 29 YEARS A SPECIALIST **Box B 74, FORT WAYNE, IND.**



1st Cock, Madison Square Garden

BLACK LANGSHANS

FIRST PRIZE WINNERS

For 12 Years at New York and Chicago

Eggs from the Choicest Exhibition Matings, **$10** for **15.** Catalogue and Mating List.

M. S. BARKER, R. F. D.1, Thorntown, Ind.

AREY'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

are known North, South, East and West from their remarkable wins at Boston

where it is conceded that the competition in **Barred Plymouth Rocks** is the keenest of any show in America. **HERE IS THE RECORD:** Boston, January, 1919, I won **19 Regular** and **Special Prizes** including **Three Firsts.** Boston, January, 1920, I won **18 Regular** and **Special Prizes** including **Three Firsts.** Think of it—and consider that this winning gave Arey's Barred Rocks the distinction of having won **best display two years** in succession. A fine line of breeding cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets—single or mated in pens, as you desire. Never have I been in such shape to fill your needs as I am at present.

The greatest of all Utility Lines—making history every day—**100** Bred-to-Lay line Cockerels at **$10 each while they last. Pullets** in small lots, **$5.00 each, $4.00 each in lots of 25. HATCHING EGGS—$10 per 100. Book ahead if in earnest. Eggs from Boston line Selected Matings, $10 per 15.** Get my new catalog It's free to you.

M. S. AREY, BAR HARBOR, MAINE

S. C. W. Leghorns Bred for Egg Production Barred Plymouth Rocks

Breeders, Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pens, Trios. Hatching Eggs $15 per 100 up. Book Orders Early. **MAYROYD POULTRY FARM, Box 64, New Dorp Heights., STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.**

combs, shallow breasts and long bars among the birds in that historic cla The first cock, shown by Charles Brundage, of Connecticut, had a that was short and bushy, and his bre was round. This cock again was fi at New York in 1908, and again as a four-year-old at New York, 1909-19 Since that time the true Wyandotte ty has been more and more in evidence the Golden variety both in the east a the west.

* * *

Giving the Judge a Bonus.

Are good poultry judges really appr ciated by poultry show associations, are they just re-employed the same a bricklayer is again put on the job wh a contractor has another house to buil

The Huntington (W. Va.) Poult Association was so well pleased with t judging of Albert H. Emch at its rece January show that it paid him $30 mo than his contract called for.

It is not unusual for exhibitors express their approval of a judge's wo in words of praise, but it is very u usual for a poultry association to ma fest its appreciation in so substantial manner.

* * *

Status of Black Langshans.

If the classified ads in the Journal a a criterion by which the popularity f breeds may be judged, the Black Lar shan is gaining rapidly in popularity

In the February issue of last ye there were 11 Black Langshan classifi ads; in the February, 1921, issue, the were 24. That is an increase of ov 100 percent, and no other variety sho an equal increase.

Anconas, S. C. White Leghorns a Barred Rocks also show material creases.

* * *

Death of Julius Bachmann.

Julius Bachmann, well know breeder of Silver Wyandottes, passe away at his home in Kansas Ci late in January. Mr. Bachmann w 73 years old and had lived in Kans City for forty-three years. The Hewes, who knew him intimatel writes: "I think you know Mr. Bac mann. He was for many years prominent breeder of Silver Wya dottes, and one of the most lovab fellows that God ever put on earth

* * *

Hewes to Manage Buffalo Show.

It was stated during the recent I dianapolis Poultry Show that The Hewes is to conduct the annual pou try exhibition in Buffalo next yea and that the dates will follow Ci cinnati.

Buffalo should be an internation event drawing big entries from bo Canada and the States; and Hew has the experience and ability nece sary to make The Buffalo Show new and big attraction.

* * *

Profit by the Accumulated Experien and Wisdom of the Great Breeders

If our principal purpose in writin "The American Breeds of Poultry" ha been to make money for ourselves, w would feel that every time we referre to the book in these columns we wer printing a free reader.

Our purpose, however, was to give

eders what we wish someone could ve given to us years ago, and what have had to learn little by little, here d there, from time to time.

We wanted to help those who are eding the American varieties to fully derstand their variety—to know what s hidden in the pedigree as well as at is on parade.

If the book is to serve its purpose of king breeders more successful, it st have a wide distribution. It must l into the hands of the many whom is intended to help.

Many copies have already been sold, d although each goes out on the guar- tee that if it is not satisfactory it can returned, not one book has come back. stead, we have received a number of endid letters of commendation, in- ding the following from the greatest eder in America:

have received copy of your new book itled "The American Breeds of Poultry." fully appreciate the rare information and truction that the book contains. I con- tulate you on so splendid a work in build- a book of this character. I believe that will be of great assistance to beginners in eding, as well as to the older breeders of varieties of Standardbred poultry that book treats of.

The book shows deep research into the tory of the different varieties and the proc- es that have been used by the breeders o have helped in bringing these varieties vn to their present degree of perfection. would strongly advise all breeders to read s book with the assurance that they will great benefit by so doing.

E. B. Thompson.

* * *

That Great Cockerel.

M. L. Chapman has sold the 1st ize White Plymouth Rock cockerel the recent Garden show to Starks rm, Wisconsin, at a reported price $300.

* * *

The February Cover.

The male bird on our February ver was a reproduction of Arthur hilling's famous picture of John artin's crowing White Wyandotte ckerel.

* * *

Treat the Customers Right.

Harry Johnson says: "A square deal nds out sales. It is to fair treat- nt of customers that credit for the ccess of a business must be attributed." hat is true in the purebred business well as in the incubator business.

The growth of the poultry industry s made the present-day demand for rebred stock and poultry equipment. ose who are supplying this demand h a view to repeat orders as well as it sales are following the old fash- ed policy of a square deal to every stomer.

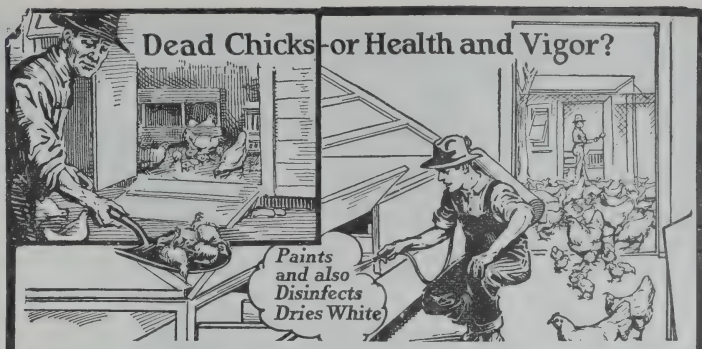
* * *

Credit Due Mr. Wagers.

The instructive article which appeared page 267 of the February issue of Journal, entitled "Does Poultry Pay City Dweller?" was written by W. H. agers, of Toledo, Ohio. Through an or the line of type on which his me had been set was omitted from page.

Mr. Wagers is an attorney and be- gs to that large group of professional n who breed Standardbred poultry enjoyment and fresh eggs.

(Continued on page 328)



There's No Profit in Dead Chicks

and each one of yours that dies represents a waste of time and labor—and is practically the same as taking money right out of your pocket.

To RAISE chicks it is just as important to keep their living quarters light, clean and sanitary as it is to give them proper food. The presence of lice and mites, even if not in sufficient numbers to actually kill your chicks, which often is the case, means retarded growth and a weakened physical condition, that makes them easy prey for the many diseases that attack all poultry and especially young chicks.

CARBOLA
The Disinfecting White Paint

Instead of Whitewash and Disinfectants

is used with most satisfactory results by thousands of poultry raisers in all parts of the country, and by many Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations to disinfect the incubators before the eggs are put in, for the brooders before turning in the young chicks, and to keep all poultry buildings light, clean, sweet-smelling, and free from the germs of contagious disease.

CARBOLA is a white paint and disinfectant combined, in powder form. It is ready to use just as soon as mixed with water and can be applied with a sprayer—it positively will not clog—or with a brush, to wood, brick, cement, stone, tar-paper, etc., and over whitewash. One gallon covers 200 square feet. CARBOLA will not blister, flake or peel. It is neither caustic nor poisonous—harmless to the smallest chick. The dry powder is unexcelled as a louse powder, and is much cheaper than other brands. Sprinkle it freely on the chicks, in the litter on the floor, in the nests and in the dust bath.

CARBOLA paints and disinfects at one operation—saves time, labor and money—makes it easier to do work that must be done. Your money back if you are not satisfied. Order it today and keep it on hand for a rainy day job.

Your hardware, paint, drug or seed dealer has Carbola or can get it. If not, order direct—prompt shipment by parcel post or express.

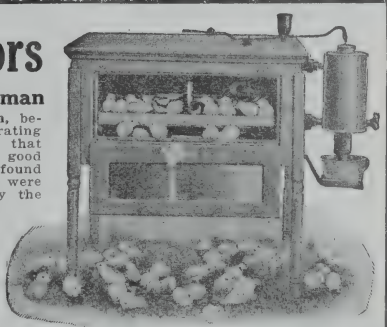
10 lbs. (10 gals.) $1.25 and postage. 20 lbs. (20 gals.) $2.50 delivered. 50 lbs. (50 gals.) $5.00 delivered.

Trial package and interesting booklet 30c. postpaid
Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mountain States

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc., 299 Ely Ave., Dept. I Long Island City, New York

Globe Incubators

Made by a practical poultryman



Globe Incubators are made to **hatch**, because early in our experience in operating a large poultry farm we recognized that an incubator which would give good hatches would be a great help. We found that a great many on the market were made to sell rather than to satisfy the purchaser. Our facilities for studying natural incubation were the most favorable for poultry raising was our only occupation. From these studies and the development of them we evolved

A PERFECT

Incubator & Brooder

Machines that were dependable, because self-regulating and automatic in the most vital operations. Machines that are not simply "good enough," but **absolutely good.** They have every necessary appliance, but not an unnecessary piece, and the prices are reasonable. They are machines to which you can trust the most expensive eggs and chicks without the least fear.



THOROBRED POULTRY

Shoemaker Poultry Farm is one of the largest breeders of Standardbred poultry in the world. We raise 48 different breeds and varieties of fowl. If you want breeders, order right away, as the supply is running low. Get our catalog, and place your order for hatching eggs **now,** thereby insuring delivery.

C. C. SHOEMAKER Box 605 Freeport, Ill.

Shoemaker's Poultry Almanac and Incubator Book for the Year 1921. 200 pages, illustrated with many colored plates of fowl. Tells about chickens, their cost, care, diseases and remedies. All about **incubators,** their prices and operation. How to get good hatches, etc. How to build poultry houses, etc. Only 20c. Money back if not satisfied.

The Public's Verdict



H. M. Sheer Company, January 28th, 1921.
Quincy, Ills.

Gentlemen:-

I am pleased to advise that I have given the Metal Vaporizer, recently purchased from you, a most severe test and the results were conclusive that it was even more than what you claim for it. It will be of interest to you, I am sure, that I am now using your brooder heater for heating my garage and is working out in great shape.

Yours very truly,
W. W. Birnstock.

McELLIGOTT & CLIFFT
CARPENTERS

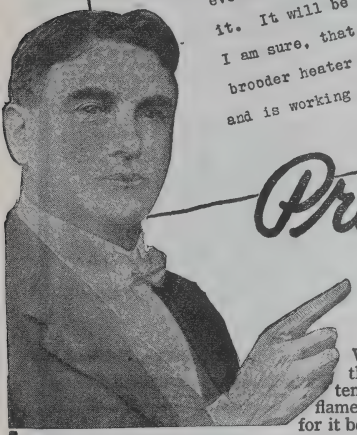
CAIRO, ILLINOIS

H. M. Sheer Co..
Quincy,

Gentlemen:-

Please find enclosed $1.00 for one 3 1/2 inch Metal Vaporizer for Reliable Brooder. I see the ..... people's advertisement saying "Don't Be Humbugged by Metal Vaporizer." The one I got from you a few weeks ago makes me wish I had been humbugged last year.

Yours very truly,
John McElligott,
Cairo, Ill.



Proof Proof

Actual letters from users verifying that my All Metal Vaporizer does all and more than I claim—nothing equal to it

When I first announced to poultry raisers that I had perfected an All Metal Vaporizer that would overcome the common objection to asbestos ring vaporizers, namely: the tendency to become fouled with carbon—the emitting of gases, fumes and smoke—uneven flame, burner frequently going out entirely, I knew positively that it would do all I claimed for it because I had made exhaustive tests under all sorts of conditions to prove its merits.

Notwithstanding what some of my competitors may say, trying to discredit this Metal Vaporizer, the fact remains that it **does** and **is doing all and more** than I claim for it. I don't ask you to take my word for it. Here are a few of the many letters from my customers telling what it is doing for them:

"We have tried out your Metal Vaporizer furnished with your Sol Hot Blue Flame Wickless Colony Brooder Heaters and we find it all we can ask for, giving an even blue flame of intense heat and therefore prevents any accumulation of carbon whatever, thus maintaining an even flame continuously. Your improvements on these burners make them superior to anything we know of on the market."—Miller-Matlick Hatching Co., By E. C. Matlick.

"I am enclosing herewith my order for two more Metal Vaporizers. This shows you that I consider them a good thing or I would not place my order for two more."— L. A. Logner, Millstadt, Ill.

"I have tried out my new All Metal Vaporizer and find it all O.K. I will say this much —if I had to do without it, I would not use the blue flame brooder. I would go back to the lamp heated brooders, for while I used the asbestos ring, I had lots of trouble with my fire going out. But with the All Metal Vaporizer I can leave my brooder and never have to think of the fire going out or of chicks getting chilled."—J. E. Hallford, Columbia, S. C.

"I am writing to you in regard to your new Metal Vaporizer ring which I got a few weeks ago. I must say that it is very fine and beats the asbestos ring all to pieces."— John Collier, Kokomo, Ind.

"Your new Metal Vaporizer is all right. It is quite an improvement over the asbestos wick."—James Brower & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Metal Vaporizer is proving so satisfactory that I am enclosing herewith $1 for another one for my second brooder."—S. N. Craig, Beaver, Penna.

"I am very well satisfied with your new All Metal Vaporizer. It is perfect. When I first saw it I wondered if it was worth the money, but when I saw the result, I said it is worth ten times the price. No more flame going out in the morning, no more fumes and oil gas, no more carbon. I am sure this new idea will be helpful to every poultryman."—George E. Massey, Gems-Houdan Poultry Farm, Millville, Mass.

"I am very much pleased with my new All Metal Vaporizer. I only look at it once a week and it is always on the job."—Thomas F. Strawser, Port Trevorton, Penna.

"I have tried out your Metal Vaporizer and have found it very satisfactory. I am more than pleased and will use no more asbestos rings."—C. H. Sprowls, Hillcrest Poultry Farm, New Britain, Penna.

"I have tried out my new All Metal Vaporizer and find the heater worked much better than it did last year with the old style asbestos ring."—C. R. Weaver, Dillsburg, Penna.

"I have been using your Metal Vaporizer and am thoroughly satisfied with it. It is far superior to the old asbestos wick. It burns a very steady blue flame without the red flare that so frequently came up when using the asbestos wick."—N. G. Wulzen, Los Altos, Cal.

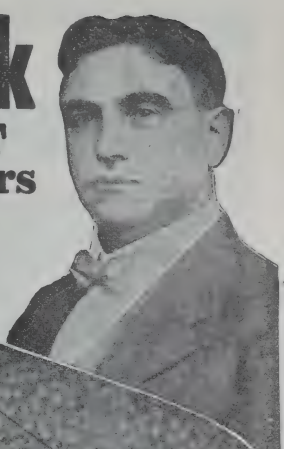
If you have been using asbestos ring vaporizers on your burners in the past, you know what a welcome relief it would be to be relieved of its objectionable features. My new All Metal Vaporizer will end your burner troubles—I guarantee it. Before anything better was invented to take its place, we had to be satisfied with the asbestos ring, but as every other modern labor saving invention has replaced the cumbersome "old time" methods, so also will my new All Metal Vaporizer, because of its superiority become more and more popular eventually replacing entirely the unsatisfactory asbestos ring vaporizer. Send me $1.00, tell me size and make of your burner and I'll send you one with the understanding that if you are not more than pleased with it—if it does not do all I claim for it—I'll refund your money. My All Metal Vaporizer is made to fit all sizes and makes of oil burners. It converts the Sol Hot oil burner into a gas burner. The flame responds instantly to any change of oil feed, so if you want the ideal equipment, the best that money can buy, you want a Sol Hot Burner, equipped with my new All Metal Vaporizer. Read my advertisement on next page then send for my free catalog folder telling all about the better Sol Hot equipment. (11)

H. M. SHEER CO., Dept. 26 , Quincy, Ill.

You Take No Risk

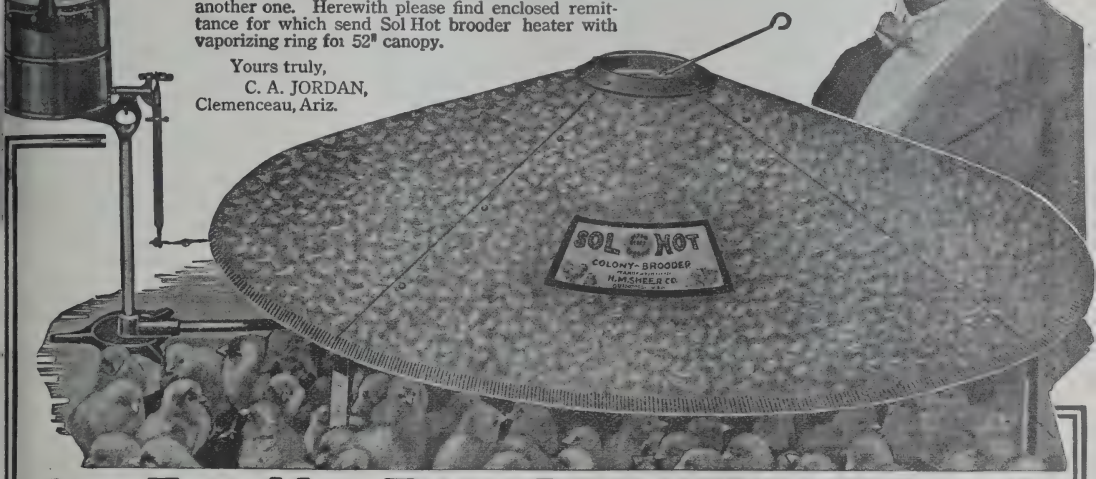
When You Select SOL HOT Heaters and Canopy Brooders





Dear Sirs—I like your brooder heater so well I want another one. Herewith please find enclosed remittance for which send Sol Hot brooder heater with vaporizing ring for 52" canopy.

Yours truly,
C. A. JORDAN,
Clemenceau, Ariz.



Less Trouble—Fewer Losses—Faster Growth

If you had spent your life doing one thing, studying and striving every day to do it better—working day and night to overcome every objection, isn't it natural to suppose you would be more successful than if you devoted your time to a dozen or more things? I have spent all my life inventing and perfecting poultry equipment, especially incubator and brooder heaters. It has been a life's specialty with me. I know of no one who has done this in my line. The result is I have produced the most successful heaters and regulators on the market.

That's why I can say to you and say it POSITIVELY. **You take no risk when you buy Sol Hot Heaters and Canopy Brooders.** They are as near perfection as it is possible to make them. They require less attention—overcome the faults and discouraging troubles of other inefficient and impractical heaters. I have not space to describe the many decided advantages of my Sol Hot Heaters here. I can touch only on two important features—my new Automatic Oil Control and All Metal Vaporizer. See illustration at left.

2 of My New Recent Trouble Saving Improvements

These are outstanding features of Sol Hot Heaters. The Automatic flow of oil at the needle valve automatically controls the flame. Once you set the oil adjustment by means of the adjustment screws, your flame will *always* remain the same increasing or decreasing automatically according to temperature variations.



Automatic Oil Control



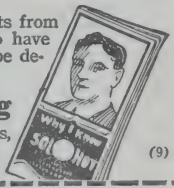
All Metal Vaporizer

My all metal vaporizer completely eliminates the troubles caused by asbestos ring vaporizers. This vaporizer is *guaranteed not to carbonize*—will burn evenly all the time—will not smoke or emit fumes—will fit all makes of wickless oil burners. Sent postpaid for $1.00

Read What Users Say About SOL HOT

William Guysman of Spencer, Mass. says, "Your Brooder is the best thing I ever used." P. M. Groves, Ellberry, Mo. writes, "Sol Hot Brooder is a chick's paradise." James P. Pound, Brookfield, Mo. says, "I have used seven of your Sol Hot Brooders, they are superior to any I have seen." J. Usher, Ontario, Can. says, "Am more than delighted with Sol Hot Brooder I got from you last year. It worked fine—couldn't be better." George E. Massey, Millville, Mass. writes, I'm very well satisfied with your new ALL Metal Vaporizer. It is perfect and gives more value to your Brooder. No more flame going out in the morning—no more fumes or oil gas—no more carbon. It's worth ten times the cost. I am sure this will be helpful to every poultryman." Here's another from J. Collier, Kokomo, Indiana. He says, "Your new All Metal Vaporizer is fine. It beats the asbestos ring all to pieces."

And so it goes. Every mail brings unsolicited endorsements from users of Sol Hot equipment—poultrymen like yourself who have the same conditions that you have. That's why you too will be delighted with Sol Hot.



(9)

Write for Free Illustrated Folder Catalog

It will tell you all about Sol Hot Heaters and Canopy Brooders, why they are better and cheaper — why they insure better hatches—why your chicks grow faster and thrive better. These facts together with my low 1921 prices will be found in this free folder catalog. Don't fail to send for it. Don't make the mistake of buying any other equipment until you have investigated Sol Hot, the best and therefore the cheapest on the market. Write for free folder NOW—TODAY.

H. M. SHEER CO.
Dept. 26 Quincy, Illinois

H. M. Sheer Co., Dept. 26, Quincy, Ill.

You may send me your Free Catalogue folder giving your low 1921 prices and complete information about Sol Hot Canopy Brooders, Heaters and other equipment.

Name.....

Town.....

State.....

Street No. or R. F. D.....

MILLER

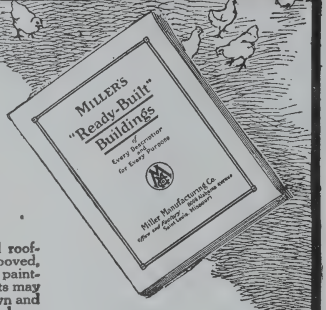
READY-BUILT HEN HOUSES



MISSOURI FOOL PROOF HOUSE

All Built —Ready to Bolt

Get the distinction! Miller ready-built houses are more than ready cut. They come to you in sections completely built, all ready to bolt together Everything included — hardware, roosts, nests, tables and roofing. Material clear yellow pine, tongue and grooved, double studded. Creosote stained and trimmings painted. Floors and partitions furnished if desired. Units may be added as your flock grows. May be taken down and rebuilt as often as required, If you move, take it along. Small units can be put up in an hour. More substantial than many permanent buildings. Any style house you want.



Missouri Fool-Proof Houses

So called because ventilation and light can't be neglected. Plan suggested by Missouri Experimental Station. Many poultrymen say it is the best ever built.

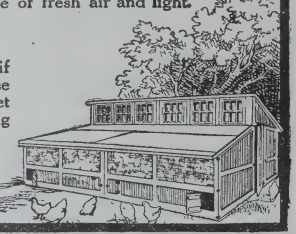
Other Fresh Air Houses

To the right is our popular semi-monitor roof design No. 251. A practical, sanitary house, giving an abundance of fresh air and light.

Write for Free Book

of Miller Ready-Built Hen Houses. Also say if you need a garage, bungalow, barn, hog house or other farm building. Write *today*. Let Miller's quantity buying, cutting and fitting save you time, money and trouble.

MILLER MANUFACTURING CO.
7959 Alabama Ave., St. Louis, Mo.





Mr. Car-Owner

Save Money! Buy Dependable Double Tread Tires. Guaranteed for

6,000 Miles Service

Dependable Tires are constructed of the highest grade material and hardly ever blow out. Order today at these low prices.

Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3	$ 5.50	$1.60
30x3½	6.50	1.75
31x3½	6.75	1.85
32x3½	7.00	2.00
31x4	8.00	2.25
32x4	8.25	2.40
33x4	8.50	2.50
34x4	8.75	2.60
34x4½	10.00	3.00
35x4½	11.00	3.15
36x4½	11.50	3.40
37x5	12.75	3.75

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Reliner FREE with Each Tire.

You'll reorder like thousands of others—because these guaranteed tires "make good" everywhere—everytime.

Dependable tires are only guaranteed for 6,000 miles, but it is not unusual for them to give 8,000 to 10,000 miles service. Send $2 deposit for each tire ordered, balance C. O. D. subject to examination. State whether S. S. or Clincher, plain or non-skid. Send full amount and save 5% discount. Order NOW.

DEPENDABLE TIRE & RUBBER CO.
3446 Ogden Ave. Dept. 112, Chicago

PRICES REDUCED!

on Wire Fencing



Farm, Stock and Poultry Fencing direct from our factory to you. Our new reduced prices will save you money. Write for our Farm Fencing Catalog 98A46.



Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Chicago, Philadelphia

Delivered to you Free

for 30 days trial on approval. Your choice of 44 styles, colors and sizes of famous Ranger Bicycles. Factory-to-Rider lets you buy at wholesale prices, *express* prepaid, direct from maker.

12 Months to Pay lets you enjoy your Ranger at once. Many boys and girls easily save the small monthly payments. The Ranger is a better bicycle than you can buy anywhere at any price.

Tires lamps, horns, wheels, parts and equipment at half usual prices. Send No Money. Write for big, illustrated free Ranger catalog, with lowest prices and terms.



Special Rider Agent Offer.

Mead Cycle Company Dept. L267 Chicago

Mr. Wagers kept seventy White Leghorns in his open-front house (spoken of in his article of last month) during January. They laid from January 1 to 31, inclusive, ninety-eight dozen eggs of the value of $78, and his feed bill for the entire month was but $23.20. This shows that there is profit in chickens when properly taken care of. No effort was made to force egg production. He says:

"I could have produced several more dozen eggs if I had been anxious to do so, but fearing that I might interfere with fertility in my breeders I made no special effort to get high egg production. I attribute this success largely to electric lights. The lights are turned on in the morning when I get up and are turned on again in the evening when it gets dark and are left on until seven o'clock. Every evening when the weather is cold the fountains are refilled with warm water so that the fowls have a plentiful supply of warm water before they go to roost. Many make the mistake of allowing fountains to freeze up or to become filled up with ice so that the chickens have to drink ice water before going to roost. This is harmful."

* * *

Hens That Pay.

C. T. Patterson, formerly director of the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station and now operating a White Leghorn farm of his own, says:

The hen which lays 90 eggs in one year just pays for her feed. The hen which lays 91 eggs is one egg profit.

The hen which lays 290 eggs is 200 eggs profit and worth as much as 200 hens which lay 91 eggs each.

That is another way of saying that the hen that lays 100 eggs lays 10 profit eggs, and the hen that lays 110 eggs lays 20 profit eggs and is just twice as profitable as the 100-egg hen.

Mr. Patterson carries his argument a step further, adding:

If eggs for hatching from the 91-egg hen are worth three cents each the eggs from the 290-egg hen are worth $6.

—which is not true, for there is no certainty that the 290-egg hen will produce 290-egg pullets.

More important than the individual record of the breeding female, are the strain that you buy into and the reputation of the breeder to produce prolific stock.

The Breeding Male.

Points to be considered in selecting the males: A good male bird must, above all things, possess an unlimited amount of health and vigor, and be from a high producing hen. These qualifications are best shown by early maturity. He is the first cockerel to crow—the boss of the flock. He should be of medium size, having a short and broad head, a bright red, full comb, and a full, prominent eye. His body should be deep, full and plump, with a well developed breast and fairly short, sturdy legs well set apart. He should have good breed type and in color be as near the Standard requirements as possible.

Egg Eating Hens.

Egg eating sometimes becomes a serious vice in a flock, the fowls becoming very fond of eggs when they have learned to eat them. The habit spreads from fowl to fowl and unless checked will often spread through the whole flock. Egg eating usually begins through accident by eggs being broken or frozen. See that the nests are properly supplied with straw or other nesting material and have them darkened, so that if an egg is accidentally broken the fowls will not be likely to discover it. Supply plenty of lime in the form of oyster shells, bone, or similar substances to insure a firm shell. As soon as it is discovered that a fowl has formed the habit, the fowl should be removed to prevent the spread of the vice. Once formed, it is difficult to eradicate, and the safest remedy is the death penalty, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Supremacy

A chicken is only good by comparison. It is only a remarkably good one until some one places a better one alongside of it. And it has come to be generally recognized that our birds are the **better ones** wherever we have shown them—at Madison Square Garden, Boston or New York State Fair.

At these great shows the past five years, our birds have proven that **Homestead Dominates** in the world of Campines.

This is significant when it is considered that each year the quality has been improved in

HOMESTEAD SILVER CAMPINES

Our birds produce more eggs per dollar invested in feed than any other breed on earth. Not only quantity, but great big meaty white shelled eggs, that make the poultryman happy.

The great winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston and New York State Fair are the connecting links of mating for the production of prize-winners and record layers. No birds are mated that have not the ability to lay in winter and summer and possess the Standard requirements that make them the most beautiful of all varieties.

Eggs for Hatching

Start right and your poultry keeping will prove fascinating and profitable. You cannot secure a better producing and money-making variety than Homestead "Vigorous Strain" of Silver Campines.

Eggs—One setting, $10.00; two settings, $17.50; extra choice selection, one setting, $15.00; two settings, $25.00.

Trios—$35.00, $50.00 and up.

Pens—$50.00, $75.00, $100.00, $125.00 per mating.

We also have a few single birds, both male and female, ranging in price from $10 to $50 and up

Homestead Campine Farms

BOX A—WAYLAND, MASS.



1st Madison Square Cockerel, 1920
1st Madison Square Cock, 1921

Madison Square Garden, 1921

First, Second, Third Cocks.
First, Second, Third Hens.
First, Second, Third, Fourth Cockerels.
First, Second, Fourth Pullets.
First Exhibition Pen.
Best Display.

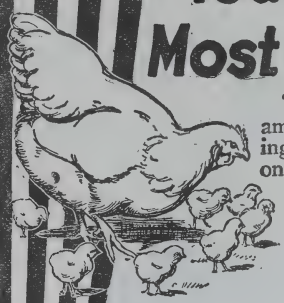
Boston, 1921

First, Second Cock.
First, Second Hen.
First, Second Cockerel.
First, Second Pullet.
First Young Pen.
Best Display.

New York State Fair, Sept., 1920

First and Third Cock.
First, Third, Fourth Cockerel.
First, Third Hen.
First Young Pen.
Best Display.

You Can Prevent Most Chick Losses



The too-frequent heavy death rate among chicks during the critical brooding period is one of the heaviest drains on poultry profits. Baby chicks are expensive—every one that dies is a real loss that can't be made up. It's better to raise the chicks *you have* than to replace them with others.

There is no reason why you should not grow to maturity practically every good chick you hatch or buy. The secret lies in feeding from the first meal the original "baby food for baby chicks"—

Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

It completely nourishes the chicks, resulting in quick, even, healthy growth and development; carries them safely over the dangerous first few weeks.

Chicks eat so little during the first six weeks that the slight extra cost of the perfect chick food—*the original "Pratts"*—is next to nothing. It is made up many times by the value of the *extra chicks saved*, and the *extra value* of every chick raised.

Let your chicks prove the truth of these statements. Feed them Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food. If it doesn't please *you*—your money back.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

is needed by laying and breeding hens now, when they are laying heavily. Its tonic and invigorating effects help to overcome the strain of continuous laying and they lay eggs that are fertile and hatch husky chicks.

The genuine Pratts Poultry Regulator has been a big aid to successful poultry keepers for nearly fifty years. Why not test it? You are sure to benefit—you can't lose.

"Your Money Back If YOU Are Not Satisfied."

Refuse substitutes—get the genuine Pratts. There's a Pratt dealer near you.

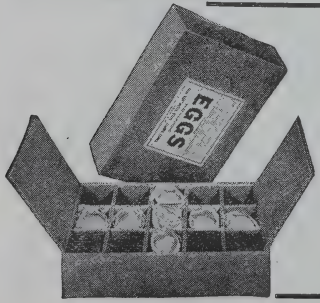
PRATT FOOD CO.

Philadelphia Chicago Toronto

Makers of Pratts Animal Regulator, Cow Tonic, Hog Tonic, Dip and Disinfectant, Stock and Poultry Remedies.

BP-53

Pratts
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



"Premier" Egg Shipping Cases

Are ideal for shipping valuable eggs and have been used for years by thousands of poultrymen. Shipped direct to consumer from a mammoth factory and at remarkably low prices. 15 egg size, $2.25 doz.; 30 egg, $3.35; 50 egg, $4.50; 100 egg, $7.50.

PREMIER CHICK BOXES

TRANSPORT MILLIONS OF CHICKS each season with practically no losses. They are used by American Poultry School, U. S. Government Farms and the largest hatcheries. 25 chick size, $1.75 dozen; 50 chick, $2.70; 100 chick, $3.80.

Western Box & Basket Co. Omaha, Nebr.

JUDGING THE PERFECT BIRD.

By Frank H. Davey.

The writer's idea of a real chicken is a pullet that can win Madison Square Garden and go home and produce near the 300-egg mark within the year. This may be aiming rather high, but I believe it can be accomplished. There has been entirely too little attention paid to the utility side of our exhibition poultry, and the time is ripe for some utility clause to be introduced to govern the work of the judges.

How far would a fine Jersey, Guernsey or Holstein cow get in the show ring if she did not show a large capacity to digest large quantities of food, a large, broad udder, well developed mammary veins, and a thin soft skin? The hen is rather more complex, but why not take, to a certain extent, the same common sense view of exhibition poultry?

How far is it wise to go in this direction? We could at least make the penalty less for the defects that are usually caused by heavy egg production. A hen, if a heavy producer, seldom ever holds the rich yellow leg color of a pullet. A loafer always holds the leg color. Fading to a straw color could be allowed in hens, and some parts of the recognized Hogan test applied.

The loafer hen has only her body and feathering to take care of, and she usually provides for them exceedingly well. Her body is smooth and clean cut, her legs are rich yellow, and the plumage color about as good as when a pullet. The pelvis bones of such a hen are frequently short and stiff, locked close together and heavily covered with fat.

There are altogether too many hens of this class winning in the show room, and it is all wrong. I have in mind a Rhode Island Red hen that was nearly always in almost perfect plumage, with the color of an exhibition pullet. She was always ready for the show room, and has a long list of winnings to her credit, yet never laid enough eggs for a baby's breakfast.

Advertisers of exhibition poultry find among their customers more and more of a demand for high egg production, combined with utility qualities. We must combine the useful with the beautiful if we as fanciers are to hold our fundamental place in the poultry world, of being the improvers of our breeds of domesticated fowls.

How can we make the Standard disqualifications more uniformly understandable, or, to be blunt, how can we make them fool proof? In very many cases, especially among our younger judges and some of the older ones, if the white enamel of the earlobes of Mediterranean cockerels creep a little out from the lobe, the birds are disqualified. If the tail happens to be carried a trifle out of plumb, which happens nine times out of ten, when Mediterranean cockerels have been cooped too long, "out they go." If they have a pimple on the comb that is like a youth's mustache, the highly technical judge can feel it, but no one can see it—yet, disqaulified again. So

it goes with the whole list of disqualifications. If it is possible to make the Standard plainer it should be done, and if the disqualifying clauses cannot be worded more special, so all can understand, then a special article in the instructions to judges should call attention to such folly.

Mr. Judge, next time you are judging a class of birds, after you have taken each bird from the coop and examined it, try spending most of your time at the other side of the aisle, where you are seeing the bird three or four feet away, instead of fussing with your hand or stick in the coop, worrying the bird until it cannot possibly look as it really is. The next day, when you come around and find him standing in his natural position, you will not wonder why you did not place this bird. If you do not find this a good suggestion I will buy you a dinner; and do not forget to leave your judging stick home. A judge that pokes the birds around the coop, particularly those in the Mediterranean class, with their nervous temperament, ought to be shown the way to the door.

PRESENT-DAY BUFF ORPINGTONS.

By Frank F. Conway.

I have been requested by the editor of the A. P. J. to pen an article on the present-day Buff Orpington, making reference to the progress that the variety has made during the past ten years. I have known Orpingtons and bred them for this length of time on this side of the Atlantic, and I bred them for a similar number of years in England.

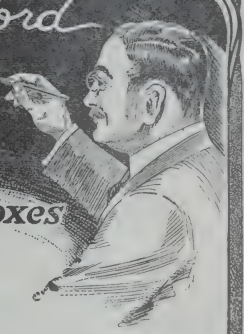
I am glad to comply with this request, inasmuch as it affords me the opportunity to air my views on points that may be of interest to those who, like myself, are always eager to learn something new about his favorite breed.

We all know that the Buff Orpington was originated by the late William Cook of Orpington, England; that it is said he introduced the Old English Dorking as a frame builder, the Golden Hamburg for egg production and the Buff Cochin or the Lincolnshire Buffs (a breed familiar in Lincolnshire in the eighties) for color foundation. That is old history. But do you know, or have you stopped to consider, the vast improvements that have taken place since the first crosses were made to fit the breed so that it would so completely fill present-day requirements? A glance at the winning birds of today will show you that they are built on sound lines, to meet the requirements of both the fancier and utilitarian; or, in other words, they are a "commercialized exhibition fowl."

Feathering of the Orpington.

We need not go back more than five years to see the almost obliteration of the profusely feathered thigh, heavy stern fluff, the oval, cushiony, short coupled-up Cochiny back. Such feathering and type is a menace to any breed where general usefulness is concerned. Of all the Orpingtons, I venture to say the Buff variety has advanced more steadily, because its breeders long ago took advantage of and adopted those modern and fundamental principles of type which are compatible with usefulness and productiveness. And is that not the reason why the Buff Orpington has

~~J.C. Bulis Manufacturing Co.~~
Robert Gaylord Inc



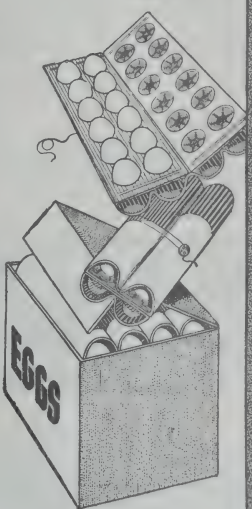
a new Name for well-known Boxes

THE change has been in name only. All of the quality of Bulis Boxes, and the excellence of Bulis Service has been retained.

Without the removal of a man or the change of a machine, the name "GAYLORD" has been transferred to everything that the name "BULIS" formerly stood for.

The same warehouses, located at the commercial center of the country, within easy access of every railroad in St. Louis, are still kept filled with stock boxes in nearly every size and style in demand. The same organization, with only such additions as increased business demands, are prepared to give you the prompt service to which Bulis customers are accustomed.

"GAYLORD" is headquarters for corrugated fibreboard boxes. When in need for stock boxes or special made-to-order boxes, write—



ROBERT GAYLORD, Inc.
Dept. T, Mo. State Life Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

BRANCHES:
Indianapolis, Ind., 631-T, Knight of Pythias Bldg.
Minneapolis, Minn., 210-T, Lumber Ex. Bldg.
Oklahoma City, 204-T., Scott Thompson Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo., 306-T, Scarritt-Arcade Bldg.
Chicago, Ill., 1569-T, Conway Bldg.

BULIS EGG BOXES

While the firm name has changed, the name of our egg-boxes remains the same—Bulis Parcel Post Egg-Boxes. The tubular cartons and shipping boxes come to you knocked down flat and occupy little space. No glue nor tools are required to set them up. They go many times through the mail. Write "Gaylord" for prices.

"1,000,000 for 1921"

LOOK  Baby Chicks

$16.50 a 100 and up; postage paid; 95% live arrival guaranteed; FREE feed with each order. 40 breeds chicks, 4 breeds ducklings. Select and Exhibition grades. A hatch every week all year. Ours are not the cheapest, but they are the "JUST-RITE" kind of chicks.

Mature stock and eggs for hatching at right prices. Catalog free; stamps appreciated.

Nabob Hatcheries - Gambier, Ohio

PUTNAM'S LIGHT BRAHMAS

Stock trapnested and pedigreed. Bred for heavy egg production, Standard requirements, mammoth size and vigor. Mating list is ready.

O. L. PUTNAM, Ayer Street, S. E., HARVARD, ILL.



The *Quality* Line

For over 32 years, thousands and thousands of poultry raisers attribute much of their success to the use of International Poultry Food Tonic. It helps make hens lay wonderfully well and keeps poultry in the best of condition.

INTERNATIONAL
Poultry Preparations

The line includes every preparation necessary to the promotion of good health, proper growth and development of all kinds of poultry.

International Stock Food Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. TORONTO, CAN.
ASK YOUR DEALER



Young's DRY FRONT Poultry House

Note the features of the overhang roof, absolutely rain proof; also, ventilator above the swinging window. Made in all sizes; Write for free booklet, showing forty different cuts.

E. C. YOUNG CO., 6 Depot St., Randolph, Mass.

become the most popular variety of the Orpington breed, and aye, one of the most popular of all breeds?

The handsome Black variety was, a few years back, the worst offender. It closely resembled the Cochin in type, with the result that it lost considerable public favor as a layer and producer of fertile eggs. It is pleasing to note that this fine variety, through the guidance of its great breeders, is fast casting off its heavy garments and coming right into the fashion, which change is having the greatest beneficial results.

Correct Buff Color.

It will be remembered about nine years ago, there was much controversy over the buff color question. About that time I was asked by Mr. Denny to write a leading article for the Poultry World on this vexed subject of buff color. It seemed that certain of our judges and breeders were advocating the light colored buff, which color gave a washed-out appearance; and often one would see a decidedly mealy colored bird given preference over a bird of a darker shade of color at the shows. There were others, however, who catered to the dark red color of English importation, which went to the other extreme. The amateur or novice was certainly at a loss to know just what signified buff color. The Standard called for a golden buff, resembling a gold coin in color. I strongly advocated for the happy medium to strike this gold coin color, and pointed out the folly of continuing to breed a lighter shade of buff from which one could hardly avoid getting a large percentage of off-colored flights, tails and undercolor, and mealiness on wing butts on females. I felt that a lemon color was not staple enough to hold out, as it is natural for a buff to breed and fade lighter.

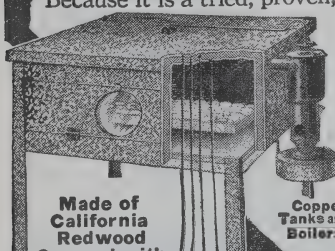
Today golden buff color rules, and the extremely light color is seldom seen at any of our best shows, because our judges have conformed with the Standard requirements and breeders have been educated by their selections. When I mention "best shows," I mean such shows as Madison Square, Chicago Coliseum, Boston, etc., where all the cream of the breeders' birds are gathered under one of America's recognized Orpington judges.

Mating to Produce Buff Color.

In mating, to maintain this soft golden buff color, I always aim to match my breeding pens to resemble one color, both on the female and male side, if possible; that is, I match the breast, wing butt and shoulder feathers of the males to the color of the females. I choose hens that have molted through one season and have held up in color, and not gone shafty and patchy. I never use, unless it cannot possibly be helped, a male or female showing weakness in tail and flight feathers; and considerable attention is paid to soundness in undercolor throughout. I have always followed this system, which has always thrown a good percentage of

You Take NO RISK in Buying *Ironclad* THE IRON COVERED INCUBATOR **We Give 30 DAYS Trial**

Because it is a tried, proven, guaranteed machine, and my special offer of an Ironclad Incubator and roomy Brooder for only **$19.75**—freight prepaid east of the Rockies, is undoubtedly the greatest bargain Incubator offer of the season.

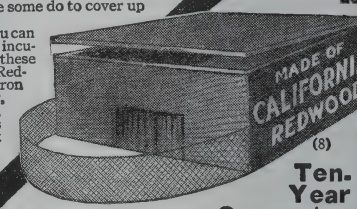


150-Egg Incubator—150-Chick Brooder

When an incubator is made of materials like this it gives you the strongest, most durable incubator that can be made—a machine that will not warp or shrink, or open up at the seams, as every joint is lapped over with our galvanized iron covering—giving you a machine that will last a lifetime. Don't class this big, galvanized iron covered dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines. Ironclads are not covered with cheap thin metal and painted, like some do to cover up poor quality of material.

Ironclads are shipped in their natural color—you can see exactly what you are getting. Don't buy any incubator until you know what it is made of. Note these Ironclad specifications: Genuine California Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lining, galvanized iron covering. Galvanized iron legs, large egg tray, extra deep chick nursery—hot water top heat, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulator, Tycos Thermometer, glass in door, complete book of directions, and many other special features fully explained in free catalog. Write for it today or order direct from this advertisement and save time.

Set up complete ready for use



Ten-Year Guarantee
Money Back if Not Satisfied

You have nothing to risk. We will send machines—let you use them 30 days—urge you to compare them in quality of material, hatching ability, workmanship and price—and if you don't find them satisfactory send them back—we'll pay the freight charges and return your money. You are absolutely safe. We have to do as we advertise. If we didn't the publishers of this paper would not carry our advertising.



***Write Today for* Free Book**

It tells how Ironclads are made—Why Ironclads take off splendid hatches. Don't buy any incubator until you get this book. A valuable book for every poultry raiser. Write for your copy today. It's FREE and postpaid.

BOTH for $19.75 Freight Paid East of Rockies

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR CO., BOX31 RACINE, WIS.

ven colored birds of each sex, as my ins at New York Madison Square, Chicago, Boston, etc., will testify.

Orpington Type.

Type, which signifies the breed to hich the color belongs, is one of the ost important considerations — broad, eep and well rounded bodies, showing lean cut lines, with tail of moderate ength and possessing a natural spread o conform with the width of back, so hat when you take a side view of the ird facing you, the shoulders, back and ail carry straight through without reaking, giving a gradual raise or con- ave from shoulder to tail.

The Standard says tails carried at 45 egrees of an angle. This does not ean that the angle should be taken rom where the saddle commences to aise or center of back, as is sketched ut in the White Orpington Club Book ut from the root of the tail. The eather formation on the back, however, oes lead up to and conform with the ame angle as tail carriage.

It is, however, not always possible to elect breeders to carry all these desired oints, but whatever you do, avoid hav- ig the same weaknesses on both sides, r, in other words, should a male or fe- ale have a tail carried too high or ow too pinched in tail, see that the pposite sex is particularly good in that ection. If you find you have only hree or four females of an ideal, to ate with a selected male, do not fill p the pen with other females that may ot suit the set-up and style of the ale. Make small matings that contain hat fit together properly.

The most successful breeders of Or- ingtons get their best cockerels and pullets by breeding only three and four females to a male, especially when mating adult birds of two and three years old.

It is not always the person of long connection in the poultry business that is the most successful breeder; it is the fancier, who studies his birds, keeps records year in and year out for reference, taking time when mating up his pens, spending days instead hours before he is satisfied in his own mind that the right females are headed by the right male, feeling convinced that the results from his careful selection will tend to result in improvement over his previous year's matings.

Neither is it always the winners that produce the winners, for a breeder may have a yard full of winners, but unless such winners are mated correctly, the percentage of good birds will be insignificant, nine times out of ten. I have stated the above for the benefit of those who may be purchasing stock or eggs for hatching, for the breeder's experience and abilities should be taken into account as being a part of the price paid for the purchase.

I will not make any reference here to feeding and rearing, etc., as this has been very thoroughly gone over in former issues of this Journal by Mr. Hubbard, but I will say this, that no matter how well you have mated your pens or how well you have brought your young stock to maturity, unless you shade your Buffs from the direct rays of the sun and protect them in time of rainy weather, all your endeavor will be wasted. If you desire to exhibit and make a win on them, shade them early, at least just before the adult feathers show through the chick plumage.



Cantleak Chimney Flange

Patent Applied For

can be set up on any roof and it will give you straight draught, from your fire up thru your chimney, and a straight draught without any turns is what you want to keep a fire going properly.

Lord Farms, the inventors and manufacturers of the Cantleak Chimney Flange, have been experimenting for a number of years and at last have found the way to obtain a straight and steady draught for the coal burning brooders and mammoth incubators, or wherever a fire is used in an out building.

No wire stays to support chimney—easy to slip it into place and it will stay there. Takes less than two minutes to set up and take down. *Write today for one and forget your chimney troubles.*

LORD FARMS METHUEN, MASS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS

Send to one of the old reliable breeders of New England. Continuous winners at Boston for 14 years. 1st hen, 2d ckl., 1919; 1st ckl., 1st young pen, 1920; 2d pullet and 2d ckl., 1921. Stock and eggs for sale. No better quality. Prices very reasonable.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM,
F. C. NUTTER, Prop. South Portland, Maine.
Breeder of Light Brahmas for 56 years.

Wyckoff's S. C. White Leghorns

AMERICA'S BUSINESS HEN

Acknowledged everywhere as the World's Greatest Laying Strain—unequaled in standard qualities. Remember that we are the originators, and for over 40 years specialty breeders of the justly celebrated WYCKOFF STRAIN of S. C. White Leghorns, the most profitable strain of poultry in America today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the fact that on recent investigation of 20 of the largest and most successful Leghorn egg farms in the United States, **in every instance,** it developed that the WYCKOFF LEGHORNS were their foundation. The most substantial proof of their exceptional quality.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

from the most carefully selected matings. Our breeding pens for 1921 are made up of the most carefully selected lot of stock in the country, barring none. Every egg furnished will be from a grand lot of special selected birds, representing our highest quality stock in every particular. For size, strength, vigor and laying qualities, together with the true Leghorn type, they are unequaled. **Positively no second grade or immature birds mated, and no orders filled with eggs from "farmed-out" or other bought up junk. We are BREEDERS, not hucksters.** Place your order for some of the eggs from this high grade stock, and get in line with the most profitable era ever known in the poultry business. Send for free catalog, giving prices and complete description of stock, together with testimonials from satisfied customers in all sections of the country. Address

C. H. WYCKOFF & SON

AURORA **CAYUGA COUNTY** **NEW YORK**



After eggs hatch



LISTEN TO THESE!

14 CHICKS OUT OF 15 EGGS

Received the eggs in good order, and out of 15 eggs I got 14 baby chicks—as pretty as they can be. Believe they are the best I ever saw.—T. M., Alabama.

RECEIVED 100 EGGS O. K.

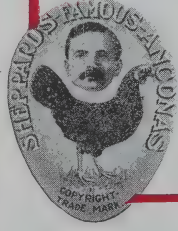
Received the 100 eggs all O. K.—not one was broken. They were well selected, and packed better than any hatching eggs I ever bought before.—G. W. L., Missouri.

26 HUSKY CHICKS FROM 30 EGGS.

Regarding the shipment of 30 eggs, I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the very generous treatment you gave me. I am pleased to state that 26 healthy chicks were hatched from those eggs, and that they are doing fine.—W. H. H., Manitoba.

RECEIVED IN PERFECT CONDITION

The shipment of hatching eggs ordered from you was received in perfect condition. Out of 14 eggs I hatched 13 nice, healthy chicks, which I must say is very good. They are growing nicely.—W. E., California.



DOING FINE, THANK YOU!

My order of eggs from you reached me O. K. and they are doing fine. I am more than pleased with results and very proud of my little Ancona chicks.—H. N. P., Colorado.

I HAVE HUNDREDS OF LETTERS LIKE THESE!

Nothing delights the heart of your true poultryman like a setting of eggs. He camps beside the incubator, one eye on the thermometer, and gives liberally of his time, labor and money.

And why?

All in the hope that the hatch will be good. It may be—there are infinite possibilities in an egg. The shell may house a record-breaking layer or a prize-capturing cock—or a weakly, nondescript bird that will never pay its way. Everything depends upon what is **in**—and **behind**—the eggs.

Back of every setting from

SHEPPARD'S "Famous" Anconas

is the strength and vitality of generations of thoroughbred stock. Back of every setting that goes out from Ancona Headquarters is the assurance that I am anxious to have you get the very best of results—that I will stay with you until you are satisfied.

I guarantee "Famous" eggs to run at least 75 percent fertile. My customers assure me that the percentage of fertility usually reaches 85 percent to 95 percent. In case your setting falls below 75 percent fertile, I will duplicate the entire order at one-half the regular price. I simply depend upon my customer's sense of fairness—and nothing less than his complete and absolute satisfaction contents me.

Orders for "Famous" eggs for hatching are already rolling in. They are being numbered as they arrive, and the early orders will receive the first attention. Don't wait too long!

Have You Missed Your Copy

of my latest Ancona catalog? We have been snowed under with inquiries for several months, but now we are ready to handle again the mailing of hundreds of additional books. Simply check the item in the coupon requesting this valuable book.

H. CECIL SHEPPARD

President International Ancona Club.

Berea :: :: :: :: **Ohio**



---What then?

After your hatch has "come off"—ask yourself this question—has all my trouble been worth while?

Check up what you **hope** to obtain from other breeds with a positive performance like this!

"Famous" Ancona chicks will cling to life like fuzz to a pair of trousers. They mature early, and often before the fourth month will report for heavy and continuous duty with their first egg. After that they seem to get the egg habit and nothing can stop them. In a single year one Ancona rolled up the remarkable record of 331 eggs—a mark never officially equalled.

SHEPPARD'S "Famous" Anconas

also hold the world's record for flock egg production—265 eggs in 365 days. Cold weather holds no terrors for Anconas. Even when the wind howls 'round the hen-house and thermometer drops toward the bottom of the tube, Anconas keep right on hitting the high marks.

Wherever shown, "Famous" Anconas command favorable attention. Their alert, active appearance, their snappy, business-like bodies of a beautiful black mottled with white, their record as consistent year-round producers of large, white eggs—all these combine to make them unusual favorites, capable of capturing worth-while prizes at the Big Time Shows.

I would advise the early placing of your order. I will have more baby chicks than ever before this year—and they will go faster! Don't be too late!

Send Your Order Now!

—for eggs for hatching and baby chicks. Your order will be taken care of in rotation—it's a case of "First come—first served!" So get your order in early—right now—and be ahead of the crowd. Use the coupon to get my prices on "Famous" eggs and chicks!

H. CECIL SHEPPARD

President International Ancona Club.

Berea :: :: :: **Ohio**



AND TO THESE!

THE WAY THEY GROW! Best lot of chicks I have ever seen. They are vigorous, uniform, and they grow very fast. I could not duplicate these birds anywhere.—O. G., Indiana.

NO, NOT BAD—EVEN FOR THE "FAMOUS" STRAIN! One of the pullets from the chicks you sent me this spring laid an egg at the age of three months and twenty-seven days. Is this not pretty good even for the Sheppard "Famous" Anconas?—E. A. S., Indiana.

SOMETHING WRONG THE SECOND DAY! One of the pullets you sent me laid her first egg on the day she was four months old. She skipped the second day and has laid an egg ever since.—S. N. W., New York.

EAT ABOUT HALF AS MUCH AS OTHER BREEDS! I want to get rid of my other chickens and keep the Anconas only, as I like them in every way. My other chickens eat about twice as much as the Anconas and they are harder to look after.—L. M. C., Ohio.

Singing in the Cold Blizzards! It has been very cold here all winter—from zero to 40 degrees below—but the Anconas kept right on laying and singing in these cold blizzards.—C. M. M., New Hampshire.

Don't let this line separate you from "famous" eggs and chicks

To secure your free copy promptly fill out this coupon in full.

Address your envelope to H. Cecil Sheppard, Box A-4, Berea, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Sheppard:

We are interested in "Famous" Anconas primarily for the following reasons (check)

☐ Heavy egg yield ☐ Winter eggs

☐ Prizes at shows ☐ Send me prices on "Famous" settings and chicks

Send your newest ANCONA book FREE at once.

Name..... Town.....

R. F. D. or Street No. ..... State.....

(Please write name and address plainly)

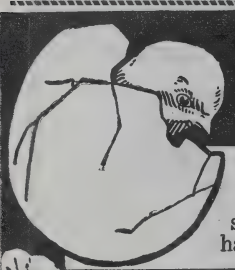
HATCHABLE EGGS AND VIGOROUS CHICKS.

By Otto E. Hackman.

One of the most frequent difficulties the beginner in poultry raising experiences is in securing a high percent of hatchable eggs; eggs that will produce vigorous, robust chicks—the kind that will live and grow every day from the time they emerge from the shell till maturity has been reached. Anyone can hatch some of the eggs and raise some of the chicks, but not every one puts their breeding stock in the condition necessary for the production of fertile eggs that will hatch chicks of good vitality. Certain it is that upon the condition of the breeding stock depends much of our success in hatching and rearing. Breeding stock of low vitality or that is improperly mated cannot produce the results we desire. A little extra time given to the selection of the birds used in the breeding pens will be time well spent. We can all afford to do this, and should do it if we expect to be rewarded with success.

A high percent of hatchable eggs cannot be obtained if too many females are used in the breeding pen. Only as many females as can be properly served without taxing the reproductive powers of the male bird should be put in the pen. Close observation in this regard will aid in deciding the number of females to use. Birds of the heavier varieties require fewer number of females in the pen than is the case in the lighter, more active breeds. A male bird of a medium sized breed will properly care for ten or twelve females, while a lighter and more active bird, such as the Leghorn, will do well with as many as fifteen females.

Careful selection of the hatching eggs is absolutely necessary if we are to expect good hatches. Haphazard selection of the eggs with no regard for their age or condition is not conducive to best results. I would not advise the use for hatching purposes of eggs that are more than two weeks old at the most, unless absolutely necessary. While



Hatch and Raise Every Chick!

Don't Take Chances—Eggs wasted in the incubator and dead chicks under the brooder costs you money! My new 100-page book will show you how to avoid this loss. It will show you successful methods I have used during 30 years of poultry farming. Know how! You, too, can make poultry pay big money the year 'round by using my secrets and practical methods.—*Prof. T. E. Quisenberry.*

Raised 497 Out of 500 Chicks

I had 500 chicks in my back yard plant. I followed your advice on feeding and raised 497. I truthfully can say the Quisenberry way makes every hen pay. Harry S. Mark, Pennsylvania.

School Girl Clears $1,592.65

After following your advice I made from less than 500 hens a clear profit above feed, etc., of $1592.65 in 9 months, Virginia Kober, Mo.

Prevented Chick Loss

In 1919 we lost 650 out of 1500 chicks. We followed your advice in 1920 and only lost 65 out of 1600 chicks. Geo. M. Jones, California.

Values It at $1,000.00

I would not part with the information you have given me on feeding and baby chicks for $1,000. It has saved me that much this past two years. A. J. Bailey, Nebr.

Cured White Diarrhea in Flock

Last spring white diarrhea started in my 1600 chicks. They died like flies. Your advice reached me just in time after losing 300 in one week. I began following your methods, finally raising over 1100 vigorous fowls. A. E. Anderson, Nebraska.

Don't Wonder! Don't Guess! Start right! Today! Every chick hatched means more money this year than ever before. 1921 will be the big profit year for poultry raisers who know the secrets of hatching, brooding, feeding and bigger egg yields. This free book makes your success certain.

My Big Free Book Tells You

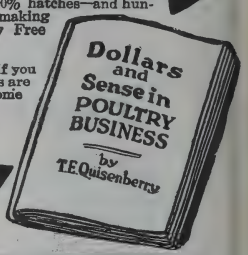
—How to get fertile and hatchable eggs.
—How to prevent dead chicks in shell.
—How to prevent bowel trouble and white diarrhea.
—How to keep chicks vigorous, healthy and growing.
—How to get the highest market prices.
—How to cull out slackers and poor layers.
—How to get more eggs with less feed.
—and hundreds of other valuable secrets you can't afford to be without.

Hundreds of Secrets to Make You Money

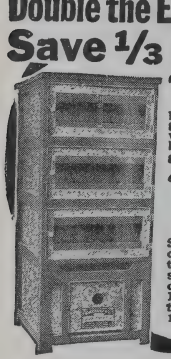
Don't waste time, money and profits. Don't guess and experiment. Go by my practical methods which are tested and have proved successful time and time again for over 30 years. I can show you secrets that will turn failure into success for you. Methods that will show you how to get 100% hatches—and hundreds of other money-making secrets. Send for my Free Book—NOW!

SEND NO MONEY! This Book is Free to prove what I say if you will write me at once, before all copies are gone. Just write me a short letter or a post card will do, and the book will come postpaid without any obligation on your part.

T. E. Quisenberry, AMERICAN POULTRY SCHOOL
Desk 2067 Kansas City, Mo.



Double the Egg Yield Save 1/3 on Feed



TURN loafing hens into industrious layers—have eggs to sell at top-notch prices—by feeding sprouted grain. One bushel of oats, wheat or rye makes three bushels of tempting, crisp green feed in the

"SUCCESSFUL" SECTIONAL GRAIN SPROUTER

Solves the feed problem, takes care of young chicks too, makes them grow. Made entirely of steel—double walls—fireproof—cannot warp, shrink or swell. Lasts a lifetime. Write today for booklet and 1920 offer.



J. S. GILCREST
President

Don't Waste Your Eggs In a Poor Incubator Let the "SUCCESSFUL" Do Your Hatching

Make every hatch—every egg—count. The world wants all the eggs and chickens you can produce—and you want to make your success doubly sure by using time tried, dependable

"SUCCESSFUL"
Incubators and Brooders

Backed by 28 years of successes—the only incubator that is cabinet made and scientifically ventilated. Hot water heating plant—heats colder edges first. Write today for catalog.
POULTRY LESSONS FREE to every buyer of a "Successful" Incubator or Brooder. Remember that Gilcrest has mighty attractive poultry and eggs too—all leading varieties—land and water fowls. Famous little booklet—"Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys"—10 cents. But our big Catalog is FREE. Send for it.

J. S. GILCREST, Pres. and Gen. Mgr

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., 1 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa



28 years of big successes prove that the "Successful" is the incubator you want to insure your success this year. Write for my 1921 offer.

they may give a creditable hatch, of course, we cannot expect them to bring forth chicks possessing an abundance of vitality. An egg that is fresh will hatch several hours earlier and produce more vigorous, livable chicks than one that has been laid a week or more. The eggs should be culled and only the best used, for the culling of the hatching eggs is as essential as culling of stock. Too often the eggs are taken as gathered, with no regard for size or condition. Eggs showing imperfections or irregularities in the shell should not be used for hatching. Such should be discarded and used in the kitchen or for market purposes. Some eggs, too, are too thin shelled to use for hatching and should also be discarded. These are usually so porous that they permit of too rapid evaporation of the moisture content. The tester should be used on all eggs before setting and those with imperfections should at once be discarded.

Some consider the feeding of the breeding stock as having no bearing on the fertility or hatchability of the eggs, but in reality this is just as important as feeding the laying stock for an increased egg yield. Hasn't it been noticed that in the spring of the year, when the breeding stock has the run of the range, that fertility will invariably average high? Everything is favorable for high fertility. Animal life, green food, etc., can be had in abundance and contributes to the getting of good hatches. Then, why not, insofar as possible, supply the same conditions earlier in the season when the fowls are still confined indoors? Animal food in the form of meat scraps, green cut bone, etc., can be supplied, and green feed can be provided in the form of sprouted oats, cabbage, mangels, etc. This with good wholesome food, fresh, clean water, and plenty of exercise, backed by healthy, vigorous breeding stock, will assure us the results we long for. We should avoid as far as possible the use of pepper or strong stimulants in the rations of the breeding birds, as it undoubtedly affects fertility. It is not our aim to force the breeders for eggs, but to keep them in maximum vigor. Ground mustard, however, seems to have no ill effect on the breeding birds. In fact I believe it aids in securing good fertility. I refer to the kind of mustard prepared purposely for poultry.

One of the many questions that is usually asked by the amateur poultry raiser is "how long will it take to secure hatchable eggs after the male bird has been placed in the pen?" One can usually expect a high percent of fertile eggs after the male bird has been with the hens ten days or two weeks. Some eggs will be fertilized after the male bird has been in the pen only a few days, but good results of course cannot be obtained until after about two weeks.

Eggs for hatching must be handled carefully during the cold spring months to prevent the germ from being weakened or killed by cold. On cold days the eggs should be gathered every three or four hours to prevent chilling in the nest.

Again—for the Ninth Time

MY SILVER CAMPINES ARE CHAMPIONS

At the Coliseum, Chicago, Dec. 1 to 6, 1920, I Won

Cocks	Hens	Cockerels	Pullets	Old Pen	Young Pen
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	3	..	..
..	..	5	4	..	..

I have had 62 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in last nine years. During the same period, I have had 147 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history.

I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high egg record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have been linebred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous.



HATCHING EGGS

From the Finest Exhibition Silver Campine Matings

Per Setting of 15 Eggs, $10 **Three Settings, $27.50**

One Hundred Eggs for $50 **Write me today for information**

FRANK E. HERING, Desk B., SOUTH BEND, IND.

Barred Plymouth Rock
EGGS—EGGS—EGGS—EGGS—EGGS
EGGS FOR HATCHING

George Beuoy, the man who has done so much to make Capons famous, raises Barred Plymouth Rocks with a national reputation. For more than twenty consecutive years he has bred the one kind only. He specializes on the bred-to-lay kind; exhibits them in the large shows to prove that good ones can be bred from laying stock. Mr. Beuoy has shown his birds at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita, and more than two hundred other towns, besides winning more first prizes at the World's Fair, Panama Pacific Exposition, than any one other exhibitor. Mr. Beuoy has in all several hundred first prizes won on his bred-to-lay birds against strictly exhibition stock in hot competition. Write to him for a free copy of his new illustrated mating list showing a Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel in NATURAL COLORS on the front page. Low prices on setting eggs. Three matings: Cockerel, Pullet and Standard. A few extra good Cockerels for sale.

Special Low Prices on Eggs in 100 Lots

George Beuoy, R. R. 7, Dingley Dell Farm, Cedar Vale, Kans.

RUSSELL'S RUSTLERS

America's Famous Brown Leghorns

Have made for a Missouri farm woman $3288.28 in twenty-four months. $137.00 per month, with 325 Rustlers.
Send for big free catalog. Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks.

GEORGE L. RUSSELL Box 72 CHILHOWEE, MO.

Dr. LeGear says

"Your chicks need help the first few weeks."

Save your chicks! The first few weeks is a critical period. Build up their vitality to resist diarrhoea, bowel trouble and leg weakness. Do this with Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription. It has saved the lives of millions of chicks.

It also helps to make hens lay and keeps poultry vigorous and healthy.

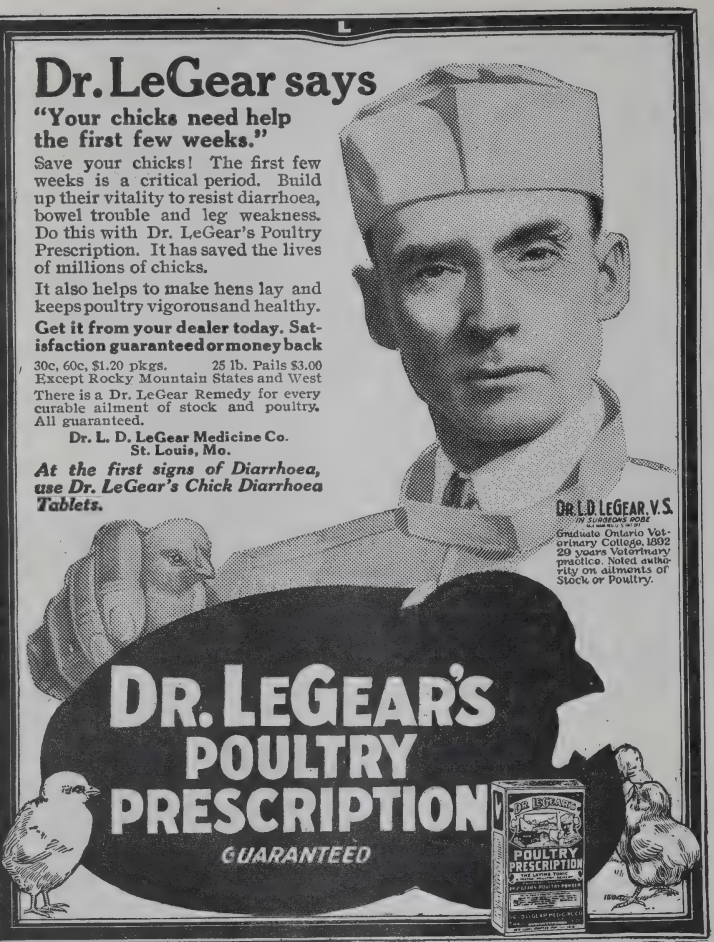
Get it from your dealer today. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back

30c, 60c, $1.20 pkgs. 25 lb. Pails $3.00
Except Rocky Mountain States and West

There is a Dr. LeGear Remedy for every curable ailment of stock and poultry. All guaranteed.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

At the first signs of Diarrhoea, use Dr. LeGear's Chick Diarrhoea Tablets.



GIES' ANCONAS

World's Best Layers By Test

Our Combination Exhibition and Official Government Egg-Laying contest wins are unequaled by any other strain of Anconas in America. Remember, we are the originators of this great laying and winning strain. Place your order at headquarters and make no mistake.

IT'S FREE

Our catalog and price list containing full information and testimonials verifying our claims. Our American customers have great success with chick and egg shipments, sent prepaid.

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S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

Eight grand pens mated. A collection of the finest and best type of exhibition color. If searching for quality foundation stock do not delay your order.
Selected hens and pullets headed by **prize winning birds** at **Chicago Coliseum** and **Ohio State Fair.** Prices only one-half considering quality of stock. Write for full information.

NOAH TRIPPLEHORN **ADA, OHIO**

PROPER MATINGS IN LIGHT BRAHMAS.

By O. L. Putman.

With the increased number of people taking up the breeding of Light Brahmas, I am receiving a great many requests for information in regard to mating Brahmas to produce birds excellent in Standard requirements.

It has been my experience that probably 40 percent of the success in producing high quality show stock depends on the development. Parent stock may be of the best, and properly mated, but if the youngsters are allowed to drag at their development, or receive a slight setback, inferior and undersized stock will be the result.

A bird may be out of condition for only a few days during the growing season and it will be reflected in perhaps one or more of the primary feathers of the wings, which will show a grayish tinge. Overcrowding, I believe, also produces this result. I would not consider this a serious breeding defect, for such a bird may come through the molt without showing a trace of this gray.

For the benefit of those who are just starting with Brahmas, I would say that my ideal mating is hens from one to three years of age, Standard in all color sections, showing a very dark color; but here care should be exercised to see that there is no outcropping of black or gray in the web of feathers in the back, also as little black as possible showing in the web of cape feathers between the shoulders at the base of the hackle. I prefer a rather wide hackle feather.

The under color on wing bows and breast usually will be, and I believe should be, somewhat lighter than that at the back. This same would apply to fluff. While the slate in the under color of the fluff may extend nearer to the surface and show more or less smoke cast, I would prefer the hens to be as white as possible in this section.

I do not think it wise to demand too much in the way of coloring in leg and toe feathering. While these parts should be well feathered, there is danger of developing vulture-hocks by trying for too heavy a feathering here.

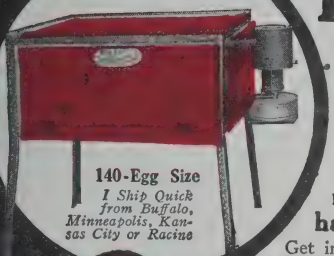
The tail should be carried rather low and well rounded, thereby giving a broad appearance to the back. The tail coverts should show a great density of black, with a white edging perhaps one-eighth to one-quarter inch wide.

If such hens are well balanced in shape and carry a weight of 8½ to 9½ pounds when in breeding condition, they are almost ideal.

For such hens I would select, preferably, a yearling cock; or would not object to a cockerel if he were sufficiently mature.

I do not care for an overly large male bird, as poor fertility frequently results from breeding a big, coarse, fat male; and I believe size and shape in the progeny are more influenced by the dam, anyway.

As we have considerable density of under color in our females, we will require less in the male bird. This bird, I believe, should show rather a narrow ledge of slate under color through the back, somewhat increased as it approaches the saddle hangers. I consider of great importance the saddle hangers. They should be of very distinct black and white with white predominating,





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It's a time and labor saver—low in cost—economical—convenient—durable—easy to run—with a record for sixteen years of unfailing service in the hands of over 871,000 satisfied users everywhere.

Get into this interesting, profit-paying business now, you can't lose; it's money for you right from the start. If you are raising chickens in the "old hen way," you are losing valuable time and money, and missing a big opportunity. **Investigate** my proposition without delay. Write me today for **Free** Book, **"Hatching Facts."** It tells of the many advantages and how easy it is for all of my customers to make extra big profits with my

$15.95 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator

The **Prize-Winning Hatcher** with **Hot-Water—Round-Cornered Rust-Proof Copper Tank—Self-Regulated Safety Lamp—Thermometer** and **Patented Holder—Double Door—Deep Chick Nursery—Egg Tester**—with **Fibre Board, Double Walled Construction** that has led the field for **sixteen years. Simple—Safe—Sure.** When ordered with my **$9.95 Hot-Water, Double Walled 140-Chick Belle City Brooder** with **Safety Lamp—Guaranteed to raise the chicks**—making your Hatching Outfit complete—**Both** for only . . **$23.95**

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And allowed to points beyond. Freight deliveries are slow and uncertain. **Express means quick delivery. Saves you 10 days or two weeks time.** For 16 years my big factory here at Racine has been devoted entirely to the manufacture of this—**one size—one style Incubator** and **Brooder,** and I know **this Hatching Outfit will bring you the biggest hatches of strongest chicks—the greatest profits—with least effort** and at **lowest cost—vouched** for by over **871,000** successful Poultry Raisers everywhere. **Hatches Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys and Geese** equally well—therefore

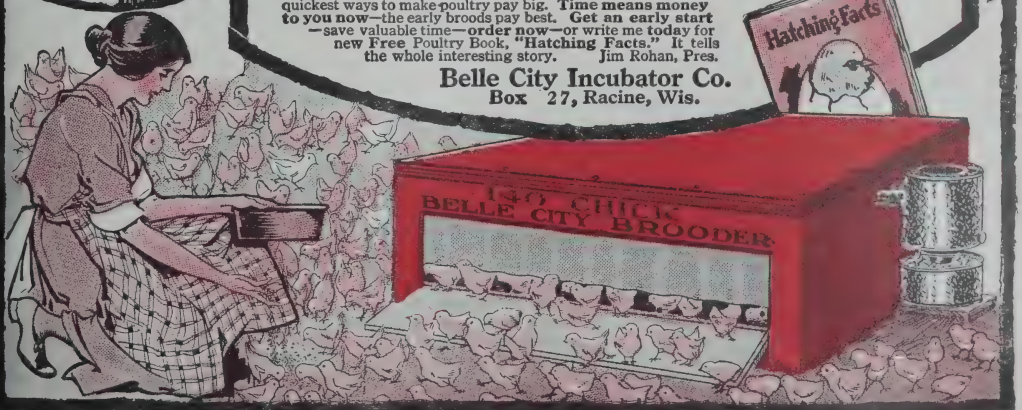
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Thousands order direct from my advertisements every year. And you get the Belle City at my **lowest factory prices**—based on **actual cost of production.** You save the middleman's profit—I ship the day remittance is received. With this **Guaranteed Hatching Outfit** and my complete **Guide Book** for setting up and operating, your success is assured. Besides the big hatches of strong chicks you are sure to get, you can easily share in

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No one else provides such easy ways for you to earn extra money. Full particulars come with my **Free** Book, **"Hatching Facts."** It also gives newest ideas, easiest plans and quickest ways to make poultry pay big. **Time means money to you now**—the early broods pay best. **Get an early start**—save valuable time—**order now**—or write me today for new **Free** Poultry Book, **"Hatching Facts."** It tells the whole interesting story. Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co.
Box 27, Racine, Wis.



Lectro-hatch
ELECTRIC BROODER



No work. No worries. No crowding. No fumes. No hot or cold spots.

Electric heat in your brooder does away with all filling of lamps, trimming wicks, shoveling coal or carrying out ashes.

There are no fumes, no smoke. Your chicks breathe fresh, pure air all the time.

And it is so easy, so simple for you. Connect the Lectro-hatch Brooder to any electric light socket and turn an adjusting nut until the thermometer shows just the temperature you want. Then your worries are over.

Night or day, the temperature in your brooder never changes, but holds steady and even, right where you set it. That means no ups and downs in temperature—no frozen or roasted chicks.

What's more, the heat is uniform in all parts of the brooder. There are no hot spots and no cold spots. Chicks don't have to crowd together and trample each other to keep warm.

Big, Strong Chicks

Pure air, unchanging heat, and no crowding will prevent a big part of your usual chick losses. And every chick will be healthier and will develop more rapidly. You will have more and better fowls.

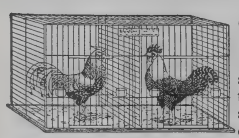
Costs no more than burning oil, and usually less. For instance, with current at 5c per K. W. hour, our big 500-chick brooder costs only about $1.50 per month to run; and our 150-chick brooder about $1 per month. Operates from any electric current—from farm lighting plant, traction line or town lighting system.

Strongly built of galvanized iron, with wool felt curtain. 500-chick size, $30; 150-chick size, $20. Order from this, or write for any information desired. When ordering, tell us the voltage of your electric current.

Hatch With Electricity In Your Old Incubator

The same advantages of pure air and steady, even heat without worry or watching, can be had in your oil or coal incubator, at modest cost. Our Lectro-hatch Electric Hatching Element is easily installed in old incubators. We also make complete new Lectro-hatch Incubators. Every week, hundreds are adopting electric hatching. Write for full information.

Electric Controller Co.
410 E. 10th St., Indianapolis, Ind.



"KEIPPER COLLAPSIBLE ALL WIRE COOP"

Greatest coop that ever graced a show room. Indispensible to breeders and exhibitors for training and conditioning birds. Wonderful for rabbits. Shows cooped on a rental anywhere. Coops rented to show with privelige of buying.

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and have perfect delivery assured. Each egg is placed in an individual container and held in place by rubber bands, which absorbs the entire vibration in transit. No ruptured tissues when shipped in KEIPPER NONE-SHOCK EGG CARRIER. Made with a strong corrugated outer box, can be used time after time. Shipped flat. As easy to assemble as it is to pack eggs in an ordinary container



15 egg size 35c each, $3.50 per doz., $26.25 per 100 30 egg size 60c each, $6.00 per doz., $45.00 per 100
POSTAGE PREPAID 50 egg size 90c each, $9.70 per doz., $71.85 per 100

DON'T BREAK UP YOUR MASON FRUIT JARS



by using them for chick feeders. We sell the complete fountain and feeder for less money. Prices Postage Prepaid.
Size A—Feeder 8 inches long, Fountain 1 pint, mailed together 80c
Size B—Feeder 12 inches long, Fountain 1 quart, mailed together $1.00



We also manufacture shipping coops, canary shelf and breeding cages, feed hoppers, etc. Send for catalog today.

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Lily White Single Comb White Leghorns

Bred ten years for heavy egg production. Won 1st in two Egg-Laying Contests at West Michigan State Fair. We furnish foundation stock for commercial egg farms. Write us your wants. Order your Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs now. Illustrated circular.

LILY WHITE POULTRY FARM R. 1 COMSTOCK PARK, MICH.

and as the saddle approaches the tail the saddle feathers should show the V-shape black lacing in profusion. This V-shaped black striping may extend well up onto the back as long as there is a good break, that is, a clear white space between the black tickings and the under color. Where the black of the saddle stripe extends through, or blends with the under color, black in the backs of female progeny is sure to result.

I know that any breeder who is able to mate together such birds as I have described will have no difficulty in producing 90 percent or better of high quality show stock, provided such birds have themselves come from stock that has been linebred for a sufficient length of time to represent a true breeding strain. Of course, regardless of the strain, some birds will be more recessive in their ability to produce their like than are others.

Perhaps I have not laid stress enough on the fact that constitutional vigor is the one prime factor in all lines of breeding.

When You Do Not Have the Best.

Now, the mere fact that all birds do not come up to this high ideal is no reason why good results may not be obtained from birds possessing less individual merit. It is not uncommon to find unusually good females or males with some weak points. For instance, we may have females showing a flash of white in wings, with too broad a white edging on hackle. This may, in a measure, be overcome by selecting a male bird exceptionally strong in these points. For such females, especially if they are somewhat lacking in under color, I would select, if possible, a male bird showing little or no white edging on wing primaries. He should be a bird with an abundance of under color and saddle ticking extending well up over back, being careful to see that he did not show any white or gray at base of tail feathers.

Now, regarding those difficulties that the beginner is most apt to encounter in producing high quality stock: The Standard defines but two colors for Light Brahmas, black and white. Occasionally a bird is seen with some feathers showing a buff or brown cast. This, to my mind, is one of the greatest defects and should be guarded against above all others.

While there are a few birds showing this tendency, we find a great many with a tendency to gray. What we are striving for is a silvery white with the black so clearly defined that it not only has no tendency toward gray, but shows a green sheen on all sickle feathers of the male.

As before stated, vulture-hocks may occur from trying to produce an overabundance of toe feathering. There is also danger of birds being too scantily feathered, in some cases showing almost a bare middle toe.

Flash in the wing of females is very objectionable in high class show specimens, but by using plenty of color in male birds this defect is readily overcome. I would, therefore, not condemn a female as having a major defect because she showed flash in wing.

To get true Brahma type we must have a long-bodied bird. Short backs in breeding stock should be guarded against.

The comb is influenced by the male bird more than the female; therefore it

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A STARTER AND GROWING MASH OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
IT IS DIFFERENT
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Our Famous Little Brown Hen Incubator

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Can be shipped by parcel post.
This 50-Egg Metal Double Wall Incubator is 18 inches in diameter, 15 inches high, fireproof and indestructible. Regulator is standard brass expansion disc type. Heat regulated uniformly. Thermometer readable through glass window. Suitable for all size flocks. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Safely packed for parcel post. Send necessary postage.
32AP3011—Little Brown Hen Incubator. Weight, 15 pounds. Price.....$5.95
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
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Don't let them drown. Automatic Poultry Fountain assures clear, clean, shallow water at all times. Increases egg production for large fowls. Can't tip over. Weather and rust-proof. Requires little attention. Lasts lifetime. Guaranteed. 2-gal. size only 95c. Also made in 3 and 4 gal. capacity. Write for circular and testimonials AGENTS WANTED!
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is well to use as good a comb as possible on the male side. The wattles should be of medium size on males and rather small on females. Females should have a well defined dewlap, that is, a pendulous development under throat, between wattles.

Little trouble in this respect will be found where hens or pullets are up to Standard weight. The Standard weights for Light Brahmas are: cock, 12 pounds; hen, 9½ pounds; cockerel, 10 pounds; pullet, 8 pounds.

I before stated that I liked hens 8½ to 9½ pounds when in breeding condition. These same birds in show condition would carry a weight of one or two pounds more, and it is not infrequently found that Light Brahma hens when overfat weigh 13 or 14 pounds. I also cautioned against using too large male birds on account of poor fertility. I do not like to use a cock bird under 10 pounds when in breeding condition, neither do I like to use a cockerel much lighter than this. I would also object to a male bird over 12½ pounds in weight as a breeder.

Many breeders have trouble keeping male birds in good condition during the breeding season. Especially is this true where birds are closely penned.

I have found a very satisfactory way to overcome this difficulty by placing a small tin drinking cup on the wall of the house so that the male bird can eat from the cup, but it is placed high enough to be out of reach of the females; and if kept well filled with feed it will be found to keep breeding males in much better condition where they have a tendency to lose flesh.

There might be much more said relative to the mating of Brahmas, but I hope the foregoing may be of benefit to numerous beginners who have recently taken up this grand old breed. I would suggest to those interested in Brahmas that they become members of the American Light Brahma Club.

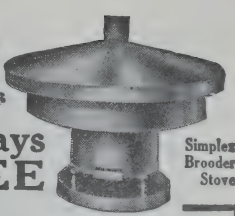
Mating Time Is Here.

At hand is the time when the matings must be made for the present breeding season. Nothing of greater importance confronts the breeder during the entire year. Once the mating is settled, the die is cast for the coming year and the success or failure of the mating will depend upon how wisely the birds have been selected. This is the opportunity for the breeder to exercise all the art, all the craft, all the fund of breeding information which he has acquired as the result of years of experience in selecting for the different matings the birds which are best suited to go with one another and to produce quality in the year's young stock.

Proper incubation, successful brooding and good management of the growing stock are of course essential in raising good chickens, but with all these and without the birds being mated to the best advantage the best quality will not be obtained.

In making the matings it will therefore pay the breeder well to spend a considerable amount of time in studying and selecting the individual birds. Compare the different birds available, weigh their strong points and their weak points, and keep in mind the particular purpose of each mating.

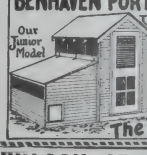
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Our Junior Model
The unique, economical, sanitary, practical housing for a small flock, at a cost, adapted to all purposes at all seasons in any climate. 16 SIZES, TAKE-A-PARTS, prices $50 to $120. Catalog, kindly mention this journal.
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WILSON CELEBRATED MILLS.

No. 1 Mill for grinding Dry Bones, Oyster Shells, Grit and Grain for poultry.
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That PROVES my quality—the book PROVES my prices are lowest and

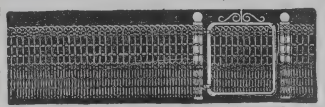
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The finest and most complete line of Lawn Fence in the Country—at Factory Prices!

Monthly Prize Article Contest

American Poultry Journal pays $4 and $3, respectively, for the two best articles sent in each month on poultry subjects. Choice of subject is not limited. The articles need not be lengthy. Helpful suggestions based on the writer's experience afford the basis for awarding the monthly prizes. Photos or drawings for illustrations will be welcome when available. Articles should be mailed any time during the month. Write your name and address at top of first page and the words "A. P. J. Monthly Contest." Write article on only one side of the paper.

INCUBATOR CHICKS IN STOVE BROODERS.

First Prize Article.

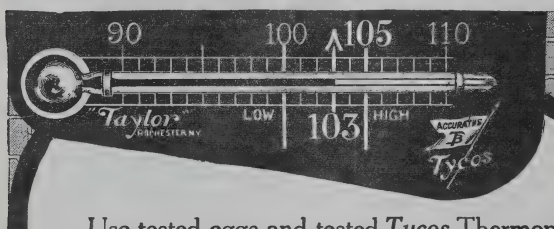
Moving to Virginia from the West last February, we desired to get a fair sized flock of pullets for the Fall egg trade; but as we had no stock to hatch from we visited several hatcheries, and found the first one swamped with orders for several months ahead; the second one had several open dates for the latter part of April, and this being about the time we desired to get Leghorn chicks we made a deposit to hold that date for us.

We moved on a small place of eleven acres. There were two poultry houses on the place, and either one could be very conveniently arranged for a colony brooder stove. I purchased one of the stoves and after thoroughly cleaning and spraying the house and filling in several inches of fresh earth and sand, the stove was erected at about the center of one-half of the building, a canvas partition having been erected through the center of the house, to within six inches of the floor, so as to provide a cool room in which the chicks could exercise when feeding and thus harden off. The other part of the room, containing the stove, was used as their sleeping quarters.

The time came that I got the call to go after the chicks. The stove had been operating nicely for the previous two days. My order was for 350 chicks for April 20 delivery and 350 for a later date. In this way I thought I would save buying the second stove, but as I arrived at the hatchery and was about to pay the assistant for 350, he stated that he had the 700 all ready and in the boxes as it was his understanding that I wished them all at one time if possible. As the proprietor was away there seemed no way for me to get out of taking the 700 so I paid for them and as I drove away I studied seriously as to my best way out. There was another house but it was in no shape to receive baby chicks. I fully realized that a "chilled chick" is a " dead chick." I located another brooder stove and took it out with me. It was about dark when I arrived home and I placed 400 of the chicks around the stove that I had working and kept the other 300 in the boxes at a carefully watched temperature.

The same evening I cleaned and sprayed the other house and set up the stove and put it into operation, kept it going that night and the next day, and as it was going so nicely by the next evening, I placed the chicks that were left in the boxes around this stove.

Both house floors had litter of clover hay spread over them and the first thing offered the chicks was a drink of sour milk. After they were 48 hours old, they were given a light



Tycos INCUBATOR THERMOMETERS

Use tested eggs and tested *Tycos* Thermometers and Hygrometers and be *sure* of large hatches. *Tycos* Thermometers and Hygrometers are recognized as standard by the manufacturers of standard incubators.

Tycos Incubator Thermometer - - $1.00, postage 5c
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Ask your dealer or remit price direct. Free booklet "*Tycos* Incubator Facts" sent on request.

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There's a Tycos or Taylor Temperature Instrument for Every Purpose

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HAROLD TOMPKIN'S' RHODE ISLAND REDS

SINGLE AND ROSE COMBS — STANDARD AND UTILITY BIRDS

HAROLD TOMPKINS' RHODE ISLAND REDS ESTABLISHED 1869

Oldest Line Bred Flock in the World

More than a half century ago my grandfather started linebreeding Rhode Island Reds to produce birds with long, deep bodies and an even shade of red, that would lay large brown winter eggs. He thus established the characteristics that have made this breed the greatest business fowl of the world and laid the foundation of the famous TOMPKIN'S STRAIN.

Leading Rhode Island Reds of the World

The records of my birds in the show room throughout this country for years furnish absolute proof that they stand supreme. This season they again demonstrated their superiority by their phenomenal winnings at the two leading Rhode Island Red meets of the country.



Boston, December, 1920; January, 1921.

LATEST WINNINGS

BOSTON, 1920-1921

1-3 Cockerel
3 Pullet
3-4-5 Cock
1 Hen
1-2-3 Young Pen
1-2 Old Pen
Best Display

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 1920

Eastern District Meet

1-2-3-4 Cockerel
3-4 Pullet
1-8-10 Cock
5-8-10 Hen
2-4 Young Pen
2-5 Old Pen
Best Display
Champion Male



Rochester, January, 1921.

Grand Matings for Hatching Eggs in 1921

These matings contain some of the best specimens of Rhode Island Reds in existence today. Not only do they include my famous winners at Boston, Rochester, Madison Square Garden and Kansas City, but the breeders that produced these winners.

The winnings of my customers the past year in all of the leading shows throughout this and foreign countries prove that TOMPKINS' RHODE ISLAND REDS lead in the production of show birds.

The easiest way to get this blood and to produce winners for next season's shows is to buy hatching eggs. Send for mating list and place your order at once.

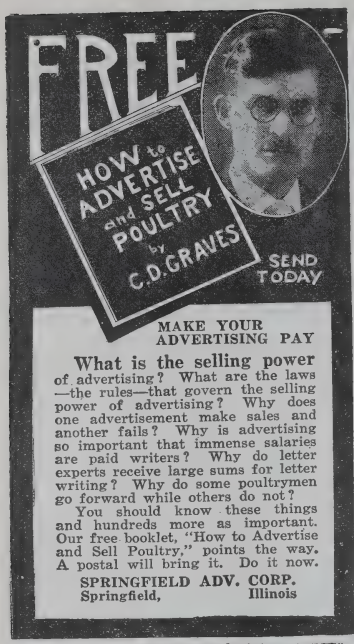
Choice Breeding Birds

The true Rhode Island Red type and color has been so strongly fixed in the blood of these birds by years of systematic breeding that they are unexcelled for new blood or foundation stock. Plenty of nice, well matured birds to select from that will fit any breeding pen.

Headquarters for Everything in Rhode Island Reds

If you intend to buy Rhode Island Reds you will save time and money if you will come to headquarters. You are assured of complete satisfaction in all dealings with me. Write your wants to

HAROLD TOMPKINS BOX A CONCORD, MASS.



MAKE YOUR ADVERTISING PAY

What is the selling power of advertising? What are the laws—the rules—that govern the selling power of advertising? Why does one advertisement make sales and another fails? Why is advertising so important that immense salaries are paid writers? Why do letter experts receive large sums for letter writing? Why do some poultrymen go forward while others do not?

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SPRINGFIELD ADV. CORP.
Springfield, Illinois

CHICAGO PRIZE-WINNERS — THEREFORE NOT A PLAYTHING.

BECAUSE of the surprising low cost of the Putnam Homemade Brooder, people are liable to conclude that it is a toy or plaything. Far from it, Reader! As sample proof—positive in kind—following is a recent letter, word for word from an owner WHO KNOWS:

"Georgetown, Ky., Jan. 15, 1921.

"Mr. I. Putnam, Elmira, N. Y.:

"Enclosed find check for $4.00. Please send me at once two Little Putnam Stoves.

"My first cockerel, second pullet and first young pen at the recent Chicago Coliseum were raised under Putnam Brooders.

"W. Clayton Thomason."

Mr. Thomason is the originator of the Model Strain White Plymouth Rocks and produces "exhibition stock of highest quality." What Mr. Thomason did with the low-cost, easy-to-care-for, economical-to-run Putnam Brooder, YOU CAN DO. My Brooder Heater costs only $4.75 delivered prepaid anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains. For large illustrated advertisement describing this Brooder Heater and telling of its superior qualities and my absolute guarantee, see page 288 herewith.—Adv.



Baby Chicks

Miller Baby Chicks give you 100 per cent hatch insurance without worry. 20 leading varieties. Safe delivery guaranteed. Successfully shipped to 46 states last year. Capacity 250,000 eggs a setting. Chicks shipped postpaid. Catalog FREE.

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One of the largest and best equipped hatcheries in the United States

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MONEY FOR YOU Raise Rabbits. Guinea Pigs. Our magazine tells where to buy, how to raise, where to sell. 8 month for only 50c.
Rabbitcraft, Box 903, Lamoni, Iowa.

feed of two-thirds rolled oats and one-third wheat bran, to which a small amount of charcoal was added. This was fed on papers, and as I tapped on the papers they soon learned the trick of eating. After the feed the papers were removed.

The above feed was given five times daily in small quantities, and at the time of the first feed each day they were also given some clean sand in limited amount. After about ten days the feed was placed in hoppers.

After the chicks had learned to eat for several days we began to add a little commercial chick feed to the oats and bran and gradually increased this until in another week I had them changed to the oatmeal and bran at morning, noon and night, and the two feeds between meals were of the commercial chick feed thrown into the litter so as to get them to exercise. They soon learn to scratch and you could almost see the husky little fellows growing. They also had all the sour milk or buttermilk that they would drink, and the milk, feed and water pans were frequently scalded to avoid disease. After the chicks were three weeks old, a mash consisting of equal parts of bran, shorts, cornmeal and oatmeal with a small amount of bone meal and charcoal added, also one-half pound of salt to 100 pounds of mash added. This mash was placed before them in hoppers. The scratch feed from now on consisted of equal parts of cracked corn and wheat in litter, all they would clean up in thirty minutes, twice daily. Very little meat scrap was fed in their mash, owing to the fact that they had sour milk and got the necessary animal protein in the milk

When the weather would permit them to be out, they had the range of a cornfield and pasture

In less than six weeks some of the cockerels were crowing and a good number of them were marketed at less than eight weeks. The remaining cockerels were marketed at ten weeks This gave the pullets more room and as a very small percent of the chicks were lost, they needed the room. The chicks averaged a trifle over 50 percent cockerels, and after the cockerels were marketed and the pullets had been severely culled, and all that lacked vigor and Standard disqualifications were sent to the market there were left, as healthy vigorous layers, 259 pullets. At five months of age they began to shell out the chalk white eggs.

My experience with these chicks teaches that successful brooding depends on attention to small details. First the chicks should come from unforced, healthy, vigorous stock that is well matured. Special attention should be given to providing plenty of heat in the brooder, constant, regular heat, and pure food and sanitary conditions.

Virginia. F. M. Shank.

Keeping eggs in a room warmed during the day time and cooled off at night is injurious to hatches because the day time heat starts germ growth in the eggs and the chilling at night kills the developing embryo. Much of the complaint of poor fertility in early hatches is due to the germs being killed by allowing the eggs to chill.

SABRINA FARM

Standard Bred Heavy Laying

White Wyandottes

Look Well, Lay Well and Pay Well

Our Breeding Males, Pens or Hatching Eggs Will Produce

1. Good Layers
2. Extra Good Layers
3. Good Type Birds
4. Winning Show Birds

1 and 3; 2 and 3; 4 and 1; Always Combined.
2 and 4, Often Combined.

That is why we claim we have the Best Strain in America of the Best Breed in the World.

ARTHUR H. SHAW
OWNER AND MANAGER
502 GROVE STREET
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ARTHUR G. DUSTON, Supt.

WOMAN'S MODEST SUCCESS.

Second Prize Article.

I have been thinking that perhaps
e readers of the American Poultry
urnal might be interested in the way
e woman makes a fair income.
To commence with I should like to
y that we live in the suburbs of a
all city, near the end of a short
eet that comes to an end in a
amp.
We have three acres of low and
orly drained land. We are not con-
cted with sewer or city water.
It is hard getting our work done in
e spring because it is so wet and
e hot days of summer dry our soil
dly.
In spite of these handicaps I have
rked up a fair trade in flowers and
ultry. And let me say right here
ey make a splendid combination, if
ey are kept separate.
Last year I commenced the new
ar with 37 hens and pullets and 6
cks. We took good care of our
ultry. Had lights in the hen house,
ter for the hens to work in, dry mash,
een food and plenty of water and
got eggs all winter.
I sold my eggs to private customers
d received the highest market price.
y eggs were always clean and fresh.
put them a dozen in a box; white
gs in one box and brown eggs in
other. And my customers were
ased with them.
I bought three incubators and a
o of turkeys.
In April I commenced advertising
r gladiolus bulbs and sold more
an I wished to spare. As soon as
could get the seed in, we planted
bbage, cauliflower and turnip seeds
the open ground and aster seeds in
cold frame.
In May and June I sold a great
any plants. Would have sold more
t expecting a wet season as usual
put our plants on the worst piece
had for drying out. The culled
nts were fed to poultry.
Before the plants were gone I was
lling flowers such as peonies, sweet
illiam, larkspur, etc., later sweet
as, gladioli and asters.
As soon as my chickens were large
ough I commenced selling broilers,
d of course more eggs as soon as
could put away incubators. I had
least one order for chickens in
gust, which I could not fill.
I went from house to house in the
re wealthy portion of the city tak-
g orders and delivered when they
nted them.
It was one of the hardest things
ever had to do at first but I soon
d a fine lot of customers. Instead
a dread it was a pleasure to take
ders.
I weighed my broilers after bleed-
g and removing feathers, then fin-
ied dressing ready to cook. My cus-
mers were pleased with them. They
re so much better dressed and nicer
every way than those at the
tcher shop.
I could not supply the demand and
ught some to dress off.
My customers also wanted geese,
cks and turkeys. I think another
ar I can work in garden truck.

Stop Hatching Weak Chicks



With Cheap Incubators

Remember, it is not how many you **hatch** that counts, but how many you **raise.** Chicks that hatch out **weak and wobbly,** and live but a few days, mean nothing to you except trouble and loss. They make one sick of the poultry business. Most of the chicks you lose in the first two weeks die because they did not hatch out with enough vitality or strength for a good start.

Queen Incubators

Hatch Chicks That Live and Grow

The Queen is accurately regulated—taking care of a temperature variation of 70 degrees without danger. It is built of genuine California Redwood—very scarce in these days of imitation and cheap substitution. Redwood **does not absorb the odor** from the hatching eggs. Cheaper woods, and pasteboard lining in iron and tin machines, **retain the odors,** to weaken and kill the hatching chicks.

Start your chicks with a Queen constitution and they will make money for you. The Queen is not a cheap incubator, compared with many of the cheaply constructed machines on the market, but it is **cheap in the long run.** It will be turning out high percentage hatches years after the cheap machines have been junked. Sold by dealers. Catalog sent free on request.

QUEEN INCUBATOR CO., Lincoln, Neb.

FULL BLOODED AUSTRALIAN S. C. WHITE LEGHORN

BABY CHICKS

Bred for Size, Health and Heavy Egg Production.

Chicks	*Eggs*
Grade A Chicks, **40c** each.	Grade A Eggs for hatching, **25c** each.
Grade B Chicks, **20c** each.	Grade B Eggs for hatching, **15c** each.

Chicks from high grade, thoroughbred **Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds, Buff Wyandottes** and **Buff Orpingtons,** $25 per 100. Eggs $15 per 100.

THE STATES POULTRY FARM

9701 South Western Avenue CHICAGO, ILL.

You Can't Make Money from Chickens

QUEENSBURY FARMS

Unless you breed good stock. Queensbury trap-nested S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, the free range, vigorous layers, bring customers back year after year, and they will earn money for you, too. Every early pullet that we can brood is sold; every chick and hatching egg up to April 25th is spoken for. But we can still accept a few orders for the latter part of April and month of May. This is your opportunity; make reservation at once. We GUARANTEE all orders to be filled from our own blooded stock. Your success assured by many years of breeding for egg production.

QUEENSBURY FARMS

123 North Main Street TOMS RIVER, N. J.

RECORDS

SUPERIOR BLUE ANDALUSIANS

RECORDS

HAVE WON THE BLUE RIBBONS EVERYWHERE SHOWN.
WINNINGS AT CINCINNATI MUSIC HALL SHOW, JANUARY 5th to 9th
FIRST COCKEREL (1921) FIRST PULLET

Won a sweeping victory at Indianapolis Tomlinson Hall Show, February 9th to 13th, 1921; ten entered, won ten ribbons; 1st, 2d Hens; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th Pullets; 1st, 2d, 3rd Cockerels. Also won BEST DISPLAY.

LARGE, VIGOROUS AND OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE
Laying Large Eggs of Uniform Size and Color.
Hatching Eggs, $7.50 and $5.00 per setting, 15 eggs.

W. G. RECORDS ELWOOD, INDIANA



WHY FEED CRYS-CO.

99% PURE CARBONATE OF LIME.

TEN REASONS

1. BECAUSE it increases the egg yield considerably, therefore Your Profits.

2. BECAUSE it contains 99% Pure Carbonate of Lime which makes the shells—hard shells which means less loss in shipping.

3. BECAUSE it contains pure silicate grit, giving the hen finer plumage, and being cubical in form a perfect grinder, thereby insuring digestion of the food.

4. BECAUSE in Crys-co you have a perfect shell producer and grit combined, far superior to oyster shells and ordinary grit.

5. BECAUSE it means economy, as Crys-co goes half as far again as shells, as there is no waste, and you need no additional grit.

6. BECAUSE it promotes digestion, keeping the hens healthy, and in a great measure prevents egg eating.

7. BECAUSE it costs no more than ordinary shell or grit.

8. BECAUSE it has the hearty endorsement of many of the most prominent fanciers and poultry raisers in the U. S. Men who know. (Original letters on file.)

9. BECAUSE you are raising chickens for the results and not for the pleasure only of seeing them around or the work there is in it.

10. BECAUSE as a wide-awake poultry raiser you want better results and in Crys-co you will find them. Let us prove it to you.



Therefore-buy a sack from your dealer to-day, but LOOK for the TRADE MARK on a white sack, or write us for FREE SAMPLE and booklet.

W.A. NEUSITZ CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dept. A. 3845 Connecticut Street

FOR QUANTITY PRODUCTION AS WELL AS FOR SMALL LOTS OF CHICKS.

NATURALLY enough a great many people have concluded that on account of the Putnam Homemade Brooder (equipped with the $4.75 complete Putnam Brooder Heater, which is sent postpaid to any address), being rated at twenty-five to sixty chicks, its use is limited to the brooding of small numbers of chicks, perhaps two or three hundred—but this is not the case! For example, please read the following recent letter from a customer who plans to raise 1,800 chicks this season, with their help:

"Oscawana-on-Hudson, N. Y.,
"Feb. 1, 1921.

"Mr. I. Putnam, Elmira, N. Y.

"Please ship me at once two complete Putnam Brooder Heaters, one dozen wire wick holders and six dozen wicks for same.

"If you will refer to your books you will see that you sold us ten of these Putnam Brooder Heaters three years ago. Used them one season and then for large production decided to adopt the —— Colony Coal Burner, but have come to the conclusion that your method is the most practical.

"Am now going to run twelve of them at once, and when the chicks are six weeks old, put them with the ——Colony Brooder in three or four hundred lots. In this way I hope to brood at least 1,800 baby chicks this spring. Expect to have the first chicks by March 1, so ask you to speed these things along.

"J. G. B. Newhard,
"Mgr., Beecham's Laboratory."

Of course, if Mr. Newhard had not been well pleased with the first lot of Putnam Brooder Heaters he would not have ordered this second lot, nor would he have decided to entrust ALL his chicks to the Putnam Homemade Brooder for the first six weeks of their lives, SEASON OF 1921, with the hope of producing "at least 1,800 baby chicks." For large illustrated advertisement describing this Brooder Heater and telling of its superior qualities and my absolute guarantee, see page 288, herewith.—Adv.

I sold myself short on gladiolus bulbs. I might have sold a great many more flowers. I expect to raise more flowers and more poultry this year.

Last year I had three different breeds of hens and one of ducks. This year I have four of hens and two ducks; have also added geese.

I think it is better than having one kind. One customer will perhaps want Wyandotte chickens, another Barred Rocks, etc.

I find the same difference in selling chickens. One will want a chicken weighing 2 pounds or less. Another will want one that will weigh three or four pounds. For the first I have a Leghorn, for the other a Rhode Island Red, Wyandotte or Barred Rock.

I sold a little more than a hundred dollars worth of flowers, plants and bulbs.

I sold five hundred dollars worth of poultry products. My feed cost me about $300. Of course there were other expenses, but at the end of the year I had 126 hens, pullets and cockerels, eight turkeys, eighteen ducks and two geese. My equipment is worth about seven times as much as last year. I attribute my success to satisfied customers who will come again and tell others.

New York. Mrs. Philip Murdock.

What Takes Place When an Egg Is Incubated.

Since many novices will be trying their hand at artificial incubation in the near future, permit me to explain in a few words what actually takes place in the egg during the period of incubation. I would crave permission to do this, for I am quite sure to make a successful incubatorist it is essential to have in the mind's eye what is actually taking place inside the egg.

After the hen has been sitting about 12 hours on an egg the lineaments of the head and body of the chick can be discerned in the embryo; at 36 hours the heart begins to beat, though no blood can be seen. In 48 hours two vesicles with blood can be distinguished, pulsation is evident; one of them is the left ventricle, the other the root of the great artery. Almost at once one of the auricles of the heart is noticeable, in which pulsation may be discerned as well as in the ventricle. About the seventieth hour the wings, and on the head two globules for the brain, on for the beak, and two others for the front and hind part of head may be distinguished. On the fourth day, two auricles approach nearer the heart. On the fifth day the liver may be discerned. At about five and a half days the lungs and stomach become visible, and on the sixth day intestines, veins, and upper jaw.

On the seventh day the brain assumes a more consistent form. On the eighth day the beak opens, flesh appears on the breast. On the ninth day the ribs are formed, full bladder is visible. The bile, green in color, is seen in a few more hours. On the tenth day feathers begin to shoot; at about the same time the skull becomes cartilaginous. On the eleventh day the eyes appear; twelfth day, ribs are perfected; fourteenth day, the spleen approaches the stomach, and lungs, the breast. On the eighteenth day the chick can be heard piping. From now onward it increases in size and strength until it emerges from the shell, when at this moment it will be found that the chick is heavier than the whole egg at first.—Poultry World, London.

No Room for Mongrels.

Poultry raisers throughout the country should not lose sight of the fact that it pays better to raise Standardbred poultry than the common barnyard or mongrel fowl. The Standardbred fowl costs no more to raise, house or market than the mongrel, they eat no more and lay better. They are more uniform in size and color, and when dressed for the market, they bring more per pound. Standard poultry can rough it as well or better than the common barnyard fowl. We, therefore, advise all who possibly can, to raise good strong, vigorous Standardbred fowls.

See What You SAVE! $12



Here is the lowest price offer in the incubator industry! Write and get full details. A high-grade, guaranteed incubator — has double walls, copper tank, full size nursery, automatic regulation thermometer. Every detail of

140-Egg Capacity Sent Complete Ready to Use

DETROIT INCUBATOR and Brooders

is high-class in every way. The Brooders have double walls and are hot water heated. Look at the prices and then write immediately for *Big Bargain Offer*. Special low price when both Incubator and Brooder are ordered at one time. Get our offer before you buy any Incubator or Brooder. We can save you a lot of money!



DETROIT BROODER $7.1

140-chick capacity-hot water heated-double walls. Equa many brooders sel ing at twice as muc Write for Speci Short-Time Offer o both Incubator an Brooder ordered a same time. Act quic

Detroit Incubator Company

Dept. 2 Merritt St. Detroit, Mic

EUREKA COLONY BROODE

Sure Money for Dealers and Farmer Agents

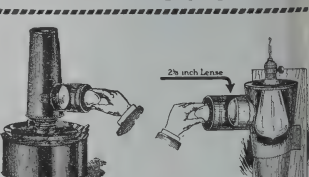


The Best Propositio on the Market

Write for Agency

J. R. WOTHERSPOON, In

Box 240 Sinking Spring, Pennsylva



PERFECT EGG TESTER, patented, two-in-c electric or oil lamp; has extra strong bull's-eye lens; mai testing easy. Single tester, $1.50; double tester, $2. Circular free. Dealers and Jobbers wanted.

C. Lingemann, 3110 Elliot Ave., St. Louis, M



America's Most Popular Poultry Magazine

4 MONTHS' TRIAL 20 cents

60c FOR 1 YEAR $1 FOR 2 YEARS

The one poultry magazine for the fancier and commercial poultryman. Gives complete awards of leading shows, and treats on all phases of poultry raising — a Journal for the "back-lotter" as well as farm owner. Stamps accepted.

Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Box A. J. 286, Hanover, Pa.

Hatching and Starting of Chicks.

(Continued from page 305)

Each morning after the incubator icks are about five days old they ould have a small quantity of crack- crumbs or a little steel cut oats attered in the litter, just enough to ake them scratch hard to get it.

A good way to provide exercise and the same time supply green food is throw a sod in their pen each day d let them pull it apart to get the nder blades and roots of grass. Be- re grass time sprouted oats make ry good green food.

A mistake that many beginners ake is in not getting their brooder icks on to the ground soon enough. seems impossible to get the most ccessful growth without giving them run on the ground, regardless of w much green food they are given how much moisture is used on the ors. Regardless of weather condi- ns get them out on the ground for little while each day, at least by the me they are six to ten days old.

Do not use a board platform for the icks to climb from the yard to the use. Some are liable to get under e platform and become chilled. ake a bank of earth, sand or coal shes with the top level with the chick or and the sides gently sloping.

The first day give the chicks only small run so they will quickly learn e way in and out, after which they ay be given a more liberal run; but ooder chicks should never be given ee range until well feathered out, as ey must be where they can quickly ter the house in case of sudden orm.

Brooder reared chicks have one ad- ntage over those raised with the other hen; that is, they are less kely to become infested with lice.

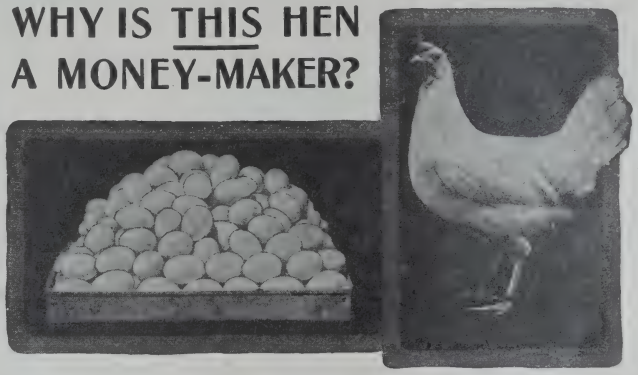
I hatch and raise all my chicks with ens. When the chicks are taken from e nest I anoint each chick's head ith olive oil. When they are about vo weeks old I put a handful of lice owder in a bag, put in the brood of icks and turn the bag over several mes, dumping the chicks out on the ack of the mother hen. Do this at ght, and the chicks running under e hen will get the powder through r feathers also.

As warm weather comes on you will ed to examine their sleeping quar- rs frequently for red mites. If any e found, spray the coops with 9 rts kerosene and 1 part of any coal r dip or disinfectant, or use a good mmercial lice paint.

To successfully raise chicks it is sential that their roosting quarters kept clean, dry, cool, free from ites and well ventilated. Also that e chicks have sufficient room and are ever permitted to sleep crowded at ght. Failure to provide these con- tions means weak, slow growing, unted, unprofitable chicks. Crowded oosting quarters and filth cause rple barring and white in the plum- ge as well as poor size and shape. eed liberally of good, nutritious ed.

Little chickens seem to be an espe- al attraction for rats. If you have lly a single rat around your premises, it him now, before the season of rat

WHY IS THIS HEN A MONEY-MAKER?



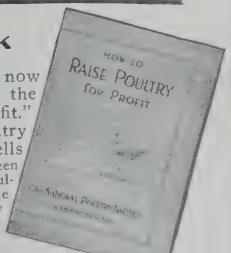
BECAUSE she was Bred right, Hatched right, Brooded right and Housed right. She was **raised right**—to produce EGGS. HIGH EGG YIELD IS A MATTER OF RIGHT METHODS. There is no accident, or chance, to it. **You can have a high egg yield—and make money**—if you Know How

THE NATIONAL POULTRY INSTITUTE WILL TEACH YOU

HOW to Keep Poultry for Profit,
HOW you should Make a Start,
HOW to breed for **High Egg Production**,
HOW TO BUILD PRACTICAL POULTRY HOUSES, (the kind best suited for your conditions),
HOW to Hatch every fertile egg,
HOW to prevent chicks dying in the shell,
HOW to raise strong, healthy chicks,
HOW TO FEED FOR EGGS,
HOW to cull out the poor producers,
HOW to prevent disease and insect pests,
HOW to market your eggs and poultry at **best prices**,
HOW to BREED, JUDGE and EXHIBIT POULTRY.
WE SHOW YOU HOW TO MAKE MONEY FROM POULTRY.

We give you the most thorough, most complete and most practical course ever published. The plan of the course, and method of teaching are such as to insure your success.

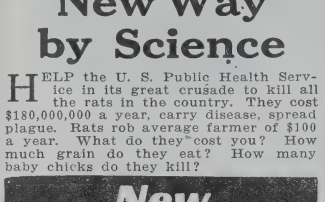
SEND FOR VALUABLE BOOK



If you have ever raised poultry, if you are now doing so, or intend to some day, send for the free book: "How to Raise Poultry for Profit." It tells you many valuable facts on poultry raising, and describes our great course; it tells you of the nationally-known men—men who have been recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture as Poultry Experts—and who have prepared the greatest poultry course ever offered. It tells you why we make our IRON-CLAD GUARANTEE; also, why our SPECIAL INDIVIDUAL SERVICE was planned for you. Send today; now; don't wait; get the facts; profit from poultry; send for the free book—NOW

THE NATIONAL POULTRY INSTITUTE INC.
DEPT. 200 Parkwood Place, WASHINGTON. D.C.

KILL RATS



New Way by Science

HELP the U. S. Public Health Service in its great crusade to kill all the rats in the country. They cost $180,000,000 a year, carry disease, spread plague. Rats rob average farmer of $100 a year. What do they cost you? How much grain do they eat? How many baby chicks do they kill?

New Discovery Not a Poison

REEFER'S RAT VIRUS is its name. Bacteriological concentrate discovered by noted French scientist. Prepared in Government Inspected Laboratory. Does away with all traps and poisons. Entirely different. Used world over on ships, wharves, warehouses where rats are thickest. Sure death for every rat—absolutely harmless to everything else. Children can eat it as safely as jelly.

Guaranteed to Kill Every Rat on Your Place in SIX Days

Use REEFER'S RAT VIRUS and in 6 days every rat on your place will be gone—or your money back. What greater proof of its merit could you want? You don't have to suffer from rats any more. You can kill them SURE.

Rats Die Outside!

Always die outdoors seeking water. No rotting odor. No rats to kill. Only perfect rat killer invented. Approved by highest scientific authorities. Sure death—safe—simple to use

6-Day FREE Trial

Prove that your rats can be killed in 6 days without risk. Take advantage of this great offer. Fill out coupon. Use REEFER'S RAT VIRUS for 6 days. If there's a single rat left, your trial costs you nothing. Isn't that fair? Don't wait! Rats are costing you money every day you delay. Spread disease, cause fires—don't hesitate—accept this square-deal offer.

Don't Delay

Don't tolerate rats any longer. Fill out coupon and mail. For just $1.00 we will send you enough Reefer's Rat Virus to clear a big barn or house of rats. Send for it! Try it! 6 days later, if there is a rat alive, you get your money back. Every rat killed means $10 saved. Every living rat costs you $10 a year. Get rid of every rat—here's your chance.

Mail This Coupon

E. J. Reefer, Dept. 603 Kansas City, Mo.

I accept your offer. Enclosed find $1.00 for one package of Reefer's Rat Virus. You agree to refund my money if I'm not 100 percent satisfied.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

breeding starts. After chicks have been partly feathered, and nearly broiler size, rats have been known to carry off entire broods.

Ever since ancient days man has battled constantly against rats. In recent years a virus has been successfully employed. This virus inoculates rats with a disease peculiar to rodents and they communicate the disease from one rat to another, and thus the entire colony of rodents are wiped out. This virus contains the living germs of a disease fatal to rats only. Our dog once ate some and it did no more harm than make him a little sick for a day or so. What the rats ate infected them all and cleaned the premises. A number of leading poultry breeders are fighting rats with virus.

To Breed Fine Mottling on Anconas.

(Continued from page 304)

To head the pen, let us select a fairly dark male of good substance of body, with well mottled breast; the smaller the white tips, the better. It is the male's breast that puts the color into your pullets. Mate him to about six females, three of them fairly dark, feathers wide and of good sheen, with some tipping in wings and tips of tail. This has produced for me exhibition pullets. Also give him three females of extra large size, mottled profusely, particularly down the neck and shoulders; but, above all, solid black in wing color, also with as heavy a cushion as possible. These will produce good cockerels. This gives you a single mating that will produce exhibition cockerels and pullets. At least, it has for me.

I am frank to say that last season a mating of mine, consisting of a fine exhibition male and my three best exhibition females, produced a large percentage of both exhibition cockerels and pullets, and this season we will again have a mating of the same kind. We expect good results from it, and thus hope to establish a line in the next couple of seasons that will produce exhibition males and females from a single pair.

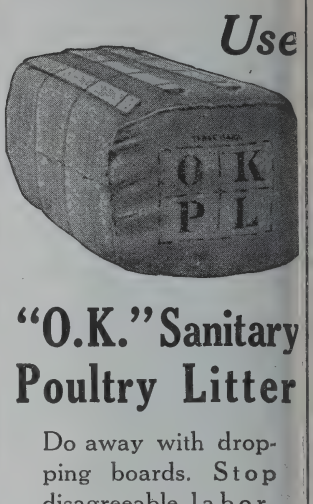
To produce high quality specimens, year after year, requires the most careful thought and selection on the part of the individual breeder, as there is always that nightmare of getting good color and type but losing substance.

After it is said and done, all the systems in the poultry world are not worth two cents if the individual does not use his own head and, above all, put persistent effort with hard work behind it night and day.

Score Card Judging in England.

What is the danger of the moment? Score card judging! Once a fad, it has become a farce. At the Dairy Show one of the first prize winners was not a utility bird at all. That is in the sense that it had been pedigree-bred for utility purposes. It was "a waster" from an exhibition breeder's yard. Being too small for exhibition purposes it was put in the utility class, on the off-chance that it would catch the judge's eye because of its smartness and prettiness. It did, and great was the laugh at the expense of the judge. At Westminster the score card business was also a farce, and the practical men made one huge joke of some of the judging.

If experts cannot pick out the layers in a flock of birds without handling each bird for about ten or fifteen minutes then no amount of handling or scoring will give them the knowledge. No two judges view the outward points in exactly the same way. How, then, can they agree on what they cannot see? If the visual test of comparison is misleading the attempt to estimate the inward properties by score card points will lead breeders into a veritable morass of confusion and a slough of distraction.—The Poultry World, London.



"O.K." Sanitary Poultry Litter

Do away with dropping boards. Stop disagreeable labor. Save time. See your dealer or write

The "O.K." Company

Importers and Manufacturers

159 Water St. New York, N. Y.

MILLIONS AND MILLIONS OF CHICKS —LET'S SAVE THEM!

DURING the spring of 1921, now right at hand, many millions of baby chicks will be sold and shipped from the numerous baby chick hatcheries and other millions will be hatched "at home" by the use of incubators, small and large. Reader, let's combine to keep down the death losses to as low a point as we can! Will you do your share? The BE SURE to make provision for the cold nights and stormy days that are CERTAIN to come upon us, during March, April and the forepart of May—all through May, in northern latitudes. Proper provision during cold nights and stormy days means a steady, constant supply of moderate heat. That is exactly what you get by using the Putnam Brooder Heater (sent complete for $4.75 postpaid to any address), installed in a Homemade Putnam Brooder. Kindly note recent sample letter:

"Middletown, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1920.

"Mr. I. Putnam, Elmira, N. Y.

"Do you have stoves for water fountains that heat like your Putnam Brooder Heater? If so, send me price list. I have two Homemade Brooders equipped with Putnam Brooder Heaters in which last spring I raised seventy-eight chicks, and I sure had fine success. I would never think of letting a hen raise them as it is less trouble with a Putnam Homemade Brooder, and you know where your chicks are at and they must have heat of some kind cold nights and wintry days. That is why I want to know if you have a water heater that works the same way that your Brooder Heater does.

"Mrs. Nelson Wootan."

For large illustrated advertisement describing this Brooder Heater and telling of superior qualities and my absolute guarantee see page 288 herewith.—Adv.



How to Raise Chicks

128 pages, profusely illustrated. A to z manual for everyone who keeps fowls. Written by Prince T. Wood a man who knows how and how to teach others. price

American Poultry Journal Pub. Co. 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois

HEARD AT THE SHOWS.

We often wonder why such men as H. P. Schwab, Newton Cosh and others who are so opposed to a standard for Light and Dark Barred Rocks, ever judge these classes. Several breeders have said to me that if they were as much opposed to a standard for Light and Dark Barred Rocks as some of the judges claimed to be, they would refuse to judge them.

One of the big surprises we met this past season was the large increase in number of the grand old Silver Wyandottes we saw at the shows. There was a fine class at Detroit, Mich. At Lancaster, O., they were next to the largest class in the show; 117 birds in the class, shown by eleven exhibitors. The Ohio State Meet of the Silver Wyandotte Club was held in connection with this show which, perhaps, was responsible for this grand exhibit. Silver Wyandottes are good show birds and have the reputation of being a good market fowl and grand layers. The old saying is: "You can't keep a good breed down."

Ancona breeders are making wonderful improvements in the type and color of their variety. Judges and breeders are selecting birds that are much nearer to what the Standard calls for. A few years ago you would find breeders in one section of the country breeding birds almost black and in another section they would be almost white. Extremely high tails and bad combs are disappearing; perhaps the most progress is being made in these sections. A bird of good type and nicely mottled plumage is not easy to produce, but who values any thing that comes easy? The stronger the competition the more interest we find in a breed.

Did you notice the large increase in the number of entries in S. C. Brown Leghorns at the shows this past winter?—218 birds at the Chicago Coliseum is going some. The East and the West met there, which brought out real quality. I understand that $500 was refused for one bird in this class. I believe that fanciers can afford to breed them at that price. Chicago is not the only place where they had a large class of Browns. The Ohio State Meet of the American S. C. Brown Leghorn Club brought out 132 birds, which is not bad for the fanciers of the Buckeye State.

R. I. Reds sure have a bunch of boosters behind them. There are two things I look for at every show and that is a bunch of Red boosters, and the famous cry from the subscription solicitors: "Are you interested in poultry?" Some people object to these subscription agents, but I think a show is dead without one or more of these fellows around, that is, if they sell a good poultry journal.

Looks as though there is going to be a real contest for the presidency of the A. P. A. this year. With such good men as Rigg, Wolseiffer and Palmer in the race, we look for a real contest. It has always appeared to me that there was not enough interest taken in the A. P. A. elections. Perhaps it was because there have been too few real contests for the important offices.

A. H. Emch.



Actual record made in 1 year by R. E. Sandy, a Virginia Poultryman.

Rippley's Perfect Shipping Boxes

were used exclusively. Made of strong corrugated paper, with double faced corrugated paper partitions. Cushion effect protects every egg from shock and from heat or cold. Top, bottom, sides double lined. Space for address on lid. Can be set up and packed in minute.

Egg and Chick Boxes sold in Dozen Lots only of 1 size each.
Prices F. O. B. Grafton, Ill.

	1 to 9 doz. Incl.	10 to 24 doz. Incl.	25 to 99 doz. Incl.
15 Hatch Egg Size	$2.50 Doz.	$2.25 Doz.	$2.00 Doz.
30 Hatch Egg Size	3.75 "	3.15 "	3.00 "
50 Hatch Egg Size	5.10 "	4.50 "	4.00 "

Sample 15 Size Egg Box—50c postpaid.

Rippley's "Sav-All" Day-Old Chick Boxes

APPROVED BY INTERNATIONAL BABY CHICK ASSOCIATION

Can be ventilated to suit weather conditions. Space for customer's name and yours on lid. Strongest, neatest shipping box made. Made of tough, corrugated cardboard.
Prices F. O. B. Grafton, Ill.

	1 to 9 doz. Incl.	10 to 24 doz. Incl.	25 to 99 doz. Incl.
25 chick size	$2.25 Doz.	$1.95 Doz.	$1.80 Doz.
50 chick size	3.20 "	2.75 "	2.50 "
100 chick size	5.10 "	4.40 "	3.95 "

Sample 25 chick size—50c postpaid.
Write for prices on lots of 100 dz. or more.

FREE—Special Poultry Supply Catalog.

Rippley Manufacturing Co.,
Dept. A.P.J. Grafton, Ill.

GUARANTEE
Money Refunded if Boxes are not what we claim.

NOTICE. If you want your orders sent Parcel Post, remit sufficient postage.
See your Postmaster.



OVIE'S BABY CHICKS



High Quality
Moderate Prices

You can pay more and get less in quality but you can't get a bigger value for the same money. That's why once a customer always a customer for Ovie's thrifty chicks.

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY AND MERIT

25,000 Husky Chix Weekly

from free range, carefully selected stock, hatched by experts in a real up-to-date hatchery. We specialize in the 14 leading money making breeds. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post prepaid. Write for free catalog today.

OVIE'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
62 STATE STREET MARION, INDIANA

Dollars in Hares

We pay $7 to $18.50 and up a pair and express charges. Big Profits. We furnish guaranteed high grade stock and buy all you raise. Use back yard, barn, cellar, attic. Contract and Illustrated Catalog Free.



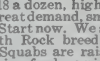
STANDARD FOOD & FUR ASS'N
405-C Broadway, New York

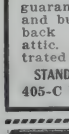
SQUAB BOOK FREE



Squabs are selling from $12 to $18 a dozen, highest prices ever known. Great demand, small supply. Big profits. Start now. We sell the famous Plymouth Rock breeding stock and supplies. Squabs are raised in one month. No mixing feed, no night labor, no young to attend. For prices and full particulars see our free book, "How to Make Money Breeding Squabs." Plymouth Rock Squab Co., 321 Howard St., Melrose Highlands, Mass.

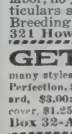
GET our prices on best Bone Cutters, Egg Scales Sprouters, Frost-Proof Fountains, Leg Bands of many styles, etc. Books—Standard of Perfection, $2.50; Plymouth Rock Standard, $3.00; Rabbit Standard, leather cover, $1.25 postpaid. Alvin C. Sine, Box 32-A Quakertown, Pa. Member A. Poultry A





DISEASES OF POULTRY

By D. V. Salmon. 252 pages; 72 illustrations. Every poultryman needs this book. The cause, symptoms, care and remedies for each disease fowls are subject to are given. Price 75c. American Poultry Journal Pub. Co. 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois



POULTRY BOOK Latest and best yet; 144 pages, 215 beautiful pictures and color plates. Hatching, rearing, feeding and disease information; describes the busy Poultry Farm handling 53 varieties including Indian Runners. Tells how to properly choose fowls, eggs, incubators, cheap feed and PURE-BRED BABY CHICKS. This practical book worth dollars mailed for 10 cents.
Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 115 Clarinda, Iowa

Get My Quick Money Saving Price

Hatches Now Mean Profits In June

Early hatches always early profits. If your hatches are not already started, I can help you to get them agoing in double quick time. I'll quote you a money-saving price on Old Trusty and get it to you with prompt delivery either by express or freight. Write and let me tell you about the money-saving proposition I can give you on Old Trusty.



Remember, you are not trying somebody's experiment when you put eggs in Old Trusty. Raising poultry has been a "dyed in the wool" proposition with the Johnsons for years and years, and Old Trusty grew out of our own experience. We build it to give real service and the fact that many of our first machines are still giving satisfactory service is good proof that Old Trusty means business for you all the time.

This shows Old Trusty as it reaches you — crated safe and sound —and built complete except to put on legs and lamp shelf, which are packed inside to save space in shipping.

$1,000 Incomes Not Uncommon With Old Trusty

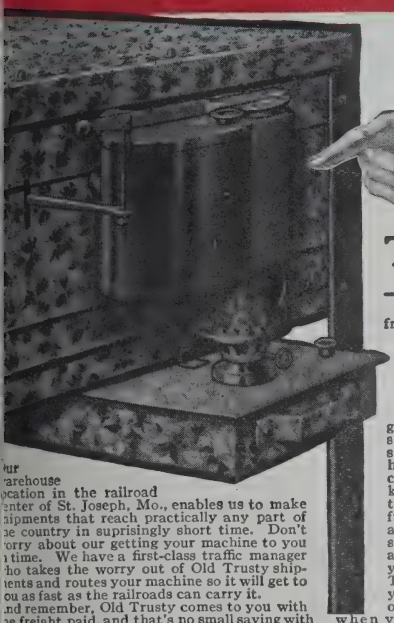
Mrs. Fred Johnson of Greely, Kansas, says: "From January 1, 1920, to January 1, 1921, I sold $966.13 worth of poultry and eggs." Mr. R. F. McDonald of Manchester, Iowa, says: "My poultry profits for ten months are $1,084." A bank clerk in Beatrice, Neb., cleared $1,300 above expenses. Thousands of Old Trusty customers make money like this. They begin early. A fine thing about making hatches with Old Trusty is the fact that it makes big hatches just the same in cold winter months as it does in the late, warm spring. There are nearly a million Old Trustys in use now—some of them right in your neighborhood.

Write and Get My 1921 Money-Saving Price

Old Trusty

Incubators and Brooders

Shipment on Old Trusty





We Have Your Old Trusty Already Crated —Ready to Ship—Quick

from our factory at Clay Center, Neb., or our warehouse at St. Joseph, Mo. If you are in a hurry, wire us or call us by telephone. The sooner you get the hatches started — the sooner you'll have profits coming in. We keep our factory running full tilt all fall and winter so as to be able to get your Old Trusty to you without delay when you are ready for it.

ur
arehouse
ocation in the railroad
enter of St. Joseph, Mo., enables us to make
hipments that reach practically any part of
he country in suprisingly short time. Don't
orry about our getting your machine to you
time. We have a first-class traffic manager
ho takes the worry out of Old Trusty ship-
ents and routes your machine so it will get to
ou as fast as the railroads can carry it.
nd remember, Old Trusty comes to you with
he freight paid, and that's no small saving with
he present high freight rates. This is just a
art of our service in getting Old Trusty to you
ithout delay.



Send the Coupon Today for My "How" Book of Poultry Profits

ou'll need it right soon in solving this year's poultry troubles. It's a
al poultry raisers' guide—a "how" and "why" book on the profits
f poultry raising. Thousands of my customers send for my book
very year because they know it's full of facts and that's
hat they want. It's filled with our 28 years' experience. It
ells why early hatches pay; how to keep hens a-laying in
inter; how to pick the money makers from a flock of
ullets; how to make an inexpensive poultry house;
ow to choose the right-sized incubator and scores of
ther "hows" and "whys" and most of all, tells you
hat you want to know about Old Trusty and
ives you my 1921 money-saving price.
ust fill in and mail the attached coupon and a
ree copy of this helpful book will soon be in
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ostal or personal letter. Write me about
our poultry plans and maybe I can give
ou some valuable suggestions. But
nd it early so you can have the book
o help you right now and get your ma-
hine delivered to you. Yours truly,
Harry Johnson, "Incubator Man"

M. M. JOHNSON CO.
Clay Center, Nebraska

Mail the Coupon Today and Get This "How" Book About Poultry

HARRY JOHNSON, *Incubator Man*, Clay Center, Neb.
Yes, I would like to have your Old Trusty Book AB25 Free.

Name .....

Address .....

I raised ..... chickens last year.

Expect to raise ..... chickens this year.

FREE BOOKLETS ON

FARM SANITATION

The following booklets tell how to prevent disease among livestock and poultry and give directions for using

Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

PARASITICIDE AND DISINFECTANT

which is specially adapted for use on all

Livestock and Poultry

BOOKLETS

No. 151—FARM SANITATION. Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.

No. 157—DOG BOOKLET. Tells how to rid the dog of fleas and to help prevent disease.

No. 160—HOG BOOKLET. Covers the common hog diseases.

No. 185—HOG WALLOWS. Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.

No. 163—POULTRY. How to get rid of lice and mites, also to prevent disease.

Kreso Dip No. 1 is sold in original packages at all drug stores.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT MICH.

"SUCCESS"

WHITE LEGHORNS

Cockerels, Pullets, Setting Eggs and Baby Chicks For Sale.
Our stock is all 270 and 280 trap-nest egg strain. Write for 1921 catalog.
SUCCESS POULTRY FARM, Jos. Mertens, Mgr.
Crowell Ave. FORT THOMAS, KY.

Horticulture for Poultry Keepers

Conducted by Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

I have just purchased a farm in southern New Hampshire. It is level land, with a sandy loam soil. Please advise me which are the best fruit trees to plant on this soil, to be set out in poultry yards for shade. Baldwins, McIntosh, and Gravenstein are the best selling apples here. There is a good market for peaches, but none for plums. What varieties would do the best on this light land? Also, what would be the best tree to plant for a windbreak? How far apart should such trees be planted? Would South Carolina poplar be the best for shade in front of residence?
New Hampshire. Ralph S. Paige.

The Baldwin, McIntosh Red, and Gravenstein are especially adapted to your conditions. I advise you to plant these varieties, also Wealthy. You will find peach growing very unsatisfactory. Plant only a few peach trees, such as Eureka, Early Elberta, Elberta, Crawford, and Rochester. The best evergreen for a windbreak is Norway spruce. Why plant such an undesirable tree as Carolina poplar in front of your house, when you can plant the very desirable Norway maple?

* * *

Every fruit grower who attends the national apple show and the various state meetings knows George W. Owens. To know George W. Owens is to love him. A congressman from South Dakota, a state senator in Michigan, and for years a very prominent physician, he is now active in the fruit growing development of the central west and the southwest. Out at the Council Bluffs show a number of us were sitting in the hotel one evening. A young man entered the room and was at once lost to view in the crowd. He was engaged in making a hard fight along a certain line in the spraying of apple trees. Each of us expressed the hope he would win out. And then George W. Owens gave us this:

If with pleasure you are viewing any work a man is doing,
If you like or love him, tell him now.
Don't withhold your approbation till the parson makes oration,
And he lies with snowy lilies o'er his brow.
For no matter how you shout it, he won't really care about it,
And he won't know how many teardrops you have shed.
If you think some praise is due him, now's the time to slip it to him,
For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

More than fame and more than money is the comment kind and sunny,
And the hearty, warm approval of a friend.
For it gives to life a savor, and it makes you stronger, braver,
And it gives you heart and spirit to the end.
If he earns your praise, bestow it; if you like him, let him know it—
Let the words of true encouragement be said.
Do not wait till life is over and he's underneath the clover,
For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

* * *

Have just bought a half acre of ground in Redford, Mich. Have a few Concord grapevines about four years old, which I would like to move. Kindly state the best time of the year to remove them, and also the best way to go about it. I also have a small apple tree which I would like to move. Please state the best time to remove it.
Michigan. F. S. Mills.

Prune the grapevines down to about six buds this winter. In the spring dig carefully. Prune all broken roots and transplant. Reset apple tree early next spring, cutting each branch about one-third.

* * *

Please advise me regarding the culture of ginseng and whether or not it would be advisable to try to grow it here. It grows wild around here. Also advise me as to where I could best procure the seeds or roots, and at what time it should be planted.
Mississippi. Mrs. Berry D. Brown.

I receive many letters like this. My advice is, do not attempt to raise ginseng. Every few years some fellow with seed for sale puts in an advertising campaign and paints the fortune to be made in the growing of ginseng. There is nothing in it. If this plant grows wild in your vicinity you can make fairly good wages by gathering and marketing the roots. If you insist upon starting a ginseng garden, go to the woods and carefully note the soil conditions under which the plants are



BUY a "BETTER" Incubator and raise More and Stronger Chicks. Write for your copy of our new catalog, describing the "BETTER" line. It will convince you that the line is correctly named. The easiest incubator to operate—uses less oil, has safety lamp, oil fount that requires only one filling during hatch, only correct copper hot water heating system, side regulator, fine cabinet construction and other exclusive features.

The BETTER PRODUCTS CO., Inc.

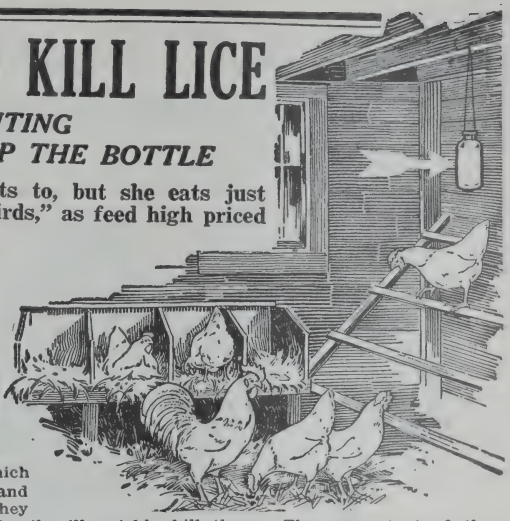
COLUMBUS, WISCONSIN

'RY THE NEW WAY TO KILL LICE

NO DUSTING *NO PAINTING*
NO DIPPING *HANG UP THE BOTTLE*

hen worried to death with lice can't lay if she wants to, but she eats just e same. You might as well "throw money to the birds," as feed high priced od to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it.





Licecil leaves the bottle in powerful evaporating vapors which descend in a misty form, penetrating feathers, cracks, and crevices everywhere. Lice and mites have no lungs. They breathe through the pores of the body. The vapors from Licecil will quickly kill them. They cannot stand the odor of Licecil, and its presence in your hen house will rid you of these pests.

READ THE EVIDENCE

IF YOU have never used Licecil and are inclined to doubt the claims made for it, just consider the letters which appear on this page. These testimonials are but a few of the hundreds that are continually coming in from satisfied customers from all parts of the U. S.

KEEPS ON USING LICECIL

Please find check for $5 for which send me six bottles of Licecil. I have been using Licecil and find it O. K. This is the third order, which speaks for itself. J. D. ALLEN, Lynchburg, Va.

IT DOES THE WORK

I have used the three bottles of Licecil according to directions. It did the work all right. OSCAR THOMPSON,
Long Beach, California.

WANTS MORE

I am sending for some more Licecil. It is the best preparation to rid the place of lice I have ever found. Send as quick as possible, because I am all out now. JOHN HOLTRAP,
Lynden, Washington.

VERY EFFECTIVE

Received shipment of Licecil, which I have divided with some of my friends. We have found it very effective.
HANS EYRERSEN, Silver Creek, N. J.

PLEASED WITH RESULTS

Received Licecil sometime ago and am well pleased with results. Expect to use it continually hereafter. FRED S. WILLIS,
Wyandotte, Michigan.

LARGER ORDERS

Enclosed find $5 for six bottles of Licecil. Kindly rush this along and oblige. One of your satisfied customers.
EDWARD LEHR, Escanaba, Michigan.

REORDERS

I enclose $2.50 for which please send me Licecil. I found Licecil very much better than anything I ever tried.
MRS. JOHN ANDERSON, Buford, Wyo.

KEEPS ON USING IT

Find enclosed money order for Licecil. I was well pleased with results from the other bottle I bought. Have over 200 birds and when I use Licecil lice are a very scarce article with me.
J. E. PLATT, Maywood, Ill.

THE BEST

I bot a bottle of Licecil from you some time ago and found it the best thing of the kind I ever used. Please send me another bottle for the enclosed. MRS. L. M. JOHNSON,
Plumville, Pennsylvania.

LITTLE WORRY OR WORK

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. Like it very much. With Licecil there is little worry or work. Enclosed find money order for $2.50 for the three bottles.
BERNARD F. OSTERFIELD, Dayton Ohio.

SEND MORE

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. I received the one bottle ordered recently, and have had splendid results. There is one thing sure, no lice or mites will stay on the chickens with the odor of Licecil about. L. G. STAYNOS,
Sherman, Texas.

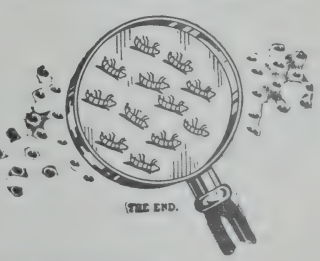
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL

If you prefer to fight poultry pests in the old way—it is certainly your privilege to do so. But your own best interest, and the success others are having, will lead you o give Licecil a fair, honest trial at the earliest opportunity.



HOW TO USE LICECIL

Simply put a few drops in the nest and on the roosts, hang the uncovered bottle in coop or hen house. The powerful evaporating vapors which leave the bottle descending in a mist form penetrate cracks, crevices, everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, roaches, bed bugs, ants, etc., will be destroyed by Licecil vapors. Will not injure chicks.



1 Bottle $1.00; 3 Bottles $2.50; 12 Bottles $9.00—All Prepaid.

AMERICAN SUPPLY CO. Dept. 54 QUINCY, ILLINOIS

Seed Right by Using a Planet Jr.

For an early crop, you cannot afford to risk irregular or imperfect seeding. Planet Jr. Seeders are the most reliable seeders made, sure to bring good crops and save you valuable time when you need it most. Look for the name "Planet Jr." on the machine you buy. No other is genuine; no other carries the Planet Jr. guarantee.

Write for the free illustrated catalog describing all the Planet Jr. implements and telling how to use them.

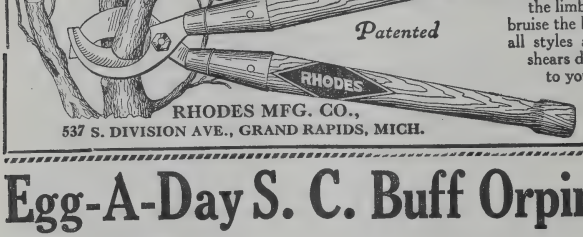
No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow sows all kinds of garden seeds, plows, opens and covers furrows, hoes, cultivates. It is the handiest hand machine made, and so strong that it lasts a lifetime.



S. L. Allen & Co., Inc.
Box 1107T, Philadelphia

Cultivators, Seeders, and Wheel Hoes of Every Description.

Planet Jr.



RHODES DOUBLE CUT PRUNING SHEAR

Patented

THE only pruner made that cuts from both sides of the limb and does not bruise the bark. Made in all styles and sizes. All shears delivered free to your door. Write for circular and prices.

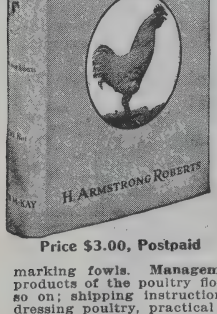
RHODES MFG. CO.,
537 S. DIVISION AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Egg-A-Day S. C. Buff Orpingtons

Won best display at the great Boston Show, winning 1st old pen, 1st young pen, 4th cock, 4th pullet, 5th cockerel and 6th hen, getting a bird placed in each class. If there is any classier show than Boston, outside of Madison Square Garden we don't know it. Cockerels at $20, $25 and $35 that will please you and improve the egg-laying qualities of your Buff Orpingtons.

EGG-A-DAY FARM, Capt. I. Brooks Clarke, Meriden, Conn.

600 Pages—340 Illustrations and Plans—Fully Indexed—Cloth Bound



Price $3.00, Postpaid

PARTIAL LIST OF CONTENTS

American Poultry Industry: Origin of domestic fowls, magnitude of the industry, tables showing the numbers and kinds of fowls raised in different states, export trade, average prices on poultry and eggs in leading markets for past twenty years. **Analysis of Standard Breeds:** Description of each variety, not alone from the fancier's standpoint but according to utility qualifications, including sixty pen drawings of ideal types by a leading poultry artist. **Companions of the Hen:** Special chapters on ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea fowls, and pigeons, care and feeding, market value. **Incubation and Brooding:** Natural and artificial methods, how to choose equipment, incubator management, selection of hatching eggs, fertility, baby chick industry, sitting hens, testing eggs, how to build incubator cellars and brooder houses. **Poultry House Construction:** Designs for all kinds of buildings, laying houses, colony houses, brood coops, curtain-front and open-front houses, interior fixtures, nests, perches, watering systems, labor-saving devices. **Feeding:** Analysis of foodstuffs of every description, how to compound rations for poultry of all ages and for all purposes, formulas recommended by leading authorities, feed hoppers, mixers, carriers, methods of distribution, records, storage-bins, costs, forced feeding, fattening, sprouting oats. **Diseases:** Symptoms and causes of all common ailments, remedies, with special references to white diarrhea, worms, and vermin, how to make disinfectants and dusting powders. Five chapters are devoted to the treatment of diseases. This is a treatise in itself. **Breeding:** Management of stock for increased egg production, selecting males, trapnesting, hybrids, pelvic-bone tests, prepotency, capacities of hens, pedigree breeding, marking fowls. **Management:** Advertising, selling methods, marketing, caponizing, by-products of the poultry flock, including the preservation and uses of manure, feathers, and so on; shipping instructions, preparing birds for exhibitions, preserving eggs, killing and dressing poultry, practical study of the formation of eggs, embryology, measures that prevent mortality among chicks, broiler raising, importance of good business methods. **Equipment:** Working plans and instructions on how to make all kinds of poultry appliances, self-rising doors, ventilators, catching coops, broody hen boxes, trapnests, fattening pens, egg candlers, feed hoppers, erecting poultry netting, racks for sprouting oats, hatching egg cabinets, electric egg tester, outdoor incubator, colony brooders, feeding frames, etc. **Commercial Poultry Raising,** in fact, is an encyclopedia, brought right down to date. A copy should be in the hands of everyone who wants to make a profit from hens.

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL - 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois

growing, and then duplicate that contion as nearly as possible in your gden. Secure the plants from the wo transplanting them when dormant.

* * *

At present I am a salesman for a jewe house and I do not enjoy my work. Previ to this position I was an engineer on Rock Island railway, out of Blue Island,

My love for the raising of poultry, f trees and berries is so great that I h decided to quit my present position and bu a bungalow on an acre and a half whic own at Midlothian, Ill., eighteen miles fr Chicago, and start out in this enterprise. have a small capital and intend to work something until my trees begin to bear my poultry flock is large.

Wish you would advise me through An ican Poultry Journal how many trees to pl and how far apart. Also the hardiest ap trees for this location. The soil is bl loam with a hard clay subsoil. Would advise dynamiting for better rooting? soil is inclined to be a little sour.

I wish to raise all kinds of fruits and b ries for home purposes and also a few to s Minnesota. R. E. Williams

You may be able to secure an inco sufficient to maintain yourself and fa ily and to enable you to put away so money for the future, by fruit raisi and poultry keeping on an acre and half of land, but I seriously doubt It is going to cost some money to bri this fruit farm into bearing and to bu up a paying flock of poultry.

The Delicious, Senator, Wealth Duchess, and Henry Clay apple tr will give you good results. Yes, it w be best in this soil to use dynamite making the holes in which to plant t apple trees. For a home propositi your land is very favorably located. Y will want not only apples, but Flore crabapples; Moore's Early, Word Concord, Diamond, and Niagara grap Terry, Surprise, and Waneta plum Cumberland and Royal Purple ra berries; Red Cross and Fay curra and Oregon Champion gooseberri also a big bed of Dunlop, Havela Gibson, and Sample strawberries. S apple trees 30x30 feet.

* * *

By March 1, 1921, I hope to be located a 15-acre farm in a place called Parn about seven mines from Vineland, N. J. S ing you are so strongly in favor of a dive fied farm, I would like your advice as planning and planting this farm so that could have continuous cropping of fruit, ve tables and flowers and be able to work th ourselves, as there is only my wife and There are three acres of strawberries on at present, and a few pears and cherries. you think that three acres of strawberri would be too much, with other crops to attd to, without outside help? All crops are tr crops. Does the White Minorca lay as m and as large eggs as the Black Mino variety? Herbert Mathas New Jersey.

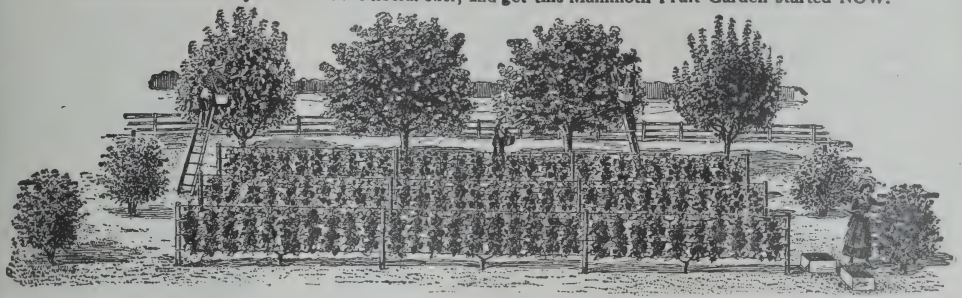
I do not believe it is possible for y and your wife to take care of a 15-ac fruit farm without employing a m regularly and several people in the se son of picking and marketing fruits a vegetables. It is not possible to do I think you will do best by making, s eight acres of peaches, selecting the v rieties which for a series of years ha proved best for your section. You c secure this information from growe in your immediate locality, and it is t safest advice you can get anywhere.

Plant two acres of Yellow Tra parent apples, making two-thirds of t orchard this variety and the remaini one-third Wilson Red June.

Divide the rest of the ground as yo needs seem best, planting largely Royal Purple raspberry, and stra berries. Yes, three acres of strawberri is too much for two people to hand

Let Us Fill the Idle Space in Your Garden with This Mammoth Fruit Collection

You can have Ripe Red Raspberries ninety days after planting! Big Melting Dewberries the next summer! And loads of Red, White and Blue Grapes, - and delicious Pears and Apples - in just a few years! Almost without cost to you! Read our liberal offer, and get this Mammoth Fruit Garden started NOW.



If you would enjoy having a Fruit Garden and Orchard like this, - Seventeen Trees, Vines and Berry Bushes, just plant this Mammoth Fruit Collection.

SELECTED FRUIT PLANTS

The Red Raspberry and the Dewberry plants in this collection have been selected from fields that have made high records for heavy production of quality fruit. By following the Instructions, you can secure new plants every year from these we send you, and extend your planting every season. The REX everbearing red raspberry will begin to bear in ninety days after planting, and continue until fall.

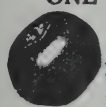
APPLE AND PEAR TREE GRAFTS

These apple and pear tree grafts are produced by a method that insures every good quality. From bearing trees, the new branches ("scions") are cut and carefully grafted to a root of the same type. The fruit tree graft, thus complete, takes root as soon as planted, makes rapid growth, and in just a few years bears heavy crops of choice fruit. Each apple or pear tree graft is about a foot in length.

"CALLOUSED GRAPE CUTTINGS"

From selected vines in the best of the great Southern Michigan vineyards, cuttings about nine inches long are taken, and buried in damp, cool pits until they undergo a process called "callousing." The cuttings will then take root as soon as planted. The "Calloused Grape Cuttings" in this collection are all produced in this manner. They grow rapidly, make strong, healthy vines, and bear large crops.

ONE SNOW APPLE



Deep red skin, almost black. Pure white flesh of peculiar rich flavor. Very sweet and juicy. Bears big crops at an early age. A Russian variety and very hardy.

2 REX Everbearing Red Raspberry



A picking every week from June to October. The new canes bear first year, 90 days after planting. Berries large, firm, sweet, and of delightful flavor. A most dependable new fruit.

ONE KIEFFER PEAR



Large, angular, and slightly irregular in shape, this old variety is the standard winter pear everywhere. Dark green. A splendid keeper, at its best in late winter.

ONE WEALTHY APPLE



Another favorite Russian variety. Yellow, overcast and streaked with red. Flesh is sweet, melting and tender, but slightly tart. Has few equals for every purpose.

2 Improved Lucretia Dewberry



Vines covered every summer with immense clusters of big, sweet berries. Rich, winey flavor. Very juicy. Individual fruits average 1¼ inch long and an inch through.

ONE BARTLETT PEAR



Yellow skin with red blush. Flesh sweet, juicy and spicy flavor. Very mellow when ripe. Can be picked and eaten from the tree. Yields heavily, begins to bear early.

Satisfactory Growth Guaranteed!

The Seventeen plants, grafts, etc. in this collection are GUARANTEED to reach you in good condition, and to grow to your satisfaction. Failing in which, they will be REPLACED, at your request, absolutely without charge.

3 DELAWARE GRAPE - Red



Large, well-shouldered, compact bunches of bright red, beautifully flavored grapes. Makes jelly or grape juice of finest flavor and aroma.



Complete, Illustrated Instructions for Planting

are wrapped in each package. They are fully illustrated with pictures and diagrams, showing just what to do, and how and when to do it. By following these simple directions you will have success.

3 NIAGARA GRAPE - White -

Immense clusters of delicious, waxy-white grapes. Remarkably sweet and juicy. Good for wine, preserves or jelly. In flavor it much resembles the Concord. A prolific bearer.



3 CONCORD GRAPE - Blue -

The best blue or purple grape grown, and the universal favorite. More Concords are grown and sold every year than all other varieties, on account of its wonderful quality.

- Our Special Offer -

THE POULTRY KEEPER Every Month, ONE YEAR, and **This MAMMOTH FRUIT COLLECTION** with Instructions for Planting

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If you have already sent your subscription or renewal to THE POULTRY KEEPER, we will appreciate it very much if you will bring this offer to the attention of your friends.

Poultry Keeper, A. Otis Arnold, PUBLISHER **Quincy, Ill.**

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A. Otis Arnold, Publisher, Quincy, Ill.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed find $1.25, for which send me THE POULTRY KEEPER for one year, and the Mammoth Fruit Collection with complete illustrated Instructions for Planting. All to be sent POSTPAID.

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Town _____

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properly in the picking and marketing season. Would not plant any more pear or cherry trees. The White Minorca lays as large an egg and as many of them as does the Black Minorca.

* * *

As I am going to plant an orchard this spring, I would like some advice. I was thinking of planting Stark Delicious, Golden Delicious and Stayman Winesap for winter apples; Liveland Raspberry and Wilson Red June for summer; Wealthy for fall, and Florence crabapple. Would you plant Silas Wilson and Eastman in place of the above? In plums, I am thinking of planting Omaha, Mammoth Gold, Gold, and Early Schiro.

Would the Lincoln and Seckel pears be all right? Will the Eureka peach do well here? In grapes, what would you recommend? Are Montmorency, Suda Hardy and Stark's Gold cherries hardy enough for my planting?

I had a letter from Ames saying not to plant Delicious, Jonathan and Grimes Golden here—that they were not hardy.

Iowa. O. A. Volberding.

Do not plant Stayman Winesap in north central Iowa. It is not hardy enough. Would not plant Silas Wilson and Eastman in preference to the varieties you have selected.

Of the plums you name, only Omaha is hardy enough for your planting; the others will go out the first winter, or in a few seasons, at best. Plant Omaha, Surprise, Wyant, Terry, and Desoto.

Think you will find pear growing a failure. Yes, try a few Lincoln and Seckel.

Do not waste time in planting peach trees. Advise you to plant Worden, Concord, and Niagara grapes.

Montmorency and Suda Hardy cherries are hardy in your section. Stark Gold has not yet been sufficiently tested.

Delicious is certainly hardy enough for planting far north of your place. They are fruiting far into Minnesota. Jonathan and Grimes Golden are not hardy enough for your planting.

* * *

Will you please tell me how blueberry vines are propagated?

Are blueberry seeds sold like vegetable seed and if so, where could one buy them?

Maine. A. S. Carter.

The blueberry vine is propagated from cuttings and from the roots. The seed is not offered for sale by seed dealers generally. You can arrange for seed in any district where the plant is largely grown.

* * *

I am 18 years of age and finish high school this year. I have always had the idea of some day raising poultry, bees and garden truck. Next summer I intend working for a seed house, then next fall I am going to enter Pennsylvania State College and take the two year course in agriculture, specializing in horticulture. I propose then to work for a seed firm for several years and after that buy a small place and go into business for myself. Am I on the right track, and what advice would you give me?

Pennsylvania. Chas. E. Landis.

You are certainly "on the right track." You do not, it would seem, need any advice from me. You have outlined a very wise and practical course.

* * *

I have purchased ten acres of land near Seattle and expect to engage in poultry raising and berry and small fruit culture. The land is a red shot clay quite well mixed with fine gravel. It has been logged off and then burned over. The rainfall is around 32 inches a year, mostly during the winter season. The tract will be irrigated from a mountain stream during the dryest parts of the season. In your opinion would it be necessary to fertilize before setting out strawberries and other berries such as loganberries, blackberries, etc.? Would the rainfall have a tendency to leach out the soil elements? Would it be necessary to grow some other crop before setting out the berries this coming season?

Seed Book FREE



Every year, for 34 years, thousands of people have adopted Olds' Catalog as their farm and garden guide. The carefully tested and selected seeds it offers have produced heavy field crops and successful gardens everywhere. Customers have long since learned that

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A postal will do. But don't delay. Start right with right seeds.

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Beekeeping easy to learn—inexpensive to start—sure to make money. You need no more land. Our 50 years of experience free to you. Tell us if you keep bees now and what your occupation is. We'll tell you why poultry and bees go together. Handsome booklet, "Bees for Pleasure and Profit," free on request.

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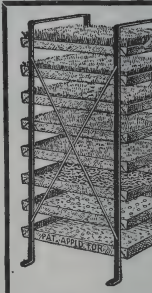


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A 10c pack will grow a bushel. 3 for 25c

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When I read of the people asking you ques-
s concerning localities so far inferior to
quality, climate and marketing facilities
hat offered by western Washington I feel
y that there is no way to inform them
this great section which is so adaptable
berry and poultry raising. I have no land
sell but would like to help these people
o are trying to establish themselves on a
of land. L. E. Wenhane.
Washington.

Without an analysis of your soil at
nd I cannot fully advise you. It can
y stated as being true, however, that
ur soil is lacking in nitrogen and
nus. I advice you to sow it to
ne clover or other legume. Then
n this under. Have the soil ana-
ed by your state chemist. Timber
d should always be worked either
s way or put into a crop that re-
ires intense cultivation before being
nted to fruit trees or bushes. Un-
s you keep the ground well supplied
h humus the irrigation will cause a
ching of the elements necessary to
e the land fruit production.

* * *

have five acres of land near lake shore
Hennepin County, Minnesota, ten miles
m Minneapolis market. The soil is sandy
quite a lot of gravel, lays quite high and
trees or wind break. I want to set enough
all fruit to make it pay—some apples,
ms and cherries. Please give me your ad-
e. I have a few trees of Duchess-Weal-
, Greenings and Wolf plums, also Florence
bs; have one thousand Senator Dunlap
ered for spring. I will raise White Leg-
ns for eggs. Will have fruit, poultry and
's. I have two cows, so will have lots of
k for poultry and will keep a couple of
s. Have been raising pigs for three sum-
rs, but that's too big a job for one woman.
you think I can make that combination
?
Please tell me what you can about the Red
ng, Goodhue and Bayfield apples.
Minnesota. Mrs. F. K. Takahaslin.

Situated as you are, you ought to
ke a combination of poultry and
uit raising, for your soil is not the
st for apples, but you can, if you
ll fertilize the soil and keep it well
pplied with humus produce apples
ofitably. The varieties you name
e well suited to your conditions.
ould make future planting of apples
t Wealthy and Patton's Greenings.
ant Terry, Surprise and DeSota
ums. The Dunlap strawberry is best
r your purpose.

* * *

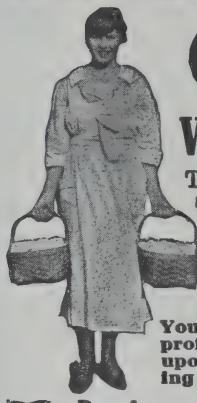
have a few cherry trees here and also
e currants and gooseberry bushes. Last
mmer they did not do well and I think they
uld be sprayed, but I am a beginner and
uld like some advice if you would be kind
ough to give same, or advise me where
could find same, and also if Progressive
awberries are all right?
Colorado. C. Christenson.

You do not state the nature of your
il. In all probability your trees and
shes suffered because you did not
ray them. Cherry trees should be
rayed with scalecide when dormant
fall and spring. Then when bloom
dropping they should be sprayed
th arsenate of lead and black leaf
Repeat this last spray every two
eks until fruit is beginning to ripen.
e gooseberry (and currant bushes)
ould be sprayed with arsenate of
d as soon as all leaves are formed.
is insures them against ravage by
currant worm.

* * *

have a small place of four acres which
dually slopes to the south and is cut off
m the north by an old orchard. I have
ut one and one-half acres in Elberta
ches, also a few Golden and Red Deli-
us and Winesap apples. My apple trees
not old enough to bear. My peach trees
, but have twice already lost a crop of

14-Year Old Girl Cleared $1592.65 With Her Poultry in 9 Months



This remarkable record made by a girl only 14 years old who followed my tested and proved methods. What she has done, you, too, can do. Simply follow the secrets I have learned in more than 30 years experience in poultry farming. Read her letter—then send Today for my free book. It will show you how to make more profit in 1921 than ever before.

Your future success—your poultry profits next fall and winter depend upon your success in brooding, feeding and growing chicks now.

T. E. Quisenberry.

FREE BOOK TELLS HOW

Read Her Letter

I am one of your Poultry Students. I wish to write you telling you of the many ways in which I have made the price of your instructions. I am fourteen years of age. I started the first of January with 500 White Leghorn hens. I lost 20 before I got your instructions. I lost them by wrong feeding. This year I fed according to your instructions as near as I could. I am sending you the report of my record from January 1st to October 1st. This shows cash income only, as I do not keep a record of eggs consumed at home:

Eggs sold . .	$1,883.10
Poultry sold .	178.40
Total sales	$2,061.50
Feed cost . . .	468.85
Net profit . .	$1,592.65

VIRGINIA A. KOBER, Missouri.

Save Every Chick You Hatch

Every dead chick means a loss of 50c to you. You can avoid the losses that sometimes wipe out a whole year's profit if you know how to prevent dead chicks in the shell at hatching time and how to feed properly for quick and vigorous growth.

Why Take Chances

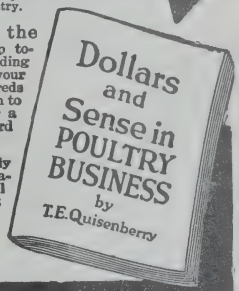
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Why guess—why wonder what to do? My methods have proven successful for over 27,000 others in 48 states and 19 foreign countries. They show you how to do, profitably, many things that have cost you money in the past. Don't delay, send for the book today!

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This new 100-page book tells you how to prevent baby chick bowel trouble, white diarrhea, etc. Tells you how to care for the chick from shell to early layers. Tells you how and when to get top prices—tells you everything to make you more money from your poultry.

Start Now! Make the first step toward bigger profits in poultry by sending your name and address today for your copy of this free book. Contains hundreds of money making secrets. Apply them to your own poultry business, whether a large commercial plant or a back yard poultry farm.



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Davis Mammoth Hatchery W. E. DAVIS, Prop., ELMIRA, N. Y.
Day old Chicks—Eggs—Wholesale, Retail

The kind that live, grow, lay and pay. Special free feed and brooder offer. Ten days' feed and brooder given free with each order booked within 30 days. One brooder stove given free with each 500 or 1,000 chick order—Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs, Anconas, Campines, Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Terms cash with order. Postage prepaid. None shipped C. O. D.

Baby chicks, certified for high egg production, $50 per 100. Eggs, certified stock, $25 per 100. Baby chicks, certified stock, $30 per 100. Eggs, uncertified stock, $15 per 100.

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WIN AGAIN at Kansas City, Mo. State and Nebraska State Shows Their 1920-21 record at these shows, including the National Club Exhibit, the greatest of the year, on top of their past records at Pittsburg, Pa. and other big Eastern shows, surely proves them the best, and truly **America's Foremost Strain.** 12 fine quality breeding males left at $10 to $25. Eggs from 3 select pens at $5 per 15. All unhatched eggs returned are replaced free. Mating Catalog free. **M. P. Cleary,** Office, 4029 Holmes, **Kansas City, Mo.**

The opportunity to purchase better breeding is yours



When you buy from us to procure for yourself the selective breeding of generations, during which time the pedigree of line has been restricted to choice individuals.

The stock from which we sell you eggs and chicks has been very carefully selected for vigor and constitutional strength, and is exceptionally mated.

No matter what your wants may be you can rest assured that they will be well filled when you order

Pedigreed and Trapnested

SUNNYSIDE BIRDS

White and Buff Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes and White Orpingtons

Hatching Eggs from 200 to 249 egg hens, trapnested pedigreed stock. We guarantee safe delivery, and send you the same eggs as we use ourselves. Prices for January delivery and after:

100 eggs; any variety; 180-200 egg..$12
100 eggs; any variety; 210-248 egg.. 14
100 eggs; any variety; 240-256 egg.. 16
500 eggs; any variety.....10% discount
Eggs from Show Birds and Record Layers combined..$3.00 and $5.00 per 15

Breeders Trapnested stock, regular $5 values, birds that will give you an opportunity to make good profits selling hatching eggs, with records of

180 to 200 eggs, each.....$3.00
210 to 248 eggs, each..... 4.00
240 to 256 eggs, each..... 5.00
Males, 180-200 egg-bred.....$8.00
Males, 230 egg-bred.....10.00
Males, 248 egg-bred.....15.00
Males, 273 egg-bred.....25.00

Baby Chicks Same high quality as our other stock, and we have kept our prices same as last season. Bred from birds with records of 180 to 200 egg chicks, per 100, $25; 210 to 248 egg chicks, per 100, $30; 240 to 256 egg chicks, per 100, $40. Order direct from this ad. or send for catalog.

Sunnyside Poultry Farm R. C. Blodgett, Prop. Box 1002 **Bristol, Vt.**

103-DEGREE INCUBATOR

TILTING CHIMNEY

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Hatches everywhere, strong, healthy chicks that will live, because of many new patented improvements.

The Most Wonderful Incubator Invention Ever Thought Of

The *Tilting Chimney*—biggest incubator improvement in years—controls the heat before it enters the boiler, not afterwards. Impossible to overheat or underheat the eggs—guaranteed 103 degrees all the time. No need for an incubator cellar, any room will do. No fuss or worry, no getting up in the night, only one regulation. Guaranteed fully automatic.

Patented Two-Circuit Hot Water Heating System

The first really effective hot water heating system. Every cubic inch of the egg cabinet always at the same even temperature. Forces the water to keep busy every minute, no hot spots or cold spots.

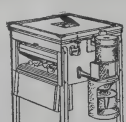
Perfect Ventilation Guaranteed

The combination of the *Tilting Chimney* and *Two-Circuit Hot Water Heating System* makes it possible to thoroughly ventilate every part of the egg cabinet at all times. 103-Degree Incubators are guaranteed entirely free from odor.

Four sizes. There is a 103-Degree for every poultry raiser. 103-Degree Incubators get results anywhere. Guaranteed to adjust temperature variations of 66 degrees between high and low.

One Hatch Free enables you to prove what others merely claim. All 103-Degree Incubators carry the most liberal guarantee ever made.

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New Idea Hatching Chart mailed to you for the asking. Measures the efficiency of any incubator.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

With Yearly Records up to 290

Our free catalog tells you all about our **Money Making Stock, Eggs and Day Old Chicks.**

DAY OLD CHICKS OUR SPECIALTY

Shipped Prepaid in Chill Proof Chick Boxes

Our own design and used exclusively by us.

MAPLESIDE POULTRY FARMS

Box F, LINCOLN, ILLINOIS.

O. F. Mittendorff and T. C. Green, Props.

peaches by spring frosts when all othe orchards in the vicinity suffered little and ha big crops. Would apples do better on m land or would they also suffer through sprin frosts? Could I keep my peach trees bac by scattering strawy manure around the tre in the late winter before the frost is out the ground? It has been my intentions t buy the adjoining ten acres and put it all i fruit, but since I have had a failure twic in peaches, was afraid to risk buying mor Could you offer me advice?

Illinois. D. L. Wiegmann.

It is evident that your land does no have proper air drainage, inasmuch a other orchards near you have not suf fered by late frosts, while you hav lost two consecutive crops. I advis you to plant no more peach trees. N there is nothing in the theory that an tree can be held back in the spring b heavy mulching. I advise you to con fine your future planting to appl trees. I would put apple trees in thi peach orchard with a view of cuttin out all the peach trees in about tw years.

* * *

I am trying to find out what is the matt with my blackberries. My soil is well fill with humus; I get good growth of can soil holds moisture well. Canes set just full as they can get, but they do not get a size; do not dry up, but just get about ha what they should be. This patch has bee set five years; have had two crops. I plante these for Eldorado. I think they are tr for I have dealt before with this man. O of our school teachers told me that it w blight, but did not know what to do for i Have you had any experience with it?

Michigan. Fred Bremmer.

It may be that your blackberrie lack proper polonization. I advise yo to plant some Ward blackberrie among them. Spray them when dor mant with scalecide, and when in ful leaf spray with sulfocide, and repea about three times at intervals of te days. Sulfocide will keep the bligh down, when thus followed by scale cide.

* * *

In improving and planting a 10-acre trac in southwest Missouri, we plan to set ou one acre in orchard, one-half acre to sma fruits and an acre to garden truck; the res aside from one acre to home grounds, t alfalfa, blue grass, clover, orchard grass, som grain and a wood lot. We plan to keep 5 to 100 S. C. White Leghorn hens, tw Guernsey milk cows and a Duroc pig.

In selecting the varieties of the differen fruits for orchard and fruit garden I be came bewildered as to just which and ho many we should have, to have an abundanc for our own use and some to sell. I hav made out a list, but it seems that there ar too many varieties for a small orchard. Wi you please name the kinds and the numbe of each that will in your opinion be the best We want the best in as few varieties as pos sible. Mrs. Gladys Cross.

Missouri.

You have by far too many varietie in the list submitted. I am going t consider the number of apple tree you name—25. I would plant seve Wealthy, two Henry Clay, five Delicious six Golden Delicious, five Grimes Golden

Peaches: 12 trees—Two Red Bird two Mayflower, four Early Elberta two Hale, two Krummel.

Plums: Six trees—Two Omaha, tw Terry, two America.

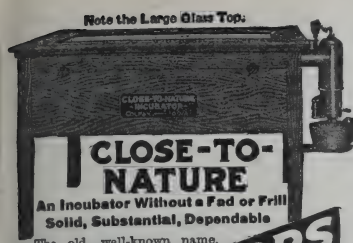
Pears: Two trees—Sickel and Lin coln.

Cherries: Six trees—Montmorency

Grapes: Make the collection o Moore's Early, Delaware, Niagara Worden and Concord, planting one third Worden, one-third Concord with remainder about evenly divided as to varieties.

Strawberries: 125 Dunlap, 125 Have land, 125 Gibson, 125 Sample.

Note the Large Glass Top.



CLOSE-TO-NATURE
An Incubator Without a Fad or Frill
Solid, Substantial, Dependable

The old, well-known name, "Close-to-Nature" is a guarantee of a safe, sound sensible incubator.

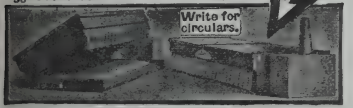
INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Not made impracticable by a multitude of "special features" which only add expense without efficiency. Easily operated, and responds so quickly to the thermostat that there is no over-heating of eggs; for you know an over-heated egg means a weak, crippled, or a dead chick. Warm water heat, double walled construction, and large glass top that enables a view of the entire egg chamber without opening the doors. Made in five sizes from 60 to 300 eggs. Write for full information.

OPEN AIR HOVERS AND BROODERS

Apply the three "Close-to-Nature" principles: Contact warmth like the hen; fresh air ventilation, not hot air; no piling up or overcrowding. Nothing now advertised like these brooders and hovers—highly successful, and as natural as Nature itself.

CLOSE-TO-NATURE COMPANY
38 Front St. Colfax, Iowa



SUCH CONDITIONS NOT INVITED, BUT PUTNAM HOMEMADE BROODER MET THEM.

TO READERS of this journal who are planning to brood little chicks this spring by artificial means—whether hatched at home or bought in the form of baby chicks, we ask: What would YOU think of a low-cost homemade brooder that would care for twenty-one chicks buried in three and one-half feet of snow for thirty-six hours in a Rocky Mountain blizzard and that brought the chicks through all right? A Putnam Brooder Heater (price $4.75 prepaid to any point east of the Rocky Mountains), was "on the job" and did this. Here is the evidence, word for word:

"Denver, Colo., Oct. 26, 1920.

"Mr. I. Putnam, Elmira, N. Y.:

"Enclosed please find P. O. order for $6.00, for which send me three of the Little Putnam Stoves and directions for building the Homemade Oat Sprouter and your non-freeze water fountain.

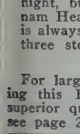
"I have one of your Putnam Brooder Heaters that I got last spring and it is the best heater I ever saw. Last spring I had twenty-one chicks of fair size in a brooder box out doors with a 4x6 wire run. Box was made per your directions and equipped with the Putnam Brooder Heater.

"We had a thirty-six hour snow storm—and high wind—drifting all the time.. We covered the brooder box and run-way with canvass and left the heater burning. The next morning it was entirely covered with snow, three and one-half feet deep. When I dug in, the chicks were all right and the Brooder Heater was working right along.

"Had been afraid it would go out in the night, but you can't stop it! The Putnam Heater, like the Little Putnam Stove, is always on the job. Please send me the three stoves as soon as possible.

A. H. Behr."

For large illustrated advertisement describing this Brooder Heater and telling of its superior qualities and my absolute guarantee, see page 288, herewith.—Adv.



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Gooseberries: All Oregon Champion.

Raspberries: Cuthbert, Cumberland and Royal Purple.

Blackberries: Mersereau and Eldorado.

Currants: Red Crown and Diploma.

You will find these varieties will be best suited to your soil and climatic conditions, and will give you a long season of fruiting.

* * *

I would like your opinion on the best variety of plums for my locality—South Central Wisconsin; also cherries? It gets quite cold here, sometimes as low as 40 below, though not often. Would the Hansen plums be hardy here? Where can they be procured? I only wish to plant a few—enough for home use. Will you please suggest some books on horticulture; some good for a beginner who knows nothing of the fruit business, but who wants to learn.

Wisconsin. A. L. Propp.

You cannot successfully grow cherries where the thermometer gets down to 40 below. However, I would plant a few Montmorency cherries and have the fun of watching them—and you might get some cherries. Yes, the Hansen plums would do well with you. I advise you to plant them. Also the DeSota plum. You can get them of the South Dakota or Minnesota nurserymen. The Gurney Nursery of Yankton, S. D, are introducers of them.

* * *

Do you think grapes would grow good this far north? I have a side hill, sandy loam soil. It is not a steep hill, slopes to northwest. About one acre in it. It is in timothy and clover now. Would you tell me what you think about my setting this to grapes and what kind; time to set; how to prepare soil and cost of plants? How soon after planting will grape vines give fruit?

Minnesota. H. A. Westcott.

The Betha grape is hardy far north of your place. You can safely plant this variety. Set vines in the spring. A grape vine will bear a good crop three years from planting. Plow land well, disk and harrow, then set vines eight feet apart in rows, with rows ten feet apart. You can secure vines of your state nurserymen, who will give you prices on quantity you desire.

* * *

On my farm are three fine English Walnut trees all in a clump, probably twenty years' old, and in fine, thrifty condition, with body diameter of 16 to 18 inches. They do not bear and are probably seedlings though I do not know.

Is there any thing I can do to make them fruit that you can suggest that is worth the trying? C. L. Shaver.

West Virginia.

Although seedings, these trees should bear nuts. Do they bloom? If so, it would seem that the nuts do not set because of injury from insects. Try spraying them with arsenate of lead and black leaf 40. If they do not bloom top work them to a standard variety of the English walnut. You can get scions from the Rochester, N. Y., nurserymen. Or you may be able to get the scions from bearing trees near your home.

* * *

I have recently purchased two acres of land just outside of the city limits and intend building me a home on it and also devoting the additional space to poultry and fruit. I have had seven years' experience in poultry in a small way, you might say as a back lot proposition, and have always come out ahead with my poultry, as I breed nothing but thoroughbred stock, if only in a small way.

Would you be so kind as to tell me what variety of apples, peaches, cherries and grapes are suitable for this climate. The soil is a

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Stenberg Mite Exterminating Nests and Roosts are sold on a season's free trial. They must absolutely rid the hen house of mites without spraying, or your money back.



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Baby Chick Bands—50-45c; 100-80c; 250-$1.75; 500-$3.25. Bands for Growing Birds—(two sizes, state age) 25 for 40c; 50-60c; 100-$1.00, 250-$2.25; 500-$4.00, postpaid.

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Successful Poultry Culture

Treats on all subjects appertaining to the poultry business. The chapter telling how to save three-fourths of your feed bills is alone worth many times the price of the book. 128 pages, profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents. American Poultry Journal Pub. Co. 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois

good, strong red clay soil that produces most anything. While I read everyone of your articles in the Journal and even in the last one I notice what seems to be your favorite in the way of fruit, still I was not sure that you might not suggest a different sort for this climate, hence my reason for bothering you.
Kentucky. R. E. Reynolds.

I like that letter. Here is determination and hope of future success—and right conditions, with the right kind of people, evidently.

I would plant Golden Delicious, Delicious and Stayman apple trees were I to put out a commercial orchard on Mr. Reynold's land. Would make the orchard one-half Delicious.

In peaches would make the planting of Early Elberta and J. H. Hale. The Montmorency cherry is far the most profitable variety to plant commercially. The Concord grape will give you the largest financial returns.

* * *

I have been negotiating for a five acre tract of land in the city limits of Washburn, Bayfield County, Wis., and intend to move there in about 60 days. I intend to use this land for fruit and poultry. This is cut over land and not a great deal of it cleared, just about an acre, where the house stands. What kind of fruit would you recommend for this locality and when is the best time for planting?

I intend to make this my work when I get started, but will work at my business until such time as I am able to make the income from the fruit and poultry pay me.

I have always had 25 to 75 White Leghorns and had figured on keeping this breed. Do you think this is the best breed for one to start in or as so many so-called experts say, is there any difference in the breeds?
North Dakota. J. C. Cromwell.

I would advise you to plant Wealthy, Patton Greening and Malinda apple trees.

The Hansen plum, also the DeSota plum, also Oregon Champion gooseberry, Red Cross and Fay currant, and Concord and Betha grapes.

The White Leghorn is a wonderful egg machine. I think you had better try out a few Rhode Island Reds.

Have a backyard chicken run of 40x125 feet, sown in alfalfa, one year old and planted recently with fruit bushes, such as gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants and ornamental shrubs, in such fashion as to permit of planting of fruit trees.

What would you advise me to plant? Locality is high and dry. Is mulberry advisable? Will use twelve trees.
Illinois. C. Herm. Erdorn.

Do not plant mulberry trees. Advise you to plant two Duchess, two Wealthy, two Black Ben, two Delicious and two Golden Delicious apple trees.

Early Laying Pullets.

I note where Mr. R. P. Thawley had a Buff Leghorn pullet to lay at three months and 24 days of age. We have him beat. Our first pullet to lay was hatched March 22, 1920 and began laying July 6, when three months and 15 days old. Just four days later another one began, and the next day following two more laid. All were hatched at the same time. We had several to lay before they were four months old.
Indiana. Ball Bros.



FIRST PRIZE YOUNG PEN S·C·WHITE LEGHORNS HEART of AMERICA SHOW KANSAS CITY MO·NOV·1920·
WHITE HILL FARMS LITTLE BLUE MO·

Comment on Two Articles.

I am going to refer to two splendid articles n your American Poultry Journal of No- ember issue. The first, by Ed. A. Brooks, ron second prize in your contest. In it he tates his efficient method of sanatizing his en house after disease, but I wish to make few suggestions.

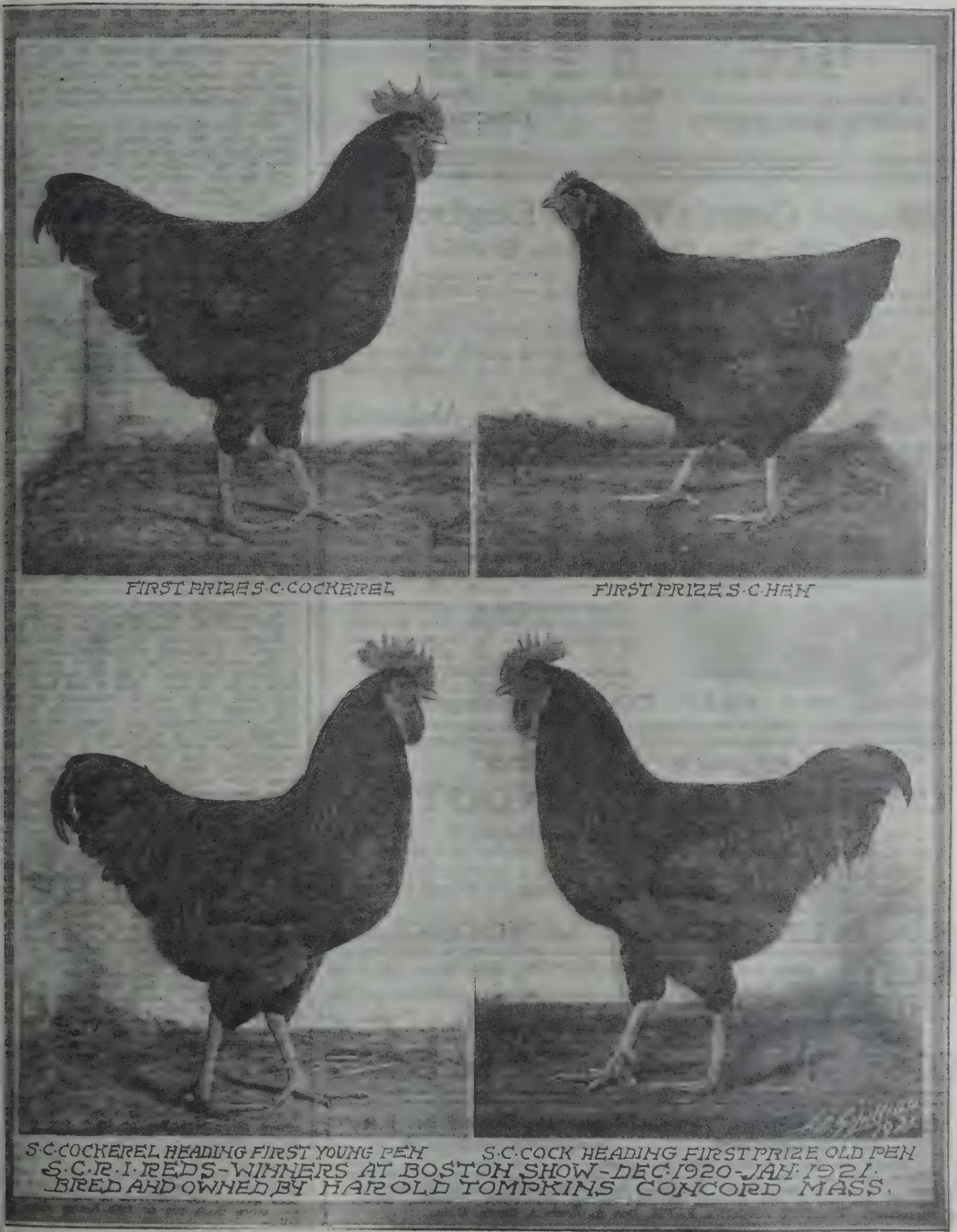
After he has it thoroughly swept and roosts craped clean, he should take a couple of cans f concentrated lye and dissolve in hot water nd use this to scrub the floors and roosts. He will find it much more efficient than soap and it is to some extent a germicide. I leave it on the floors over night. It eats all the filth off and if thoroughly hosed the following day, his house will be absolutely clean—then use a good spray. We use one part crude carbolic to nine parts crude oil. Another is a Raleigh Mixture with water—this also has carbolic in it.

As to his suggestion of whitewashing the interior for light reflection, I would advise him to put in a few windows instead.

We here are the large Petaluma chicken community and at the present time, no one uses whitewash on the interior of a house. One reason why is, when you spray your houses after cleaning your hen houses, the spray will not adhere as well on whitewash as it does on rough lumber, and the other is that it eventually peels off in places and that makes a fine hiding place for all sorts of pests.

As to the second article, by Willard C. Thompson, which was on the eradication of round worms by the tobacco method:

I believe nearly all of us in this community



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FIRST PRIZE S.C. HEN

S.C. COCKEREL HEADING FIRST YOUNG PEN

S.C. COCK HEADING FIRST PRIZE OLD PEN

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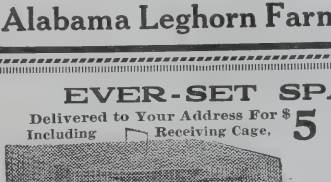
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Leggett's "Superfine"
COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

They WIN—4th pullet, 5th hen, 3d young pen, Boston, 1921; and 2d hen, 1st pullet, 3d old pen, 1st young pen, best pen and display at Syracuse, 1920.

They LAY—38 pullets averaged 75% production in January; have hens with records of 268 eggs per year in my pens. **Eggs, $3, $5 and $10 per 15.** Guaranteed as to hatchability.

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From our twenty breeds, including ducklings. Send for 56-page catalog showing everything needed for poultry keeping, with prices and full information.

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S. C. Anconas, Trap-Nested, Bred to Lay

BABY CHICKS HATCHING EGGS

Would you like to increase your egg records? A. G., Lakewood, Ohio, writes: "Please quote me prices on pullets. The ten pullets purchased from you last year layed 1,700 eggs in ten months." This party never kept poultry before. Get our catalog. It tells how to raise Anconas and feed for egg production. It's free. Stamps appreciated. **BAKER'S ANCONA FARM, Box A, Route 3, Elyria, Ohio.**

have used his method for years. But in the last two or three years the following new tobacco method has been used with so much better success that our Farm Bureau sent out circulars with only the new method advised. Use 2 percent of ground tobacco dust in the mash every day for six weeks, that is to fifty pounds of mash use one pound of the ground tobacco dust. You may either feed mash dry or moisten it, just as you are in the habit of feeding.

In the old method, the very hens that need the dose most are likely not to feed that day and not get the dose at all, where the healthy ones get an overdose. But in this method, the sick ones are bound to get it during the alloted treatment period.

Furthermore, these round worms are continually depositing thousands of eggs which I believe are hatched every seven days, and with this method you are continually getting the young ones as you will notice in the droppings even three or four weeks after beginning treatment.

With the old method of starving birds before giving the strenuous treatment of tobacco and salts, you will notice a decided drop in egg production for a few days, but with the new method we have found no after effects except that the birds feel better. I would advise this treatment once a year where you know they have worms.

Calif. Mrs. Geo. James.

S. C. REDS AT THE RECENT GARDEN SHOW.

By H. L. MAPES.

This year's show brought out what was without question, the best quality, as a whole, ever seen in the east. There may have been in other years individual birds of higher quality than the winners this year but in every class except the hen class, this year's birds outranked those of any former year, considering each class as a whole.

COCKS.

The cock class contained three stars and it is my opinion that all three of them are superior to anything yet shown in the east. Both the first and second birds were centers of attraction for Red breeders throughout the week and, if the third bird had had the advantage of a top-tier coop, he would have attracted just about the same attention. The first bird is a Red in every way, always standing with his back horizontal and with a long, straight keel. Has a fine head, carries his tail right and, all in all, little criticism can be offered regarding his type and station. In color he has everything which should go with a good Red, breaking only very slightly at the base of his hackle. He scores over the second bird in wing markings and undercolor, but fails a little to the second in brightness of surface color.

The second cock is just about as much of a wonder, but stands a bit off horizontal and lacks a bit in keel. Has a fine head, with nice neat comb, marred somewhat by missing points. In surface he breaks quite a little between hackle and breast, but is wonderfully bright in color and generally very even. Has good wing and is quite sound under but not so rich as the first cock.

The third cock is of fine type and good even color and in any former year would have been acclaimed a real wonder. Both the fourth and fifth cocks were of the very highest class, but were a bit overshadowed by the wonders above them.

THE HENS.

Hens did not quite come up to the Standard set by the other classes, though the first hen is certainly among the very best ever seen. The class fails considerably in quality, on account of the presence of excess black in many of the hens shown. The first hen is good in type, though a bit leggy, has good head, a long straight back and in color is about as near perfect as they come. Has a fine wing and in undercolor can hardly be faulted. This same hen was first at Washington and when brought together with one of the greatest pullets of the year, for color special, she lost only showing a few feathers on her breast with a trace of shaft.

The second hen was a real good one, but not above what we would expect of hens shown at the Garden.

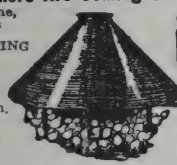
THE COCKEREL CLASS.

The cockerel class was a hummer, and it is the first cockerel class I have ever judged where there was not at least one or two really bad birds. Every cockerel in the class was a distinct credit to its breeder.

The first bird was of fine type and station, with neat head and nice tail carriage and in color is all that could be desired. There have been many great cockerels at the Garden but not more than one or two better than this fellow.

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Oil-Burning BROODER

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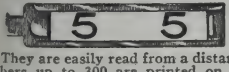
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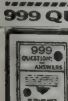


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Old English

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999 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



124 pages. No matter what question arises, this book gives the answer in a few words. Questions for the fancier; about feeding, correct rearing of chicks, what and how to build, diseases, incubation, breeding turkeys, ducks, geese, etc. Paper, 50c; cloth, 75c

American Poultry Journal Pub. Co.
523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois

The second is another fine bird, failing to the first only in type. He is a bit short in back and lacks keel, somewhat, but stands well and is what could be called a good shower.

The third cockerel is a grand one, but on the day of judging, he carried his tail at a rather sharp angle, and this marred his appearance. He carries fine surface color and is very good in undercolor. The fourth is a bird of good type and fine color, losing only to the other three in minor details. Fifth is a cockerel which will undoubtedly be a great deal better in another month, for his tail was not fully developed, and he had the general appearance of a youngster; in many ways resembles the first cockerel in type and color.

A GREAT CLASS OF PULLETS.

The pullets deserve every good thing already said about the cockerels. As a class it was a wonderful collection, and there were many very unusual pullets outside the ribbons. The first pullet fails a little in type, but I have never seen her superior in color, and in this respect she easily outstripped the balance of the class. Her head is a little fine and her legs were faded but hardly a single color defect could be scored against her.

The second was a fine upstanding big pullet but had evidently been laying and her comb marred her somewhat. Has good surface color, a good wing and is sound except for some light in undercolor at shoulders and wing bows. Many of the aisle judges had the third pullet picked to win, but in my judgment, she is a little too dark and she had quite a little smut showing in wing bows. She is good in type and even all over with a wonderful wing, but I believe her defects were enough to put her below the other two. Fourth pullet is a mighty good one, losing only because of a deficiency of black in wings, and a little in undercolor. In the general run of pullet classes the fifth would be hailed as a star.

THE PENS.

The old pens were a source of great satisfaction to me, for it is very hard to mate up pens of old birds so that they will match properly and at the same time keep the quality up to the highest standard. This year every pen was a first class one and the ribbons went as they did on the presence or absence of very minor details. Every pen was well matched and in these pens were several hens, which could not have been out of the ribbons in the open class.

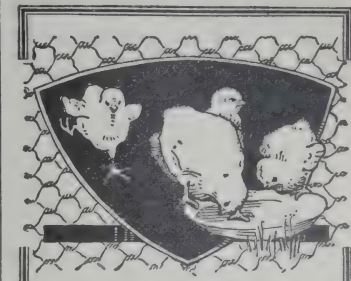
Young pens were far above the Standard set in other years, for every pen was well worth going over carefully for all minor defects and not a pen could be eliminated from competition with one inspection. The first pen is, probably, the best pen yet put together, for while I do not think the four pullets of two years ago have ever been equaled, the cockerel in this year's pen was the best cockerel I have ever seen in a pen and he is good enough to pull the pen over any ever shown in the east, at least.

The second pen was another really fine one, with well matched pullets and a cockerel of open-class quality. Third pen had four great pullets, well matched, and thoroughly sound, but the cockerel was not up to their standard, and pulled them down under the second pen.

Fourth and fifth pens were well matched but the male birds were not up to the mark set by the first two pens and some faults could be found with the females. Outside the ribbons were some nicely mated pens and one in particular had to be passed outside, on account of the excessive black in four very fine looking pullets.

It is a very great satisfaction to see the general improvement in the Reds from year to year. One hears on all sides the remark that no other breed shows the steady improvement seen in the Reds. This year, at the Garden, hardly a specimen was shown having slit wings, and while there was a good deal of foreign black in the hens, there was practically none in the cocks, cockerels or pullets. There is still the serious defect, in the male birds, of lack of keel, and a balance off horizontal; but the birds this year are a distinct improvement over any former year and I look for very marked advances along this line during the next two or three years. When a breeder sets himself down to the task of improving any section of his flock, something has to happen, and it is this determination to constantly improve which has turned a breed that, in the beginning, was the laughing stock of fanciers, into the popular Rhode Island Red of today.

A basement is the best place to store the hatching eggs because the temperature is uniform and is not warm enough to cause germ growth nor cold enough to weaken the vitality of the egg. Hatching eggs should not be held more than ten days before setting for best results and it is very unsafe to set eggs that have been laid more than fifteen days.



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(Signed) J. J. Gravatt

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J. J. Campbell, Mgr., P. O. Drawer, 1436

IT PAYS TO HATCH EARLY.

Is it your intention to try to make a practical success of your poultry keeping during the coming season? If so, you must go about it the right way. Experience has taught one that the early hatched pullet is the paying proposition. Chickens hatched late have to bear the heat of the summer, when green food and insect life are conspicuous by their absence unless otherwise provided for, the result being weak and puny birds, and if you have had any experience at all in the poultry business, you will know what that means. Such birds are susceptible to sickness and disease and any change in weather conditions is likely to cause great trouble with them, whereas those birds hatched in the earlier months have a chance of developing before the hot weather sets in, and are therefore more capable of resisting sickness and disease.

Give your poultry a fair chance. There are quite enough unavoidable pitfalls in this business without circulating others that may be avoided. Get in early and avoid the crush when eggs are bringing top prices next year. It is no use mincing matters, because what I am giving you now is solid fact. It is the early hatched well bred pullets that give us eggs in the period of greatest scarcity and consequent highest prices. To have these early-laying pullets we must get the chicks started early and as I have already said the early hatched ones in my experience have already proved this. If you get your chicks out early you have only to do your part henceforth to be assured of the most profitable prices for brooders, and good egg production, beginning in the Fall and continuing throughout the winter, the period of high prices. If on the other hand, you do not get the chicks out until late in the Spring or early Summer, nothing that you can do will bring the pullets into laying until the season of high prices is practically over. You cannot afford to do that.

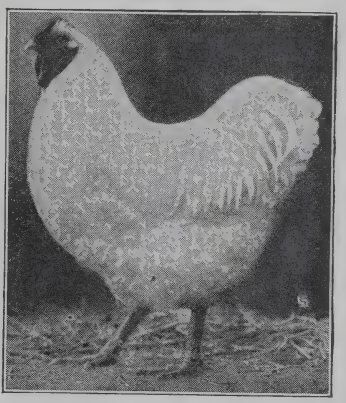
There is no room to question the fact that late hatching is one of the greatest handicaps with which the poultry keeper has to contend in any country. It is this that makes broilers so scarce at any price early in the season, and places them on the market later in numbers that bring prices down to low levels. Undoubtedly it is late hatching that makes fresh eggs unobtainable throughout the Fall and most of the Winter, and floods the market with them in the Spring, at prices that may be profitable but are too low to be really attractive.

Of course all breeds do not take the same length of time to come to maturity, therefore breeders must make due allowance. If you are keeping Leghorns or similar breeds very early hatching is not necessary or desirable, though even Leghorn breeders, in a majority of cases, habitually handicap themselves by hatching too late in the Spring.

On many farms, also in back yard flocks, the larger breeds are kept, such as Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, etc., the pullets of which require six to eight months, as a rule, to reach laying maturity. Late hatching means that these will not come into laying until the approach of

Quality Size Shape Color Layers Size Shape Color Quality

KEELER'S VIGOROUS WHITE WYANDOTTES



1st Cockerel, Chicago.

The Aristocrats of the White Wyandotte World

Once more demonstrate their superiority in one of the strongest classes of White Wyandottes ever shown. And considering the fact that this exhibit had fourteen competitors with 220 birds in the class, this is one of the greatest winnings made by any White Wyandotte breeder in many years.

National Poultry Show, Chicago, Jan. 1921

1-2-4-5 Cocks	20 cocks in class.
1-3-4-5 Cockerels	30 cockerels in class.
2-3-4 Hens	31 hens in class.
2-3-5 Pullets	29 pullets in class.
1-2-3-4-5 Pens	20 pens exhibited.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

My 1921 breeding pens are headed by the winning males at this show, and all the females shown at this National Poultry Show are being bred in these pens. Don't you want eggs from these winners?

I am in a position to furnish you eggs from 20 of the best matings of White Wyandottes in America for 1921. All the very best birds reared the past three years are in these matings. My 1921 illustrated, instructive, art catalog of AMERICA'S FINEST WHITE WYANDOTTES DESCRIBING THESE MATINGS IS WAITING FOR YOU AND YOUR WISEST ACT BEFORE BUYING EGGS FOR HATCHING is to send for my catalog and mating list.

QUALITY EGGS, $5.00 per 15; $9.50 per 30; $14.00 per 50, and $25.00 per 100. A limited number will be spared from the most special matings for $8.00, $10.00 and $15.00 per 15.

Special for March and April. Choice, fully developed Cockerels, $10.00, $15.00, $25.00, $35.00 and $50.00 each. Selected mated pens, male and four females, $40.00, $60.00, $75.00 and $100.00.

CHAS. V. KEELER R. F. D. No. 11 WINAMAC, IND.

Quality Size Shape Color Layers Size Shape Color Quality

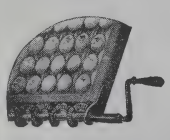
A TURN OF CRANK TURNS EVERY EGG

Without Opening Incubator

ENDORSED BY LEADING AUTHORITIES

So Simple a Child Can Operate It

VERY BEST Construction—Superior All-Copper Heating System—Perfect Ventilation





Write for Catalog

ROLLER TRAY INCUBATOR CO. BETHLEHEM, PA.

ring. The same kind of pullets, if tched earlier in the Spring, will com- nce to lay in the Fall and continue do so througout the following Win-, Spring and Summer months, if htly handled, and would lay fully e-half more eggs in their pullet year an is possible where they do not be- until the Winter is nearly over. r confirmation of these facts you ve only to turn to any official rec- ds of egg-laying competitions.

In conclusion let me draw your ecial attention to the following sum- ary of the more important advan- ges gained by early hatching which u should always bear in mind if you sh to make your poultry-keeping a ccess.

1. A considerable egg yield is se- red during the Summer and Fall, when the yearling hens are not laying, due to the moult.

2. The eggs produced during the Fall months bring high returns as this is the season of high prices, due to scarcity of the product.

3. The pullets may be profitably used to produce hatching eggs the following Spring. A good number with strong germs and of good size is assured.

4. Cockerels which can later be used for breeding, attain a good size and make a strong development early in the season.

5. Surplus cockerels will sell for high prices during the months of November and December (Christmas season) at which they are in great demand.

6. The pullets reach maturity long before the cold weather commences, the result being greater vigor and better resistance powers.

Now, these are just a few facts and I trust they will bear print.

Percy B. Prior.

Be Ready for the Hatch.

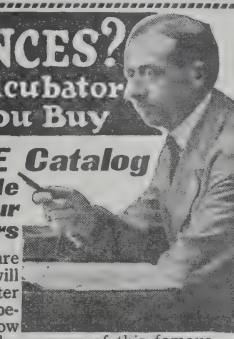
"Hatch early" should now be in full swing in all sections of the country. When you start the incubator, you should also clean out and disinfect the brooder. Do not wait until the chicks commence to hatch before getting the brooder ready. The day the hatch is on in the incubator, the brooder should be all ready for the chicks with the heat at a proper temperature.

When getting the incubator ready, make a thorough job of it. Throw out the old oil and wicks. Test the thermometer, and don't guess at anything. By all means follow instructions. If early hatching is to be successful, it will be necessary to look after the details as mentioned, and no doubt many more. In order to select big, well developed breeders next winter, we should hatch early chicks from vigorous breeders this spring.

130 Egg Incubator Chick Brooder BOTH For $18.25 Freight Paid East of Rockies



WHY TAKE CHANCES?
Find Out What an Incubator is Made of Before You Buy



Send for Our FREE Catalog and We Will Send Sample of Material Used in Our Incubators and Brooders

Then you will know which machines are built best, which will last longest and which will give you the most value for your money. Year after year these unbeatable Wisconsins have proved their superiority over all other machines, regardless of price. Below are a few of the record-breaking hatches taken off by owners of this famous Wisconsin outfit.



Order Direct From This Advertisement
You can send in your order direct if you wish and save time. You take no risk. I give 30 days trial with the understanding that if you are not perfectly satisfied write me, send the goods back and I'll cheerfully return your money and pay all freight charges.
THOS. J. COLLIER Manager.

30 Days' Trial
10-Year Guarantee
Money Back if Not Satisfied

Wisconsin Incubators Have Double Walls

It pays to investigate before you buy. For example: Wisconsin Incubators have double walls—the outer wall is of California Redwood and the inner wall is of insulating board with dead air space between the walls. Hot water heat—double glass doors—**COPPER TANKS**—self-regulating. Roomy nursery under egg tray. Incubator is finished in its natural color, showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover up inferior material. Both machines shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg tester and book of directions; **all set up ready for use** when you get them. Freight paid east of the Rockies.

You Take No Risk!

I have been advertising in this paper for years. The publishers know me and know I do just as I agree. One good hatch will pay for a Wisconsin outfit and more. Send in your order direct from this advertisement or **write today for our free catalog.** Address

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO.
Box 28 , Racine, Wis.

If You Want a Large Outfit Order Our
180 Egg AND 180 Chick Incubator AND Brooder
Both for Only
$22.50
Freight Paid

Natches, Miss.
Wis. Inc. Co., Racine, Wis.
Sirs:—Am glad to inform you of the results I obtained with your incubator. Set it with 180 eggs and hatched 175 chicks. I have four different incubators but prefer the Wisconsin as it is perfect in every respect and very easy to handle.
Yours,
T. L. STEVENS.

Hutchinson, Minn.
Wis. Inc. Co., Racine, Wis.
Gentlemen:—Last March we ordered 12 incubators from you and were so well pleased with them we ordered 12 more; also one for a friend. My hired man run all 24 incubators and both he and I were well pleased with the results and expect to order more this spring. Yours truly,
J. W. NIGHTINGALE.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

Again the sensation of Madison Square Garden, 1921; our Giants make a grand win at the world's Greatest Poultry Show—**1st and 3rd cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Hen, 1st, 3rd and 4th Cockerel, 2nd, 4th and 5th Pullet, Special Certificate and Blue Ribbon for Best Display.** The EIGHTEEN-POUND GIANT CAPON attracted the attention of thousands. Some of the greatest poultrymen in America are taking up the breeding of Jersey Black Giants. (THIS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.)

On Dark Cornish, against the pick of Europe especially imported for this exhibit, we won—**4th and 5th Hen, 2nd and 3rd Pullet, 2nd Old Pen and 3rd Young Pen.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING ONLY

BLACK GIANTS—From Pen A and B, Madison Square Garden and Boston winners, **$20.00 per 15 eggs;** from Pens C and D, Trenton and New York State (Syracuse) winners, **$10.00 per 15 eggs;** from Utility or Farm Flock, **$6.00 per 15 eggs. DARK CORNISH—$20.00 and $10.00 per 15 eggs only.**

Order direct from this adv. or disappointment may be your lot. All orders booked in rotation as received. **117 Prizes, 2 Specials, 2 Best Displays and American Poultry Association Award of Merit all in less than 5 months.** Complete catalogue with cuts of winners etc., ready March 30th.

MARCY FARM, P. O. Box M MATAWAN, N. J.

The Quality That The Judge Remembers In a Hot Class



First Pen Cock, Chicago Coliseum, 1920

HILLVIEW SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Have made amazing records in Egg Laying contests of National Fame—and record winnings in America's largest Show Rooms. The impressive winnings of Hillview Leghorns of almost every ribbon at the Chicago Coliseum show of 1918–1919–1920, and the winning of first prize Pen in Missouri and American Egg Laying contests, is still an unbroken record.

The Winnings of Our Customers

is the main factor of Hillview success. We have no reserve matings or birds. The winnings of our customers at St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago National, Hagerstown, Alabama, Louisiana, Illinois, Ohio, Oklahoma, and many other State Fairs, Canada, and all over the continent, is convincing proof that we share equal honor by furnishing them the best of our many years of selective line breeding.

Hillview Leghorns Produce Champions By the Hundreds

They don't crop out by chance at Hillview—there is an established blood line back of them that they have never failed to produce results.

Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks

from Hillview will assure you the most pleasing results, because they are from the best matings in the world. Book your order now to insure prompt delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated mating list free. Write today.

HILLVIEW FARM

Box 4004 Benld, Illinois

OFFICIAL SCORES PROTECT YOU

Our 1920 Coliseum Wins

2-3-4 cock; 2-3-4-5 cockerel; 1-4-5 hen; 1-2-3 pullet; 1-2 old pen; 1-4 young pen; largest and best display. We won 106 points—nearest competitor won but 28 points.

Our 1919 Coliseum Wins

1-2-3-4 cock; 1-2-3-4-5 cockerel; 1-3-4-5-6 hen; 2-3-4-5 pullet; 1st and 2nd young pen; 1st old pen and all specials.

Layers? Look at This!

At the last Missouri Egg Laying Contest five Hillview birds hatched June 26th layed 1096 eggs for the year. Best record over all Leghorn pens from Jan. 1st to Oct. 31st.

Other Egg Laying Contest Winnings

Individual Official Records

257, 248, 263, 217, 248, 257, 251, 202, 230, 243, 240, 246, 267. 221, 233, 208, 238. 1st prize pen Missouri Egg Laying Contest, 1918. 1st prize yearling hen pen American Egg Laying Contest, 1918.

ARLINGTON S. C. REDS

N. Y. State Championship Cup, 1920 State Red Meet

Splendid Breeders — Eggs — Mating List

JOHN E. MACK

Box B, Arlington, New York



BABY CHICKS---BEST QUALITY

All Popular Breeds. Thoroughbreds. Priced right, Delivered right. Catalog free.

BUCYRUS STANDARD HATCHERY

851 South Main St. Bucyrus, Ohio

BLUE ANDALUSIANS AT BA

By Voris Morrison.

Balls three. Strike two. The bas are full and the score tied. Blue A dulasians are at bat. A home run knocked and the victory won.

This is the way Andalusians a knocking home runs and are getti into the homes of many of the re poultry fanciers. Why? Because t fancier has watched the Andalusian f years and has decided that the And lusian is making more progress th nearly any other chicken. He also h found out that the Andalusian is t most handsome chicken of the feat ered tribe. He has found that the laying ability is far beyond the averag

If they had received the same bree ing as other fowls for egg-producti they would probably be among the lea ers now. By careful breeding the r sults will be astonishing. The And lusian may never become as popular the Leghorn but it will give the Le horn a close race for leadership. may take several years for this come, and it may be only a few yea

Nearly all breeders and fanciers w say that the progress is very rap Many of them have written me th they have been unable to supply the demand. They say that they have rais many more each year but their dema grew larger and faster than their su ply. This has also been true in r own case.

Last season I did very little adve tising. What little I did, I had to st before the time was up because my su ply was far below the demand. Orde just poured in and several had to sent back. I have increased my flo 200 percent and indications show th I will not supply my demand this ye So with a few more years like the la three or four years it is evident th the Andalusians will have a pla among the leaders.

A Few Words About the Club.

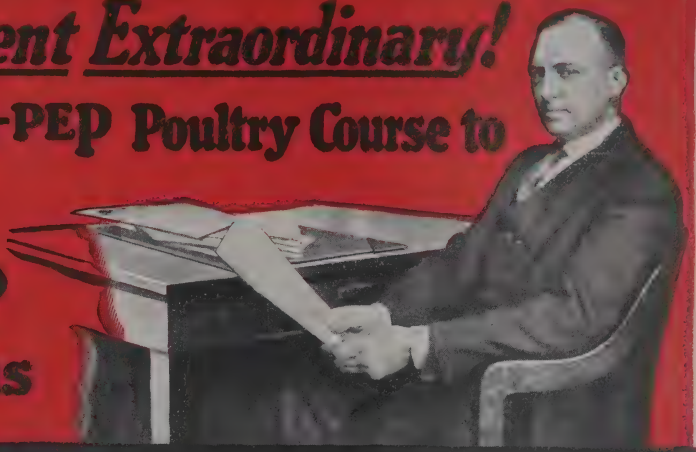
The Blue Andalusian Club of Ame ica is a live organization and was o ganized in 1913. It has been rapid growing ever since. It now has ov 200 live wire members. Nearly fifty these live in Canada. The United Stat had better watch its step or the And lusian might become the national fo in Canada in place of the Unit States, even if it is red, white and blu We are going to try to double our me bership this year if possible.

Nearly all the shows in the count have had a nice entry of Andalusia this season. There were forty-eig birds at the Illinois State Fair. Pre good for a fall show. St. Louis dr out fifty-six birds and Chicago also h a nice entry. The Boston show h all the single classes full and runni over. I have shown at eight sho this year and have found good com tition at all of them with one or t exceptions.

The Club has had a hand in drawi out so many fine entries. Indicatio are that the coming season is going be one of the best ever known in t history of the Andalusian. So if breeders will get busy and keep up t good work we will show the public th Babe Ruth hasn't anything on the And lusian when it comes to knocking ho runs.

Announcement Extraordinary!

FREE FUL-O-PEP Poultry Course to All FUL-O-PEP Feed Patrons



"The Man Who Has the Key to Poultry Success"

Think of it! A complete poultry course by one of the country's best poultry experts absolutely free. It won't cost you a cent. Next to giving to poultry raisers the famous Ful-O-Pep Feeds, we consider this free poultry course one of the biggest things we have yet done to promote the interests of the poultry raiser. This course is for the sole benefit of Ful-O-Pep customers. It consists of over 50 lessons dealing with a complete study of the great subject of successful poultry raising. Here are some of the lessons and bulletins:

The first lesson—The Commercial Egg Farm—Breeds and Varieties—General Purpose Type—Egg Type—Meat Type—Principles of Breeding—Natural Incubation—Natural Brooding—Brooder Houses and Equipment—Poultry Houses and Equipment—Care of Breeding Stock—Feeding and Management for Egg Production—Selecting the Laying Hen—Increasing Egg Production by Illumination—Marketing the Commercial Egg—The Day Old Chick Industry—Feeds and Methods of Feeding—Feeding Equipment—Growing and Marketing Broilers and Roasters—Feeding Young Chicks for Quick Maturity—Capons and Caponizing—Poultry Diseases, Treatment, Cure and Home-made Remedies—Sanitation—Fattening, Killing, Dressing and Packing—Conditioning and Exhibiting Fowls—Preservings Eggs for Home Use—Poultry Secrets Disclosed.

The above are only a few of the many subjects covered in this complete course—a course that treats on and fully covers every poultry problem from A to Z.

To secure this Poultry Course Free, simply go to your dealer, hand him the coupon below properly filled out, giving him the order for Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash, Growing Mash or Chick Feed, just your regular order, same quantity as you are accustomed to buy. Your dealer will sign the coupon. You mail it to us and we will send you your first lesson with text and list of questions for you to answer and so on, until you have received the entire course of more than 50 lessons. This service is free only to those who use Ful-O-Pep Feeds.



Don't miss this opportunity of securing this helpful service free. Our Poultry Expert, Albert Angell, Jr., has devoted his whole life to mastering the poultry business. He has helped thousands to succeed. He will help you. Take coupon to your dealer and start ***NOW*** to take advantage of one of the biggest opportunities ever offered to poultry raisers.

The Quaker Oats Company
POULTRY FEED DEPT. APJ
Address, Chicago, U. S. A. (P12)

The Quaker Oats Company 1921
Poultry Department, Chicago, Ill. APJ

Gentlemen:
I have just purchased.....sax of Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds from.....with the understandiug that I am to receive the 1st lesson of your Poultry Course immediately. The balance of the lessons are to be forwarded as rapidly as I answer the lessons satisfactorily.

It is further understood that this poultry service is for the sole benefit of Ful-O-Pep patrons, and should I stop using the feeds before the Course is completed, the lessons are to be discontinued.

Yours very truly,

Name .....

Street .....

Town .....State.....

Dealer signs here.....

Another FUL-O



Grand View Poultry Fa

Read the letter on next page that came to us u
ited. This is just an every day occurrence with h
who adopt the Ful-O-Pep Way.

The ever increasing popularity of Ful-O-Pep Feeds
solely to the results that poultry raisers obtain by the
It's results that count—it's results that make poultr
ing profitable. If you are not feeding Ful-O-Pep
to your poultry you are overlooking the biggest fac
poultry success. For larger egg production—for faster g
—for strong, sturdy young stock, feed Ful-O-Pep Feeds th
O-Pep Way and you can't fail.

The FUL-O-PEP Way
Makes Poultry Pay

When you buy day old chicks, buy them from a ha
that raises its breeders on Ful-O-Pep Growing Mas
secures its hatching eggs from Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash
They are different from all other chicks, sure to liv
pay. Feed them the same way as their mothers and d
were raised and your poultry troubles will be a thing
past. Hatcheries using Ful-O-Pep Feeds can guarantee
that will live and grow into big profitable layers. The kin
win honors in National Egg Laying Contests.

Why take chances—why try this, that or the other method
you can be absolutely assured success if you take Ful-O-P
your motto? Let your day old chicks—your growing birds
laying stock—your breeders—your market birds all be Ful-O
raised. It pays big.



The Quaker Oats Compan

)-PEP Success

ıises 90% of Chicks Hatched



Grandview Poultry Farm and Hatchery

Q. DE VRIES, Prop. and Mgr.

EXCLUSIVE BREEDER OF THE FAMOUS EGG BASKET STRAIN OF ENGLISH-AMERICAN LEGHORNS

ZEELAND MICH.

The Quaker Oats Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 15th. 1921

Gentlemen:

I have felt that it was my duty to let you know that since we start feeding your Ful-O-Pep poultry feeds that we have been wonderfully successful in the rearing of our chicks and in getting eggs.

We have tried many different brands of poultry feeds to find which was best, but we have found none that is anywhere near to Ful-O-Pep. We have fed it exclusively for the last two years and cannot do with out it.

We have one interesting fact which I wish to state in regard to your feed. We started off 3000 of our Egg Basket Strain chicks last June, 1920, and raised over 90% to maturity and we took photos of a few of the birds when at the age of four and a half months, and we have them enclosed to see for yourself their size, and weigh over four and a half pounds each at that age. Five of these pullets we entered in an International Egg Laying Contest, and we had the honor of being in the winning class for November month and also December month. A June 2nd hatch bird, fed on Ful-O-Pep made a winter egg record being fed on Ful-O-Pep Feeds exclusively. We want no other feeds on our plant.

I want to mention this fact, that your
feeds are a balanced ration and unexcelled in feeding
alue.

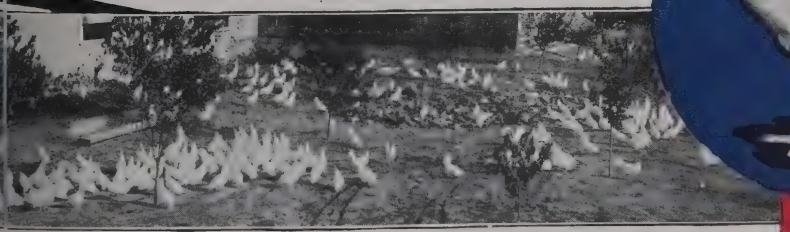
eeds,

Wishing you success with your poultry

Yours very truly,

GRAND VIEW POULTRY FARM.

PER.....



oultry Feed Dept APJ Address Chicago, U.S.A.

"The Feeder That Grows With The Chick"



How To Use This Adjustable FUL-O-PEP Feeder

An indispensable piece of Poultry Equipment. The pictures tell the story. Note the principle of adjustment. Can be used for feeding all ages of poultry—from the day old chick to matured fowls, Turkeys and Ducks and Geese. Adjust it to any size holding from one pint to four quarts of feed.



For your young chicks start it just as received, one section deep. Fill with Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash. Keep it before the chicks at all times, the more mash consumed the faster and greater the growth.

Change Size of Feeder to Meet Requirements of Growing Birds

As the chicks grow and require a larger feeder, one that holds more feed, simply screw top part of feeder to the right. This enlarges and deepens the feeder, increasing its capacity. Enlarge it just enough to meet the chicks' requirement for the present. Each time the sections are turned means a new size feeder. Continue this method of adjustment as the chicks grow to maturity.



Price only $1.25

If you will fill out and mail coupon to us with $1.25 we will gladly send you one of these splendid feeders postpaid. You'll find it one of the most convenient and best feeders you ever used. This feeder will soon pay for itself because it saves—none is wasted—and chicks grow faster because of the easy accessibility to the feed at all times. Order one or more of these feeders NOW.

THE QUAKER OATS CO.
Poultry Feed Dept. APJ
Address Chicago, U. S. A.

Enclosed find $.....for which send me (No. wanted).....adjustable FUL-O-PEP Feeder postpaid.

Name.....

Town.....

State.....

Street No. or R. F. D......

The Quaker Oats Company

Poultry Feed Dept. APJ Address Chicago, U. S. A.



1st Prize and Champion Blue Andalusian Hen, Madison Square Garden, 1921. Owned by Jennings & Dobe, 184 Landon St., Buffalo, N. Y.



Ed. L. Hayes, Endorsed.

Ed L. Hayes, Aberdeen, S. D., candidate r re-election to the office of vice-president the American Poultry Association, has re-ved the endorsement of the Montana State ultry Breeders' Assn., North Dakota State ultry Breeders' Assn. and the South Da-ta State Poultry Breeders' Assn., as well the endorsement of all the leading poultry eders of the northwest.

These endorsements by the state organiza-ns in states where he is known to every rmer and poultry raiser, should be sufficient oof that he is a man well qualified to fill e office of vice-president of the American ultry Association, and we urge you to give n your vote on the election ballot. Signed:

F. A. GRACE, President Montana State Poultry Assn.
R. D. BURR, Vice-President South Dakota State Poultry Assn.
SAM CRABBE, President North Dakota State Poultry Assn.

Dissolve Partnership.

The Utley-Sturtevant Poultry Farm at Downers Grove, Illinois, beg to advise that this partnership was dissolved, Feb. 14, 1921.

The business will be carried on in the future by Mr. Paul H. Utley, Downers Grove, Illinois, specializing in Rhode Island Reds. Mr. Sturtevant has accepted a position with the D. G. Poultry Co., Inc.

All indications point toward a big general business in eggs for hatching during the coming spring. There will be the usual regular trade, and in addition the trade of many beginners and those who will take up poultry again after being out of business since war conditions have existed. The many shows are creating enthusiasts by the thousands and the breeders who made good use of advertising space are certain to do a nice business.—National Poultry Journal.



Crystal AUTOMATIC DRINKING FOUNTAIN

Always Full

Fits onto any tank or water system. Gravitation keeps it full as long as there's water. Adjusts for water at any level. Simply designed, of heavy brass; aluminum pan. $2.00 each; less in quantities. Guaranteed.

$2.00 Complete as shown

CRYSTAL DRINKING FOUNTAIN CO.

548-A State Street, New Haven, Conn

New 400 Candle Power Lamp

Gives a soft, brilliant, glowing light; restful to the eyes; an ideal illumination.

BURNS 96 PER CENT AIR

100 times brighter than kerosene lamps. Burns 96% air and 4% common gasoline. Lamps and Lanterns for every purpose. Clean--odorless--economical.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE

Can be carried anywhere--perfectly safe, even if tipped over.

LIGHTS WITH ONE MATCH

New patented twin mantle burner lights with One Match easily and quickly. Greatest improvement of the age.

THE DIAMOND LIGHT

SEND NO MONEY Write for Catalog, Special Agents' Offer, also Money-back Trial Offer. Write today.

AGENTS WANTED

THE AKRON LAMP CO. 1323 Lamp Bld. Akron, O.

Hatch 'Em Easily

With the American Favorite Poultry Leader Incubator Better Chicks and more of them. Write for catalog and special low prices. We will tell you how to pick the BEST HATCHER out of the bunch—It's easy —write—

Poultry Leader Incubator Company
Box 10, SUTTON, NEB.

Increase the Egg Yield

Because the Ideal Sanitary Fountain keeps water at the right temperature in zero or the hottest weather, it conserves the health of the hens and greatly increases the egg yield.

The Ideal is made of galvanized iron and built to last a lifetime. See your dealer. Write us for complete information

Rockford Poultry Supply Co.
Lock Box J, O. 202
Rockford, Illinois

Indian Runner Duck and Hare Culture

Finest illustrated Duck and Hare Book. Tells all about the greatest egg producing fowl and meat producing animal on earth. How to get a start; quotes lowest prices. Sent for 5 cents.

BERRY'S FARM, Box 150 Clarinda, Ia.

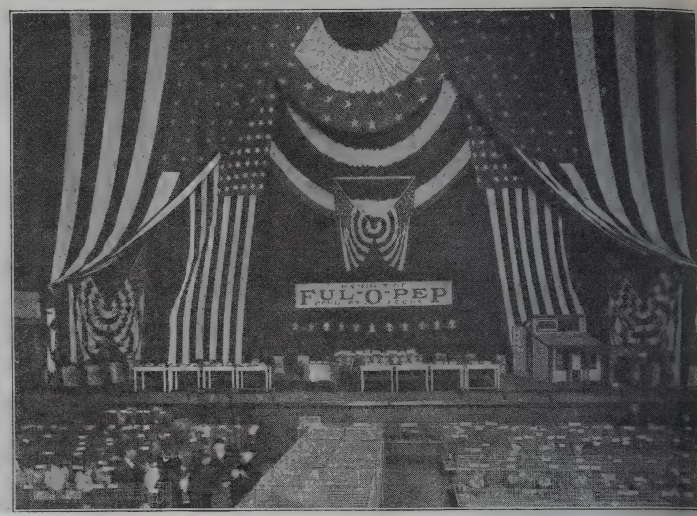


Exhibit Quaker Oats Co., Indianapolis Poultry Show, Feb. 1 to 6, 1921.

The Famous Indianapolis Show.

By Theo. Hewes.

From what information I can gain, Indianapolis holds the proud distinction of having held more consecutive shows than any one city in America. The first exhibition was held here in 1873 and there has been an exhibition every winter since that time, although not all have been held under the same name, as different associations have controlled at different time, but this exhibition for forty-eight years has been looked upon by the breeders of the United States as one of the real fanciers' shows of America, where a winning in any of the important varieties carried with it great value from an advertising standpoint.

In tracing back the history of this exhibition, not alone for my own information, but for the information of the general public, I find there are but two members of the original association living today. They are C. H. Johnson and W. F. Christian of Indianapolis. I was fortunate enough to secure a good photograph of these two old fanciers and am enclosing same with this article, and am giving here the list of officers of the first poultry show held in this city:

President—A. C. Shortridge, Indianapolis.
Secretary—W. H. Fry, Indianapolis.
Treasurer—W. F. Christian, Indianapolis.

Executive Committee.

I. N. Barker, Thorntown.
C. H. Johnson, Indianapolis.
John Bennett, Sunman.

Many readers of this paper will remember I. N. Barker, as he was one of the most prominent judges some thirty years ago, and the father of M. S. Barker, the famous Black Langshan breeder of the present time; and they may also remember Mr. Bennett as being one of the old time breeders of White Faced Black Spanish. C. H. Johnson was one of the oldest breeders of Buff Cochins importing his first birds from England in 1874, and for twenty-five years following this importation he was known throughout the middle and eastern states as one of the best breeders of this variety, and has judged this class in many of the leading exhibitions.

One of the Old-Timers.

Among the early fanciers, and one known to practically every breeder of Standard poultry of America, was the late Sid Conger of Shelbyville, Indiana. He afterwards became associated with this organization as one of its officers and even prior to the first Indianapolis show, had exhibited poultry at the old State Fair in Indianapolis, when the grounds were located at about 16th and College Avenue, which is now in the thickly settled residence district of the city.

Mr. Johnson, in describing Sid Conger's entry in the poultry arena, says that Sid drove in with a one-horse rig from Shelbyville, with a lot of chicken coops of different varieties tied onto the wagon with ropes. He had on an old pair of cotton pants, about four inches too short, a 75-cent hickory jumper, and after driving the twenty-four miles in the dust, he was the same color as the horse, the wagon and the chicken coops. Everybody rushed out of the poultry building to see what had happened and were introduced at that time to the man who afterwards be-



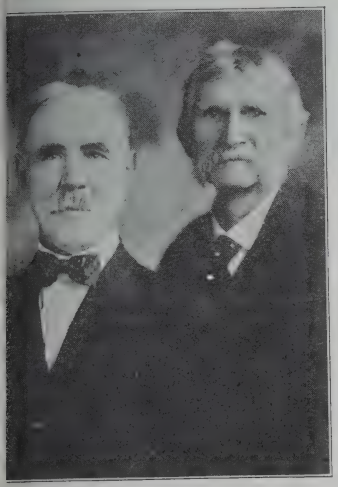
Partial View of Residence, Office and Henneries 1 and 2, on Kerlin's Grand-View Poultry Farm, Center Hall, Pa.

ame not only a famous poultry fancier, but vas recognized as one of Indiana's greatest olitieians. Undoubtedly Sid Conger did more o shape the destiny of many of the Repub- ican leaders that became famous in later ears, than any one man in the state. How- ver, the only important position that Mr. onger ever held, politically, was state oil nspector.

Influence of the Show.

There are more people making an inde- endent living out of the breeding of Stand- rd poultry in this state than any other one tate in the Union. There are more big suc- essful poultry breeding establishments here han in any one state and many of these arms have been in operation for more than quarter of a century. These facts are nown to the fanciers and are the prime easons why a winning at the Indianapolis how carries with it the prestige that it loes.

The Hoosier fancier is a practical fellow. le goes in for breeds that possess market alue as well as fancy points, and in the opular varieties he has stocked the farms,



. H. Johnson and W. F. Christian, Exhibitors at the first Indianapolis Poultry Show, 1873.

nd today it is safe to say one could find lymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, eds, Langshans and Brahmas of the several arieties in greater number and possessing reater Standard value on the farms of Indi- na than on the farms in any other one state n the Union.

Indianapolis is handicapped by the size of s exhibition hall. This year we were com- elled to double-deck a part of the exhibition n Tomlinson Hall, but the location of this uilding is so favorable that we find it hard o consider a change; but may eventually ake the show to the Coliseum building at he fair grounds, which is a part of the city ow.

The judges at this year's exhibition gave ood satisfaction and will be retained for the orty-ninth annual exhibition that will be eld Feb. 8 to 12, 1922.

Bumble Foot.

I lost four fine hens with bumble foot, aused through high roosts. The fifth hen I ured completely by putting on hot flaxseed ground) poultices night and morning for a ew days, first picking out the hard center hich forms a callous. Put foot in an old ock, first cutting off at heel to form a bag, hen tie up high enough. Put on enough ot flaxseed to cover foot even when she alks. I furthermore put her in a separate en by herself.

The pain must be great that it produces fever; and from that the bird got the roup. o at the same time when treating for bum- le foot it might be well to put enough per- anganate of potash in the drinking water o turn it to a pink color, which will serve s a mild antiseptic to ward off disease. My ens weigh 7 to 9 lbs., and my roosts are now wo feet high. C. M. Silver.
Wisconsin.

Good Feeds
Make Healthy Chicks

It is impossible for you to have good sound healthy chicks if the feeds that you are giving them are not guaranteed strictly fresh. To make sure that you are getting guaranteed feeds that are sound and free of musty, hospital treated grains and ingredients you should buy direct from us—our business is furnishing

Basic Feeds

to poultry feeders. And every pound is genuine food, ground in our own mills and guaranteed by us to be pure and wholesome—and sound.

Pinhead or Steel Cut and Rolled Oats

Let us send one or both of these wholesome foods to feed to your growing chicks. There is no more wholesome food to be found anywhere than these two.

Send Your Formula Write and tell us what you are feeding and we will quote you prices that are governed by the quotations in the grain market, and when the prices go down you get the benefit. Could anything be fairer? Let us quote you on hulled or pinhead oats. We want you to know more about basic feeds as ground and sold by us. Let us send you our current price list; you can see what ground poultry meal is worth at mill prices.

BASIC FEEDS COMPANY
Box 325 **Lockport, Illinois**

Long View Baby Chicks



We produce chicks from stock that is strong, vigorous and full of pep. Years of experience has taught us how to hatch chicks that are satisfactory to our customers. If you want the best, we have them, and at satisfactory prices. We have twenty-three varieties to select from. Black Langshans, Light and Dark Brahmas, White, Buff and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Golden, Silver, Columbian and White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Cornish, Spanish, Anconas, White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Blue Andalusians and White, Buff and Black Orpingtons.

Of the different varieties we have for sale we guarantee the quality to be of the very highest. Our stock is right. Our business methods are right; our prices are reasonable, and our guarantee is your protection. Send your order today.

Longview Poultry Farm and Hatchery, R. F. D. 4, Bloomingdale, Park Co., Ind.

HATCHING EGGS
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

MY Ninth Continuous Years of Successful Mating and Breeding for EGG PRODUCTION.

I breed only from mature stock. Write for prices.

MEADOWBROOK POULTRY FARM
Harry Edgar Baker **CHESTERTON, IND.** **Phone 56M1**



First Prize S. C. Black Minorca Cockerel at Indiana State Fair. Owned by John L. Brown, 65 Indiana Ave., Anderson, Ind.



Prize-Winning S. C. White Leghorn at National Show, Chicago, 1921. Owned by Glenn A. Wilson, Box 10, Sandwich, Ill.

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

By Henry L. Wilbur.

Those who are really interested and seek information about poultry, I'm inclined to think, are not so particular about flowery phrases and grammatical construction of sentences, as they are in the practical and commonsense truths; therefore, without posing as an efficient or polished writer, I shall endeavor to express a few facts concerning Columbian Plymouth Rocks.

While authorities differ as to whether domestic fowls descended from one or more sources, it is pretty generally known that there are two distinct types: the large, heavy bodied, abundantly feathered fowls of China, and the smaller, more active breeds of the Mediterranean countries of Europe.

The stock of China and Eastern Asia remained under cover for centuries. These large fowls of Asia were not distributed until the ports of China were thrown open and Chinese stock was carried by trading ships to other parts of the world. Not until about 1846 were the original pea comb Brahma fowls brought to the port of New York.

Inasmuch as the Light Brahma is wholly Asiatic, the Barred Rock, largely of Asiatic origin, and the White Rock a direct sport of the Barred Rock, it seems logical to trace Columbian Plymouth Rocks to this



Morris' White Orpington Champion Pen. Owned by Morris Poultry Farm, Box A, Lebanon, Ohio.

arly origin, as the best Columbian locks originated from a Light Brahma and White Rock cross.

From the most reliable information am able to procure, Columbian Plymouth Rocks originated from a number of crosses. A cross-bred male of Plymouth Rock type and Light Brahma markings was mated to both barred and White Plymouth Rock females; and the offspring from these matings were mated, remated, selected and bred in line. Thus was one of the first strains of Columbian Plymouth Rocks produced. Another strain, without a doubt the best and most practical, was produced from a direct cross of Light Brahma males with White Plymouth Rock females.

Another strain was originated by mating Light Brahma males to White Plymouth Rock females, then crossing the offspring with males from the two strains before mentioned, and with single comb offspring of Columbian Wyandotte fowls.

Following this, several strains of Columbian Plymouth Rock fowls were produced, and when sufficient interest had been aroused to attract general attention to this breed, the American Columbian Plymouth Rock Club was organized, a Standard was adopted, and application made to the American Poultry Association for recognition. Columbian Rocks were admitted to the Standard at a meeting held in St. Louis, Mo., in August, 1910.

Development of Columbian Rocks has progressed by selection of the best fowls of their kind, and mating, in many instances, without regard to their origin. While improvement was made by such matings, great difficulty in the production of color and markings was experienced by the early breeders. This would be the natural result of too quickly intermingling so many different strains and varieties. Wonderful strides have been made in the last ten years. Many of the early perplexing breeding difficulties have been mastered, and today the Columbian Rock compares favorably with other varieties of Plymouth Rocks in weight, shape and breed characteristics, and closely approaches the color and markings of the Light Brahma.

In type and size the Columbian Plymouth Rock should be as nearly as possible the equal of the other varieties of Plymouth Rocks, and we find the birds running uniform in Standard Plymouth Rock type and size. In color and markings, as stated above, they should correspond with the Light Brahma. The shanks, feet and toes should be yellow or reddish-yellow, free from stubs. Stubs, or indication of same, on shanks, feet or toes are a disqualification. Face, comb, eyes, wattles and ear-lobes should be red. White in ear lobe is another disqualification. General Plymouth Rock type, weight and breed characteristics combined with true Light Brahma color and markings, describes "in a nutshell," the Columbian Plymouth Rock.

If you have no green feed, Epsom salts given every ten days—about one pound to one hundred hens, in the drinking water will give surprising results. Salts has a like effect unto green feed, as a laxative and cleanser.

ALDEN'S Great Majestic White Orpingtons



HAVE 14 years' constructive line breeding back of them. They carry on the great American Line Bred (Stay-White Male) Strain originated by the Woolery Farm, a strain that for years has won the highest honors at Madison Square Garden, Chicago Coliseum, Hagerstown, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis shows.

Eggs for Hatching

From pens that will produce Prize Winners, Great Layers and Stay-White Males.

A limited number of Grand Cockerels at prices that are a real bargain.

No breeder will give more real value for your money or go farther to please you.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Or Money Back

State your wants and I will send you free Mating List and full particulars.

EDGAR F. ALDEN
Linden and Willow Road
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"VIKING" RHODE ISLAND WHITES

Are the GREATEST OF ALL LAYING CHICKENS

At our biggest national laying contests the Rhode Island Whites are making more wonderful official laying records than have ever been made by any other variety of poultry. At the last great American Laying Contest the R. I. Whites averaged 243 eggs per hen for the year, the White Leghorns averaged 190 eggs, and the Anconas 117 eggs. The R. I. Whites averaged more than twice as many eggs per female as the Anconas. And they are also splendid market fowl, easily confined, easily raised, and beautiful.

A Boom Is Coming for This Grand Breed

Every thoughtful breeder of poultry should investigate now and get ready for the boom. "Once a breeder of 'Viking' R. I. Whites, always a breeder." Write today for convincing proofs and further information.

O. W. Binder, Box A, Fort Wayne, Indiana, U. S. A.

DAY OLD CHICKS



Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, White and Buff Orpingtons, S. C. White Leghorns. Chicks: 25, $7.50; 50, $12.50; 100, $22.00 and 500, $96.00. No more broiler chicks this season. Live delivery guaranted, prepaid by parcel post. Order from this adv., or write for catalog.

A few White Wyandotte cockerels for sale. Write

ALTAMONT HATCHERY, MAYSVILLE, KY.



S. C. Rhode Island Reds

CHICAGO COLISEUM WINNERS

S. C. Rhode Island Reds eggs from my two pens of Chicago and Toledo winners, bred from hens with records from 213 to 268 eggs in one year, $10 per 15, $18 per 30; mating list. Matured cockerels and a very few pullets for sale. These birds have size, vigor, ideal shape, well finished tails, rich, deep, even color and are bred for eggs. Many are bred from my Chicago Coliseum winner here pictured. Can also spare a few cockerels from a hen that won at the Coliseum as a pullet and laid 268 eggs in one year. **CHAS. A. SIMMONDS, Route 1, Deerfield, Ill.**



Absolutely Wickless Blue Flame Burner, Heavy Cast Metal Top, Removable Canopy. Glass Oil Fount, Automatic Valve and Damper that holds the heat up during the night.

Plenty of heat for coldest weather. Only Fire Proof Stove built. Easiest of all to operate and will help you to raise strong, healthy chicks. Write at once for catalogue describing this stove—also

Electric Incubators **Kitchen Cabinets**
Incubators **Phonographs**
Small Portable Hovers **Brooms**
Poultry Supplies **Shears**

We can save you money. Write at once for complete catalogue.

INTER-STATE SALES CO.
DEPT. L TIPTON, INDIANA

Cosh's Barred Rocks

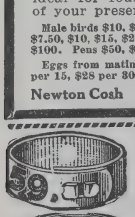
MAKE A SENSATIONAL WIN AT PHILADELPHIA, 1921. Winning in one of the largest and grandest classes of the entire season: Cocks, 1-2-3-4-5; hens, 1-2-3-5; cockerels, 1-2-3-4 (40 in class); pullets, 1-2-3-4; pens, 1-2; carrying all shape and color specials, including American Poultry Ass'n gold medal for champion cockerel in American Class. All sweepstake prizes in show, competed for, viz.: President's cup for best display in show; vice-president's cup, most points all varieties; Record cup, best display American Class.

This tremendous win is on a parallel with the victory achieved by our birds at Trenton last season; conclusive proof that our blood lines are right, and that Cosh's strain is the ideal for foundation or improvement of your present flock.

Male birds $10, $15, $25, $35 and $50; females $5 $7.50, $10, $15, $25 and $35; trios $35, $50, $75 and $100. Pens $50, $75, $100, $125 and $150.

Eggs from matings containing our champions $15 per 15, $28 per 30, $40 per 50, $80 per 100.

Newton Cosh Box A Vineland, N. J.



The Ideal Aluminum Leg Band The Acknowledged Leader. The most satisfactory method of pedigreeing. First use Ideal No. 1 on chick's leg, in proper time remove to its wing, and you have a permanent mark. Sizes arrange same as celluloid bands: 12, 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 40c; 100, 75c; 250, $1.75; 500, $3; 1,000, $5.75.

MYERS' CELLULOID KEY RING BANDS

Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
1 Baby Chicks..	10c	20c	35c	$ .60	$1.25	$2.25
4 Growing Cks.	15c	25c	45c	.80	1.75	3.00
6 Leghorns, etc.	15c	30c	50c	.90	2.00	3.50
8 Rocks, etc....	20c	35c	60c	1.00	2.25	4.00
10 Brahmas, etc.	25c	40c	65c	1.20	2.80	5.25

Victor Bands, 4c each. Circular and variety of samples mailed for 10c.

FRANK MYERS, Box 40 Freeport, Ill.

Madison Square 54 Prizes



Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, records 254-266, big birds, large eggs — many say the best strains in the world — won the contests.

Rose C. Whites — 244 record; large eggs.

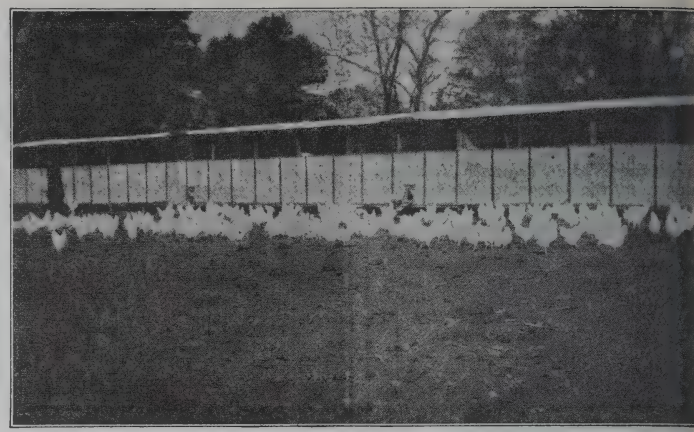
S. C. White Leghorns —288 record; big, very vigorous; a great line.

S. C. Reds—Big, dark males, won contest; fine matings.

Barred Rocks—270 line; Parks' line.

W. Wyandottes—Cup winners.

W. W. KULP, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa.



One of the Long Laying Houses on Puritas Springs Poultry Farm, Box F-111, R. 2, Berea, Ohio

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

By T. W. SCHOEN.

"That's the kind of chickens I am going to breed. What are they?"

I heard that remark made by a young man to his wife as I watched the endless stream of people walking through the poultry building at the Michigan State Fair on Labor Day two years ago. Later I saw to it that this young fellow, who had made up his mind about the kind of chickens he wanted, before he even knew their name, got a start of the right kind—for the remark was made about Partridge Wyandottes. It was his first deal in purebred poultry and the transaction consisted of twelve chicks.

Six months after he put his chicks in the little brooder, he came out to see me with a coop, containing two cockerels. He wanted to know which one to keep for breeding and which one to kill. As both were too good to kill, I gave him two pullets for one of the cockerels, and he bred the other cockerel and seven pullets.

His birds were well grown, as they had had the range of two large vacant lots next to his house. By mating time last spring, the pullets had layed for over five months. Their eggs hatched and the chicks were strong and vigorous.

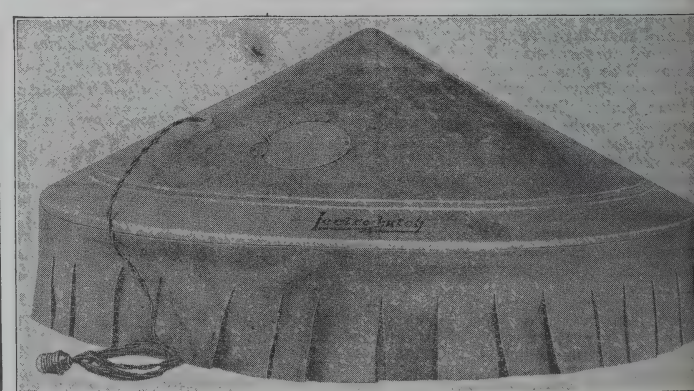
In the early fall, this beginner with purebred Partridge Wyandottes had his flock culled, and as I watched the fort pullets walking in the green gras among young peach trees, I could no help thinking of the improvement th Partridge Wyandottes have made th last eight or ten years. And I trus you will not think that I am partia when I agree with those who call th Partridge "The Wyandotte of Wyan dottes."

A well bred flock of Partridge Wyan dotte is, indeed, a sight of beauty an well worth owning. It puts pride i the soul of the beginner and old fancie alike to see strangers stop at the fenc and admire the birds. Few go by with out stopping.

From the beginning of my Partridg Wyandotte breeding, it has been a ques tion of making the useful still mor beautiful. I found that the variety i winter time outlayed any variety I ha ever kept. I also found that the cock erels were ready for the table at an age over nine weeks, and that thei yellow, plump bodies were very eagerl sought by the housewives. Their juicy well flavored meat brought me order weeks ahead of killing time and any thing within reason was paid for thes broilers.

The Ability to Reproduce.

But in those days the variety did no breed uniform either in respect to siz or color. That is, one could get a fai



Electric Brooder, Manufactured by Electric Controller Co., 410 E. 10th St., Indianapolis, In

Maple Dale Rhode Island Reds

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB

Winners in past seasons at St. Paul, Austin, Kansas City, etc.

Make another record in Minneapolis, December, 1920

by capturing the coveted prize of best display in Rose Combs, as well as 1st and shape special hen, 4th pullet, 1st and 3rd young pen, 1st old trio, 1st and 3rd young trio. Such a winning, in the strongest Red classes ever seen at Minneapolis, is sufficient proof of the quality of our stock. However, we exhibited and made



STILL ANOTHER RECORD AT AUSTIN THE WEEK FOLLOWING

where we were awarded, for the second time, the silver cup for the best ten birds in the American class; also 1st, 3rd, 4th cock, 1st, 2nd, 3rd hen, 1st, 2nd, 6th cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 4th pullet, 1st, 2nd, 3rd old pen, 1st, 2d, 4th young pen, on Rose Combs—doing so in a class which breeders and judges pronounced of remarkable excellence.

OUR EXHIBITION PEN MATINGS ARE HEADED BY SUCH MALES AS:

1st Cockerel, St. Paul Show, 1919.
1st Pen Cockerel, St. Paul Show, 1919.
1st S. C. Cockerel, Minnesota State Fair, 1919.
1st Cockerel in flock, Minnesota State Fair, 1919.
1st Pen Cockerel, Iowa State Fair, 1919.
1st Cockerel, Iowa State Fair, 1919.
1st Cockerel, Austin Show, 1919.
1st Cock, Austin Show, 1919.
1st Pen Cockerel, Minneapolis, 1920.
1st Old Trio Cock, Minneapolis, 1920.
1st Young Trio Cockerel, Minneapolis, 1920.
1st Cock Austin Show, 1920.
1st Cockerel, Austin Show, 1920.
1st Pen Cockerel, Austin Show, 1920.
1st Pen Cock, Austin Show, 1920.

Where can you buy hatching eggs from such superior matings at these reasonable prices I am asking for guaranteed hatching eggs.

If you want first-class exhibition stock you can't go wrong on these matings. I will sell guaranteed hatching eggs from these matings, either comb, at the following prices.

$7.50 for 15, $14.00 for 30, $25.00 for 60 or $40.00 for 100

12 fertile eggs guaranteed in every setting of 15 eggs

30,000 R. I. RED DAY OLD CHICKS for 1921

Send for free catalog. Tells how to prevent white diarrhoea in chicks.



H. F. GARBISCH, ***Red Specialist*** ***Box A,*** **AUSTIN, MINN.**



1st Chicago Coliseum Cock, 1920.

The Morris White Orpingtons

THE PROVEN LEADERS

Win nine first out of a possible twelve at Madison Square Garden, 1921, and Chicago Coliseum, 1920, and have made official egg records of 303-245-241-226-216 in official contests, proving conclusively that Morris White Orpingtons are the ideal Exhibition Egg Laying strain. Our pens are mated, fertility is good. If you want the best, book your orders now for Eggs and Baby Chix.

MORRIS POULTRY FARM **LEBANON, OHIO**
H. Rawnsley, Mgr. **Illustrated Catalog Free.**

CHICKS EGGS

That commence to lay at four and one-half months old. Not just two of them, but scores of them. We guarantee 90 percent fertility, and to insure this or a little more we put in one or two extra eggs with every 15; the same applies to 100.

BELLA VISTA S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

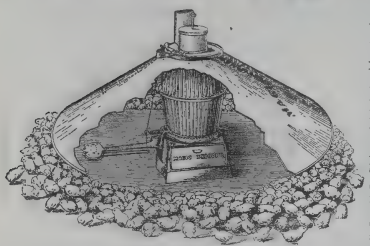
of Tom Barron strain have made high records and won scores of blue ribbons for having laid 25 eggs or more per month at the official egg laying contests in the past few years, at Mountain Grove, Mo., Leavenworth, Kan., and Lincoln, Neb., with records of 200 to 255 eggs during the year.

We have 600 like these in our special breeding pens this season. We have been at it ten years. Prominent poultrymen say they are the best large flock of S. C. White Leghorns they have ever seen.

Eggs for hatching, $3.00 per 15; $12.00 per 100. Day-old chicks, 30c each in lots of 25 or over. Hens for breeders, two years old, $4.00 each. March, 1920, hatched pullets, $5.00 each, as good as you ever laid eyes on. Eggs from our pen of 30 trapnested hens, which were in the egg laying contests the past year, 50 cents each. After May 1, 25 cents each. If you want to raise this kind better order now, as we could not supply half the eggs and stock we got orders for last season. If interested, write for catalog.

BELLA VISTA POULTRY FARM, Box A, KIMMSWICK, MO.

The Magic Brooder



Self-regulating; efficient and high-grade throughout; built with top and bottom draft; gas-proof chamber (the only brooder with this improvement), rocker grate and improved regulator. Will brood strong, vigorous chicks. Reader, the success of raising poultry depends on the brooder. It must hold the fire and never go out. You only have to kill a chick once to be dead. Even one good chill will ruin them for life.

Buy the Magic—the most dependable brooder in the world; it **insures success.** The writer, C. V. Hill, gathered in December over 1,000 eggs per day from 2,300 layers raised with the Magic brooders, which net a clear profit of forty to fifty dollars per day. Come to Trenton and visit my Poultry Plant and see for yourself.

OUR GUARANTEE—Will refund money in 30 days if brooder does not do all we claim. Write for free catalogue, describing the Magic Brooder, together with plans of colony and laying houses. Live agents wanted in territory not taken. Address,

THE UNITED BROODER CO.
348 Pennington Avenue, Trenton, N. J.

FUNK'S INTERNATIONAL STRAIN

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

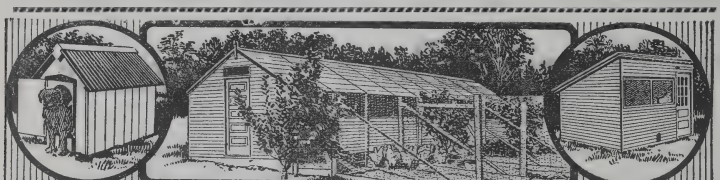
HATCHING EGGS AND DAY-OLD CHICKS from Hogan tested, trapnested hens. My breeding females are extra large egg type individuals with past performance records of the highest egg yields.

Full Blood Toulouse Geese

Extra choice breeding birds of either sex. Large, vigorous and heavy-boned stock from my prize-winning pens. $10.00 each, $25.00 for three. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for free catalog containing prices of hatching eggs and day-old chicks.

Funk Egg Farm

Lyle W. Funk, Sole Owner
Box 38 Bloomington, Illinois



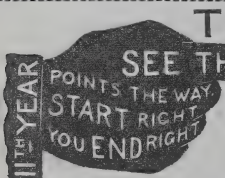
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number of well shaped, good colore male birds, but the culls among the pu lets were too many. Nobody can a ford to butcher pullets in any large pe centage, for they are too valuable winter layers. At the same time, breeder with pride wants a flock of or variety that shows several differe shades of color. The secret of t present-day growing popularity of t Partridge Wyandotte is that they a so beautiful and uniform that the b ginner simply has to give them t good care chickens should have, and t birds do extra well for him. He ge in love with them at first sight.

As long back as the time I speak here I had the vision Mrs. Mahood s well wrote about in last month's A. P. I had penned off three pullets, and on cock of the shape and color that coul not help but make a dreamer of a ma with the hardest nature. As I sa these birds, the male with his strikin combination of piercing, cherry re black striped hackle and saddle feather against his greenish black breast an tail, standing there on his yellow, wel set-apart legs, and next to him the pul lets with their well-penciled coat o reddish brown, I dreamed my drean and wondered what popularity the va riety would take the day that FLOCK of this kind could be produced.

Large and small breeders of the va riety all over America and Canada hav worked as one man for the same end and it is just as if Mrs. Mahood wrot her lines to Partridge Wyandotte fan ciers, when she said: "Great honor t the man who has the gift for seein visions and the ability to make them live; who has the gift for dreamin dreams and the ability to bring them true."

The dream that came true is jus this: The beginner, for whose benefi this article is written, can mate up his one pen, be it on the farm, estate o backlot, and the offspring of this one pen will all be Partridge Wyandottes and as true to type and color as the parent birds which he used as breeders. He can get all the benefit of the labor and struggles of the old breeders, for at this time, shape and color are stamped in the variety, and the novice will get as few culls from Partridge Wyandottes as he will from any breed or variety.

Watch the Breeding Tendencies.

Several old fanciers are taking up the variety for the first time in their lives. When one thinks seriously of the matter, is it not wonderful how many qualities can be combined in one variety of poultry? I have talked of the wonderful winter laying ability of Partridge Wyandottes, also of the market side of the broilers and roasters and of their uniform breeding tendencies. To the old fancier, thinking of trying the variety, I like to say that nothing is more interesting than to aim for the highest in the way of show birds and to watch the results from well planned matings.

There are laws and rules in the mating of all Standard fowls, but the most important of them all is never pointed out strong enough, and that is: From the breeder furnishing the foundation stock, find out the tendencies of his strain. He cannot tell you all, neither can he tell you just how your birds will breed, but in case he is interested in his customers and wants to see them suc-

ceed, he can outline your first mating and warn against any haphazard steps you might take. He can tell you, for instance, if his strain is apt to run too light in color or too dark; and if you know these important points you can always guard against getting an off-colored flock.

After the first mating is done and the offspring grown, give the youngsters deep study, and remember that it is only in one mating out of one hundred that one is justified in mating pullets back to their sire or in mating a cockerel to his dam.

It is really a crime nowadays to hear the horde of fanciers with just a few years of show experience say, "I am going to mate that cockerel back to his dam," or, "I shall mate some of that cock's pullets back to him." In nine cases out of ten they do not stop to ask themselves what they want from such mating, and none of them seem to think of the fact that a bird's bad points are just as easily intensified in the offspring by inbreeding as are his merits.

I have seen small but extra good flocks ruined by this mating-back stunt. Still, I have obtained the success of my own strain by just such matings. We must inbreed to fix the blood lines so strongly as to make them highly valuable. But if you are careful, you wait before undertaking such matings until you are fully familiar with the tendencies in your line. You cannot become a systematic breeder until you know the breeding tendencies of your birds.



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BREEDING S. C. W. LEGHORNS.

By H. C. KNAPP.

Have you been considering buying a new male for breeding this season? If so, do not delay getting one any longer, as it is high time you had your breeding pens mated.

Get a good male, even if you have to pay extra for him. Remember that every one of the chicks sired by him will be half his blood, and the better male you get the better your chicks will be. By breeding him to his daughters and grand-daughters the following years you will get chicks three-fourths and seven-eighths his blood. This male is good for breeding for several years, and if you are any good at mating your stock you ought to be able to breed birds as good or even better than the original male.

Much has been said about following a line breeding chart, but few breeders really ever pracice it, as it requires much of work and many separate pens. The best plan is to mate your stock from year to year as conditions seem advisable, taking care not to inbreed too closely.

To line-breed successfully requires breeding only from the most vigorous stock. A weak male bred to weak females will give you still weaker stock. In-breeding intensifies characters, whether they are good or bad, therefore never breed related fowls having the same fault, as this defect will be intensified in the stock bred from them, while if you breed for good points and vigor the offspring is sure to improve.

Try to do all of your breeding from adult hens only, as they lay much larger eggs and their offspring is superior in every way to those bred from pullets. The worst way to run down a good strain is to breed from pullets year after year until the females lay undersized eggs, and few of them at that.

Many beginners get a late start in hatching; the chicks come out late, and being late hatched they make poor breeders, often being undersized. These late hatched pullets are often



A purebred Tom Barron cockerel. Owned by Coleman Miles Egg Farm, Box A., Mt. Carroll, Ill.

nated and the undersized eggs they ay are set. Whether the chicks from hese pullets are hatched early or late hey invariably prove a disappoint- nent, being slow to mature, lacking igor. They frequently prove to be oor layers of small sized eggs. The eginner will then condemn the reeder he bought from and say that iis stock is no good and think that he vas buncoed.

If the beginner had waited until the irds were in their second year before reeding, he would have nice large ggs from fully matured hens to set nd the chicks that he got would have he kick in them and the vigor to ma- ure early. He would then be a ooster for the man who sold him he eggs.

Though hens in their second year re the best breeders without ques- ion, early hatched pullets that have ot been forced to lay during the win- er often prove satisfactory. I would refer to mate three pullets to a ock, so as to have maturity on one ide.

When buying hatching eggs insist n good sized eggs layed by hens. Be- ware of any settings sent you that re not up to size. These have in- ariably been layed by pullets, and ou can be sure that the birds you et out of them will not give you any- hing to brag about as to early ma- urity, size or as layers.

Here in Northern Ontario, I prefer o get out all my chicks during the nonth of April. Earlier hatching ere is out of question on account of he care the early chicks require. Also Leghorn pullets hatched too arly are liable to molt in the fall, ame as hens, and be little better than ens for winter laying. My April pul- ets last year commenced laying in September and were laying several nonths before the winter shows came, so I did my exhibiting at a large fall show, and was lucky to get 3 firsts and 4 seconds on 7 entries, including 3 "best in show" specials.

Our winter show is not held until late January. Would like it to be held earlier as pullets that have been laying a while before show time are past their prime and I do not get out any later chicks, especially for the winter show. Have talked with sev- eral fanciers about the show dates. Some, like me, would prefer them earlier, but most are satisfied with them as they are. The majority of fanciers here hatch late and so long as they do they will prefer the late shows, and nothing can be done about it. I think it is a mistake to hold shows too late, as it means the late hatched birds will be the best while early shows encourage early hatching.

In mating up your Leghorns, 15 females to 1 male is about right. Some say you should have less than this during the cold months, but I find that in the early cold months the females probably are not laying so well as they do later, and there are fewer eggs to fertilize. In fact some fanciers state they can add a few more females to the breeding pen in the cold weather when the birds are not laying well, which shows some people have different ideas.

However, 15 females to 1 male should be all right if the male is de- pendable. I had a 5-year-old, 6-pound Leghorn cock mated to 16 hens last March, when snow was piled deep outside, yet eggs from this pen mated to such a heavy male ran 90 percent fertile throughout March.

The hens in the breeding pen were fed no wet mash. They have access to a well balanced dry mash at all times and are fed scratch feed in deep litter twice a day. They get lots of sprouted oats and green stuff.

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My matings are the best ever; never before have I had so many good ones to choose from. They include all my prize-winners of former years and of the recent Coliseum Show, where leading judges and poultrymen were amazed at the wonderful quality of my line and the big improvement over my exhibits in former years, and remember we are coming back stronger for next season.



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Conkey's baby chick starter, a wonder for starting the chick. Order a package with your chicks. A complete line of Conkey's remedies, also brooder stoves and equipment of all kinds. Hard coal for your brooders if desired.

P. F. CLARDY, Box A, ETHEL, MO.

BEAUTIFUL GOLDEN CAMPINE

By C. G. Battles.

About twelve years ago, while visiting one of the largest of our winter poultry shows, I was attracted by a pen of very beautiful fowls. Upon inquiry I learned that they were Golden Campines. Their beauty impressed me so much that I determined to some day own some of them. About two years later I sent to this same breeder whose birds I had seen at the show, and purchased a setting of eggs. From this setting I succeeded in raising nine chicks, five cockerels and four pullets. These birds were the foundation of my strain.

Up to this time I had been breeding one of the popular heavy breeds. I kept these along with the Campines for two years as an experiment, keeping a careful record of eggs laid and feed consumed. At the end of the second year I found the Campines so far in the lead that I decided to discard all of my other birds and keep the Goldens. I have bred them exclusively ever since.

The Campine is the national fowl of Belgium. It is from the La Campine plains of this country that the Campine gets its name. These plains are a sandy tract of land, covered with scrub vegetation, and in order to exist there the birds have to be active and rugged.

Although originating in the Campine district, from which they are named, they were previous to the world war to be found scattered throughout Southern Holland, in the Rhenish provinces of Germany, and in Northern France, besides being extensively bred in England.

As to the origin of the Campine, it is conceded that the stock has been in existence for several centuries. The first description of a breed resembling the present Campine was in a work on natural history published about A. D. 1600, in which it was called a Turkey fowl, found in Flanders. So much for the Campine historically.

For the fancier its graceful form, covered with greenish black feathers, with golden bars; neck or hackle feathers golden in color; white earlobes; bright red face, wattles and comb, make a picture worthy of the brush of an artist. For the poultry raiser who seeks profit in the market, the large and abundant white eggs produced on a very small amount of feed, assure him an ample income. As in Flanders for centuries, the Campine is still the every-day layer.

The Goldens breed very true to type, without resorting to double mating. My first prize cockerel and first pullet at Madison Square Garden this winter were from the same mating.

If one is so situated as to give them unlimited range, they will pick up the greater part of their food, although they do very well in confinement, becoming as tame as kittens, often flying on to the arms and shoulders of the attendant when he appears at feeding time.

For best results they should be housed in large quarters, with plenty of fresh air and light, with opportunity for plenty of exercise, which can

e brought about by having plenty f good deep litter in the coop. Yet has been proven that if one has a nall space for carrying on the poul- y business, the Campines will give xcellent results, as they can be con- ned in small quarters and still re- ain their health and produce lots of rge white eggs. This is due to the xceptional hardiness of the breed nd their great activity under all con- itions.

To their great activity can be traced ie good fertility of their eggs, and ie rapidity of growth of the chicks, hich literally grow like weeds from ie time that they pip the egg shell ntil maturity.

The little cockerels often attempt crow when four weeks old.

For best results the chicks should ot be fed for at least thirty-six hours fter being hatched. The first feed ay be composed of bread crumbs nd a little hard boiled egg; with this ay also be given a little fine grit or and, together with a drink of water om which the chill has been re- oved.

After a couple of days they can be radually worked on to any good ommercial chick feed. At this time hey should also be given a little green eed, if they are confined where they annot get their own green feed. reens are just as essential to rapid rowth as grain. They should also ave a mash of some kind. I have the est results with one of the best nown commercial mashes. This is ed to the chicks dry and is kept be- ore them in shallow trays where they an help themselves at any time. A ttle fine charcoal is also mixed in he mash; this acts as a bowel regu- ator and is very essential.

It is certainly a pleasure to work ith the lively little Campines. One an almost see them grow, and almost efore you realize it the little cock- rels are attempting to crow. The exes should now be separated, as the ullets will do much better if kept way from the annoyance of the cock- rels. The cockerels can now be mar- eted as broilers, while the pullets an be given the attention and room, part of which up to this time, had to e given the cockerels.

Campines are very small eaters, and ill not do well on heavy feeding. It s surprising the small amount of feed hat it takes to keep a flock of Golden Campines healthy and in a laying con- ition. I am often asked why I breed he Goldens, and to name their good oints, which are briefly as follows: mong the most beautiful of our eathered friends; great layers of large hite eggs; very small eaters; good oragers; hardy and active; early to nature and strictly non-setters.

I think that there is a great future n store for them. The interest in them s growing by leaps and bounds, and he supply does not keep pace with he demand. In conclusion I wish to ay for the benefit of any one who is hinking of taking up the breeding of owls for pleasure or profit, or both, r for any one who is dissatisfied with he breed that they are now keeping nd who would like to make a change, hat you cannot go wrong in choosing he beautiful Golden Campine.

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Champion Cockerel and Best Colored Male in a class of 110.

At the 1921 Madison Square Garden Show we won the most coveted prize of them all—

FIRST COCKEREL, in the strongest class ever cooped at the Garden.

All our pens are headed by famous prize winners with blood lines straight down from the great Sunbrier, who at the age of six years won **1st cock at Boston, 1920.**

Baby chicks, $1.25 each, and prompt delivery.

Sunbrier R. C. Reds can well be called the "Color Special strain," for we have never missed a color special. That deep, wonderful color, so much sought in high class show birds, is bred into our birds, in our best matings, and the feathers are just as red in one end as in the other. All our pens are made up of prize winners on both sides, and the best money can buy in the way of baby chicks is offered at $1.25 each. Order now.

And remember that a farm of world-wide reputation stands behind every deal. Every customer MUST be pleased, no matter what trouble and expense we have to go to.

Your Mating List is ready. Send no postage. We pay that.

SUNBRIER FARMS Box A GROSSE POINTE, MICH.

T. W. SCHOEN, Managing Partner



Home of Quality "HALLWORTHY" Chicks

BABY CHICKS

Baby Chicks from thoroughbred, heavy-laying, free-range flocks. Great care is exercised in the selection of breeding stock and eggs in order to insure Chicks with VIGOR, QUALITY and LAYING ABILITY. Ten varieties to select from and we guarantee satisfaction and 100% live Chicks at your door Parcel Post-paid.

Free catalog describing our FRESH AIR METHOD of incubation; also chick prices and valuable feeding information. Send for it NOW. It's FREE.

Elyria Hatchery & Poultry Farm, H. H. Hall, Prop., Box A, Elyria, Ohio

J. D. VEACH POULTRY CO.
GREEN MEADOW FARM, HELENA, MONT.

We have in our yards:

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, including our First Prize Exhibition Cockerel and Third Dark Pullet, won with only three birds entered in the Chicago Coliseum Show, Dec., 1920, with hundreds more like them.

Our First Prize R. C. Rhode Island Red hen (Color Special Female), fourth young pen, fifth prize single comb hen, Coliseum, 1920, and seventh hen and ninth pullet S. C. Reds at Heart of America, 1920. Seventeen hundred more highest class Reds.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—1st and 5th young toms, 2d and 4th old toms, 1st and 3d hens and 2d pullet, Chicago Coliseum, 1920, and a hundred more good ones.

A thousand White Leghorn Breeding Hens (Selected Egg Layers).

Stock, Eggs and Baby Chicks For Sale. Mating List Jan. 15,'21



100,000 Baby Chicks for 1921

ALL VARIETIES

Produced from selected flocks, carefully mated and bred for egg-production. Live arrival guaranteed. Delivery charges paid. Illustrated circular on request.

A. D. ROCKEY & SON Box A. DAKOTA, ILL.

An extensive Incubator Hatchery in Colorado wrote us that

BOWMAN'S ROUP & WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY

saves 95% of his hatch when given in first drinking water for Baby chicks.

All dealers 30 cents, or direct by mail 35 cents.

J. H. REED & SON PARIS, ILLINOIS

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.

By Walter C. Dobe.

All popular varieties of fowls toda in both showroom and yard, must pa their own way, earn a good profit, an possess attractiveness that will appeal t the most exacting. In Andalusians w have a variety for the utility poultry man and fancier—a variety that wi make as much or more money for th utility breeder as any breed, and a com bination of color that will appeal t almost any fancier of artistic taste.

Andalusians belong to the Mediterra nean family and have for their nativit the province of Andalusia, a souther part of Spain. Before being introduce into England the females carried lo game-like combs. Shortly after, Eng lish breeders crossed them with Mino cas, which increased their size as we as the size of their combs. The game like appearance seems to have bee characteristic of the breed ever sinc it originated. This gives a distinctiv type, getting away from Minorca an Leghorn shape.

The Standard weights of Andalusian are: cocks, 6½ pounds; hens, 5½ pounds; cockerels, 5½ pounds; pullet 4½ pounds. However, winning birds a the leading American shows are runnin considerably above these weights with out making them appear coarse in con struction. The general carriage of th Andalusians should be upright, and afte observing several generations we fin that females having upright carriage are apt to be the best egg producers.

Blue As a Color.

Since blue is not a natural color, bu a modified black, the Andalusians hav a tendency to throw a few off-colore chicks; but the show birds will numbe as many as in any other breed out o the number hatched. If every chick pro duced would come true to type and colo there would be no fun in the chicke business. It is the exceptional speci mens for which the breeders are striving

The color scheme of the Andalusian is a medium blue feather with edgin or lacing of a darker blue. The groun color should be free from smut or tick ing as well as shafting. Dull, smutt specimens are objectionable, as are thos lacking distinct lacing. Each feather i each section of both male and femal should be laced with a very distinc edging of dark blue, clearly defined, ex cepting, of course, the saddle and hackl of males, which should be of goo length.

In mating this variety we find bes results are obtained from mating to gether males and females of as nea Standard color as possible, and by mat ing dark blue to light blue—this spelle with a capital B. The females must b of even ground color throughout, fre from smutty or dark feathers on breas or wing. Lacing should carry down t the fluff.

While it may be true that a good percentage of Blues may be produce from mating black and white Andalu sian sports, yet this is not to be advo cated. A blue hen produced from a sport mating will throw more off-colored chicks than one bred from a mating of Blues. The breeding of good Andalu sians is really an art and should be done in a systematic way. A definite stand ard should be had in mind toward which to work with the ultimate expectation

of securing better type, color and size in the next generation. When judiciously mated the Andalusians breed remarkably true to type.

Future of the Variety.

There can be no denying the fact that Andalusians are fast gaining in popularity. The size, weight and quantity of eggs they lay, with their many other sterling qualities, have caused breeders of other varieties to take them up, and today it is pleasing to note the vast increase in the number of Andalusians being kept both for profit and pleasure.

As layers of big white eggs in large numbers, Andalusians cannot be surpassed, and the fact they seldom care to sit affords greater time for production. They excel as all-year-round layers, because with proper management they will lay as well in winter as in summer, making the total value of their eggs for the year very high. Mature fowls give splendid results when kept in close confinement on the village lot, but if given free range make excellent foragers.

The chicks are hardy and precocious and can be easily reared without special attention. Well matured pullets will commence laying at about six months of age, and it is not unusual for them to continue laying right through the molting period. Andalusians are a long lived race of persistent producers. At three, four and even five years of age they will lay a profitable number of eggs, which eliminates the necessity of replacing layers every year or two.

As a table fowl they are noted for the rich, juicy breast meat which is found in abundance on their deep keel bone.

In the showroom they are much admired by the general public. The handsome appearance of nicely laced birds, with clear blue ground color, bright red comb, and white ear lobes, forms a most attractive sight. Aside from washing the face and comb and cleaning the legs, the Andalusian requires little preparation for the showroom.

The Andalusians have never enjoyed a real advertising boom, but have increased in popularity solely on their merits. The demand the last few years for stock and hatching eggs has been much greater than the supply, which accounts somewhat for the absence of more advertisements appearing in the poultry press. A well worded five or ten dollar ad inserted in one of the poultry journals of large circulation will sell all the eggs that a small flock of Andalusians will produce during the hatching season.

The demand for this variety of fowls is rapidly increasing and the future is very bright. A fertile field in the Andalusian business, with unlimited possibilities, is afforded the utility poultryman or fancier to derive handsome profits from a small pen or large flock of Andalusians.

In conclusion, let me say, if you are not satisfied with the results you are now receiving from the birds you now have, or if you contemplate keeping poultry for both profit and pleasure, procure fowls or eggs of as good stock as your purse will permit, and get birds with established blood lines, and I think you will form the same high opinion of the Andalusians as the writer.

"Better Hatched" Chicks



By the Postman. Twelfth Season. Our Aim: Every Customer Satisfied.

Pure bred, bred-to-lay, from flocks selected for Standard qualities and production. We offer exceptional values in following varieties: LEGHORNS, ROCKS, REDS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, MINORCAS, ORPINGTONS, ANCONAS. Prices reasonable. Twenty thousand each week. Place your order early. Let us send you our Special Bulletin on HOW TO RAISE BABY CHICKS, prepared by poultry specialists, Free of Charge; also write for our attractive Catalog, which is Free.

Co-Operative Breeding & Hatching Co., Box 10, Tiro, Ohio

Hatching Eggs **SWEET BRIAR ANCONAS** Baby Chicks

E. R. Post, Originator.

World's super-strain; the monarchs of the west. Greatest egg and show winnings of 1920-'21, winning 15 victories and specials; 16 entries at Kansas City, Mo., Chicago Coliseum and National.

Big Husky Chicks and Fertile Eggs

From contest hens and show winners. Over 400 super-yearling breeders, free ranged on 400 acres. Bargains in cockerels. Free catalog.

Sweet Briar Farm Box 30 Ontarioville, Ill.

ANOTHER SWEEPING VICTORY FOR

NOBILITY Golden Wyandottes

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, JANUARY, 1921

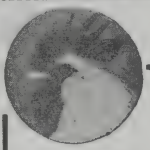
In the Hottest Class Seen at the Garden in Years

Cocks, 1-3-4; Hens, 3-4; Cockerels, 1-3; Pullets, 1; Old Pen, 1

All National Golden Wyandotte Club Ribbons. 1921 Mating List for Stamp

MELVIN F. UPHOFF, Box J, BOUND BROOK, N. J.

Sec. National Golden Wyandotte Club.



OZARK POULTRY FARM

Single Comb White Leghorn Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs for March, April and May Delivery by Express or Parcel Post Prepaid.

Hatching Eggs—1 setting of 15 eggs, $3; 50 eggs, $9; 100 eggs, $15; 500 eggs, per 100, $14. Baby Chicks—25 to 100, 30 cents; 100 or more, 25 cents.

Our Leghorns are strictly Ferris strain. All of our foundation stock was purchased direct from Ferris' best pens of his 230-264 and 265-300 egg strain. Safe arrival guaranteed on eggs and chicks. Our birds have unlimited range. Buy your eggs and chicks from the Ozarks where they are produced under ideal conditions.

OZARK POULTRY FARM, *J. V. Frazier, Prop.*, Route 2, PURDY, MO.

Tom Barron S. C. White Leghorns

are still the leading strain of real layers. We have kept them pure by importing each year since 1915 from 5 to 30 birds. If you want eggs or chicks for April or May delivery your order should be placed at once. Better send for the mating list today.

Coleman Miles Egg Farm Box A Mt. Carroll, Ill.

KIDD'S S. C. DARK BROWN LEGHORNS

At the National Poultry Show, Chicago, won on five entries: First Cock, First Cockerel, First Old Pen, Second Hen, Third Pullet. A limited number of Cockerels for sale at $5 each. Eggs for hatching, $3, $5, $10 per 15.

C. W. Kidd, 332 Fifth Ave. West Cedar Rapids, Iowa

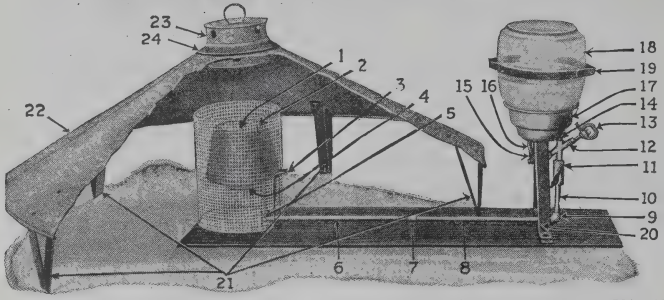
SPECKLED SUSSEX EGGS from my select prize winning males and females, bred exclusively for this season's demand in the Mahogany Speckled Sussex line. I can please you. Write at once for 1921 matings.

T. CADWALLADER DOYLESTOWN, PA.

Reliable Blue Flame Coal Oil Heated Colony Hovers

At it 40 Years—Our 40th Anniversary

Why Not Buy Goods That Have Been Tested and Found True to Name, RELIABLE?



OUR MOTTO IS AND ALWAYS HAS BEEN, QUALITY FIRST, LAST, AND ALWAYS

WE, THE RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., POSITIVELY GUARANTEE EVERY HOVER SENT OUT to be just as represented and to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded, as per guarantee in each Reliable catalog.

HOW OUR HOVERS AND HEATERS ARE MADE AND SHIPPED.

Every canopy that goes out on our BLUE FLAME HOVER is put together doubled seamed, lapped and pressed with a heavy iron rod turned in around the entire bottom edge, with a cast iron ring bolted around the top where our special raised ventilator fits in snugly. We furnish with each hover four double legs, made of angle iron, with two bolts in each leg; these hovers are neatly crated so that they can be nested, so as to save freight charges. Each and every heating outfit for this hover is put together entirely at our factory with the oil fount and burner neatly wrapped so no dirt can have access to the pipes, and boxed tight. We furnish a brass drip valve with double clean-out so sediments and paraffin in the oil can be easily cleaned out without closing off your heat. We ship all our Blue Flame Oil Hovers and Heaters fully assembled; hovers crated; heaters boxed. In buying a hover always ask if the hovers and heaters are reinforced with heavy iron rod at the bottom or if they are shipped out in knocked down shape to be bolted together after you receive them.

All that is necessary when you receive a RELIABLE OIL HEATED HOVER is to uncrate the hover, bolt the legs on, put the ventilator in the top, take the wrapping off of the burner and oil fount, fill your glass oil reservoir, set in place, turn on your oil, when your asbestos lighting ring is saturated, touch a match to it and it will generate and burn a Positively Blue Flame without smoke or fumes.

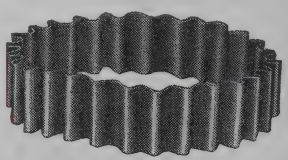


Metal Covered Asbestos Vaporizer

State size burner when ordering.

Price Postpaid, Only 15c each

Our Asbestos Vaporizer or lighting ring has asbestos in center with a layer of perforated metal on each side, which works to perfection and eliminates the use of dangerous gasoline or alcohol and is as easy to light and generate as it is to light a house lamp, with no more danger.



All Metal Vaporizer

State size burner when ordering.

Price Postpaid, Only 25c each

If any one wants to test out or even thinks that an All Metal Vaporizer is of any value whatever in a Reliable Blue Flame Burner, we will furnish one for only 25c postpaid anywhere in the United States or Canada. In using this All Metal Vaporizer you must generate with gasoline or alcohol.

Notice—Important THE RELIABLE BLUE FLAME OIL HEATER WILL generate and burn a solid Blue Flame, just as good without any asbestos or all metal vaporizer if you use gasoline or alcohol to generate with, but with the RELIABLE ASBESTOS VAPORIZER covered with metal you eliminate the use of dangerous gasoline and alcohol.

Rockville, Connecticut, Jan. 4, 1921.

Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co.,
Quincy, Ill.

Gentlemen: Good for you! That was a solar plexus blow you delivered to the All Metal Vaporizer. We have been using the Reliable Oil Burning Brooders for two years and have found them far ahead of any other brooder for DEPENDABLE qualities. The asbestos lighting ring works like a charm and we have had splendid success with these brooders. We have discarded all of our coal burning brooders in favor of your oil burning brooders of the same capacity. Last season we had 3,300 chicks to brood and this season we may have as many if not more. Coal burners are too expensive when coal costs $21.00 a ton and poor quality coal at that. We will need more oil burning brooders.

We have no faith in a metal lighting ring, and do not want anything that has to be coaxed with alcohol or gasoline.

Kindly send us your catalog and prices.

Yours truly,
Hugh Ballantyne, Mgr.

Meadford, Ont., Canada, Jan. 11, 1921.

Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co.,
Quincy, Ill.

Gentlemen: I received copy of the Poultry Keeper. I note what your rival claims on the metal ring, etc. Your answer pleases me. You have struck out right from the shoulder; it would be well for the public if a few more of these spell binders got a knock out such as you have handed them. Your improved Asbestos Lighting Ring with a thin strip of perforated metal on each side of your asbestos is far ahead of anything that we have ever used. I have one of your hovers and am operating it and have no trouble whatever with my asbestos lighting ring, and I intend to have more of your Reliable Blue Flame Oil Hovers this season. The one I have is working to perfection.

Yours truly,
W. F. Johnston.

Send for our large catalog and full information regarding our Blue Flame Hovers, Coal Burning Hovers, Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Supplies.

Address: Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box A-1 Quincy, Ill.

Standard Reliable Incubators and Oil Burning Hovers

STANDARD RELIABLE INCUBATORS



Forty years of success with the Reliable Incubators and Brooders is evidence of the quality of our goods. We manufacture everything that is needed on a well regulated poultry farm.

We Manufacture the Following:

- Oat Sprouters
- Non-Freezable Founts
- Stock Food Cookers
- Lice Killing Machines
- Automatic Feeders
- Feed Troughs
- Grit or Shell Boxes
- Brood Coops
- A full line of Metal Drinking Fountains, Incubators and Brooders and Oil Hovers.
- Coal Burning Brooders
- Many other articles which are positively guaranteed.

FORTY YEARS AT IT

THE RELIABLE BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL HEATED COLONY HOVER



The following are a few of the many thousands of successful users of the Reliable goods. Write them and find out how they like them.

John D. Roberts, East San Diego, Calif.
C. Y. Yates, Clear Lake, S. D.
Mrs. Roy D. Bearley, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. W. A. Sweet, Ellensburg, Wash.
Mrs. Ada Smith, Elma, Wash.
Mrs. F. C. Pennell, Richland Center, Wis.
A. C. Lovern, Vinton, Va.
John Francis, Mammoth, Utah.
Mr. Lee Morgan, Brady, Texas.
Wm. A. Moore, Bend, Ore.
W. R. Smith, Mabel, Ore.
J. C. Condon, Jr., Opelika, Ala.
A. C. Dittnock, Sacto, Calif.
S. R. Stout, Fayetteville, Ark.
Thos. L. Knod, Gillham, Ark.
Alfred Christensen, Fowler, Colo.
Mrs. Wm. D. Dorsey, Denver, Col.
Mr. John Wall, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. Wm. S. Fallon, Fairfield, Conn.
Wilber Brothers, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
John J. Deering, Jacksonville, Fla.
Thos. M. Randall, Atlanta, Ga.
O. C. Hostitler, Iowa City, Iowa.
Mrs. Eno Onken, Floyd, Iowa.
A. L. Drummond, Norton, Kans.
The Hannan Hatchery, Smith Center, Kans.
Mr. J. A. Cummings, Tempe, Ariz.
W. E. Rowbotham, Wickenburg, Ariz.
East Texas Poultry Farm, Nacogdoches, Tex.
Banker & Banker, Knoxville, Tenn.
G. A. Spinks, Florence, S. C.
R. M. Monteith, Ruffsdale, Penn.
Albert Piesch, Bartonville, Penn.
Enos Yoder, Hubbard, Ore.
Mr. Lunn Hiler, Bixby, Okla.
Mr. Matt Dezee, Mineral Ridge, Ohio.
D. M. Coning, Dayton, Ohio.
O. E. Smith, Fairport, N. Y.
C. McGowan Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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- Burns Coal Oil
- No Wick to Trim
- Steady Blue Flame
- Abundance of Heat
- Comfortable and Easy to Operate
- No Oil Fumes Visible, Oil Feed Convenient and Safe
- Economy of Operation
- No Coal Smoke or Gas
- The Flow of Oil is Regulated Automatically.

This is the most popular and most efficient hover ever manufactured, as proven by the many testimonials received.

You can always get coal oil, but it is hard to get hard coal. You can get any amount of heat with these hovers that is needed at all times.

Thirty Thousand Reliable Blue Flame Wickless Oil Heated Colony Hovers sold last season and every customer satisfied and is a booster.

Can be operated successfully without a lighting ring by generating burner with alcohol or gasoline, but burns less oil by using asbestos lighting ring. We furnish lighting rings with each outfit.

We furnish a one gallon self feeder so that you need have no fear of light going out, for it is simple and requires very little attention. It is equipped with a safety valve. After the valve is once properly adjusted you need not pay any more attention, for it regulates the drop of oil. Our Ventilator in top of cone of hover leaves out all foul air made by the chicks. This is done automatically without any bother to the operator and which insures steady and healthy growth of the chicks placed in its care.

By using the Reliable Blue Flame Wickless Oil Heated Colony Hovers you save time, money and trouble and your chickens will grow faster, get heavier and thrive because our hover will take the very best care of them and keep them comfortable, happy and healthy.

Our guarantee is that any goods bought of the Reliable Incubator and Brooder Company, will do as we claim for them; if not, and returned by the purchaser within sixty-days, your money will be refunded. Send for catalog and prices. It's free.

Address: Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box A-1 Quincy, Ill.

Baby Chix and Eggs

from the daddy strain of them all that has over 31 years of careful selection, trapnesting and pedigreeing for eggs back of them.

Continuous Winners in about all the Laying Contests, with individual records up to 325 eggs. Continuous records, 148 eggs in 148 days; 400 in 448 days. Flock of 126 averaged 208 eggs.

Parks' BRED-TO-LAY AND-DO-LAY Barred Plymouth Rocks

Made and hold about all the World's Rock Laying Records

Still have a choice selection of breeders. If you can't see your way clear for foundation stock, improve your present flock with our males like hundreds of others are doing.



Miss She-Did-It

Won 1st, last Arkansas Laying Contest. Official Record, 278. We produced her, and she-did-it.

Grand Selection Cockerels $5 Up

Breed only from your best layers. Select the ones that get off the roost first in the morning, and last on at night. The heavy layers have the big thin combs; head and beak medium short; legs well apart, and standing straight up and down when looking at them from the front.

Large General Catalog Booklet 25 cents. You will be surprised at the Bred-to-Lay information it contains. 16 page circular free.



J. W. Parks, Box J, Altoona, Pa.

LIGHT BRAHMAS FOR A HAL CENTURY.

In the 56 years I have bred Ligl Brahmas I have seen a great mar changes. The Brahma I first bred w a very tall slow feathering, slow m turing, awkward chicken. As cocks the were very large and grand. I remen ber a cock I saw in one of E. C. Comey breeding pens that weighed 18 lbs., n over fat, very active and vigorous.

These early day Brahmas were ver light in color. The hackles, tails an flights were the only sections in whic black was allowed. Heavy stripe hackles and nice laced tails would hav disqualified them there.

They were the most popular breed c all the fancy at that time. Everythin was sailing along fine and nearly every body bred Brahmas.

Some scheming ass introduced cock blood and they went from an elegan large useful bird to a low-down, squatt loose feathered, sluggish bird, witho beauty, vigor, or usefulness. That can very near being the end of Ligl Brahmas. But a few of the old breed ers kept the true Light Brahma type and with the improvement in color, the are coming to their own again.

With the quick maturing, heavy lay ing, almost non-setting Light Brahm as bred today, there is no reason wh they should not be one of the mo popular breeds for utility and fancy.

F. C. Nutter.

Correction.

The ad. of Prospect Farms, 56 Ferry S Newark, N. J., page 227 of the February issu listed this Farm's winnings on Indian Runn ducks, whereas Prospect Farms exhibited ar won on Pekin ducks.

A Chick From Every Egg

is my guarantee on our mated yard eggs this season; in fact, our EGGS FOR HATCHING GUARANTEE is the most liberal ever offered by any breeder. If you contemplate buying eggs for hatching don't buy until you read my guarantee; it means money for you.

U. R. White Plymouth Rocks

are in greater demand than ever before. The cause for this is they are conceded to be the very **best in Standard Bred Poultry.** When keeping poultry keep the fowl that will produce the most eggs and meat on the least feed. **U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks will do it.**

Selected Breeders and Utility Fowls

at reduced prices. Don't forget I have REDUCED PRICES ON BABY CHICKS, and safe arrival guaranteed.



Send for my new catalog; it is free. Write me your wants. Remember my White Plymouth Rocks are "THE BEST IN THE WORLD." Eggs, $5 and $10 per 15; $15 per 50; $25 per 100.

U. R. FISHEL Box A HOPE, IND.

HINTS ON MANAGEMENT.

A paraphrase of the old hymn might read "The Mistakes of my life have been many, the sins of omission have been more." In poultry raising as well as in life this is true; and while this may not be timely it may prevent some of the things that happened this year from causing us both sorrow and loss next year.

First, overcrowding as the result of hatching more chicks than we have room to grow to a marketable age. One of the first things that a beginner must learn is never to hatch all the chickens he wants at that time. Did you ever cook beans? Well if you have you know that the finished product is away out of proportion to the amount with which you started. Fifty is a big number for an ordinary backlotter or most beginners if they wish to avoid overcrowding. Never permit half that number to roost in the same coop nor in the same quarters, at least till they are grown.

Second, mites are a constant source of loss not only in the slow development of the bird but also in the color and texture of the feather. A pound the month in the American breeds is as little growth as one should expect if the conditions are at all satisfactory. If you are not getting that amount of growth, something is wrong. Look at once to your feed and quarters. Keep your roosts clean and spray with kerosene at least once a week. Use air-slaked lime to kill off the mosquitoes, which in most houses make life miserable for the fowls, especially in the late summer and early fall. Sore-head, chicken-pox and roup are often directly traceable to the sting of the mosquito. Keep them out of the houses and coops. Lime and kerosene will do it for you.

Third, keep their quarters dry. Be sure the roof does not leak, that rain does not blow through the cracks, and above all that the sunshine can reach practically every part of the floor of the building, and that it does do it. Keep straw or dry leaves on the floor to absorb any dampness that might obtain and change this litter often. An earth floor is the best floor if it may be kept dry. Don't neglect, don't put off, don't procrastinate. Do it now.

Is raising prize winners your ambition? There is no royal road. Alike the peer and peasant must climb to her abode. No one has ever reached and kept the place except through close attention to the little details and these before mentioned ones are the big keys to success.

A good quality of clean food is essential to their good health. Feed table scraps right from the table only, never let them accumulate and don't use those from your neighbor unless they are as careful about them as you are yourself. If you feed a wet mash, and it is good for them, do not feed more than they will clean up at once and feed it only in a clean place. Keep a dry mash before them at all times after they are a month old. If they are inclined to get weak in the legs, your food does not contain enough bone-making ingredients. Feed dry cut bone, and use a little lime in the water. Put lime in the water and pour off the water after the lime settles. Keep plenty of finely ground oyster shell so they get it any time they wish.

All this is old stuff, and mere detail

Can I really learn the poultry business by mail?

Yes! Eleven of America's greatest poultry experts, successful both as poultrymen and teachers, have created the Interstate Poultry School Home Study Course which will give you the needed training at home.

How can I make money growing market poultry?

Let Prof. Hare show you. (Late U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and Clemson Agricultural College.)

How can I get a heavy egg yield the year round?

Harry Forster has done it and everybody knows he has. Let him tell you.

How shall I select my breeding stock?

Nothing more certain in the world. Let T. F. McGrew tell you. (Poultry breeder, judge, writer, lecturer.)

How can I prevent and control poultry diseases?

Prof. G D. Horton will tell you. (Late Oregon Agricultural College, Missouri Poultry Experiment Station, and U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

What's the best method of raising baby chicks?

M. L. Chapman knows, and he has proved he knows. Let him tell you. (Supt. Wilburtha Poultry Farms, President White Leghorn Club.)

What's the difference in poultry work in Canada, the Mississippi Valley, and Florida, for example?

Let Prof. F. C. Elford tell you. (Poultry Husbandman Dominion of Canada.)
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BY means of the most remarkable set of Rhode Island Red Illustrations ever produced, W. H. Card, secretary of the Rhode Island Red Club and the greatest living authority on Reds, in **"Blue Ribbon Reds,"** shows in a way so simple that every beginner can understand what constitutes the correct type and color of Rhode Island Reds. There are twelve drawings illustrating type and fourteen illustrating color. These drawings show the ideal Reds, both male and female, as well as the various shape and color defects most commonly found. Mr. Card also points out which defects are serious and which are of only minor importance.

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Rhode Island Red Journal

is the official organ of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, published monthly, at 50c per year. It is the "Red Breeders' Bible," and those who know it say they would not be without it for $5 per year. It keeps you in touch with all the leading breeders of Reds and keeps you posted on everything pertaining to Rhode Island Reds.



Rhode Island Red Journal
403 E. Bremer Ave.
Waverly, Iowa

to experienced poultrymen; but it can never be impressed too firmly on the mind of those starting in poultry. No matter from what stock you grow your chicks, nor what kind of mating you use, nothing will take the place of good care and wholesome food. There have been prize winners grown from mediocre parentage, by the above rules.

To sum up the whole matter, never permit the chickens to crowd. Prevent this by hatching only as many chicks as you have room enough for, when they are of marketable age. Keep quarters clean, dry and free from mites. Do this by keeping the roof tight, the litter fresh and clean and spray the roosting places. Use only wholesome food.

Illinois. L. E. Rouch.

Our Cover.

The remarkably big, long-bodied male on the front cover this month is the Single Comb Black Minorca cock that headed the first old pen at the recent Madison Square Garden, New York, Show.

The breed is supposed to have come originally from Minorca, which is one of the Balearic Islands, off the coast of Spain. For a considerable time the Minorca was known as the Spanish fowl, and later as red-faced Spanish. The White Minorca cross as sports of the Black variety. The rose comb Minorcas are generally believed to have some Black Hamburg blood in them.

The modern S. C. Black Minorca is much larger than the original stock of one hundred years ago. The Standard weights for S. C. Black Minorcas now are: Cock, 9 lbs.; hen, 7½ lbs.; cockerel, 7½ lbs.; pullet, 6½ lbs. It is not uncommon to find winning cocks and hens in the leading shows that weigh one pound over Standard weight.

The Black Minorca has black or slate colored shanks, white skin and lays a large, white-shelled egg. The comb of the male should be large, even upon the head, free from wrinkles and twists and have six well defined points.

The wattles should be long. The earlobes, large and almond shaped, and pure white. The neck should be rather long and well arched; the back long, and slope slightly to tail; the tail large and well spread and only moderately elevated.

Some breeders like a long leg, but cockerels of such breeding are often inclined to weak legs. The Standard calls for a long shank but a medium length of drum stick; and the bone in the leg should be strong.

The back should be broad and the breast full and well rounded. These features are not often seen in very long legged cockerels. Breeders should stick to the true type of long, squarely set bodies. The picture on the cover is a good model.

Fertility from a Back Yard Flock.

Last year I had six pullets and one cockerel penned up in the back yard.

The poultry house and yard were on the north side of the coal shed. The house was about five feet long, four feet wide, four feet high in front, and three feet in the rear. No windows in it for light. A small opening led into the yard. The yard was about five feet wide and ten or twelve feet long. Not very good quarters, but I got fertile eggs.

Out of 57 eggs set only two were infertile. There were eight chicks that died in the shell. This leaves 47 living chicks out of 57 eggs, or 82% of living chicks out of the 57 eggs.

I set the hens in a box half-filled with dirt and a little hay on top of this. I twice dusted the setting hens with lice powder.

I fed the laying hens table scraps and a mixture of corn, wheat and oats. I would let the chickens out late in the afternoons and would herd them around so they did not bother the neighbors. I gave them plenty of fresh, clean water mornings and evenings. I would often dig around in the garden and the chickens were usually there to pick up the fish worms. The chickens had plenty of green food. I kept their yard spaded up.

My chicks proved to be mostly pullets, and are now laying fine.

I have found that you can get good fertile eggs if chickens are shut up, but I would not advise keeping them shut up if one could let them run. In other words, chickens will do good under most any condition that they are put. GEO. EARLES.

1887 DAY-OLD 1921

CHIX -:- DUX

From Maine to Florida, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in hamlet, town, suburb and city, you will find flocks of Niagara Farm chicks giving an excellent account of themselves in the hands of our customers.

Anconas, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas, White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Mammoth Pekin and White and Colored Indian Runner Ducklings, hatching on every Monday and Wednesday of each week, beginning March second.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1921.
Gentlemen:—
Please enter my order for 3,000 day-old chicks for delivery May 15, for which I inclose herewith our check for 50%, less discount. From 400 pullets raised from White Leghorn chicks purchased of you last season I gathered 5,235 eggs during the month of January. Yours truly,
NIAGARA UNIVERSITY FARM.

Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 8, 1921.
Gentlemen:—
The order for day-old chicks and ducks placed with you last season proved a wonder. NOT ONE LOST, and all raised to maturity. Send your prices for this year, please.
Yours truly, E. C. STONE.

Chateugay, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1921.
Gentlemen:—
Kindly quote prices on 200 S. C. Anconas. Pullets raised from chicks purchased from you last season were whirlwinds to lay, and I want at least 100 pullets this fall.
Very truly yours, W. G. MURRAY.

Order NOW and get your name on our preferential shipping list. Our Green Cured Fine Cut Clover promotes healthy, rapid growth in little chicks and makes the hens lay. Orders filled promptly.

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Good chicks can be hatched only from eggs oduced by hens properly mated and kept ıder the best possible conditions to secure alth and vigor. Eggs from over-fat breed- g birds do not produce a large percentage strong chicks. Hens that have been rest- g during the winter months are in better ndition to produce husky chicks than pul- ts that have been forced for egg production.

It is generally understood that not every egg collected is suitable for incubation. Eggs for hatching should be carefully selected for uniformity of size, shape and color. Eggs with thin shells or rough surfaces, and those that are over-sized or too small should be used for table purposes, as they seldom hatch and never produce strong, healthy chicks. Eggs for incubation should be kept in a cool, dry place, and storage should be for as short a time as possible. During the time they are being held for incubation, eggs should rest on their side and should be turned daily to prevent the yolk from settling.

As the value of an incubator is small compared with the value of the eggs used during the normal life of the machine, it is poor economy to purchase one which is not reliable. Whenever possible it is well to select an incubator which is giving good satisfaction in your vicinity, so that you may get the experience of other operators in your section.



irst Young Pen R. C. R. I. Red Cockerel at Minneapolis Show, 1920. Owned by H. F. Garbisch, Austin. Minn.



First Prize Buff Orpington Cock at National Show, Chicago, Jan., 1921. Owned by Bonnie Brae Orpington Farm, Sandusky, Ohio.

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No baby chicks. Mating list to appear in March issue National Plymouth Rock Journal.

Remember our record for honesty and square dealing and for producing First Prize Winners for Garden and Boston Shows.

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Eggs from extra fine matings—$15 for 15; $25 per 30.
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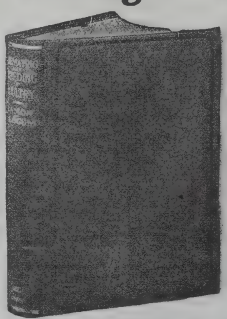
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American Poultry Journal - - 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois

Hen vs. Pullet Eggs for Hatching Purposes.

A reader of American Poultry Journal, T. B. Cole of Idaho, recently wrote to a number of prominent breeders inquiring if they considered pullets equal to hens for breeding purposes. The replies that he received follow:

"I do not find any difference between pullets and hens for breeders if the pullets are well grown and well matured; in fact, some of the best birds I ever reared came from pullets. I like cockerels better for breeding than cocks, for so often the cocks will not fertilize the eggs properly or at all. I use cocks, but am always worried about the eggs till I have tested them for fertility."
Very truly yours, ——

"Your letter of January 29 received. I do not think there is any difference in the use of one and two-year-old females for breeding purposes; nor does it make any difference in your breeding results whether the males and females are of the same age. I do believe that it is advisable not to breed cockerels and pullets together if they are not well matured.
Very truly yours, ——

"In reply to your letter beg to state that hens will make better breeders than pullets, because they will produce better and more vigorous chicks. It is not necessary that the male be of different age than the female in order to get satisfactory results in your breeding pen." Very truly, ——

"In reply to your letter will say that there is a difference between pullets and hens for breeders. If pullets are early hatched they will make good breeders. If not worked too hard through the winter they may be mated to a cock or early cockerel; either is good. Hens two years old that have not worked much through the winter produce stronger chicks; and for my best breeding I always use hens that are not less than two years old.

If you have a pullet that is a show bird when she is a pullet, she may molt out of it when a hen. If you have got a hen that held her color through the molt you have something that you can depend on. The same with a cockerel, but cockerels generally hold color, except in wings, where they most always molt lighter." Very truly yours, ——

"Your favor of the 28th ult., has been received and carefully read. It makes no difference whether a cockerel or cock is mated with hens or pullets; the main thing is the quality of the birds. I have matings of cocks on hens, cockerels on hens, cockerels and pullets and cocks on pullets. I can see no difference in the results, the quality is the deciding factor." Yours very truly, ——

"Replying to yours of January 29, 1921, there would likely be some difference as between pullets and hens; good vigorous pullets would lay you considerably more eggs than hens. The hen eggs would hatch bigger, stronger chicks. It is usually best to mate a cock bird with pullets and a cockerel with hens, although in both instances the individual birds would have more to do with breeding qualities than the eggs." Yours truly, ——

Chicks Need Roughage.

Plenty of roughage must be accessible to the chicks. Provision for green feed and plenty of exercise will not prevent leg weakness if the bird at the same time is overfed a concentrated ration. Plowing the poultry yard in the spring so that the birds may be on freshly-turned earth helps because the chickens eat considerable amounts of dirt. But some roughage is just as essential in successful rearing of poultry as protein, carbohydrates, fats and vitamines. The fiber of plants seems to have some real value, and evidently the liberal use of wheat bran in chick feeds finds justification. It is not necessary to feed paper, but roughage such as wheat bran, clean clover chaff or some similar material should be provided.

MY EXPERIENCE WITH WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

In the spring of 1915 I finished a commercial course at a business college. I started work as bookkeeper in the bank at our town in September of the same year.

About this time there was organized in town a poultry club of specialty breeders. I joined the club with White Plymouth Rocks as my breed. I wanted White Wyandottes but some one else had taken them. My mother used to keep Barred Rocks, and as long as I knew more or less about Rocks I decided to take White Rocks. I have not been sorry at all that I chose them. I am sure as a general-purpose fowl there are none better. They are large and are good layers. They won first honors at the 1919 Missouri Farm Flock Laying Contest over all breeds.

The next thing for me to do after I chose my breed was to purchase some stock or eggs of a reliable breeder, but this I found was no small task. In the end I bought a trio of a breeder that was recommended to me. The trio consisted of a cockerel, a pullet, and a hen. The cockerel and hen were real good birds, the pullet was of good color and type but did not develop as large as she should.

I bought the birds the first of the year, so I had them during some of the real cold weather. If a person expects to get early eggs in the spring, the hens must have proper care, also proper food. In the real cold weather, especially when there is snow on the ground, the hens should be kept in the house and one wants to keep lots of litter on the floor of the scratching pen. If there is plenty of work about getting their food they will be that much better off. Two good ways for exercise are to either hang a mangel about 15 inches from the floor or else hang a bundle of unhusked corn with the ears partly husked. They enjoy jumping and pecking at the swinging food.

As soon as the ground thawed out so I could dig holes I set posts and made a park. It was about one rod wide and three rods long. This made a good run for the three birds. This park was large enough so they had some green food all summer.

I kept for setting all the eggs the two hens laid. I set them all under hens and hatched and raised sixty chickens from the two breeding hens. I thought that real good. About the 10th of May I sent for a sitting of eggs. From them I hatched twelve healthy chicks. I toe-marked these so I would know them from the other ones. I will say right now that I think that toe-marking is a very good way to keep records of certain birds.

I took the best of care of my young chicks and they grew and developed into big nice birds. In the fall the club decided to send a carload of birds to the West Michigan State Fair at Grand Rapids, in September, 1916. I looked my flock over and picked out and sent one pen, one pullet and my cock bird. To my surprise when the report came back, every one of my birds had won a ribbon. I got 2d cock, 2d pen and 2d pullet. I felt real encouraged I can assure you. When the birds came back I found the cock bird had taken cold during the show. I took good care of him but he died in about two weeks. This sort of knocked the glory out of my winnings. But I kept on.

The following January I sent seven birds to the Albion show and won 1st pen, 2d cockerel and 2d pullet. This, of course, encouraged me quite a lot. The next fall, September, 1917, I sent four birds to the show at Jackson and won 1st cock and 2d hen. During the winth of 1917-1918 I sold several single birds, one pen and 100 eggs. This helped meet some of the expense I had been to in the past year. The fall of 1918 I won 1st cock at Jackson in a good class.

Since the fall of 1918 I have not sent any birds to the shows. I have been alone on a farm and my time at the show season seems to be taken up with farm duties, but I want to say that I am still breeding White Plymouth Rocks, and have some good birds on hand at all times. I am planning on showing my birds this winter and trust I may win my share of ribbons.

There is one secret in the purebred poultry keeping, and that is treat your birds kindly, never frighten them, and give them plenty of exercise. They will do the rest. Richard H. Dodes.

At the Last New York Show.

Speaking of disappointments, this makes us think of a remark made by William Moore of Canada to Mr, Sprague, manager of Lucknow Farm, just after he had lost first old pen. Mr. Sprague had won first old pen in the Buff Orpington class for three years. He turned to Mr. Moore and said: "That is certainly a great disappointment. It hurts." Mr. Moore said: "Yes, it is a mighty good thing it did hurt. If it didn't hurt, you would not try to do better and come back next year. It would not be worth while if it did not hurt." Certainly some good philosophy.—J. I. Lyle.

Start Them RIGHT and Watch THEM GROW



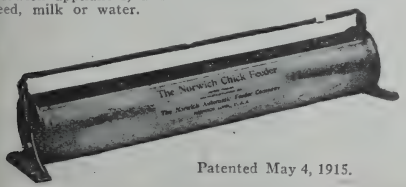
These are not cows in stanchions, but husky Leghorn chicks feeding from two 20-inch Norwich Chick feeders. This shows hygienic chick feeding to perfection.

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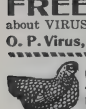


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BUFF WYANDOTTES.

By Mrs. Ely Broyles.

The beautiful Buff Wyandotte has great possibilities which are sure to be realized in time to come.

In this variety we have the handsome White Wyandotte, with a plumage turned to gold and all the curves and fullness of type which are found only in the plump, rounded form of the Wyandotte.

With all this beauty and magnificence there remains the fact that the variety is being bred for great egg production; and as all Wyandottes are prolific layers owing to their deep bodies, medium size and great activity, there is no reason why the Buff should not make egg records in the future as they have in the past. The table quality of the Wyandotte as a broiler has always surpassed all other breeds, for it matures quickly into a plump, full breasted carcass that is easily cleaned because the chicks feather early.

The neat, close fitting rose comb is not frozen in winter to mar the beauty of the bird or stop egg production. A feature predominant in some strains of Buff Wyandottes, and bred in them from the time of their beginning, is a sort of non-setting quality which makes them easy to break from setting, if they become broody at all, and not needed for hatching. Their entire time may be devoted to egg production, instead of spending days and weeks in the broody coop being broken up. Since the general use of incubators the old habit of setting is no longer a virtue in the egg producing hen. If allowed to set and brood their chicks, Buff Wyandotte hens make the finest of mothers.

The variety is purely American, and was exhibited first at the Garden Show in 1894, by New England fanciers.

Their profitable maintenance comes not alone from either meat or egg production, but from both; so that if one is not enough, the other is to be relied upon to fulfill any shortcoming. You do not "put all your eggs in one basket" when devoting your time to raising Buff Wyandottes, as you have two chances for a good profit. This dual purpose quality should appeal to farmers of the great Middle West.

Another source of profit is filling orders for breeding stock, hatching eggs and baby chicks. Unlike the case in some of the older and better known breeds, the field is open and the demand is great. Any one who can and will produce dependable stock can enjoy this trade, and no other breeder in this variety has captured the best of the business, or has a monopoly on the trade, or is able to produce all the good birds. In fact, production of the Buffs has not kept up with the fast increasing demand, and purchasers inquire in every direction for available stock or eggs, and the demand is always much greater than the supply.

The greater shows have all had a great display of Buffs the past season, and the improvement of quality is very noticeable from the exhibits of a few years ago. Breeders in the Central West have now made a start, and Chicago had a notable display at the

EGGS FOR HATCHING

This season we have mated up some of the finest matings ever put together in the twenty-five years that

Palmer's Barred Rocks

have been winning best display at Chicago Coliseum show, including December, 1920. Some very choice breeding birds for sale at greatly reduced prices.

Mating List Now Ready

Send for one and make your selection of eggs that will produce winners for you.

D. F. PALMER & SON

Box 35 YORKVILLE, ILL.

S. C. White Leghorns

Winners at Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Dayton, etc. Still have some choice cockerels, hens and pullets for sale. Day-old chicks from heavy egg strain, 20c each up to 100; 18c each for 100 or more.

Day Old Chicks Exhibition 80 cents each, Any Number.

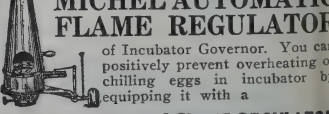
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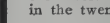
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MICHEL AUTOMATIC FLAME REGULATOR

of Incubator Governor. You can positively prevent overheating or chilling eggs in incubator by equipping it with a

MICHEL AUTOMATIC FLAME REGULATOR

It automatically regulates flame on lamp—maintains even temperature in incubator — requires no attention, and saves half the fuel. Send name of incubator, number of lamp burner and $3.50, and we will send you a Regulator, prepaid, on 15 days' trial. Money back if not satisfied.

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Henry Michel & Son Box 11 Sublette, Illinois

ast Coliseum show. Even my own tate woke up, and entered a most reditable lot of Buffs at the last state oultry show, which has caused more nquiry from breeders in Missouri in he past few months than in several ears past.

Annual meetings and displays have een held in the East, principally be-ause breeders of this variety were ocated there, but fast growing inter-st in the South and West has offered he opportunity of bringing the next lub meet and display further west, nd Kansas City is most favorably poken of for this meeting. The great rmy of beginners in Standard poul-ry will in that way have a chance to iew some of the best specimens pro-luced to date, and will find in them, I m sure, the possibilities they are ooking for.

A Safe and Sane Buff Color.

The question which all breeders of Buff varieties have been up against is he interpretation of the Standard re-uirements of Buff color. This is a olor hard to define in print, so that t may be understood by all alike and ring uniform results in the finished pecimen. For this reason buff is in-erpreted as anything from pale lemon o dull orange. Plumage can be pro-luced in any of these shades, and the lifferent interpretations of what con-titutes rich golden buff has been a tumbling block to a more general and niform understanding of the exact olor required and best to keep the ariety popular.

The Buff Wyandotte Club has under way a pamphlet to further establish a niformity of the proper shade of buff, nd other questions of interest to the eginner. This will properly take into onsideration the fact that Buffs grow ighter with age, and to secure a Buff en a pullet must be bred with suf-icient color to allow a lighter shade or the hen; and not become too light o maintain a good color through the reeding season and up to the next nolt. It is a fact that the average erson likes "color" in his flock.

The present requirement is for that evel, even shade of color for all sec-ions alike—back, breast and neck; without mealiness or shafting. The ne time difficulty of black in tail and wing has been greatly lessened, and many birds come free from that de-ect, but do not misunderstand me nd think that solid buff birds of either ex are so common as to be plentiful nd low in price. Any bird that is of easonably good color and type and free from black in plumage is yet con-sidered a valued specimen, and is not easily picked up for a song.

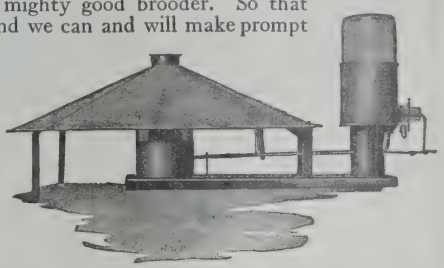
When good color and type are found nd size and vigor are sought, then difficulties are doubled; the birds of best color are often undersized, and when a wonderful type is produced desirable color may be lacking. But who would live in a world with noth-ing to strive for, and how flat life would be with nothing to do! Zest is added to the production of Buffs by the difficulties to be overcome. The other fellow has the same problems you have, and if you can surpass him you have earned the reward. And you will experience an urgent demand for

Ready for Prompt Shipment

These great colony brooders Oil-burning and coal-burning

Just now, with big hatches of chicks coming along, you must be sure of two things:—that the brooder you buy will do its work well and that the machine will reach you promptly.

If you know much about this chicken-raising business, you know that the Newtown is a mighty good brooder. So that point is settled. And we can and will make prompt shipment, do our level best to get your brooder to you quick because we know you need it. Last season we were unable to supply all the brooders our friends wanted. That hurt, both ways. So this year we got a big stock ready. Your machine is waiting for the address tag. Where shall we ship it?

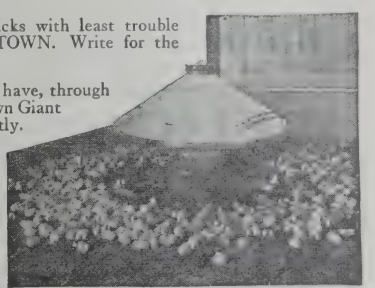


Take your choice of type—either coal-burning or oil-burning. You will easily raise good chicks with either one. The coal-burner has been on the market for years. We admit it is the best of its type.

And we are just as sure that this comparatively new oil-burning brooder will lead in its field also. We knew for a long time that a lot of people wanted an oil-burning colony brooder, but it was quite a trick to make one good enough for the Newtown name. The big problem was to get the burner just right—but it is *right* now. No wick—steady blue flame—no smoke—no noise—but a great heater. And we overcame the common difficulty of uncertain fuel flow—due to thickening of oil in cold weather—by cutting out the tricky valves and regulating the oil supply by a thermostat under the hover. The temperature stays put where you want it.

To "raise the most chicks, the best chicks with least trouble and at lowest cost"—the NEWTOWN. Write for the catalog.

And here's good news for someone. We have, through unexpected good luck, two Newtown Giant Incubators that we can ship promptly. Better wire if you are interested.



NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORP'N

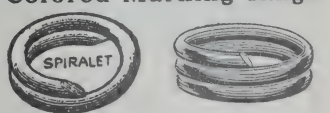
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Colored Marking Rings



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No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
4	Baby chicks....	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40
5	Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40
6	Growing chicks.	.10	.25	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
7	Bantams	.15	.30	.50	.90	2.15	4.00
8	Leghorn, Ancona	.20	.35	.55	1.00	2.25	4.25
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
12	Asiatics	.25	.45	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00
14	Turkeys, geese..	.30	.55	.95	1.60	3.75	7.00
16	Turkey toms...	.40	.70	1.20	2.00	4.75	9.00

Prices Double Coil

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
8	Leghorns, etc	.30	.55	.85	1.50	3.40	6.30
11	Rocks, Reds	.35	.65	1.15	1.80	4.15	7.50
12	Asiatics ...	.40	.70	1.30	2.10	4.90	8.75
14	Turkeys ...	.45	.85	1.45	2.40	5.70	10.00
16	Turkey toms	.60	1.05	1.80	3.00	7.15	14.00

Dark Blue, Light Blue, Yellow, Red, Pink, Amber, Green, Purple, Black, Ruby, White and Rose.

Special prices on larger quantity. 8 samples and circular, 10c.

Spiralets are made of a special High-Class Celluloid, will stay on, and last a life time.

Spiralet Co. Huguenot Park, N. Y. Largest makers of Celluloid Rings in the world

MAHOOD'S S.C.R.I. REDS
THEY POINT THE WAY

Twenty Birds Under Blue Ribbons in 1919 and 1920 at Chicago Coliseum

THE WORLD'S GREATEST RED SHOW, FIRST AND SECOND YOUNG PEN, FIRST OLD PEN AND BEST DISPLAY among other winnings in 1920, is a part of the unparalleled record of Mahood's S. C. Reds during the nine successive years they have won at this show.

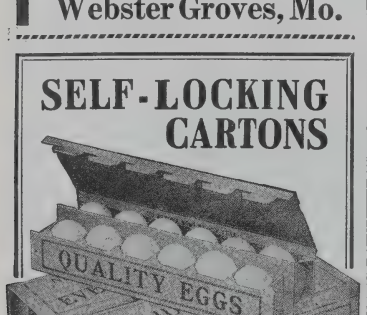
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Eggs from mated pens, $6.50, $10, $15 and $20 per 15

Chicks from mated pens, $1.00, $1.60, $2.50, $3.25 each

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SELF-LOCKING EGG CARTONS should be a part of your service to your customers. They will be pleased to receive your good eggs in neat, compact and well printed cartons and when the package is opened how large, how good the eggs appear!

Try a small lot. Send us $1.65, postage extra, for 100 stock printed cartons labeled "Extra Selected Eggs" or "Quality Breakfast Eggs." (Weigh 13 pounds.)

If you do not find the cartons the best you have ever used, we will return your money. Write for prices on quantities of 1000 or over printed with your farm name or brand name.

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all you can produce at profitable prices, for good Buffs will bring almost any price you ask.

In 1918, while at the Kansas City Show, I commissioned Judge Drevenstedt to secure for me an outstanding male with certain desirable points during the winter show season, to mate with my winning females at Kansas City. He commended my birds highly; and although I held the yard open until February, the male desired was not found, or was not for sale, although I was willing to pay an unusual price to secure him.

Single Mating Satisfactory.

Double mating has not been resorted to by many breeders, and I hope, for the best interests of the variety, will not be, although it may be a short cut to the desired end, as choice birds of both sexes can be produced from one mating.

The Buffs have the great advantage of requiring less preparation for the show room than many other varieties, and if of proper color are in exhibition clothes most of the year; but the light shades grow shabby and faded in appearance early in the season, and are not likely to keep the breeder's interest for long when they grow unattractive to the average visitor. But the apostles of over-conditioning will find a fertile field with the Buffs, and can create as much excitement as with any known color, for bleaches, blondine and brilliantine would no doubt stage birds in an attractive manner when in able hands.

The chicks are a beautiful golden color, nothing could be more attractive; the eggs a medium creamy shade, attractive on the market, and of good size; their hatching season is neither extremely early or late, but about what the average breeder likes to produce pullets for early laying; and no fowl dresses nicer or has a finer flavor. They are active and hardy, and will keep the interest of the entire family. They are equally at home in a small run or when on free range. They are the yellow-legged kind, and a golden opportunity to every lover of fine feathers on fine fowls that will also produce.

Getting a Good Hatch.

Run the machine for a week previous to putting the eggs in so that it will be well regulated and lessen the danger of spoiling the hatch.

The cause of poor hatches is a much discussed question, which depends on a great variety of circumstances. A poor hatch is more liable to be due to the condition of the eggs previous to setting than it is to incubation. When the eggs fail to hatch, see if the breeding stock is kept under conditions which tend to produce strong, fertile germs in the eggs; if the eggs have been handled properly before incubation; and if the conditions were right during incubation, as judged by the time of the hatch.

Of the various styles of coops used for setting hens there is no one that is outstanding. The nest should be carefully prepared, with three or four inches of damp earth in the bottom of the box. The nesting material is put in next, and may consist of hay, chaff or straw. Pack this material down firmly and shape a circular nest out of it, making it slightly deeper in the center than at the edges, as a nest so shaped will prevent the eggs from rolling out from under the hen and becoming chilled. Do not make the nest too deep, because it will cause the outer eggs to crush those in the center.

H. D. MUNROE.

Save Chicks--Get Big Hatche

How to Avoid Chick Bowel Troub and Death in Shell at Hatching Time.

The time is here when every pou try raiser must "know how" or fa Every dead chick means a loss to t poultryman of 50 cents or more. Th death of only a few chicks sometim wipes out the entire year's profit To prevent this loss it is absolutel necessary that you "know how."

How much better it is to avoid dea germs and dead chicks in the shell a hatching time and to then know ho to raise your hatches without los from bowel trouble and white diarrhe A chick's weight doubles in seven day if it's properly brooded and fed. Chick grow only as the poultryman furnishe material to grow on. The way mos people feed chicks it's no wonder s many die and others remain scrawn light-boned and sickly. The trouble i so many are not well hatched to star with and then they are improperl brooded and don't get enough prope feed at the right time to grow on.

This was my experience for year and years until one day I read an ad vertisement where Prof. T. E. Quisen berry, Pres. of the American Poultr School, would send a Free book o poultry to all who wrote him. mailed a post card that very day Soon the book arrived. It put me o the right track. I no longer los hatches and have never lost a chic from bowel trouble and white diarrhea sinc I secured the methods used by Prof. Quisenberry. It is a shame so many millions o eggs and chicks are lost each year becaus of wrong methods. I don't know if Pro Quisenberry is still giving these books awa but if so, I wish every poultry friend had on

New 100 Page Book Free

"New book just off the press and ready t mail at once free to any reader who write for one," is the word sent out by Prof. Quisenberry regarding his latest new book.

Of importance to every poultry raiser i the chapter in this free book telling how t feed to get strong, hatchable eggs; how t prevent dead germs and dead chicks befor hatching time! How to prevent baby chic bowel trouble, white diarrhea, etc., etc These free books are certain to go like ho cakes. If you need this information don' delay, but write Prof. T. E. Quisenberry Pres. American Poultry School, Desk 2066 Kansas City, Missouri.—Adv.

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The "Best Yet" Aluminum —Not colored. Will stay on. 12 20c; 25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 90c. State breed.

Celluloid Spiral Bands —Red, Green, Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow, Purple, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Ruby, Cerise. 12, 20c; 25, 40c; 50, 70c; 100, $1.25. State Breed.



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QUALITY EGGS & STOCK, KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

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By R. O. LIPTON.

Aside from its unsurpassed qualities a layer of large white shelled eggs oduced under all climatic conditions, Black Minorca is the fancier's breed excellence. No breed in the Standi offers a greater reward to the eeder and exhibitor who can put down string of males, females and pens in re Standard form and color. On the er hand, no breed in the Standard ll respond more quickly to intelligent ndling by the egg farmer.

The Black Minorca hen not only lays ll, but pays well, quality and size of gs considered; even pullets producing arketable eggs of and above the esblished weight of 24 ounces to the zen.

Breeding Black Minorcas for exhibin offers a broad field for the true ncier to cultivate, and the many thorgh fanciers that have been identified th the breed in the past, and the ge number of prominent breeders enged in the breeding and exhibiting of lack Minorcas today, demonstrate the scinating qualities of this fowl.

The magnificent exhibit of 204 speci-



S. C. Black Minorca hen with an egg record 254, imported from England by Edgehill arm. The big lobe is characteristic of the ritish Minorca.

ens at the Madison Square Garden 1920, attest their great popularity.

Success in breeding Black Minorcas r exhibition can only be attained by arting right. By that we mean the ales and females in the breeding pens ust not only measure well up to the tandard in type, size, head points and lor, but the breeder must line breed s stock; or in other words, keep comete records of the related dams and eir sires and note the results in their ogeny. His guide for selecting, breedg and exhibiting Black Minorcas, must the Standard for shape and color deribed in the American Standard of erfection. But it must be borne in ind that the latter describes the ideal ecimen, one that is rarely, if ever, ound in the show room or breeders' ards, albeit many specimens will reach very high ideal in form and color. he novice should especially bear this mind when purchasing stock for eeding or eggs for hatching. A perct bird is purely imaginary, for even e best bird ever bred or exhibited is re to possess some minor fault.

Shape is of utmost importance in the lection of the breeding stock, notably dams or hens. Many a hen of grand

EGGS Yes, dear reader, you can get eggs and baby chicks from those unequaled Champions, **CHIX**



HALBACH
White Rocks

Our matings include our greatest winners—those peerless egg machines—that set a world's record at the CHICAGO NATIONAL SHOW, 1921, when they won EVERY FIRST, second, third, fourth and fifth offered. Also 1-2-3 in Bred-to-Lay Class, all Plymouth Rocks competing. Likewise sweepstakes.

CHAMPION BIRD ENTIRE SHOW.

Be fair with yourself. You cannot get such quality and egg production anywhere. Why not get your start or new blood where the real champions originated?

EGGS $3, $6, $10, $15 per 15 $15, $32, $52, $90 per 100 BABY CHIX $10, $16, $25, $48 per 25 $35, $55, $90, $175 per 100

If you are interested on a SQUARE DEAL BASIS get our free mating list. A few real bargains in stock.

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GOLDEN-MASTERPIECES

Most typical Orpingtons in America. Being the first to attain matchless massiveness deftly touched with detail refinement, it is only natural that they remain a few jumps ahead in the matters of full round breasts, long broad backs, low spreading tails, and standard station. They offer symmetrical proportions and a soft rich golden buff of lustrous mellowness.

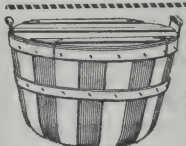
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BABY CHICKS 10 Leading .. Varieties

Every chick stamped with quality. Delivery Guaranteed. Price Right. Catalog Free.

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"PLYMOUTH PACKAGES"—used exclusively by many successful breeders—are the type recommended by poultry schools, journals and breeders. Not a makeshift nor an experiment, but a distinctive colored basket made especially for poultrymen. Supplied in three sizes for one or two settings, fifty eggs and one hundred eggs. Produced in a factory that has made good packages for three generations. Can be used for all sizes of eggs. Write for circular, prices and "The Best Way to Ship Settings of Eggs."

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White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, White Leghorns.

Eggs from matings of the highest quality, $10 and $15 per 15. Good quality and high egg production matings, $5 per 15, $15 and $20 per 100. A few choice breeders to spare in all varieties. My mating list tells the whole story. A card brings it to you.

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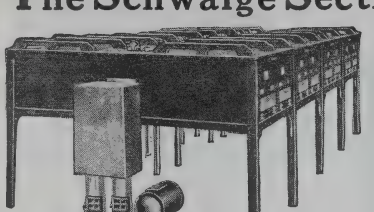
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S. C. White and Brown Leghorns: 25, $4.25; 50, $8.00; 100, $15.00.
Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds: 25, $5.00; 50, $9.50; 100, $18.00.
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Assorted: $10.00 per 100. Custom hatching: 10c per chick.

EGGS White and Brown Leghorns, $1.50 per setting; $8.00 per 100. Other breeds $2.00 per setting: $10 per 100.

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400 or 600 egg sections. Single or double deck. Can be enlarged to 9,600 egg capacity.

Additional Sections may be installed within two minutes. Every egg chamber holds 200 eggs, and is a separate unit.

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All our machines sold subject to absolute approval, your decision to be supreme; no arguments. Egg trays arranged for PEDIGREE HATCHING; treble heat control. Our new CONTROLLABLE MOISTURE GENERATOR makes it the logical machine for dry surroundings.

Other money and labor-saving arrangements described in our catalog. Send for a copy.

The Schwalge-Smith Company **Elm Street, Elmhurst, Ill.**

Paige's S. C. Black Minorcas

Are victorious at Madison Square Garden, 1921

Hen, 2nd; Pullet, 3rd; Cockerel, 4th;
Old Pen, 1st, and Young Pen, 4th.

Our winnings were made in competition with one of the strongest classes ever exhibited. At Boston, 1921, we won 1st old pen and 1st young pen.

Eggs and Chicks from our prize pens at Madison Square Garden and Boston poultry shows. If producing an abundance of large, white eggs is your primary object, start with Paige's Minorcas, the acknowledged prolific layers, delicious table fowls and dependable prize-winners.

Our specialty: Prepotent cockerels that will improve any flock. Write and state your requirements.

F. E. PAIGE, 715 West Avenue, Medina, N. Y.

Baby Chicks Pure Bred, 800,000 In 1921



TO YOUR DOOR BY US, GUARANTEED LIVE DELIVERY

We have the most modern methods of hatching and shipping, and we ship you nothing but the best. Our stock is of the Standard Free Range Bred for heavy egg laying quality, and chicks are strong and healthy, and will develop very quickly. We have the following breeds: S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White and Barred Rocks, R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. Get our big bargain offer in **CHICKS** and **BROODERS** and save money on your order and maturity of your flock. **Circular Free.**

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All Wyandotte varieties—Silver, Golden, White, Buff, Silver Penciled, Partridge, Columbian and Black.

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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL **523 Plymouth Court, CHICAGO, ILL.**

form and constitution has laid the fou dation for a line of superior pullets type, size and color.

In-and-in breeding intelligently pu sued will result in establishing a lin bred strain that reproduces itself form and color of both males and f males. In other words it fixes the ou standing good points of the sires ar dams. On the other hand careless i and-in breeding will quite frequently f or accentuate the faults of the male ar female.

Size is a necessary and a desirab asset in both breeding and exhibitic specimens; but over-size in body, bo and comb is a serious handicap to th breed. English fanciers have been r sponsible largely for the heavy-bone Minorcas, with ponderous bodies an beefy combs. This may be due to th inborn belief still cherished by Englis livestock breeders that plenty of "bee and bone" are indicative of strengt and vigor in all the domesticated rac of animals. This belief has been share



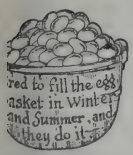
A cockerel breeding S. C. Black Minorc female that has produced many blue ribbo winners. Females of this type produce mal progeny that have combs with large, firr base, that never lop. Photo by courtesy o R. O. Lipton.

by livestock breeders of other countries but not in such a broad and sweepin application as in England. Too muc "beef and bone" in a chicken tends t coarseness and the Black Minorca is no a coarse bird, but a large, vigorous active fowl. Bred to the American idea in head gear, no guards for the comb will be required to hold them up, as ha been the case with the combs on Englis Black Minorca males.

Mating for color is one of the mos difficult problems for the breeder t solve. Experience has demonstrate that good colored birds on both sides d not produce a high percentage of goo colored birds; but that females wit black plumage right through, no rust fluff, mated to a male as green as pos sible, if red in the neck hackle so muc the better, produce the highest percent age of good colored birds. Yet, there are breeders who seem to look upon red feather in the neck of a bird as a most damnable defect, when in reality i is a most valuable color breeding asset.

The same rule will operate with th breeding hens. It is not always wha the breeding dam or sire appear to b in color but what they produce in the progeny that counts. A pen of birds almost perfect in color, with hardly a trace of purple, resulted in producing birds grand in color of neck, back, sad dle and wing bows, but breast and tai quite bronzy.

artlett's S. C. W. Leghorns



GOOD in the beginning;
BETTER all the time;
BETTER STILL in 1921.
Trapnested, Pedigreed, Standard-bred.

Cockerels that will put the LAY into your flock. A few choice breeding hens. EGGS for HATCHING. Write for catalog.

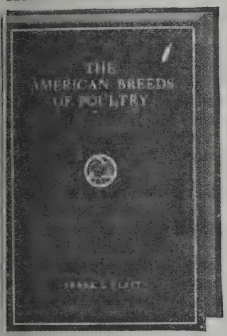
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Spiral Leg Bands Know your birds on sight. Red, White, Blue, Light Blue, Pink, Amber, Ruby, Black, Yellow, Green.

Size for	25	50	100	250
Baby Chicks.....	$0.20	$0.35	$0.60	$1.50
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Leghorns.....	.30	.50	.90	2.00
Rocks and Reds..	.35	.60	1.00	2.25

American Poultry Supply Co., 497 Main St., Canton, Mo.



Every American Breeder Needs This Book

The American Breeds of Poultry

By FRANK L. PLATT

This new book, published 1921. Up-to-date in all particulars. 256 pages. 100 illustrations. Printed on enameled paper. Bound in brown cloth. The most elaborate and costly book we have ever published.

This is the only exclusive work ever offered to the public on the great dual-purpose breeds that have been made in America by the genius of American breeders. An entirely new text, in which the author goes back to original sources, and starting at the beginning writes the history of the American breeds, tells of their origin and traces each step in their development. Every detail on the proper rating of each variety is given in a plain, practical way.

All you want to know about Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks, Columbian Plymouth Rocks, Blue Plymouth Rocks, Black Javas, Mottled Javas, Black Giants, Buckeyes, Missouri Fluffs, Silver Wyandottes, Golden Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Buff Wyandottes, Black Wyandottes, Partridge Wyandottes, Silver Penciled Wyandottes, Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Rhode Island Whites, Dominiques. Full details on breeding for meat and eggs as well as all Standard points.

Only a few of the general subjects are: Special breeding for meat type; What buyers of market poultry prefer; Inheritance of egg production; Effect of heavy laying on breeding power; Qualifications of a breeder; Work of the breeder; Building a strain; Inbreeding; Linebreeding; Variation; Prepotency; Judging the shape of a bird; Body shape of good layers; How to cull the flock; Value of the plumage; Color and structure of plumage; Breeding color and markings; Double mating; Growth of plumage; Molting.

No matter what breed of chicks you raise, whether English, Mediterranean, or American, you will learn much to your advantage.

Price, Postpaid, $2.00

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL
523 Plymouth Court Chicago, Illinois

It must also be remembered that the chicks that come with the brownish tinge are the ones most likely to develop into greenish-black beauties when feathered out.

The Black Langshan, which breeds remarkably true to color, come from chicks that were a greater part canary in color with very little black on the head and back, and with beaks and legs of flesh color.

Breeding Seasons.

When to set hens or start incubators with eggs in order to hatch strong and vigorous chicks, depends largely on the condition of the laying stock and the vigor of the male, and not on the season. Fertile eggs that will hatch strong livable chicks can be obtained in winter just as well as in the spring, notwithstanding some old theories that have been worn seedy, and which confined the hatching period to a comparatively short period in the spring of the year.

It is all very well to talk and write about the natural breeding season, nature's way, etc., and no doubt fowls in the wild state will not hatch and rear young in cold weather, but it is simply because they do not lay any eggs to do the job with. Modern fowls are the result of domestication, and the science or art of man together with suitable foods and environments, enable fowls to lay eggs at all seasons, barring the molting period. A healthy fowl lays a healthy egg. A healthy vigorous male will fertilize that egg in one month as well as in another.

Breeding from immature or undersized females and males, over feeding with grain and condition powders, lack of exercise, superannuated hens and cocks, are the factors primarily responsible for poor hatches in the winter time, and for that matter in the spring and summer also.

As to the plumage and size of early hatched chickens being inferior to those hatched later in the season, as some writers claim, we have failed to discover any difference in their appearance. But the care of early chicks necessitates much work and demands proper quarters, so that for convenience sake, May is preferable to March for hatching chickens in the colder sections of this country.

The Black Mionrca is the breed that is adapted to all climates, for it thrives equally well in sunny California and in the Canadian Northwest. The hens will lay well, the eggs will hatch well and the chickens will grow well in every section of the United States and Canada in and out of season, when properly handled and fed. In the northern and eastern states, as well as in Canada, early hatched Minorcas are a necessity, if the cockerels and pullets are to be fit and ready to compete in the show room in the early fall and winter with those raised in milder climates.

Minorcas require a little longer season to develop into exhibition cockerels and pullets of surpassing form and quality, so that the proverbial early bird is the one most likely to catch the worm in the shape of the blue ribbon, all other things being equal.

Oil for Incubators.

The use of high grade oil is very essential to good results. A new wick is a good investment for each hatch, thus eliminating any danger of the wick giving out.



Mason's Movable Poultry Yards $16.85 and up

THE securest, most durable and attractive fence you can buy for your poultry. All steel and sanitary--comes to you complete with close woven fence, gates, posts and fittings, everything ready to put in place when received--You can build it yourself; no expensive help or special tools required.

Easy to Erect -- No Holes to Dig

Posts easily driven in any ground. Yard may be quickly moved to new, fresh location as often as desired or taken with you should you move.

Investigate now before you attempt to build your poultry yard in the old-haphazard, expensive way--Mason's Movable Poultry yards are made complete in our factory, all parts match, fit and harmonize --this saves all the usual worry in building--gives you a 100% better fence. Prices $16.85 and up.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG and plans of back yard and complete poultry plant fences with low direct factory prices.

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WHITE DIARRHEA



A PERFECT HATCH!
THEN WHAT?

Will you save every chick, or shall WHITE DIARRHEA get them? This contagious germ disease causes greater loss than all other poultry diseases combined. In infected flock the loss varies from 50 to 80 per cent of the chicks hatched. Chicks that recover often remain stunted all their lives.

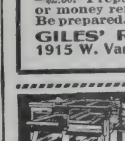
Stop this enormous loss. Raise every chick you hatch. No need to lose a single one. Raise them all. Keep them healthy and strong and growing fast.

"Giles" "POULTRY-TONE is a safe and effective germicide for all bowel germ diseases. It combats the germs that cause white diarrhea and it tones up the system so the chicks can resist disease.

"Giles" "POULTRY-TONE positively prevents White Diarrhea. For Chicks already affected, it affords prompt and permanent relief.

Send 20c for trial bottle. Enough to treat 12 chicks. Enough to prove its great efficiency. Larger bottle 50c; quart can, equals ten 50c bottles —$2.50. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The season is here. Be prepared. Act now. Order today.

GILES' REMEDY COMPANY
1915 W. Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill.



Better Chicks-Bigger Profits with AUTOMATIC Incubators

Heat automatically controlled by patented "revolving chute". Cannot overheat, cannot underheat. Double walls equal thickness, double doors. Genuine California redwood. Heavy 14oz. copper heating system. Highest grade tested instruments. Fireproof, protected by underwriters' label. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Thousands in use. 125 to 500 egg capacity. Reduced prices.

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$87 and Three Pullets



Is what a customer reports from a setting of $5 Improver Strain Eggs. At the recent Chicago Coliseum Show I won Three Firsts and Best Display. Remember I have but one strain, the original laying winners. A trap-nested exhibition strain of quality layers that have been trap-nested for twenty years. My new catalog is now ready.

Cocks or cockerels $10, $15 and $25 each. Pens $35, $50 and $75.
A few cockerels suitable for farm range flocks $5 each in lots of 3 or more. Catalogue.

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IMPROVER STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES
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WORLD'S CHAMPION
BUFF WYANDOTTES
(STURTEVANT, ORIGINATOR)

Prove their superiority over all others. This season's winnings, three shows: 14 firsts, 12 seconds; 12 thirds; 8 fourths; 8 fifths. Best display each show. Silver cups; every shape and color special, and all championships. At the American Buff Wyandotte Club meet, Chicago Coliseum, December, 1920; Chicago National show, January, 1921; Memphis Tri-State Fair, 1920. More than seven times as many points as all other exhibitors combined.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

We have some of the best matings in America. The cream of the Famous Red Raven strain. Direct blood lines from Madison Square, Boston, Chicago winners. The most even colored strain yet produced.

We have added several select matings of Holbach's Famous Champion WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, and can supply orders in settings or incubator lots from the very choicest WHITE LEGHORNS.

Remember all advertising of Utley-Sturtevant Farms has been discontinued. Send all communications to Mr. Sturtevant, who has full charge of all fancy stock on the D. G. Poultry Co. Farms. Send for circular.

D. G. POULTRY CO., Inc.

W. H. MATHEWS, Secretary. Box 100, Downers Grove, Ill. RALPH STURTEVANT, Director Fancy Poultry.

1921-22 Layers 1921-22 Layers

We are now booking orders for March, April and May hatch, S. C. White Leghorn pullets, eight weeks old. These birds are bred from pedigreed stock that has been laying better than 50% all winter without artificial lighting.

Why bother with hatching and brooding when you can buy from us strong and healthy youngsters that have been raised under the most ideal conditions, and bred from birds that LAY?

The Sturdiest Pullets Make the Heaviest Layers

If you prefer birds from your own matings send us your eggs. We hatch them, brood the chicks, then return to you vigorous pullets eight weeks old.

Baby Chicks, 20c to 30c, according to matings.
Eight-Week Old Pullets from Our Matings, $1.75 to $2.00.
Write for prices when using your eggs.

EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM, Westtown, Chester Co., Pa.

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CHICKS-PURITAN-CHICKS

Barred Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns, and both comb Reds. Shipped to your door parcel post prepaid; 97 percent live delivery guaranteed. Twenty years' breeding behind our chicks. Get our circulars with how to care for chicks. Write

PURITAN FARM HATCHERY, Route No. 2, Box 20, Zanesville, O.

HANSEN'S RUSSIAN ORLOFFS

The Orloff Champions of America. Won every blue at the Coliseum and Madison Square Garden, 1921. Eggs for hatching. Send for mating list.

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WYANDOTTES—SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITES

High class exhibition and breeding birds bred from our New York, Boston and Chicago winners. They have the size, shape, color and up-to-date oval lacing—linebred for 34 years. If you want the best at bargain prices, state your wants. Large circular. Also Golden Sebright males. Eggs for Hatching. IRA C. KELLER, Brookside Farms, Box 75, Prospect, Ohio.

HINTS TO BEGINNERS ON FEEDING FOR EGGS.

Eggs have, as a matter of fact, s for more this season than at any ti in my experience as a poultrym But what good are high prices if y are not able to benefit by them? you have no produce to put on t market you cannot participate in t profits. If you have a fairly good s flock, and they eat up a pile of fe yet loaf on the job, you are not goi to profit, no matter how high selli prices are.

Have you stopped to wonder wh was the matter? Perhaps you ha consulted your neighbors, but only vain.

I have been in the poultry ya studying fowls for a good many yea I should have learned a few thin about egg production in this time; a egg production has been the chief a of my efforts. Therefore, let me gi in a brief sketch my method of sect ing profitable egg production.

I have been a close reader of t Journal for a long time, and have, various times, taken from the Jou nal many of its recommendatio With these and the various facts have picked up during the past deca I have produced records that ma my fowls stand out as little short wonderful.

I have discovered one of the vit essentials of high production lies the proper balancing of rations fed the flock.

There seems to be a popular noti among average farmers that ratio of grain, such as wheat, corn and ry are all that are necessary for the pr duction of eggs. The fact is that su feed, not substituted with mash, s dom results in eggs during the wint months, and usually not until sprin

A ration containing coarsely grou corn and wheat and commercial me scrap should prove equal to the ta of whipping a bunch of hens into la ing condition. Such a ration might b satisfactorily compounded by mixin to each one hundred pounds of coars ly ground corn and wheat (half an half) fifteen pounds of meat scra This mixture is fed by the writer, in moistened state, to prevent the nutr tious particles from wasting.

During the war the cost of groun feed was so high that it was out o the reach of the many poultry keepe to supply the necessary parts and a the same time realize a substanti profit.

This year the prices of corn an wheat are far less than last yea Therefore, it is not so difficult t supply the needed material necessar for normal production.

Oats and a part of buckwheat an a similar ration of rye or barley, offe an excellent scratch feed. It is a goo policy to use a part of both scratc and mash, giving a fairly good fee of the scratch mixture early in th morning, thrown into about six inche of clean litter. This not only supplie the necessary grain for good produc tion, but it offers the necessary exer cise to promote the health and phys ical vigor; both of which are neces sary if the feed consumed is to b turned into profit.

The mash compound produces good results when fed at noon. If milk is available it can be substituted for a portion of the meat scrap. In fact, I know nothing better than milk as both a big egg producer and a promoter of good health and vigor.

If your flock is on free range they will pick up a great deal of green food commonly called green stuff, but if they are penned up and must depend upon supplying it, you should at least give a good feed twice a week.

Virginia. Clayton G. Gates.

Give the Javas a Show.

Interest is now being shown by farmers and fanciers in the old-fashioned Black Javas which were twenty years ago very popular, and common in many localities, especially on the farm.

Their large size, extremely yellow flesh and heavy laying qualities made them in years past very popular. They are now becoming more popular, being better bred and possessing heavier laying qualities. Being a very hardy fowl they are a wonderful all-round breed.

In social life we may hear of a new dance which becomes very popular, and for a while becomes the rage, but still the old-fashioned waltz and two-step sticks with us, and from time to time they are wholly revived.

The old-fashioned Java was used in the origin of some of the modern breeds. Some of these newer breeds have become popular, but the foundation stock is coming back with increased popularity. The Black Java was used in the origin of the Barred Plymouth Rock. This grand old breed, the Black Java, has never been completely forgotten and a few able men have bred and preserved it until now and today the old breeders will tell you that the Black Javas are better than ever before.

Now is the chance. Give them a welcome. They deserve it. Without them we would not have had some of the popular breeds of today, whose good qualities came from the Java. The Javas still have them and then some, so let's give them a try.

Maine. Robie Whitney.

Temperature During Incubation.

The correct temperature depends upon the position of the thermometer in the egg chamber. It is best to follow the directions sent out by the manufacturers of the incubator in setting up and operating the machine. At hatching time the machine will frequently run up to 105 or 106 degrees without any injury to the chickens. In a good hatch the eggs will start to pip on the nineteenth day, and most of the chicks will be out before the twenty-first day. If the hatch is much earlier or if it runs over 21 days, it indicates that the conditions during incubation have not been right. A high temperature will hatch eggs too quickly and produce weak chickens, while a continuous low temperature throughout incubation will delay hatching for several hours and produce very poor chickens.

When the Egg Shells Are Pipped.

I saw in your paper recently that some people claimed that the eggs which pipped at the small end hatched out roosters. I do not say it is not true, but I have been raising chickens for more than twenty years (ever since I was ten years old), and it has not proven so in my case. I seldom have an egg to pip on the small end, and when such does happen I nearly always have to help the chicken if it gets out of the shell. In spite of the few chickens that have pipped the smaller end of the egg I have always had a plentiful supply of cockerels.

Indiana. SADIE A. BENNETT.

POTTER

BETTER EQUIPMENT FOR LESS MONEY

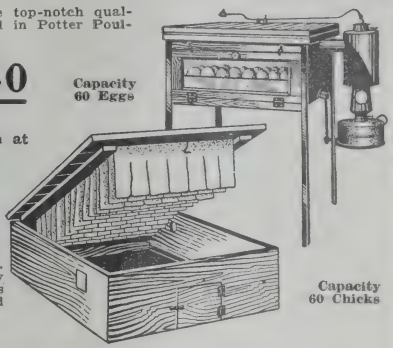
Here are a few examples of the top-notch quality at rock-bottom prices offered in Potter Poultry Equipment.

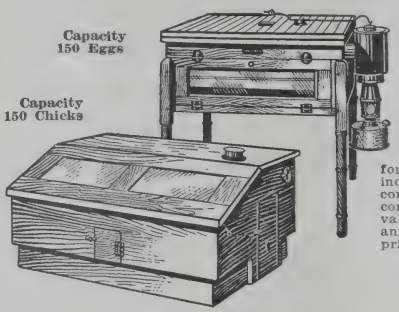
Only $10.40

for the combination outfit shown at the right which consists of a

60 Egg Incubator and Brooder

The incubator is our famous No. 7 Ideal hot water machine. Fully guaranteed. Brooder is fireless model. Thousands of satisfied owners. Incubator only, $8.25.





Only $24.85

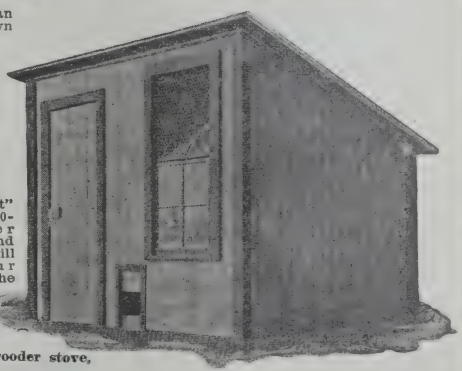
for the 150-egg hot water heated incubator and 150-chick brooder combination shown at left. This combination is one of the best values ever offered. We challenge any one to equal the value at the price. Incubator only, $16.25.

DON'T WAIT

Order from This Ad.

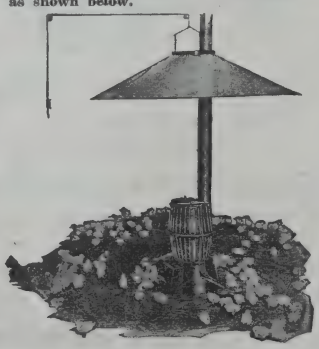
Why build when you can get the combination shown at the right for

Only $84.00



An 8 x 8 Potter "Redybilt" Brooder House and 500-chick canopy Brooder Stove. This house and canopy brooder stove will enable you to give your newly hatched chicks the right start for rapid development and early maturity.

Only $106 for 10 x 12 house, and 1,000-chick brooder stove, as shown below.



Get the Big 128 Page Potter Catalog

A Wonderful Bargain Book

Contains more than 100 illustrations showing Potter "REDYBILT" portable houses, coops, hennery outfits, feed hoppers, brooders, hovers, incubators and many other items of interest. Send four cents in stamps for your copy today.

POTTER & CO.

Box 1B Downers Grove, Ill.

The CYCLE HATCHER and

Better Hatches of Strong Sturdy Chicks

You can hatch more and better chicks with the new easy Cycle way of hatching.

The Cycle all-metal Hatchers are the perfected result of more than thirty years' study and experiment in poultry keeping and artificial methods of incubating.

The success of the Cycle method is due to closely following the principles of natural incubation, insuring large, strong, normally developed chicks that are no trouble to raise.

Hatching with hens is uncertain. The low-cost Cycle will solve your hatching problem. No waiting for setting hens, which frequently desert their nests, or are forced away by lice, no breakage of valuable eggs, no lice on the chicks when hatched.

It is necessary to use an incubator to make the best profit from even a small flock. The fifty egg Cycle is just the right size for most poultry keepers. No long delay is necessary to get eggs enough to fill the machine. Start the Cycle with any number of eggs up to fifty. Fresh eggs always hatch better and the chicks are stronger.

The Cycle hatches hen's, duck's, geese and turkey eggs equally well.

SPECIAL FEATURES THAT ARE VITAL FOR BEST RESULTS

1st. The heated air is applied on top of the eggs only, as under the hen.

2nd. No direct air passes through the hatcher to carry off the natural moisture of the eggs.

3rd. Being circular, with the lamp in the center, the radiation is equal throughout the machine.

4th. The heat is brought close to the eggs, with no waste of heated air space.

5th. The eggs are turned and cooled similar to nature's way.

Study the hen, and investigate the Cycle. It will pay you!

Low Cost of Operation

A few cents for oil will pay the operating expense for a full hatch.

It costs fully three times as much to feed three setting hens to hatch fifty eggs as it does to operate a Cycle.

You can hatch baby chicks from your best hens at a cost of six to ten cents each, including the value of the eggs. With the Cycle you can hatch a good sized flock to raise and some to sell.

Easy to Operate

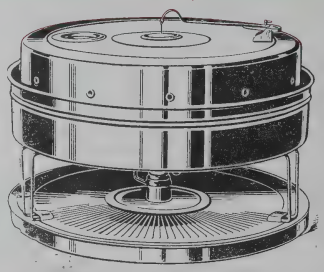
Hatching with the Cycle is easy to understand. The beginner can get good hatches as well as the expert. There are no complicated parts or difficult adjustments to be made. Anyone who can properly care for a lamp can operate the Cycle successfully.

It is no more work to care for a Cycle Hatcher, hatching fifty eggs than to care for one setting hen.

The Long Burning Safety Lamp is a safe, dependable kerosene lamp. The oil in the large flat tank never becomes heated. Requires filling only once or twice during the hatch.

The heat is governed by an automatic regulator that maintains an even temperature in the egg chamber.

The Cycle way of hatching is both inexpensive and dependable.



The $9 Cycle Hatcher

A Practical, Dependable All Metal Hatching Machine.

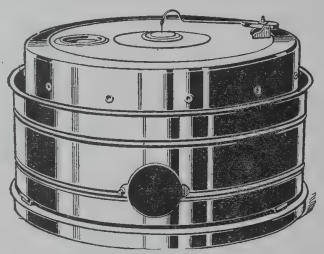
Durable, Practical Construction

The Cycle is built to last. It is made from best quality strong material that will give satisfactory service year after year. Read the letters on this page from users who have operated their Cycle for eight or ten years or more.

The Cycle is light in weight, but strong. Can be easily moved from one location to another—even while filled with eggs. Operates successfully in almost any location.

The Cycle is sold at a low price because we build thousands of them. Most parts are made in huge presses that stamp the parts with absolute accuracy. A high-priced machine does not always indicate the best hatcher. We guarantee that the Cycle will hatch as large a percentage as any machine made.

The price includes complete equipment—lamp, automatic regulator, tested incubator thermometer, and direction book.



The $11 Brooder-Hatcher

A Combined Hatcher & Brooder. One Lamp Serves Both Purposes.

Immediate Shipment No Delay!

We carry thousands of Hatchers in stock. All ready to attach a label with your name and address. Early chicks fill the winter egg basket and win at the shows. Order your machine now!

Successful Users Tell of Big Hatches

NOTHING BETTER IN INCUBATORS.

R. F. D. 1, Rockville, Conn., Jan. 15, 1921.

Gentlemen:

I have two Brooder-Hatchers and have run them for ten years. I have hatched 48 chicks from fifty eggs. There is nothing better in incubators. I am enclosing check for two more.

Alfred E. Rich.

CYCLE CHICKS EASY TO RAISE.

Sharon, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1921.

Gentlemen:

I have been using one of your Cycle Hatchers for five or six years; like it fine and raise nearly all the chicks hatched in them.

Respectfully,
Mrs. Jennie Underwood.

FINDS THE CYCLE MOST DEPENDABLE SMALL MACHINE MADE.

February 1, 1921.

Gentlemen:

I have used one of your Hatchers since 1912 and have found it to be the most dependable small machine made. It is greatly superior to anything short of a mammoth machine. My pullets hatched in the Cycle habitually commence laying at 5 months of age.

Very sincerely,
Chelsa C. Shulock.

CYCLE BEST MACHINE FOR DUCK'S EGGS.

Jan. 13, 1921, Two Harbors, Minn.

Gentlemen:

We use the Cycle Hatcher for ducks' eggs and it does great work. Beats anything we have ever tried except hens, and it does not break the eggs as the hens do sometimes.

G. McCoy.

PRICES

50-egg Cycle Hatcher complete, with long burning safety lamp, automatic regulator, and tested incubator thermometer, and direction booklet.... **$9.00**

Two Cycle Hatchers.....$17.00
Four Cycle Hatchers..... 33.00

Shipping weight 17 lbs. Can be sent by parcel post. (Include extra amount for postage.)

50-egg Brooder-Hatcher, a combined machine for both hatching and brooding, either one separately or both at the same time. Price complete with long burning safety lamp, brooder compartment, egg tray, automatic regulator, tested thermometer and direction booklet **$11.00**

Two Brooder-Hatchers.....$21.00
Four Brooder-Hatchers..... 40.00

One Cycle Hatcher and one Brooder-Hatcher, special price if ordered together, $19.00.

CYCLE HATCHER COMPANY, 289 Philo Bldg., ELMIRA, N.Y.

The PROFITABLE

the PHILO SYSTEM PLAN

Philo System Poultry Supplies and Appliances will help to increase your profit, reduce expense and save labor. Complete line at moderate prices includes Philo System Ready-Built Coops, Fireless Hovers, Brooder Coops, Dry Mash Hoppers, Feed and Water Dishes, Caponizing Sets, Leg Bands, Egg Cartons, Shipping Boxes and Baskets, etc. Write for free copy and also a free copy of our new book, "The Profitable Home Poultry Plant" that gives many ideas and suggestions you can profitably use. Free! Send a postal today.

The Suburban Coop

A Laying or Breeding Coop for 10 or 12 Hens.



New Style Ready Built Coop for Winter and Summer Use; 10 or 12 Hen Size. Price $30.

A complete poultry house for a ten or twelve hen flock, size 6x6 feet, built in sections that can be set up in a few minutes time, winter or summer. A large stock is kept ready for immediate shipment. Save time and money by ordering one of these coops.

They are designed to provide the best conditions for the flock and will increase the egg production. They are arranged to give practically open air conditions for summer and pleasant winter days, yet can be instantly adjusted to provide protection in the most severe weather.

Just the right size for a pen of breeding fowls to produce fertile, hatchable eggs. Also ideal for use as colony houses for the growing chicks. Large enough for 20 to 30 half grown chicks. If a yard or park is used the capacity is easily doubled.

Small plants find these coops especially suited for all purposes.

Large plants find a few of these houses practical and convenient for special purposes—housing surplus cockerels, for capons, for special pens, etc.

Easy to care for and easy to clean. Built in sections from selected lumber and lined with heavy asphalt building paper, and painted.

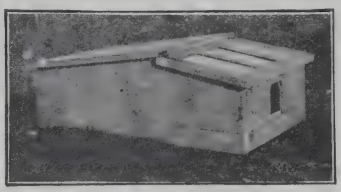
Price $30 each, complete with feed and water dishes, roosts, etc.

The Economy Coop

A practical, well made low cost house for a flock of six hens. This is the style house used in making the wonderful records that resulted in the widespread popularity of the Philo System methods.

These coops are three by six feet in size, suitable for both winter and summer use and are shipped complete with feed and water, dishes, roosts, etc. They are painted inside and out, are durable, and make an ideal laying house for growing chicks, etc.

Price complete, $18.50.
Shipping weight, 200 lbs.



Colony Brooder Coop with Fireless Hover

This is a complete out-door brooding outfit for any number of chicks up to fifty. You can save time and expense and reduce your losses of baby chicks by using this brooder coop and hover.

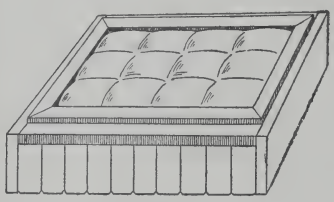
This coop provides clean, dry and sunny quarters where the chicks can be kept comfortable at all times, and with complete protection against rats, cats, hawks and other chick enemies.

The glass roof section makes the interior light and sunny and the solid roof section is hinged to make the care and feeding convenient for the poultry keeper.

Well made, painted, and can be set up ready for use in a few minutes time. We carry a large stock ready for immediate shipment.

Price, complete, $13.50.

Extension yard or park for use with above coop, $3.00.



50 Chick Fireless Hover $2

This new simple and inexpensive brooder will help you raise a fine flock of chicks with very little loss. They are easy to use, keep the chicks perfectly comfortable and there is no expense for operation. They are designed to retain the body heat of the chicks and yet provide good ventilation.

Price $2.00 each. Shipping weight 7 lbs.

SEND A POSTAL TODAY FOR COMPLETE FREE CATALOGUE.



PHILO BUSINESS-HEN

White Orpingtons

The great breed for profit. One of the finest breeds for the home poultry plant. They are large, often the cocks will weigh 10 to 12 pounds, and their flesh is of unsurpassed quality for table purposes. They are remarkable winter layers, and mature quickly for so large a breed.

We have bred the White Orpingtons continuously since their introduction in the U. S. and have a fine lot of breeding pens from which we can supply hatching eggs and baby chicks.

Try our White Orpingtons if you want size, quality, and heavy egg production.

Class A—Exhibition Stock Matings: Eggs—$10 per 15; $30 for 50 eggs. Baby Chicks—$1 each in lots of 12, 20 or 25.

Class B—Heavy Egg Producing Matings: Eggs—$5 per 15; $14 per 50; $25 per 100. Baby Chicks—$7 for 12; $12 for 25; $22 for 50; $42 per 100.



PHILO BUSINESS-HEN

White Leghorns

Our stock of this greatest of all egg-laying breeds, has been carefully selected by all the tests for determining the high producing hens. The breeding pens from which we supply eggs and day-old chicks represent the choicest birds selected from a large flock. Our strain of Leghorns will please you. They are good size, good Standard type, selected heavy producers of large chalk-white eggs.

Prices: Eggs—$2.50 per 15; $6 for 50; $10 for 100; $27 for 300; $80 for 1,000. Baby Chicks—$4 for 12 chicks; $8 for 25; $15 for 50; $28 per 100.

Other Varieties of Baby Chicks

S. C. Buff Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Mottled Anconas, S. C. Prices $28 to $34 per 100.

CYCLE HATCHER COMPANY, 289 Philo Bldg., ELMIRA, N. Y.

HOME POULTRY PLANT

HATCHING EGGS **BREEDING STOCK**

—FROM—

The Best Flock of White Leghorns

AT SENSIBLE PRICES

1921, our thirty-third year of Successful Breeding. Winners at national club meets, many poultry shows and laying contests.

Eggs by the Setting, Hundred or Thousand; prize matings $1.00 per egg, $80.00 per 100; grand utility matings $5.00 per 15, $25.00 per 100; Utility Flock Matings, $3.00 per 15, $15 per 100. Safe arrival and satisfactory hatch guaranteed.

We win January, 1921, at Pittsburgh, the national club meet, in hot competition: Cockerels, 1st and 2d; Hens, 1st, 2d and 3d; Pullets, 1st, 2d and 3d; Pen, 2d; Champion Male, Champion Female and every special offered on above classes. Address

ELM POULTRY YARDS and STOCK FARM — HARTFORD, CONN. Established 1888

EASY WAY TO GET EGGS

Feed the CELEBRATED GERMICIDE, "OCULUM"

It makes hens roll out the eggs. Used the world over. A drop a day per hen does the work. Fishel, Latham, Hawkins, and other leaders call "OCULUM" "Liquid Gold," "A Miracle Worker," etc. This Journal O. K.'s it.

"OCULUM" made 48 hens jump from 8 to 42 eggs a day.—H. C. Miller, Akron, Ohio, Judge A. P. Assn.

"OCULUM" doubled my egg yield.—C. E. Cornell, Tacoma, Wash.

"OCULUM" is a wonderful medicine and highly recommended.—Baltimore Sun.

"OCULUM" cures when all else fails. It puts pep in roosters and growth on chicks.

Bottles 50c and $1.00. Postpaid. Guaranteed.
Trial bottle (240 drops), 10c. Booklet worth $1.00, Free. Dealers Handle.
Agents wanted.

THE "OCULUM" COMPANY, Box B, SALEM, VA.

BABY-CHICKS

The healthy livable kind. From our flock of HIAWATHA WINTER-LAYING S. C. W. LEGHORNS. Eggs, $2 per 15; $10 per 100. Chicks, 20c each; $18 per 100, delivered prepaid via parcel post.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Place your order now for future shipment. Circular free.

HIAWATHA POULTRY FARM — CRYSTAL LAKE, ILL.

Arnold's S. C. Buff Leghorns

For the breeding season of 1921, we have four matings of as high quality as have ever been mated. For low combs of quality, as can be seen on the best males in White Leghorns, and low tails, even buff from head to tail, our birds have few equals. These matings are bound to give wonderful results. A few fine cockerels and pullets for sale; no baby chicks. Eggs from these matings only, at $10.00 per 15 (no discount); 10 chicks to a setting guaranteed. All eggs sent by parcel post prepaid. We are finding wonderful fertility and hatchability.

AUG. D. ARNOLD, Box 77, DILLSBURG, PA.

Standard Bred BABY CHICKS "Quality Guaranteed"

Standard Bred BABY CHICKS "Sterling Quality"

Buyers of our chicks in past years know the quality has been the best. This year they will be even better in breeding, and fully up to our **high standard** in other respects.

Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes, Buff and White Orpingtons.

Quality Guaranteed. Prices Right. Send for List.

SENECA POULTRY FARM — Box D — TIFFIN, OHIO

EGGS VINEWOOD FARM **EGGS**

Single Comb White Leghorns

Eggs for hatching from heavy laying, range-raised stock. Large fertile eggs that produce strong and vigorous chicks. Prices reasonable. Mating list free.

VINEWOOD FARM — HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

SCHOMBURG'S SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS

The kind that will Win, Lay, Weigh and Pay best.

Winners at Detroit, Fort Wayne, Great Triangle Show, Michigan State Fair, Columbia City, Angola, Allen County Fair, Etc. Won this season, 14 first prizes, 10 second prizes, 11 third prizes, 4 fifth prizes. **GUARANTEED EGGS THAT WILL HATCH** from these winners are ready now. (All birds trapnested here.) Flock average last year, 205 eggs; highest hen, 1920, 265 eggs. Still have a few choice breeders to spare—cockerels, hens or pullets. Write for prices and descriptive circular and mating list, free. Write me your requirements, please. Address

C. H. F. SCHOMBURG, 2009-2025 Sherman St., Box A, FORT WAYNE, IND.

MINORCAS—GIANT S. C. BLACKS

Our new catalog with monthly quotations on eggs and day-old chicks is now awaiting your call. Ten pens of Exhibition quality for the fancier; 300 hens for the utility farm.

JOHN L. BROWN, 65 Indiana Ave., ANDERSON, INDIANA

AN EXPERIENCE WITH BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

By E. C. Pendleton.

Nine years ago a neighbor's hen which was once upon a time a Barred Plymouth Rock, stole her nest under my back porch, and in due course of time brought out twelve sturdy chicks. I raised the chicks, every one of them, and this good success gave me the chicken fever.

As a boy I had been very fond of pigeons and I had had a great deal of experience with them. I had raised them by the hundreds and I thought I might be successful with poultry. I commenced planning my poultry house. I built it air-tight, with a glass front, lined it with felt paper and covered it with rubber roofing. Some hot house, and I had my troubles. I have since built five houses, and am commencing to find out what I require for the comfort of my birds.

A neighbor, R. J. McCray, whom many of the old-timers will remember as a very successful breeder of Barred Rocks, fifteen or sixteen years ago, suggested to me that if I were going to raise Barred Plymouth Rocks I should raise real ones.

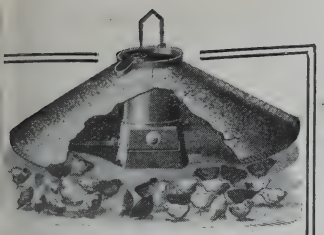
It seemed to me when I was sending my first order that $10 was a lot to pay for a setting of eggs and I surely should get many first prize winners, but I did not. However, I kept every chick from those eggs as long as they lived. I have had eggs since and I have used every bird I considered prospective; and by the selection of my best individuals, mating them to the best of my ability, and with the assistance of one of the top-notchers in the Barred Rock business, I have developed. I have stuck to the one strain absolutely, a strain of birds that are attracting attention today in the middle west. It takes some years of hard work to develop from a foundation, a strain of Barred Rocks that will demand respect.

I have had all the varied experiences of the would-be fancier. However, lice are my pet peeves. I have fought them singly and in hordes, individually and collectively, and the sooner that the poultry fraternity comes to the realization of the fact that lice are to blame for almost every malady existing among our fowls the sooner success will be written over every hen house door.

In thinking over the past and my successes and failures I wonder why every one getting into, or trying to raise, poultry does not enroll at once in a school of poultry husbandry? I am saying this without the slightest personal interest in any school or from a mercenary or financial point of view. I am in no way interested except as a student of a school that has been a good thing for me. I know that had I gotten in earlier I would have been saved many a hard jolt, and would have been time and money ahead. Some may say that they take this, that or the other poultry magazine; well, so do I; but you need a text and other sources of information besides your magazines. Get all you can from the other fellow, and profit by his or her experiences.

Breed Normal, Healthy Specimens

Barred Plymouth Rocks are sometimes criticised on account of slow development, twisted wings, etc. I am coming to the belief more and more every day, as I hunt up my pedigree



"HI-YIELD" Stove Brooder

Here Is a Real One

Burns but a few cents worth of hard or soft coal per day. Fill once, shake twice—that's all.
Thermostat regulates the temperature, set it where you want it, and forget that part of it. Use it in any room, no matter what the temperature. Wide galvanized canopy spreads the heat widely and evenly over the backs of the chicks. No crowding, plenty of room for exercise with real ventilation. Adjust canopy to any height you want it, through cord and pulley fastened to ceiling.
Rocker furnace grate and shape of stove prevent clogging of ashes and coal.
This item is only one of the big line of HI-YIELD Poultry Equipment. Send for illustrated catalog.

AMERICAN STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
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Pagel's Sanitary Non-Freezing Fountain

No Lamps

Keeps water warm in winter and cool in summer. If not at your dealer, send for circular and testimonials from pleased customers.
Manufactured by the Originator
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Feed Distributors Wanted

For our line of Dairy, Poultry, Hog and Horse Feeds. We manufacture the finest high analysis balanced rations. Write
THE SIMMONS MILLING CO., Dept. C, CINCINNATI, O.

CURE FOR ROUP

We manufacture a cure for roup. Mail fifty cents and we will send the remedy. After using it you are not entirely satisfied we will return your money.

Standard Medical Co., Lansford, Pa.

Seat Sprouter $2.49

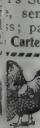
For $2.49 you can build the simplest, most efficient, easiest to operate and best oat-sprouter ever constructed. A boy can make it in an evening with no tools but saw and hammer. Thousands in successful operation. Runs with plain directions for building, 10c postpaid.

PUTNAM, Route 305-S, ELMIRA, N. Y.



DIAMOND RINGS, $7.50

Best imitation ever made. Very few experts can detect the difference. Will cut glass; cannot be filed; will retain lustre. Ladies' Solid Gold Tiffany style, ½K, $7.50. Men's Solid Gold, heavy flat polish, 1K, $9.95. Size, send strip paper. Send name and address; pay on arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Carter Co., 524 N. Harding Ave., Dept 2, Chicago, Ill.



65 VARIETIES

Hardy, vigorous, profitable, bred-to-lay, Land and Water Fowls. 1000 heavy-laying Leghorns. Stock and eggs.
Winners everywhere. Cat. 5c. Sat. Gtd.
F. C. WILBERT & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

records and examine birds of certain families, that bad wings, slow development and feathering come primarily from lice. The hen is lousy, or it may be the chick gets a bad start as a result of poor feed, but I do not believe in slow-feathering chicks, or twisted wings being hereditary. However, I am afraid of what I call a split-wing. That is a wing that is not firm; when you take hold to spread it you find it weak or double-jointed. I avoid breeding a split-winged bird.

How have I arrived at this conclusion. First, every male and female in my yards has a number. Every egg that is laid is trapped. When chicks are hatched from a setting of eggs from hen No. 1, these chicks are all numbered with pigeon-number bands, and the numbers recorded in my pedigree book. Records of all matings are kept from year to year. If a chick is lousy and gets off feed, even for a few days, a notation is made in my records. If a chick is not especially strong when hatched a record is made. If a chick gets a leg broken, comb torn, eye put out, or whatever happens to it, I make a record of what I find.

I was handling a very worthy cockerel the other day that had a record of a broken leg last July. Not every one would notice it today. With my records and other things being equal, I would not hesitate to use this bird as a breeder where otherwise I would be afraid of him. I have followed these slow-feathering birds and twisted wings in the same way until I have arrived at the above conclusion.

If you breed from normal, healthy specimens that are vigorous, if the chicks go right off from the first day, you will have very few regrets. As I said before, I give lice the credit for almost everything. A bird young or old cannot be pestered to death and be happy and healthy.

I have also noted that if I have ten or fifteen chicks with a hen and there are any lice about, they usually all prey on one chick, or at least you will note one chick that succumbs most rapidly. It will commence to show signs of bowel trouble. Get rid of the lice and in many cases its bowel trouble will cease.

Picking the Males and Females.

In mating my yards the first thing I consider is type, good head points, firm wings and even colored birds. I want my flock to be uniform in color with good heads, and I want them to look like Barred Rocks. I want my cockerels to be large, masculine, with good conformation.

I want my females to be of the same even color but I do not want the big, heavy, meat fowl. I want toppy, medium sized females that will not grow overfat when they have enough to eat instead of laying eggs. I want eggs from my Barred Rocks, and it is the medium sized hen that has the pep. These medium sized females, when properly mated, will produce just as big, fine cockerels as the great big meaty hen; and they will lay three times as many eggs in the course of a year.

Bars on a Barred Rock are the main factor in some minds, but bars without type are not Barred Rocks. A good typed, even colored bird will please more people than a very narrow barred bird without type. Therefore let us get the

MANKATO INCUBATORS

FACTORY TO USER

THE OLD RELIABLE HATCHER

with a record. Made by experts of 27 years' experience building and operating incubators and raising poultry. Wonderful special features, makes the Mankato the leader of all incubators. It hatches the highest per cent of strong chicks in any climate, winter or summer. **Sold at lowest price** under strong binding guarantee. It is the one high class hatcher that is made right and sold right. Don't experiment, get the dependable quality Mankato that has stood the test of time.

NO BETTER INCUBATOR MADE

Well made of best material in natural wood finish, three thicknesses of walls, heavy pure copper hot water tank and boiler, perfect automatic regulator, correct ventilation, safety lamp, large oil tank—one filling to hatch, high nursery, tested thermometer, etc. Heavy, well insulated wall construction and special double heating system insures uniform temperature and highest percent hatches



Largest factory in the Northwest.

All set up ready for use. The most durable, simple, sure, safe, handsome. Also Brooders for Outdoor and Indoor Use. Big new annual book and catalog free.

Quick Delivery—No Delay. From factory at wholesale prices. Write today for free book.

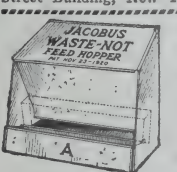
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To introduce my new method I'll send you one of my illustrated lessons and agate measuring rule for practice, both free, postpaid. Address, C. H. Williams, Dept. D, Cortlandt Street Building, New York.



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Mammoth Pekin & Giant Rouen Ducklings
$11.25 per 25; $21 per 50; $40 per 100

Indian Runner Ducklings Fawn-White, Pure White, Penciled
$10 per 25; $18 per 50; $35 per 100

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THE MAGIC REMEDY
A cure and prevention of all bowel trouble in

BABY CHICKS

FREE Book on care of Baby Chicks with each $1 size, mailed prepaid. Agents wanted. Results guaranteed or money refunded.
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Books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Horses, Dogs, Livestock, Agriculture, Business, Accounting, Automobiles, Farming, Domestic Science, Electrical, Mechanical, many other subjects. Catalog free.—**Colonial Book & Pub Co.**, Suite 208, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.


Kills Chicken Lice

ANDERSON'S Trenton Rock Crude Oil

(Nature's Product)

SPECIAL REDUCED PRE-WAR PRICE.

Natural disinfectant and louse killer. Kills nits as well as lice. Sure death to chicken lice and hog lice. Kills fleas, ticks, and all other insects that infest poultry and hogs. Sure cure for scaly hogs. Cures scurvy and mange in hogs. Can be used in any hog oiler. Recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Chickens and hogs covered with lice can't do well. That way they are working for the lice. If you put Trenton Rock Crude Oil on them, both your chickens and your hogs will begin working for you instead of the lice. Special reduced pre-war prices—five gallon cans, $3.00; ten gallon cans, $5.00. Write for circular and prices on barrel lots. Now is the time. Write us today. Mention this paper.


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M. J. ANDERSON WARREN, IND.

FOX RIVER CHICKS

Big, strong, husky fellows, that grow from the start. All our breeding stock is on free range in the beautiful Fox River Valley. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White and Barred Rocks, Buff and Black Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds. Price of chicks, $6.00 per 25; $11.00 per 50, and $20.00 per 100. Eggs from same stock, $2.00 per 15; $5.00 per 50; $8.00 per 100. Circular sent free.

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CHAMPION LAYING Barron-English Leghorns

SPECIAL PEN—Females of from 200 to 272 egg pedigree.
MATED to "LADY STORR'S" cock, 287 eggs official record; this cock carries in his blood two generations of 287 and 288 egg layers, and three generations of over 265 eggs. 15 eggs, $5.00.

W. C. KUNTZ, Hill Crest Poultry Farm, DU BOIS, PA.

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WEIGH—LAY—WIN—PAY

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS—Coliseum, 1915; Boston, 1917; Garden, 1918; Cleveland, 1919. BEST DISPLAY—Garden, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921. Cockerels, $25 and up.
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From the list of books below you can select one covering any subject regarding poultry culture you may desire.

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Rock shape and then the feathers as f as we can.

Keeps Detailed Records.

Every day I receive a communicat from some one who wants to kn what strain I breed. Do they deve quickly? Are the females good e producers? Do they have good win etc.?

By breeding from pedigreed stock retain all I have labored hard to achie By selecting my most perfect specime I improve my quality. If I impro one section in a mating each year a retain what I already have accomplish I have made some advancement and l nothing. I have tried always to bu slowly and well.

I had the pleasure this winter of st mitting my system to one of the larg breeders of Barred Rocks in Ameri He had heard of the work I have be doing. I believe he saw where I ha been accomplishing some good f Barred Rocks.

At the last Illinois State Show breeder showed me a wonderful coc erel. I asked him about the dam a sire. His answer was that he had t sire but did ont know the dam. I aske "Don't you pedigree your stuff?" H answer was: "No, I don't have tim Then I said: "How are you going improve this fellow next year, or g more like him if you want them? you have time to raise Barred Roc you have time to pedigree your stoc

There is no fowl existing that is mo worthy of the admiration of Ameri and the world than the Barred Ply outh Rock; there is not one breed th has greater possibilities as market fow show birds and egg producers.

It is my belief that the trouble wi the average breeder lies in the fact th there are too few pedigreed flocks.

There is not one investment on t farm that from a business standpoi is more profitable than a flock of Barr Plymouth Rocks; investment, time, l bor and cost of production considered relation to the returns derived.

Barred Rock cockerels from purebr pedigreed stock will develop at the ra of a pound or better a month.

Barred Plymouth Rock pullets fro trapnested, pedigreed strains will yie eggs when five and one-half and s months old.

Barred Plymouth Rocks on the ma ket demand the very top price, due uniform quality and size.

In the show room the Barred Ro classes are frequently the largest the show. This one fact alone prov their quality. Unpopular varieties ha small classes in show rooms. But, Barred Rock breeders we should n imagine that because our variety is t most popular variety of fowl in t world, we can sit tight. The world moving, and if you don't "hop on," t world will go on without you.

One of the most important and pr gressive things in this day and age a detailed record of matings, trapnes ing and pedigreeing.

It seems to be the idea of many th fancy qualities and eggs do not go t gether in Barred Rocks. If the tw can be combined in other varieties, w not in Barred Plymouth Rocks? The can and are, and soon the strictly bre to-lay man will be hunting anoth home. It is a fine ambition to do o thing well and the bred-to-lay Barre Rocks are a step towards success. Hov

er, to do two things well is a bigger ng and I am sure that the combined andard and utility breeder will be ing more for Barred Plymouth Rocks un the bred-to-lay breeder has ever complished.

Every business demands system. Put stem into your breeding of Barred ymouth Rocks. No business or pro- ssion will yield a greater amount of asure and profit than the amount of ergy you put into it. Your success ll depend upon just how much kick u put into your work, how far into future your visions extend and just w much of a dreamer you are. I have mental picture of the Barred Plym- th Rock male I expect to produce 20 rs from now. My ideals may change newhat but without the vision I could er hope for success.

Keeping Poultry Accounts.

A record of the expenses and profits the farm poultry flock can be kept thout an undue amount of time and uble, if the work is definitely planned beginning of the year. Probably account of the amount of feed con- ned is the most troublesome to ob- n. The easier way to handle this is have two boxes or bins of known pacity, large enough to hold about amount of grain and mash that the ck will consume per month. When- er these boxes are filled, charge the ount of grain to the feed account. In order to avoid complications in uring the average number of hens the farm for each month, the num- on hand at the first of the month is ten as the average number for the nth. For this reason when hens are be sold, they should be disposed of nearly as possible during the last ek of the month, so that the flock erage will not be seriously disturbed.

Females for Breeding.

Having trapnested the pullets, one will ow positively what they are capable doing as egg producers, and we can te them the following season with assurance that the egg laying ability ll be transmitted to the progeny. The as will have had a complete rest dur- the molting period and will have ly recuperated their vigor. They will in the best possible condition to duce vigorous chicks. Their eggs ll be of good size and will give us large chick to begin with, and that unts for a great deal in the ultimate tcome. The female breeders should t be forced for egg production by giving of red pepper and various mulants. It is not how many eggs breeders produce but how full of ality they are. Free range for the eding birds when the weather is mild productive of good results.

Do Not Skimp the Feed.

Regardless of cost it will be profitable r you to feed your chicks through- t the summer. If hatched in May or er they will mature earlier if fed on eat scraps, tankage or milk along with ll feeds throughout August and Sep- mber. Keep chicks growing and never rve them, for fall eggs are desirable d profitable.

Sell all slow growing, under-sized ales or females now, as broilers. The ice will drop faster than will be their in in weight. Don't plan to breed om slow growing cockerels and late turing pullets are poor breeders.

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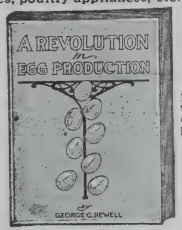
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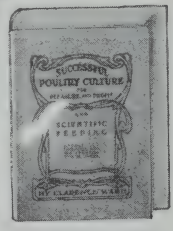
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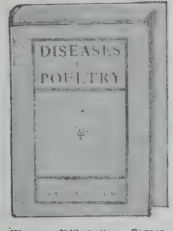
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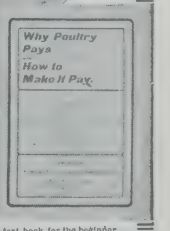
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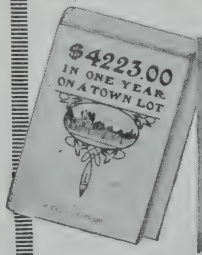


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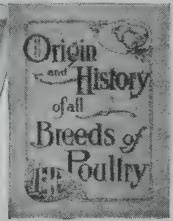


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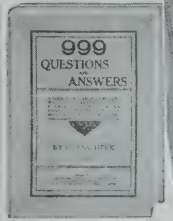
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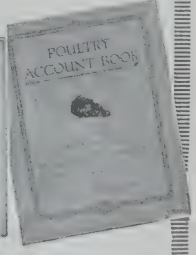
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FORTY YEARS WITH WHITE WYANDOTTES.

By Arthur G. Duston.

When it was suggested to me that I write a little White Wyandotte history for the American Poultry Journal and I consented, I thought afterwards of a remark a friend of mine made one time. He told of a certain editor associating with him an old editor, and then said: "It looks like robbing the graveyard." I want to assure my readers that while I am an "old one" as regards breeding birds, I am far from an "old one" in feelings, actions and thoughts.

It is likely that some few of the newer breeders do not know Duston, so quickly are we forgotten, yet it has been only four years since I won heavily on White Wyandottes at Madison Square Garden, winning, among other prizes, first cockerel, which Judge Dakin pronounced the best cockerel shown since my former first cockerel at the Garden which was so well known as "Framingham Chief."

During these years I have kept in touch with the poultry world, done some judging, and handled several flocks of birds of different varieties, besides the flock at Sabrina Farm; and never for a moment did I lose my love for the handsomest and best breed on earth, the White Wyandottes. Hence my excuse for writing of them.

I wonder how many of my readers remember back to 1892 and recall the Wyandottes as bred at this time? Those light forms, rather thin, high tails, and birds that, almost without exception, had combs which inclined to the Hamburg type; and brass! My dear man, the White Orpington of today is an angel pure as snow compared with the brassy White Wyandottes that we had then.

I remember going over to Waltham, Mass., to see C. F. A. Smith, who had bred White Wyandottes for years, and finding his best cockerel stuck up in the loft, away from sun and rain, so that he wou'd not brass and would be white for the New York Show. But, lay! those Whi Wyandottes sure did lay; and when it came to the market they were the same wonderful fowl as today.

I think back in 1894 I was the first one, up to that time, who had actually made two-pound broilers in eight weeks, and the whole matter was written up at that time. I had been able to grow these two-pound broilers only with the White Wyandottes. It was that that made the early reputation of the Wyandotte as a wonderful broiler breed; and the reputation has ever since continued.

Changes in Type.

The matter of getting White Wyandottes down on legs and broadened out was pushed by the breeders. Probably the greatest incentive towards this was an old bird that Doctor Howland of Worcester, Mass., brought from a peddler and sold to John B. Felt; a chance bird undoubtedly, but one that mated, as John Felt's son-in-law, Mr. Green, mated him—consistently produced big, broad males. About the only bird I ever bought to show, I don't know but what it was the only one, was a bird that was shown in Providence and Felt beat him. I bought this bird by mail for $10, washed and fitted him and won everything in sight in Boston. You

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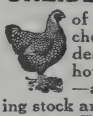
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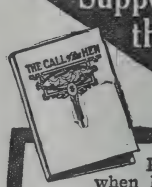


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uld not see the bird for the ribbons revenstedt stuck on to it.

Felt protested and as always it nounted to nothing. My dear young iend, never do that. If you must end $5 to relieve your feelings, just out and kick up such a racket that e judge of the court will say "$5."

Then came the Cheston-Smith period th one of them judging New York d the other showing, and reversing Boston; great, long feathered birds nning in one show, and hard feath-ed ones in the other; for Smith never opted Cheston's type. Enough others d to almost put the breed on the blink. ose short, coupled-up, long, loose-athered birds produced tiny eggs and w of them.

Then came a period of normalcy. ere were Castle Farm, George Dakin d others. During all this time Johnny ndrews, myself and perhaps one or o others continued to saw as much od as possible.

Don't this briefly stated history of the hite Wyandottes tell you the story of "old one"?

Modern White Wyandottes.

Now let us consider what manner of wl we have and without a feeling of alousy or a desire to knock compare e breed with other breeds we hear udly proclaimed.

Since I have gotten back into the cen-r of things as you might say, I have ished so many times that the breed had club secretary who had the nerve, the ish, the ability that the secretary of e Rhode Island Red Club has. I do t wish to hurt our secretary's feel-gs, for he may have all the necessary alifications for success without the big nd of money that the Red breeders ve to work with.

Comparisons may be odious, but every-ing in life comes down to a matter comparison, and if fairly made there ould be no feeling engendered.

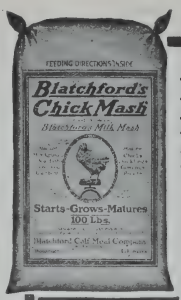
There are many good breeds and a ue fancier can admire and appreciate choice specimen of any variety. Take good Rhode Island Red; it is hand-me, but as a thing of beauty it is not be compared with a White Wyan-tte, nor as a practical fowl either.

During the three years I run a pub-market, I made a specialty of fresh essed poultry, having a class of trade ich appreciated plump, well meated rcasses. There never was a Red car-ss that compared in quality that had e breast meat, that was tender, soft d juicy eating as were the White yandotte carcass. For an honest truth had customers who absolutely refused eat Red chickens, claiming them dry, rd and stringy.

As far as I know, in every laying con-st running today the White Wyan-ttes are in the lead.

The secretary of the Red Club did a g thing when he interested several g breeders in the Storrs' egg laying ntest.

I would like to see more pens of hite Wyandottes in the egg competi-ons and greater interest shown by our eeders. For years this breed has pped all others in these contests, and owing the breed and the breeders, I not believe they could possibly pick t pens of ten hens that would per-rm the remarkable feats that some of e pens of other varieties have done, ch as one egg in twelve weeks; or ght eggs, or such a matter, in the me time! All the pens in these con-



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I have been feeding your Milk Mash (now Chick Mash) and have raised better than 97% of the number I hatched this spring. I have cockerels that weighed 4 1-2 lbs. at three months of age. H. A. Davies, Dodgeville, Wis.

Raising chicks without Blatchford's Milk Mash (now Chick Mash) is what Sherman said about war. I am like Mr. Sheppard of Berea, Ohio—I would not attempt to raise chicks without it. L. D. McVey, 3206 Live Oak Street, Dallas, Tex.

Blatchford's Milk Mash (now Chick Mash) is the only thing I have found that absolutely prevents white diarrhea and the chicks do well on it. J. E. Sloan, Prop., City View Poultry Farm, Ashland, O.

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tests are not record smashers; you are sure to land up pretty well with your White Wyandottes, so why not enter?

How many came to me at our booth in the recent Boston Show and said that they were tired of the breeds they had taken up and were going back to the best all-round breed today, the White Wyandotte. Fifty percent of White Wyandotte chicks are not culls, either.

During my market experience I was so fixed that I would dearly loved to have turned the compliment of buying birds of a certain party, but could not. Why? Because he raised Leghorns. I tried faithfully to sell them but they are too small. There is absolutely nothing to the carcass.

In the contests they are not making a formidable showing as layers. One of our big practical farms, one claiming to sell utility Leghorns, states that it requires six months for the Leghorn pullet to mature. For heaven sakes, if it takes that long why not have a real bird, one that lays and has the plumpest, meatiest, most deliciously flavored meat of any and all of the breeds?

It has seemed to me that the numbers of breeders of White Wyandottes had not kept up during the war, and that the tendency was to confine the business to a very few breeders, so I was made glad when I received the catalog of the recent New York show to see the number of different exhibitors. This shows to the a healthy condition and every breeder should do all he can to encourage the new exhibitors.

I remember well how, as a beginner, I appreciated a word of recognition from the leaders of the day; how a few hearty words from Hawkins would thrill me. I remember, too, how Pl lander Williams' eyes would twinkle he came up and talked over yo shoulder while looking at your bir How it was food and drink to hear t discussions by fanciers, whether t subject drifted to Barred Rocks or ot er varieties. I say again that every e hibitor should make it his or her bu ness to go over the birds of the ne exhibitors, and with kindly criticis help them. Thus the novice will lea something of the fellowship of poultr men and be encouraged to breed on a show again, firmly convinced he w have a good time and get to the top they will only persist. Just rememb this next year.

We want breeders and exhibitors a lots of them. Then we can let the who world know that the White Wyandot is the best breed on earth and that t White Wyandotte breeders are the be cleanest and most helpful breeders the business.

A Good Hatch Under Difficulties.

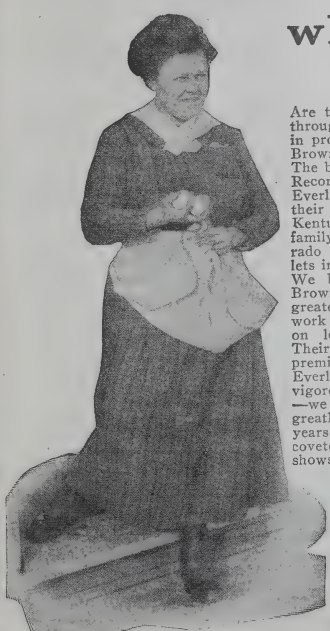
December 16 I set a Rhode Island R hen on fourteen Ancona eggs, placed her a small box in an ordinary open front h house. During the latter part of Decemb the mercury stood for two days and nigh around zero, and on Jan. 7 I took off fou teen fine chicks. .

If any of your subscribers can beat thi would like to hear from them.

Missouri. B, B, Smith.

Chicks in Idaho.

I will call attention to water grass seed a ration for growing chicks, as I have notic that chicks grow most amazingly fast whe there is plenty of water grass, and require b very little feed, and develop into extra go layers. Water grass thrives best in ditch or any place where there is plenty of wate Idaho. T. B. COLE.



what about the hens at your house!

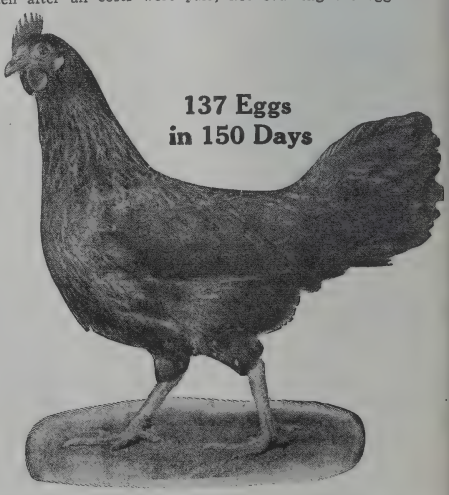
Are the hens at your house laying all the eggs that they should? Have they been laying right through the winter? Do they pile up a good average at the end of the year that spells dollars in profit to you on each and every hen? Let us consider the merits of this wonderful family of Brown Leghorns, then, known as Everlay Brown Leghorns, and what we think they will do for you. The business of laying eggs has been so everlastingly bred in them that they easily made a World's Record at the American Egg-Laying Contest.

Everlay Brown Leghorn hens have been laying so faithfully and making so much money for their owners that the name and fame is spreading all over the land! There is Mr. Luttrell of Kentucky, who averaged over $5 per hen after all costs were paid, not counting the eggs the family ate. And Mr. Fisher of Colorado made $7.50 from each of his pullets in ten months.

We believe this wonderful family of Brown Leghorns can help you, too, to greater profits. They are so active, work so hard, they produce more eggs on less feed than any other fowl. Their fine white eggs always bring a premium on the New York market.

Everlay Brown Leghorns are so hardy, vigorous, full of life and easily raised —we know you will like them and greatly admire their beauty. For many years they have been winning the most coveted prizes at America's biggest shows.

Our big new Brown Leghorn book is filled chuck full of practical pointers, how to feed and care for Brown Leghorn chicks, mating and breeding for eggs and how we developed this wonderful family of layers. Tell me whether you are interested in a flock of layers, prize fowls, chicks or eggs when you send for the Brown Leghorn book which is free. Send for your copy today.



We have some fine pens mated for you, ready to ship, 4 pullets and cockerel, special price, $50. Guarantee safe delivery stock or eggs anywhere. You take no risk.

H. V. TORMOHLEN Box 2 Portland, Ind.

A POULTRY DETENTION HOSPITAL.

The fact that no poultry farm is complete without a detention hospital was taught me by a discouraging experience at the very beginning of my entrance into the poultry business.

I had invested a couple hundred hard-earned and religiously hoarded dollars in White Leghorns, and nearly five hundred more in an up-to-date hen house and scratching pen. The remainder of the thousand we had been three years saving for the new business was expended in extending water supply, and in grains and other feed for the chickens.

Mrs. B. and I had spent the greater part of our leisure hours for months reading up on the raising and care of poultry, and during our sleeping hours we dreamed we were the proud possessors of pen after pen of blue ribbon birds which laid golden eggs, or eggs which meant gold dollars to us.

When we had added the last dollar to the little pile to make it the thousand we wanted to start our gold egg factory running, we dared not send our complete order to one dealer lest he be not thoroughly honest or that he might send inferior birds. So we divided the order into three parts and sent to three different firms in as many different states.

It is not such a bad plan for a beginner to send to different localities for fowls to try out which can stand his particular climate or altitude the best, provided he keep each lot by itself for a time. We did not do that and it spelled disaster.

The two first shipments were from states centrally located like our own and in a similar altitude. The birds came through in fine shape. Every one of them looked bright and was lively and we felt that we were about to have our dreams realized.

The third installment came from a greater distance and from a considerably lower altitude. As I was placing the last fowls into the house we noticed that two of the pullets had a discharge upon the upper part of their bill and their eyes looked dull. My wife suggested that I keep those birds cooped by themselves for a few days lest they infect the others, but I did not have any extra coops or boxes at hand so I put the sleepy-eyed pullets with the flock. "They may have taken a little cold in the rain," I told Mrs. B. "or they may be just tired. They will be all right in the morning."

But in the morning the two pullets were dead. "No use crying over dead pullets," said my philosophical little partner, "we will simply have to make

EGGS FOR HATCHING

The parent stock must be right if you want to hatch strong, livable chicks that will make a good run in the brooder. You must have vigor and stamina developed to a high degree and to get all this you must have

Cooke's Royal White Wyandottes

No hen that has not produced over 200 eggs per year is used in my breeding pens. They are mated to tested cock birds. For sixteen years I have bred Standard White Wyandottes for great egg production. By careful trapnest records and matings I have been able to increase egg production each year until now I feel I can say without fear of successful contradiction I have the greatest laying flock of White Wyandottes in America.

Book Your Orders Now

Owing to great demand for both stock and eggs, let me say: Don't delay—order early—as supply of both is limited. Fair treatment and satisfaction guaranteed on every sale. Get my large catalog today and be convinced that I have what you are looking for.



50 High Grade Cockerels and Pullets

from my best pedigreed, trapnested layers, with egg records in pullet year up to 293, are offered at reasonable prices. Cockerels from my great tested cock birds are in this offering for your foundation stock. All stock is farm range, vigorous and hardy.

F. K. COOKE Box 31 WINNETKA, ILL.

EVERY DAY

Is "PAY DAY" When You Have

AMERICAN POULTRY FARMS

Bred-to-lay

AMERICAN POULTRY FARMS

BRED-TO-LAY **QUALITY** BRED-TO-LAY

CHICKS — EGGS — BREEDERS

A few more eggs per hen may mean the difference between profit and loss. A little more vigor in your flock may mean the difference between success and failure. Why take chances? With years of learning how and one of the best equipped and largest Poultry Farms in America, we are prepared to furnish you blood lines and individuality in

Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons

that you will be proud to own. And please remember that we have bred beauty and Standard qualities in our birds, and DO NOT FORGET OUR PRICES ARE VERY REASONABLE. WELL WORTH EVERY CENT YOU PAY, AND MORE.

Our 1921 Special ☞ **Extra Selected 8 Week Old Pullets or Cockerels**

Our Highly Interesting New Catalog FREE

AMERICAN POULTRY FARMS, Route E, CHURUBUSCO, IND.







More than "hen gossip"—

PROOF

for every word of it!

An Official Contest Record means performance beyond question.

Contests like the American Egg-Laying and the North American International attract the cream of the world's layers. To win, a bird must prove itself the BEST LAYER AMONG THE WORLD'S GREATEST.

Consider the competition in either—almost a thousand hens, each a star, each a champion on the farm entering her. Then read carefully our "words from winners"—the records of our

Consistent Contest Winners

representing only a few of the many champion individuals and pens comprising our entire list of Certified Contest Winners since 1913. Do you wonder that our birds have been termed the

World's Champion Layers

after this convincing proof—not on one breed, but on all our three breeds?

S. C. W. Leghorns, White Wyandottes, S. C. R. I. Reds

American Egg-Laying Contests

Leavenworth, Kansas

Keystone Maid, S. C. W. Leghorn, first prize hen, 1,000 competitors, 1918-19. Lady Victory, S. C. W. Leghorn, first prize hen, 750 entries, 1917-18. (Note over 300-egg layers two successive years—only farm to ever do it.) Our first pen, 5 hens laying 1,309 eggs, a 260-egg average per bird, 1918-19 (S. C. W. Leghorns). Both first Leghorn pen and first Wyandotte pen, 1919-20.

N. A. International Contests

Lady Snow, S. C. W. Leghorn, awarded first prize and cup, led entire contest, all breeds, 1919-20. Red Rose, S. C. R. I. Red, led all Reds and was third hen in entire contest, 1919-20. Liberty Belle, White Wyandotte, by laying 294 eggs per year, led entire contest, 1916-17—ESTABLISHED WORLD'S RECORD, ALL BREEDS, 109 EGGS IN 109 DAYS.

From these Certified Official Champions, their ancestors and off-spring, we are offering at surprisingly reasonable prices

HATCHING EGGS, DAY-OLD CHICKS

FINE COCKERELS **BREEDING STOCK**

Get busy quickly—our demand is sure to be heavy and our supply necessarily limited. Write for illustrated catalog, "The Story of the 300-Egg Hen." Brand-new 1921 edition—just printed. Price, 10c, deducted from first order. Gives all prices, full and complete data on all our champions, trapnesting plans and feeding formulas.

PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM **Box A** **LANCASTER, PA.**

America's Foremost Breeders of Hens-That-Lay

CAPON TOOLS

UNOBSTRUCTED VISION

PAT'D 1916

LOCK



Roast Capon is sweet, tender, juicy—has no equal—better than turkey—easier to raise. Capons are gentle, do not fight or annoy pullets; excellent foragers and foster mothers; command high prices as "Green Roasters" or when fully matured. Caponize your surplus and cull cockerels. No matter how inexperienced or how many failures with other makes of tools, success and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Thousands testify to the superiority of my "Illustrated-from-life-directions" and "Unobstructed-vision-tools." Start right and enjoy capons. Full set of tools and directions—$5.00. Removers and directions alone—$3.50. Sent prepaid upon receipt of price—no duty—no delay. Order direct from this Ad or send stamps for descriptive literature and testimonials.

S. K. BURDIN, Suite 16, 120 Stibbard Avenue, TORONTO, ONT.

PHILLIPS SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS

I have been breeding them for seven years and have accomplished three things: good, even golden color; a strain that lays at four months, can furnish affidavit from one of last year's customers; and have lots of birds good enough for any show room. Pen No. 1, per setting, $3.00; pens No. 2 and No. 3, at $2.00 per setting. Special price for 100 lot. Write for information.

S. W. PHILLIPS, Mattoon, Ill.

the rest lay the eggs which these would have given us."

Three days later our son told me that he thought one of the new pullets had something stuck in her throat because he could hear her breathe clear across the pen. I examined her throat but found no lump or swelling. Then I ran a swab down into her crop; nothing stuck there that I could detect. Three days later that pullet died and two others began to wheeze.

We became alarmed and interviewed a friend who had had considerable experience in poultry. "It's a sort of influenza," said he. "Give them sulphur and red pepper and put kerosene on the roosts and they will come out all right."

The next day we cremated two more crates of our golden dream eggs, but as all the remaining birds looked bright and seemed lively and hungry we felt sure that we would not have any further trouble with the disease which the last shipment of chickens had introduced.

Several days later we found another dead pullet when we went out in the morning to feed them. We called in another chicken expert and he proved to be a veritable Job's comforter. "It's a very infecious disease, no use trying to do anything for them. You'll lose the whole bunch. Wring their necks the first sign of a watery eye or wheeze," he said.

Our golden egg dreams vanished and in their place came haunting nightmares of empty nests and bank account in the red. Whenever Mrs. B. breathed hard in her sleep I was sure I heard those pullets wheezing way out in the hen house.

The following morning there were two more wheezy birds and I was about to follow my friend's advice and wring their necks when my more optimistic wife suggested that we purchase some large dry goods boxes and make a detention hospital of them. "We can experiment with the sick chickens, said my wise little partner, and perhaps we

EDGEHILL

GIANT SINGLE COMB BLACK

MINORCAS

America's Grand Champions at Madison Square Garden, 1920

National meet of the International S. C. B. M. Club, 1920.—We won: Cock, 1; Hens, 1-2-3-4-5; Cockerels, 2-5; Pullets, 3-5; Old Pen, 1; Young Pen, 2-3; Best Display; President's Cup. This is the Largest and Best Display of Minorcas cooped in the United States for many years—20 OF AMERICA'S MOST PROMINENT BREEDERS, EXHIBITING 204 BIRDS.

New York State Fair, Sept., 1920. We won: Cockerels, 1-2-4; Hens, 1-4; 4 Specials in Color and Shape. Only 6 birds shown.

Trenton State Championship Show., Dec., 1920. We won 5 firsts. (No old pen shown); Best Display; Specials. Best Minorca and Best Cockerel in the Mediterranean class.

Edgehill Minorcas in the hands of our customers have won the Blues at the largest and most prominent shows held during 1920.

Hatching Eggs from our choicest matings will produce Blue Ribbon Winners for you. Stock for sale; 1921 Mating List free.

Edgehill Farm, Box A, Scotch Plains, N.J

can save them and the rest of the flock.'

"Too late," I retorted, "we should have kept the first two sick ones away from the flock. They have infected the entire bunch." No, the little woman did not taunt me with, "I told you so"; I suppose she saw I was having my punishment.

I secured some boxes, and as soon as a bird looked watery eyed or acted dumpy I put him into a ward of my detention hospital. Also, I thoroughly fumigated the hen house, burned all the old litter, and scalded the food dishes and the drinking founts.

Just as soon as one of the hospital birds looked and acted well we put her into the convalescent ward and kept her there until we considered the deadly germ inert.

Only three more of the pullets died. The hens which became infected of the first shipments recovered. They were evidentally a stronger bird and had greater resisting power.

So, by careful watching and culling out the infected chickens, we managed to save the greater part of our flock though I feel sure that if it had not been for our detention boxes we would have lost all, or nearly all of our expensive birds.

Since that trying time we have built a substantial detention hospital with separate wards and so constructed as to make every part of it easily and independently fumigated. And, believe me, I never again placed new shipments of fowl with the flock until I had tried them out a few days.

South Dakota. Stephen Brewster.

An Experience in Trap-Nesting.

The question is often asked, "does it pay to trap-nest?" It positively pays. But it will not pay the careless one. Fourteen years ago I decided that I would try out trap-nesting.

I started with the calendar year. On the first day of January, 1906, I began taking the individual egg record of ten Black Langshan pullets hatched the previous May. It seems absurd now to tell you that what I then thought to be my best bird laid only 86 that year. This was a nine-pound pullet which looked good to me then because of her robust (now masculine) appearance. A smaller, more active pullet, laid 160 eggs. She was my highest layer. Three others fell in between 150 and 160. I kept these four and bred from them the following year.

In the year 1908 I tested 20 pullets reared from these first trapped, highest record four. Nine of these 20 passed 150 eggs, the highest laying 176. In 1909 I bred from the six best of the nine, mating them to a cockerel purchased from Nelson Rice of Indiana.

In the year 1910, by a strict individual record I reached the then unbelievable "200" egg hen, and then set that for my Standard, and have never bred any two-year-old hen that did not lay more than 200 eggs in her first year. By this careful selection of the highest layers, also being careful that my male birds were from the most vigorous and vital mothers, I kept climbing until, in 1915, I was bold enough to send a pen of April hatched pullets to the egg-laying contest at Mountain Grove, Mo. They did not become quickly acclimated, and did not begin laying as early as their sisters at home; yet No. 995 laid, according to Mr. Quesenberry's report, 223 eggs.

I kept this hen, No. 995, "Miss Missouri First," and in 1917 I raised some great birds. In 1918 I kept four of her pullets, and the sum total of the eggs laid by the four was 1024 eggs. I would advise taking the individual record of a goodly number of pullets each year; have no male bird with them; then select only a few of the best and mate them to the right sire in their second year, and by this means your flock constantly grows better. J. R. BROWN.

Virginia.

Robadel Orpingtons
WHITE—BLACK—BUFF

Again demonstrate their **superiority** at the **Great Madison Square Garden Show,** January 18-22, 1921

AS FOLLOWS:

WHITE ORPINGTONS—Best Display, with 28 birds wearing ribbons. This is the third year in succession they have accomplished this feat.

BLACK ORPINGTONS—Best Display with 31 birds wearing ribbons. This is the second year in succession they have accomplished this feat.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—3rd Best Display with 12 birds wearing ribbons.

The above claims are facts of public record. Do not be misled by other breeders' misleading claims.
We do not sell Baby Chicks or Hatching Eggs.
Can supply highest quality breeding and exhibition birds.
If interested write us.

Robadel Poultry Farm, Chas. Hubbard, Mgr. A. C. Robertson, Owner **Cos Cob, Conn.**

Wilson S. C. W. Leghorn Baby Chicks and Eggs



Strong, livable chicks that will make a good run in the brooder. They are all great big, strong chicks that will make good sized, healthy specimens that will produce and win at leading shows.

EXHIBITION STOCK EGGS—If you want eggs for hatching that will produce winners for you, come to me, for I can assure you that my championship matings will give just what you want and prices that are very reasonable.

CHICKS—25, $5.00; 50, $9.50; 100, $18.00; 500, $85.00; 1,000, $165.00.
Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

HATCHING EGGS—50, $6.00; 100, $10.00; 1,000, $90.00.

Write for 1921 Mating List.

GLENN A. WILSON, Box 10, Sandwich, Ill.

1st COCKEREL
for the third consecutive time at the Greater Chicago National Show, 1921. The most coveted prize of all.

Peerless Quality Baby Chicks

The "Easy-to-Raise," "Sure-to-Live" kind. Hatched right, shipped right and priced right.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Leghorns, Anconas, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes and Brahmas. Write for catalog.

The Peerless Hatchery, 2521 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

2 IN 1 — WIN AND LAY

Williamson Farms S.C. White Leghorns

SHOW QUALITY
BIG TYPE
LINE BRED

REAL WINNERS and REAL PRODUCERS. Write for my Descriptive Mating List; tells all about my stock and introductory prices on big white
HATCHING EGGS Buy Wisely—It's Just as Easy

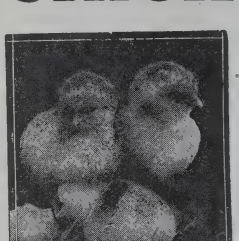
E. B. WILLIAMSON R. R. 1, Box 27A **GOSHEN, INDIANA**

Huston's Crystal Orpingtons

First Cockerel; third young pen, fourth and fifth Pullet; fifth Cock Bird, National Poultry Show, 1921. Out of 14 birds entered, 9 placed. "First Cockerel was a good one."—Report on National Show by Mr. Platt, February issue American Poultry Journal. Stock and eggs for sale. (See classified.)

L. L. HUSTON **200 Harrison St.** **OAK PARK, ILL.**

CHICK FEED FREE



On all orders received during the month of March for 100 chicks or more a 25-lb. sack of Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash will be given free. This is worth $1.25 to you.

CHICKS
DELIVERED FREE

from purebred prize winning stock. Direct to you—in any state.

Reds, Minorcas, Rocks, Leghorns.
Anconas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes.

Attractive Catalog FREE. Write for it.

Ours Are "Quality" Chicks, Hatched to Lay.

Murray McMurray, BOX 85 WEBSTER CITY, IOWA

FREE! FREE!!

Brooder and Ten Days' Feed given free with each order of 100 chicks or more booked this month. One Stove Brooder given free with each order of 500 chicks or more, Walhalla Buff Minorcas or Buff Orpingtons, the Famous Winter Layers.

95 Per Cent Live Delivery Guaranteed

A copy of our new mating list will interest you; it tells all about the best matings ever put together at Walhalla. We are booking egg orders now, $5, $10 and $15 per setting. Farm flock eggs at $8.50 per 50, $15 per 100, Fertility guaranteed.

WALHALLA POULTRY FARM, Box A, OSCODA, MICH.

Hart's New Brooder

My brooder plans tell how to make a brooder for 100 to 500 chicks. Use one burner oil cook stove for heater. I threw out my coal and distillate stoves when I invented this system. No thermometer or thermostat needed. No over-heating, chilling, worry or grief. No burnt air in the brooder room or hover. Don't need to teach chicks to roost. A child can operate it. Very simple. Turn any old shed into a brooder house. Directions for new house. Feeding directions for chicks tell not only just what to feed, but exactly how much—right to the ounce—no guess work. No gapes, toe-picking, leg-weakness, diarrhea, etc., in our chicks.

My book also contains my feed formulas and methods that save me 25c to 50c a hen a year, and produced fourteen 300-egg hens out of 450 pullets. How I fed a test pen of 90 pullets one grain feed a day, and got four 300-egg hens. Other items are self-feeding hoppers that are waste-proof (my new idea may work on your hoppers to make them waste-proof), artificial lighting, self-cleaning chicken crates, self-cleaning nests, sanitary dropping board with miteless roosts, No. 1 Mite Paint at 10c to 25c a gallon, wet mash mixer for 500 to 1,000 hens for $1. Valuable items on feeding and culling. How I selected the pullets from the general flock to be trap-nested at Salem that made so many high producers.

HART'S POULTRY BOOK with Brooder Plans, $1.

Remember this—your money back if not satisfied with the book. Over 700 sold last spring. This journal guarantees this ad. You can't lose.

W. H. HART R. 3, Box A **BEAVERTON, ORE.**

CYKO White Leghorn Cockerels

Hatching Eggs from above winners at $5 per 15, $9 per 30.

Mating List on Request.

Line bred from D. W. Young's best blood lines. Cockerels of exhibition type, pure white, good backs and tails. $3.50 each, two for $6.00, and $5.00 each, or two at $9.00. Sired by Chicago Coliseum, St. Louis, Louisville, Ky., Decatur, Illinois State, Wisconsin State Shows, etc., winners, and out of heavy laying hens.

Exhibition Breeding Yearling Hens, $3.00 each. A few choice Exhibition Cocks left at $10.00.

CYKO FARMS, Box L, HUDGENS, ILL.

E. S. Lainson, Prop., Illinois Secretary National S. C. White Leghorn Club.

PREMIER BUFF WYANDOTTES

Only selected, choice specimens of large size and good type and color in my yards. Record layers of large eggs. Eggs from large, typy hens, $10 per 15. Baby chix from same, $2 each. Eggs from mature rich Buff pullets, $5 per 15. Baby chix from same, $1 each. Safe delivery guaranteed.

MRS. ELY BROYLES, CARROLLTON, MO.

MY HATCHING EXPERIENCE

It is less work whether we think so or not, to hatch with the incubator than with hens; and it can be done quite as successfully.

I have used several kinds of incubators; both hot water and hot air. I prefer the hot-air machine. I am now using a machine that is simple in its make-up and easy to handle. The tray can be placed on top for cooling and turning the eggs and the lamp is easy to remove and replace. It fits in tight so there is no loss of heat. The walls are effectively insulated and one does not have to cover the incubator with a rug at night or when the mercury drops. There are many good machines, however, and more depends on the operator than on the machine.

An operator who forgets to fill the lamp does not deserve a good hatch. Neither does the one who puts his tray on top for cooling and leaves it there a half a day, because the baby is cross or company comes unexpectedly; nor the one who forgets to put back the center eggs taken out to facilitate turning. I might add: It is easy for the busy housekeeper to make all these mistakes.

I have had equally good success in a basement and a north room. For the woman who has a thousand and one other things to do, it is handier to operate the incubator on the same floor as the kitchen; utilizing, perhaps, an unoccupied room in which an incubator can be placed.

Most books of directions say to light your lamp and bring temperature up slowly, regulate and run at hatching temperature a few days before putting in eggs. I obey all of the instructions except the last part: I run at hatching temperature (102 for first week) until the morning after regulating. If the temperature still stands at 102 degrees I put in the eggs. I watch the temperature when it reaches 102 degrees. I find it is apt to go a trifle higher after the eggs are well warmed up than when empty. I always test the thermometer. If there is a break in the mercury jar it down.

I select my eggs carefully, taking those of medium size and shape, rejecting long slim eggs and round eggs that come from hens that usually lay long ones.

I once had a neighbor who believed that all long eggs would produce roosters and round ones pullets. He frequently came to me for eggs for hatching and he would always say "Give me the little round ones."

I then had a pen of Silver Wyandottes that usually laid good long eggs and the old man picked out the culls in order to get pullets. Invariably he reported a poor hatch, and although I tried, I was never able to convince him that it was his own fault.

Then eggs with a rough shell should be rejected because such shells are porous. The first eggs of pullets seldom or never hatch, and should not be used for hatching until as large as the eggs of a hen.

I try to keep the temperature at 102 the first week and after that at 103 until hatching time when I let it go up to 105 but never higher.

The morning of the second day I take out the tray and turn it a quarter the way round. In the evening I turn it quite round, but do not disturb the eggs.

On the morning of the third day I



SPECIAL OFFFER

We want to

GIVE YOU A 100-lb. SACK

OF THIS POULTRY FEED

For a limited time we are offering a 100-lb. sack FREE with every purchase of five sacks of Golden Grain Laying Mash. We want you to try this feed—to see what big returns you will find in it from increased egg yield.

GOLDEN GRAIN LAYING MASH

will increase the yield of your hens three or four fold. It will make each hen produce 250 eggs a year where she now lays only 60 or 80.

Send your order now. You will receive your supply of Golden Grain Laying Mash in a few days. Within a week you will notice the increased yield from every hen.

The price is low—only $2.75 for a 100-lb. sack, f. o. b. East St. Louis, Ill. You get six sacks for $13.75, the price of five—ONE FOR NOTHING. It's an offer you can't afford to neglect.

GOLDEN GRAIN MILLING CO.

320 S. 17th St. East St. Louis, Ill.

It is a wonderful developer for baby chicks.



Remember, you get an extra sack FREE with every five sacks.

Send in your order today.

Sick Baby Chicks?

There's no excuse for losses beyond 10% to full maturity. Baby chicks are tender and susceptible to diseases—just as an infant—but it's natural for them to live and thrive. Give them the proper protection and care and they will grow into money for you. I'll tell you how. I've helped thousands of poultry raisers during the last twenty years and have thousands of letters thanking me. I'll show you how to raise at least 90% of your hatch, get more eggs, make money. Here's my proposition:

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

My Germozone, on the market a quarter of a century and used continuously by many during all that time, is both preventive and curative—a remedy for roup, colds, canker, diarrhoea, swelled head, chicken pox, bowel trouble and all such ailments of poultry and pet stock. With this I give ABSOLUTELY FREE my two books, "Care of Baby Chicks" and "Lee's Poultry Book." These books tell how to avoid the pitfalls and mistakes that cause so many to fail in poultry work. Tells how to house and feed and care for chickens, how to detect diseases, how to prevent sickness and how to overcome ailments already present. Every bit of advice is based on common sense and actual experience.

Get a package of Germozone tablets—25c and 75c sizes—from your dealer or direct from me. Use Germozone and follow my directions for 60 days. If you are not entirely satisfied return the empty carton, with this advertisement, to the place where you purchased the Germozone and your money will be returned to you immediately.

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At your drug or seed dealer, or direct, C. O. D. if desired, from

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take out tray and begin turning. I take out about twenty eggs from the center of the tray and put them in a box or basket kept for the purpose. Then I put the eggs from one corner into the center, turning them over, and then gently roll all of the other eggs so as to change their positions. The eggs taken out should then be put in the last corner. Now put the tray back, turning one-quarter the way round. I do this every time I turn the eggs.

My plan is to be sure not to leave any eggs too long in the warmest or the coldest spot; and there is a warmest and coldest place in most machines. I try not to keep the eggs out too long the first week. I turn twice a day but at night I do not cool any longer than is necessary in turning.

After the first week I cool eggs in the morning before turning, from 10 to 20 minutes from the seventh to the eighteenth day. I do not leave them out long when the room is cold.

Test Out Infertile Eggs.

On about the fifth day I candle eggs to get a few out, thereby making it easier to turn and to handle the tray.

I use a home-made candler and work in a south window on a bright day. If there are any doubtful, I mark them D and put them back for a few days.

I often use these infertile eggs in cooking and sometimes cook them at once for the prospective chicks. An infertile egg is perfectly clear and free from blood rings or other signs of development.

When the first half of the eggs are candled I take out those that are in the incubator and put the ones candled back.

About the sixteenth day I candle again when it is easy to take out dead germs.

I fill the lamp about 4 p. m. and look at the temperature before I turn later in the evening. If it is right, before turning, it will go back again when eggs warm up. If you fill lamp when you turn at night you may not have the same flame and the temperature is apt to go up or down in the night.

I always rub off the charred part of the wick and trim it with sharp shears once or twice a week, cutting off the corners so as to have an even flame.

Then I clean the outside of the lamp carefully. If that is not done and oil is spilled on lamp it is sure to smell. Whether the incubator is in the basement or not I put a saucer of warm water under the tray about the seventh day and keep it there until I have to take it out of the way of the chicks. I think more hatches are spoiled from having the eggs too dry than too moist. I have tried other ways of introducing moisture, but believe the dish under the tray the best. If moisture is needed after the chicks begin to fall into the nursery I put a wet sponge in the tray.

I usually turn the eggs on the morning of the nineteenth day and I then close the machine until the hatch is over. I partially close the ventilator in my machine. The temperature should be kept from 103 to 105 degrees during the hatch. There is danger of too high a temperature while the chicks are coming out and too low for the unhatched chicks while the first are drying off; and at this time the temperature needs to be watched.

Last spring I read an article stating that the pullet pecked nearer the large

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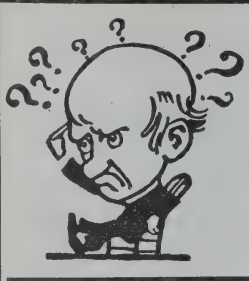
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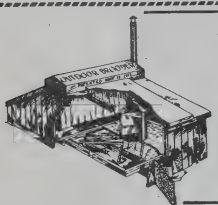
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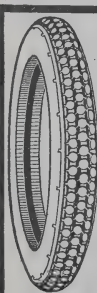
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end and the cockerel nearer the small end of the egg, and I determined to try it. I took out 30 Rose Comb Buff Leghorn eggs and selected 15 pecked nearer the small end and put under a setting hen. She had all cockerels but one. The other 15 pecked near the large end were all pullets but three. I am going to try this again.

Although I have had reasonably good success in hatching I have never hatched every hatchable egg. Once, late in June, I hatched all but three and got 117 good lively chicks from 120 eggs.

I think the condition of the stock has more to do with good hatches than anything else.

I think with my Buff Leghorns I get better hatches and stronger chicks from pullets when they are mated to cocks. That may be true only of this breed. I think, too, that I get more pullets and fewer cockerels from such matings. Next year if I am permitted to continue my work here, I intend to have yearling cocks in all my pens and also one or more with my flock that has the range.

I have tried to tell a few of the things I have learned and now want to tell what I haven't learned.

I have never been able to get more than a 30 percent hatch in February and not much better in March, unless the breeding birds could get outside. With my Buff Leghorns as soon as they have been out a week or two the eggs are all right, but with the larger breeds it takes longer.

Minn. Abbie F. Johannessohn.

Mating Bantams.

Upon the skill of mating depends the success of the fancier. It takes study, thought and foresight to select and mate to produce Standard type and color. Just recently I have seen old breeders select color and overlook shape. In mating bantams, as in mating large fowl, one must select type. Some of our most successful breeders believe the female the most important and will not sell the best females for any amount of money, but will sell some of their finest males. Great care should be exercised not to mate male and female with the same faults. For instance, if you have a fine male in most every way but carries his tail just a little high, be sure and select a female that is heavy feathered over base of the tail and carries her tail low and well spread. You may not get the right carriage in the tails of all the chicks, but you may get one or two that are good in this respect. These can be used to mate with your best hens. In this way you can overcome high tail carriage. In mating for buff color, select your typiest male with color nearest the Standard. With him mate females that are strong in color where he is weak. If he has good even surface color and a little light in undercolor, select one or two females just a shade darker and strong in undercolor. This mating usually brings good pullets. For cockerels select your best shaped and colored females and mate a cockerel somewhat darker in color but have him even as possible. Pay special attention to health and vigor in your breeding stock; never breed from birds that have been sick with roup and canker, and always use your best birds to breed from and keep a record of the matings so you will know just what mating produces the best stock.

Prepotency.

The breeder also finds in his experience that certain birds prove to be superior breeders by virtue of their prepotency. In other words, some birds possess the quality of being able to stamp their characteristics to a great degree upon their offspring. Unfortunately this is a quality which cannot be determined by the appearance of a bird or in any other way except as the result of breeding the birds. Where prepotency manifests itself in a favorable direction the birds possessing it are of course very valuable as breeders and should be bred as long as they are in good breeding condition.

No matter how carefully the birds are bred, no matter to how high a degree of excellence they have attained, there is always a tendency for them to go back toward the average for the variety or strain, or in other words, toward quality which is not as high. This tendency is known as the principle of regression, and is one which makes it impossible for a breeder to rest upon his laurels once his stock has reached a high degree of excellence for just the moment that he ceases his effort to maintain quality to the highest degree he will lose some of it regardless of the blood lines.

Off-Colored Feathers.

It might be well to mention here that complaints are frequent from purchasers of stock, of baby chicks, or of eggs for hatching, that the stock shows off-colored feathers, and the inference is drawn that it is not therefore purebred. It must be understood that off-colored feathers are common in occurrence in some varieties, and that their appearance does not always indicate impurity. An example of this is the black body feathers which occur in Barred Plymouth Rock females. These are not seen in the fowls exhibited simply because they are pulled out. Smoky colored down in White Plymouth Rock chicks, and white chick feathers, particularly in the wings of black varieties, are common, but are usually lost as the chick grows and are not an indication of impurity of blood.

Occasionally sports occur. These are offspring which differ radically in certain particulars from either their immediate parents or any of the known ancestry. Such birds are said to be sports, and since they tend to breed true, the breeder can take advantage of such an occurrence to make a big stride ahead quickly, if the sport is in a desired direction. For instance, the Whte Plymouth Rock is commonly credited with being a sport from the Barred Plymouth Rock. From a Barred Rock mating white chickens occurred which were bred and perfected into the White Rocks. The occurrence of these white sports made it possible to establish a white variety much quicker than would have been the case by crossing the Barred Rock with some white breed.



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Because Rhode Island Reds are the most beautiful and most profitable fowl of today. They thrive and make good in all climates.

Rhode Island Reds are known to be among the world's greatest winter layers. At the National Egg Contest for 1920 Rhode Island Reds made the highest pen record and the highest individual record for the year. At all the egg-laying contests the Reds, during the fall and winter, have carried off more honors than any other breed. This is the inevitable result of the fact that Rhode Island Reds are the only breed whose standard of type does not conflict in any way with the government standard of egg type.

Rhode Island Reds are a splendid market fowl. Their meat is sweet, juicy and fine flavored. They fatten up well, and make plump broilers and frys at an earlier age than do other breeds.

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First Prize S. C. White Orpington Cockerel

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My Columbian Rocks are prolific layers of large uniformly well shaped eggs. The chicks are hardy and develop rapidly when given just ordinary care. Pullets mature in from five to seven months.

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from my great prize winning strain, that I have for sale are all listed with price of each, in my 1921 illustrated circular and mating list, which contains many photos of my prize winners. Write today.

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Single Comb White Leghorns

Baby Chicks From Oak Dale

have long bodies and stocky legs. All are bred from stock that has won the majority of prizes at Madison Square Garden for over twenty years. These Chicks will grow and thrive and develop into large profit producing specimens. The laws of heredity and transmission are permanent—each new crop of chicks will bear the likeness of their parents and ancestors. The opportunity to purchase a better stock is yours.

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Mark of Quality

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S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS, $2.50, $5; prize winners, $10. Guaranteed to please, or your money refunded. Eggs, $1.50, 15; $7, 100. Ward Weidman, Mt. Carroll, Ill. 1-4

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AT NATIONAL MEET, United Ancona Club, Cincinnati, won 1st pen, cockerel and pullet. Eggs, Hedgewood strain, $5 per setting. Edw. Eyl, 1026 Caldwell St., Louisville, Ky. 2-4

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ABY CHICKS AND EGGS—S. C. Rhode nd Reds, Barred Plymouth Rock chicks, $5.50; 100, $20. Class I Rhode Island is, 25, $7.50; 100, $27.50. White Leg-ns, 25, $4.50; 100, $16. Kobér-Dan Young ain White Leghorns, 25, $5; 100, $18.50; , $87.50; 1,000, $165. White Wyandottes, ite or Buff Orpingtons, 25, $6; 100, $22. ed breed broiler stock, 25, $4.50; 100, $16. ship chicks everywhere by express and rantee 100 percent live delivery. Eggs, 100, one-half price of chicks, shipped el post prepaid. If chicks cannot be oped when ordered, we return money mediately. Cochrane Co-Operative Poul-Farms, 3148 Sutton Station, St. Louis, souri. 3

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A FEW VERY CHOICE, high class breeding and exhibition Light Brahma hens for sale. These hens were in my breeding pens last season. Also two high class cock birds for sale. Prices very reasonable. No eggs for hatching or baby chicks for sale. John Blanchard, Columbus, Wis. 3

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SUPERIOR QUALITY of Light Brahmas, good winter layers; eggs, $5 for 15. Edw. L. Galloway, Sesser, Ill. 2-4

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GOLD COIN BUTTERCUPS—See display ad on another page. O. B. Disenroth, Lawrence, Mich. 3-21-1yr

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SILVER CAMPINES—Ohio State Fair winners. Eggs, $3 for 15. Walter Plinke, Lancaster, O. 2-4

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SILVER CAMPINES—Eggs from winners at Heart of America, Illinois and Missouri state shows. J. J. Matson, Princeton, Ill. 1-3

GOLDEN CAMPINE COCKERELS—HEN feathered, and eggs in season. D. A. Williams, Antioch, Ill. 1-3

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CANADIAN BREED, bred for cold country. Egg production and exhibition quality. Win at Ottawa Winter Fair, 1921, first breeding pen and three special prizes; Quebec Winter Fair, 1921, first breeding pen. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and day-old chicks. Reasonable prices. P. M. Pepin, Warwick, Quebec, Canada. 3

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BUFF COCHIN cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets, $5 each. Am booking orders for eggs at $3.50 per 15. E. S. Harnden, Paola, Kansas. 3

BUFF COCHINS—First prize winners at last Madison Square Garden show. W. N. Watson, Sunbury, Pa. 3-5

EGGS from my blue ribbon Buff Cochins, $5 per 15. Limited number breeding fowls. None better, few equals. F. H. McCrae, Jr., Broadway and Rhode Island, Knoxville, Tennessee. 3

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DARK CORNISH EGGS for hatching fr… my mated pens of mammoth Cornish; … tings, $3, $5 and $8. Dr. E. J. Schott, … and Ft. Harrison, Terre Haute, Ind.

EXHIBITION DARK CORNISH EGGS… Pens, $5; utility, $2.50, or $12 per 100. … thur Jarvis, Waveland, Ind.

CHOICE DARK CORNISH females, … each; cockerels, $5; eggs, $2.50 per 15. R. … Kester, Salem, Ia.

LANDIS & FRENCH, YORK, PA.—De… Cornish specialists, twenty-first year. Bo… ing fall deliveries.

WINNEBAGO WHITE CORNISH—RE… Indians; eggs, $4 per 13. Oscar B. Ham… ton, Rosedale, Kan.

WHITE CORNISH EGGS, $3 AND … Arthur Coppage, Hale, Mo.

SEVEN FINE CORNISH PULLETS, O… cockerel, $25. Mavis Hatchery, Gambier, …

QUALITY DARK CORNISH stock a… eggs. Edward J. R. Meyer, Clintonvi… Wisconsin.

WHITE CORNISH.
W. Holbrook & Son, Foster, Mich.

GRAND PEN—Size, type; blood fr… Madison Square Garden winners. Eggs, … 15; $9, 30. R. T. Lake, Glenwood, Massill… Ohio.

DARK CORNISH—Winners Chicago a… Philadelphia. Eggs: select, $5 per 15; u… ity, $3 per 15. Stamp for prices on sto… W. B. Grinyer, Eleroy, Ill.

DARK CORNISH HENS, $5 each. Moor… strain. Eggs, $5 per setting. H. H. Steph… son, Jackson, O.

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AMERICAN DOMINIQUES OF QUALI… Hatching eggs, 15 for $2.50. Lawrence H… sten, Columbus, Wis.

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FOR CAPONS, raise Jersey Black Giants ellow skin). Eggs for hatching. Thomas ettler, East Millstone, N. J. 3

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BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn eggs, 200-288 egg strain, farm range, fertility guaranteed; $2, 15; $8, 100. Dale Roe, Polo, Ill. 3

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—290 egg strain. Hundred eggs, $7.50. Exhibition eggs, $5 per 15. Lowtailed cocks and cockerels, $3 up. Cecil Hamilton, Willow Hill, Illinois. 2-4

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EGGS FOR HATCHING from Ferris 230-264 strain White Leghorns, $3 per 15, $5 per 30. Eggs from good quality hens (230-264 strain) mated with $50 cockerels bought direct from Ferris' 265-300 strain, $4 per 15, $7 per 30, by prepaid parcel post. H. R. Lorence, Box 79, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 3-4

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BARRON WHITE LEGHORN breeding hens and cockerels, $2 to $2.50; 15 eggs, $1; 100, $5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sunnyslope, Walkerton, Ind. 3-5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—AMERICAN strain with quality in laying and exhibition. Eggs, $3 per 15, $10 per 100; free range, $1.50 per 15, $7.50 per 100. Alfred Thieman, Lockwood, Mo. 3-5

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HEAVY LAYING HOGANIZED S. C. White Leghorns of highest quality, with exhibition qualities. Baby chicks, $21.50 per 100; eggs, $12 per 100. Circular free. Mrs. Lillie M. Puffer, Chatsworth, Ill. 2-3

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MOOSEYARD TRAPNESTED S. C. White Leghorns—Stock, eggs and chicks at reasonable prices. Every nest a trapnest. Write for catalog; it's free. Mooseyard Poultry Farm, Shawano, Wis. 2-4

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BARRON'S SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, winter layers, $2, 15; $10, 100. W. H. Settle, Gridley, Ill. 2-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels—Extra fine (Young's strain), from our exhibition and heavy laying matings. Special price, $3.50 each. Alabama Leghorn Farms Co., Ensley, Ala. 2-4

BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Hogan tested. Hatching eggs, chix. Send for mating list. Corn Belt Poultry Farm, Forrest, Ill. 2-5

BABY CHICKS, EGGS—Ferris high laying White Leghorns; guaranteed. Catalog free. Chr. H. Roediger, Dept. A, Mayville, Wisconsin. 2-4

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—KOBER-DAN Young 235-280-egg blood lines. 15, $2.50; 50, $6; 100, $10. 90 percent fertility guaranteed. Cochrane Co-Operative Poultry Farms, 3148 Sutton Ave., Maplewood, Mo. 2-3

PEDIGREED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns—All hens mated to cockerels out of 280-egg hens. Day-old chicks, $25 per 100. Chesterfield Farm, Drewrys Bluff, Virginia. 2-4

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Ferris 300-egg strain. May hatched cockerels, $5 each. Hatching eggs, 15, $3; 30, $5. M. Feldman, Route 13, Peninsula, O. 2-3

EMORY FARMS White Leghorn hatching eggs. Hen's eggs that produce big hatches of heavy winter layers. See display ad on another page. Emory Farms, Wheaton, Ill. 2

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, $1.50; eggs, $5 hundred. Sylvia Spilman, Bloomfield, Ia. 2-4

"HILLVIEW" Single Comb White Leghorns—Combining the blood of Missouri layinr contest winners and exhibition matings. Large, vigorous cockerels, excellent type, $3 to $5. Large white eggs, 15, $2, prepaid; 100, $8; 95 percent fertility guaranteed. Mrs. F. R. Noel, Lee's Summit, Mo. 2-4

EGGS—S. C. White Leghorns, Lammers winter egg strain. Send for free mating list. F. H. Lammers, 2509 Ada Ave., Jennings, Missouri. 2-4

MICHIGAN'S CHAMPION LAYERS—B ron strain White Leghorns. Official l average, 232 eggs per hen in one ye Highest state individual record, 283-egg h Cockerels and hatching eggs from trapne ed, tested matings—known high produc of 200-egg daughters. Each egg bears nu ber of hen and record. Circular. E. Lewis, Jackson, Mich.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS Barron strain. Hatching eggs and ba chicks from heavy laying, trapnested sto Catalog free. White Leghorn Yards, Box Nelsonville, O.

QUALITY WHITE LEGHORNS—EXI bition matings pure D. W. Young Yard strain; utility matings, pure Tom Barr strain. Mistletoe Poultry Farm, Gene Pennsylvania.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, $8 hundr Barron strain, the kind that lay. Satisfa tion guaranteed. R. B. Moss, Mt. Vern Illinois.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW for White Leghorn chicks and eggs. See d play ad on another page. Weckel Br Egg Farm, Moline, Ill.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND BA chicks; write for prices. Mrs. J. W. Be Queen City, Mo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN ba chicks, $16 per 100; 100 percent live delive guaranteed. Eggs, $7 per 100; guarant 90 percent fertile. Parcel post prepa Frank Harrison, Medora, Ind.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Cockerels, p lets; pure white, well shaped, healthy a vigorous, neat heads and combs, and, abo all, are from excellent laying blood; $3 to each. L. W. Howland, Winchester, O.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Three hi class matings. Eggs, 15, $3; 30, $5. E. Green, Plainview, Minn.

$8 PER HUNDRED!—Single Comb Wh Leghorn eggs for hatching from trapnes stock. Werner Bros., Mount Marion, N.Y.

DAY-OLD CHICKS—Young's strain wh Leghorns. 800 large type, heavy combs, f range layers. Chicks, $16, 100. Eggs, 100. Prepaid. E. H. Burcham, Medo Indiana.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS import direct from Tam Barron, Engla 270 to 282 trapnest record. Eggs, 15, 100, $10; chicks, 20c. 1,000 layers. Prom delivery. Catalog free. Raymond Micha Tiffin, O.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS Young's direct; pure white (no brass); ex heavy winter layers of large chalk-wh eggs; 15, $2; 100, $10; chicks, 20c. Hedg wood Farm, Tiffin, O.

CHICKS, EGGS—Purebred Barron, 200 308. We trapnest every bird; no guesswo Write for catalog. Englewood Egg Far Box 104, Olathe, Kan.

TOM BARRON'S ENGLISH White L horns; best imported, pedigreed, trapnest flock in America. Personally acquaint with Barron and instructed by him. Old breeder in west. Eggs, 10c to $1 each. J. Mooney, Butler, Mo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS Hatching eggs, $2.75 per 15. Wm. Meyer Son, Box 393, Fairmont, Minn.

FERRIS SINGLE COMB WHITE LE horns, 265-300 strain direct. Eggs, pulle chicks. Catalog free. G. W. Lowery, Su mit Hill, O.

TRAPNESTED WHITE LEGHORNS Pedigreed eggs and chicks; records a pedigree bands. Circular free. C. T. P terson, Route 4, Springfield, Mo.

DIRECT FROM KING'S Orphanage S. W. Leghorns. March, April, May. Ju hatched at $18, $15, $12 per 100. John Kl R. D. 7, Mansfield, Ohio.

CHICKS, EGGS—Single Comb White L horns, champion layers. American and Er lish 230-303-egg strains of prolific win layers. Special offer on orders booked n Satisfaction and delivery guaranteed. Ca log free. Sauder's Leghorn Farm, Box Grabill, Ind.

HATCHING EGGS, CHICKS—Heavy la ing strain; mating list ready. I. M. Yod Box C, Topeka, Ind.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHOR possessing type, health, vigor and prod tiveness, is our hobby. Eggs and chi from real winter layers at reasonable pric Write Southview Poultry Farm, East Roc ester, O.

SUPERFINE ENGLISH S. C. White L horns. Hatching eggs after March 20. Pl write. Hopkins Poultry Yards, E. E. Ho kins, Proprietor, Granville, O.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN coc erels (Young's strain). Rosemont Far Kirkwood, Mo.

NONE BETTER—Range raised White L horns. Bred for production. Baby chi our specialty. 10,000 per week. Now boo ing orders. Big illustrated circular fr Summit Poultry Farm, Ridgely, Md.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN trapnest strain; ssing out at bargains, including show ds. Frank Benes, Clarkson, Neb. 1-3

LARGE, VIGOROUS HOGAN TESTED nerican Leghorns—Eggs, $2 per 15, $10 r 100; fertility and safe arrival guaran- d. Selected March hatched cockerels, $5 d $10. Lando Bros., Cary Station, Ill. 1-3

BARRON-WYCKOFF HEAVY LAYING ains White Leghorns—Fine cockerels, $3; e, $12; dozen, $25, on approval. Hatching gs, $10 per 100, prepaid. Chicks, 20 cents, stpaid. Catalog. W. Albers, Lombard, inois. 1-3

290-EGG STRAIN, trapnested, pedigreed C. White Leghorns; highest records; best ers; eighty acres; grand birds. Eggs, $8,); chicks, $18, 100, prepaid; guaranteed. ownstown Poultry Farm, Brownstown, diana. 1-3

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—288 to 314 g lines. Eggs from star exhibition mat- gs, bred rich in the blood of Young's -egg hen that won two years in first pen Madison Square Garden, 15, $4; 45, $10; 0, $20. From grand utility flocks bred h in the blood of Barron's winners at ring contests; 100, $10; 500, $45. Chicks, cents each. Charges prepaid on eggs and icks; safe arrival and fertility guaran- d. Catalog free. Louis J. Perrier, Box A, nnots Mill, Mo. 1-3

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS and hatch- eggs, from very good laying hens— icks, $20 and $25 per hundred; eggs, $8 d $10 per hundred. Pyote Poultry Farm, x 10, Cordova, Ill. 1-3

"BARRON STRAIN" Single Comb White ghorns—Recorded layers, Cockerels, $5, gs from tested layers, 15, $5, postpaid. 20 average per hen, 185 each. B. T. sserman, Williamstown, O. 1-3

BLACK LEGHORNS.

BLACK LEGHORNS—Prize winners; ck and eggs; circular. Robert R. Doup, 1 E. Burgess St., Mt. Vernon, O. 3-5

EXCELLENT BLACK LEGHORN stock— ttings. Waldo Bryant, Brockton, Massa- usetts. 3-5

BLACK LEGHORNS—EGGS FOR SALE. F. Wolf, Dillsburg, Pa. 3-4

IMPORTED S. C. BLACK Leghorns 220- strain. Pure yellow legs winners at leading shows. Eggs for sale, no stock. llland Bros., Mystic, Iowa. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK LEGHORNS— al egg machines, with exhibition quali- s. 100 eggs, $15; 100 chix, $30. Ella nitwood, Hudson, Ill. 3

BLACK LEGHORN males, females, eggs d baby chicks. Twenty years' experience. lo L. Myers, Marysville, O. 3-5

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN chicks. rt right; don't order chicks until you get free circular. A. E. Hampton, Box H, ttstown, N. J. 2-4

BLACK LEGHORNS—Write us your wants breeding stock or hatching eggs. Our gle Comb Black Leghorns are bred from e choicest specimens of England's greatest eders, imported by us. Our breeding this ar meets our highest expectations, and guarantee you satisfaction. Write us day to insure prompt shipment of hatch- eggs, breeding stock, show birds or by chicks. Howard L. Goss, Box A, Aus- , Minn. 9-5

BLACK LEGHORNS, prize winners; stock d eggs; circular. Scott Long, Cary, O. 1-3

BLACK LEGHORN COCKERELS. Milo L. Myers, Marysville, O. 1-3

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS exsively. Choice matings. Eggs. Circu- . Maplewood Yards, Milton, Vt. 3-5

KULP-KERLIN'S ROSE COMB BROWN ghorns, Light, Dark. Choice cockerels, $8-$10. Eggs, $3.50 setting (double pack-). H. C. Gray, Elizabeth, W. Va. 3

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs. lp strain, Maplewood Farm, Navarre, io. 3

PUREBRED PRIZE WINNERS—ROSE mb Brown Leghorn cockerels; dark brown low legs, $3.50 each. Charles Linken- yer, Riceville, Iowa. 3

MADISON SQUARE 82 WINNERS—Na- nal meet of American Rose Comb Brown ghorn Club, January, 1921, 5 firsts and play, the last four Garden Shows we n best display. Egg record, 180-271-egg a pullet. Cockerel, $3.50; eggs, $2.50 up. ting list. Send $1 and join the big Rose mb Brown Leghorn Club. Kerlin Farm, e. 60, Pottstown, Pa. 3-5

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorns—Kulp ain; good winter layers; free range. Set- g $1.50, $7 per 100. Rev. Ch. Rauten- aus, Gothenburg, Neb. 3

STRONG'S LIGHT AND DARK ROSE mb Brown Leghorns—Winners at Chicago liseum, 1915 to 1920. Exhibition stock, rs, chicks for sale. Ralph W. Strong, 9, Box 13, Kalamazoo, Mich. 2-4

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns of quality; heavy layers. 100 eggs $15, 100 chix $30. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Illinois. 3

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING, winter laying Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, $3 for 15. Harry Teachout, Williston, Vt. 3-5

ROSE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN eggs for hatching—Kerlin Farm strain. Pen headed by cock winner at Madison Square Garden, New York, as cockerel, 1919. Booking orders now for future delivery. Pen, $8 per 15; range, $10 per 100. Mrs. C. A. Grimm, Grand Meadow, Minn. 3

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorns—Eggs for hatching; $2 per 15, $3.50 per 30, postpaid; $9 per 100, $80 per 1,000. Dangers' Stock & Poultry Farm, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 3-5

100 EGGS, $3.50 UP—Welday's 300-egg Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Greatest winter layers known. Catalog. Welday, Seville, O. 2-4

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS with big show and egg records; stock and eggs. E. B. Cole, New Hartford, N. Y. 1-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Chicago winners. Fred Alger, Waukau, Wis. 1-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Males and females. J. W. Cook, Bluffton, Indiana. 1-3

W. W. KULP, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa.—Big males, dark and light; large eggs; win contest; catalog. 1-3

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

PUREBRED ROSE COMB White Leghorns—Early to mature; best layers. Highest records; 100 eggs, $10; 200, $18. Satisfaction guaranteed. James Pace, Rte. 6, Mt. Vernon, Ill. 3

RIGLER'S ROSE COMB White Leghorns, Chicago Coliseum winners. Illustrated catalog free. George Rigler, Bentonsport, Ia. 3-5

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, $5 and $7.50. Gerald Whaley, Maryville, Mo. 3-4

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—EGG machines. 100 eggs, $15. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 3

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN WINNERS. Cockerels and eggs reasonable. William E. Anderson, Box C, Rush City, Minn. 2-4

STEWART'S ROSE COMB White Leghorns won four firsts and best display at Madison Square Garden, January, 1920. Mating list. John Stewart, Ghent, N. Y. 2-4

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, Mammoth Pekin drakes, $2.50 to $5. Ray Leitch, Everly, Iowa. 1-3

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

BROWN LEGHORNS—Pullets, $2 each. W. B. Gregg, Plankton, Ohio. 3

HIGH QUALITY SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorns. Light and Dark, choice matings. 30 eggs, $2.50; 50, $4; 100, $7. Mrs. John Dietrich, Borden, Ind. 3-5

ROLF'S "RADIANT" S. C. Dark Brown Leghorns win 20 blue ribbons this season out of a possible twenty-eight. Mating list free. W. F. Rolf, Box 11, Zumbro Falls, Minnesota. 3

S. C. DARK BROWN Leghorns—Eggs, 15, $2.50; 30, $4.50; prepaid. Theodore Beckstrom, Rice Lake, Wis. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, heavy winter layers of large white eggs; $1.50 per 15; $7, 100. Trunk Line Poultry Farm, Rte. 6, Columbus, Wis. 3

QUALITY SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. Eggs, 15, $2; 100, $10. Chas. Eaton, Mackinaw, Ill. 3-5

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Sell your brooders and save feed. Grow my egg-producing machines. $1.50 setting; $7, 100. Guy Payne, Rte. 5, Benton, Ill. 3-5

EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORNS are the layers. See display advertisement on another page. Everlay Farm, Portland, Ind. 3

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, $1.50 per 15, $8 per 100, postpaid. Fertility guaranteed. L. R. Lashley, Quaker City, O. 3-5

10,000 EGGS—S. C. Dark Browns, $7.50, 100. Sex-tested eggs, pullets, $15, 100. Extra choice cockerels, $8. Catalog. Murl Edwards, Rockbridge, Ill. 2-3

100 EGGS, $3.50 UP—Welday's 300-egg Single Comb Brown Leghorns. World's leading layers. Millions sold. Catalog. Welday, Seville, O. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Light and dark matings; extra heavy winter layers of large white eggs; 15, $1.50; 100, $8; chicks, 18c. Several hundred layers. Orders filled promptly. V. V. Michaels, Tiffin, O. 2-6

IF YOU WANT LARGE BIRDS and big eggs, record 266; catalog. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa. 1-3

BUFF LEGHORNS.

OUR BUFFS WON FIRST—Boston, Baltimore, Rochester this season. Eggs reasonable. Circular. Greenford Poultry Yards, Silver Creek, N. Y. 3-5

BUFF LEGHORN PENS—Headed by first cock and first cockerel, Madison Square, 1921. Cornell certified heavy layers. Eggs, $15 per 100. Stock for sale. Write for mating list. L. E. Merihew, Marathon, New York. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Eggs from Milwaukee winners; 234 to 290 strain. Charles Klentz & Son, Watertown, Wis. 3-5

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS from my Chicago, Kansas City, Pittsburgh winners. Eggs, $2, $3, $5 per 15. Utility, $8 per 100. Chicks, $20 per 100 up. E. Cartwright, Desk J, Richmond, Ind. 3

HOUSE'S S. C. BUFF Leghorns—Winners at Heart of America Show. Eggs for hatching, exhibition or utility. Write for mating list. Frank L. House, Olathe, Kansas. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorn hatching eggs, $2 to $5 setting. Smith laying strain. Folder free. William B. Rhodes, Spencer, W. Va. 3-5

SINGLE COMB GOLDEN BUFF LEGhorns—Excellent layers, large white eggs. 100 eggs $15, 100 chix $30. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 3

GOLDEN BEAUTY STRAIN Single Comb Buff Leghorns—Quality hatching eggs, reasonable. Mating list free. Kaneff Brothers, Route 3, Marietta, Ohio. 3-5

NOTICE—TWENTY YEARS a breeder of Single Comb Buff Leghorns. Blue ribbon winners and extra heavy layers. Eggs, $2 per 15. H. N. Hull, Howard, O. 3-5

EGGBRED EXHIBITION Buff Leghorns. Winners national shows and laying contests. Pedigreed breeders, eggs. Prices right. Circular. Lea Munger, DeKalb, Ill. 3-4

BROADVIEW BUFF LEGHORNS—Exhibition mating headed by Iowa State Show first pen cockerel. Eggs, $4 per 15. High class small range flock baby chicks, $20 per 100. Broadview Poultry Yards, Waterloo, Iowa. 3-5

SMITH'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—THE largest breeder of Buffs in the world; I have no other breeds. Winners at fifteen of the largest shows and government egg laying contest at Leavenworth, Kan. Hundreds of fine breeders at living prices. 50,000 baby chicks for this spring. Eggs by the setting or thousand from over 2,000 fine breeders with best blood lines for eggs, and all linebred stock. Most of my breeders are two years old, that produce strong, healthy chicks. Send for catalog and place your order in advance. F. S. Smith, Boxes A and B, Hamilton, O. President American Buff Leghorn Club. Send $1.50 and join the big club; it will boost the grand old egg machine and advertise you. 2-5

HUME'S BUFF LEGHORN pullets, $3. Eggs, $2, 15, postpaid; $8, 100. Mrs. Aug Berger, Boaz, Wis. 2-4

FINE LOT FREE RANGE Single Comb Buff Leghorn cockerels, Smith's bred-to-lay strain. A. D. Nichols, Alma, Ill. 2-3

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—1920 Indiana State Fair winners, 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 2d pullet, 1st young pen, 2d old pen. Ball Bros., Judson, Ind. 3

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN eggs for hatching. Circular free. George E. Good, Waveland, Ind. 2-4

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Madison Square, Pittsburgh, Hagerstown, Chicago winners. Stock and eggs. Write Chas. Schroth, Cabot, Pa. 2-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Heasley strain, from trapnested hens, 200 to 245. Booking orders now. Elizabeth Gardner, Fisher, Illinois. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Extra heavy winter layers of large white eggs; 15, $1.50; 100, $8; chicks, 18c. Large flock. Orders filled promptly. V. T. Michaels, Tiffin, O. 2-6

CHOICE BREEDING STOCK—America's foremost strain Buff Leghorns. Eggs. Leon H. Lester, Equinunk, Pa. 2-4

29 YEARS A BREEDER of Buff Leghorns; choice stock for sale. John Quincy Dawson, Coshocton, O. 1-3

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—Show stock, breeding stock, eggs from the finest matings in world. Largest breeder in country; prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Send for free booklet. W. W. Pitts, Lewisburg, Tennessee. 1-3

"VICTORS." 271-283-EGG. Setting, $5. Catalog. Mrs. Charles R. Hume, Anadarko, Oklahoma. 1-3

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN chicks. Purebred. Catalog free. Murray McMurray, Box 2, Webster City, Iowa. 1-3

SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorns—Exclusive early cockerels, $3 to $5. Eggs by setting or 100; free circular. Eli Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio. 12-4

PARTRIDGE LEGHORNS.

PARTRIDGE LEGHORNS—Eggs, $5 per 15. Meta Eichelmann, Route 4, Waterloo, Illinois. 3-5

SILVER PENCILED LEGHORNS.

SILVER PENCILED LEGHORNS, Wyandottes, Rocks, Bantams. Eggs for sale. Free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 2-6

RED LEGHORNS.

NEW SINGLE COMB RED LEGHORNS. Big demand; winter layers; wonderful color. Catalog. Welday (Originator), Seville, O. 2-4

LEGHORNS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

BUFF AND WHITE LEGHORNS. W. N. Watson, Sunbury, Pa. 3

LEGHORNS—S. C. Black, Brown, White. Eggs: 15, $1.50; 100, $7. Rev. Roy E. James, Mendota Mo. 3-5

BLACK MINORCAS.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS. Eggs from heavy laying, vigorous stock. Cockerels. H. H. Wallis, Delavan, Wis. 3-4

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas—Cockereis, $3; eggs, $2 per 15; chicks, 22 cents each. John Wrapham, Wooster, O. 3

ROSE COMB BLACK Minorcas—Exclusively Northrup strain. Eggs, $2 per 15; $10 per 100. J. R. W. Deyo, New Paltz, New York. 3

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—A limited number of eggs from a small choice pen headed by a great Madison Square Garden cock, $7.50 per 15. R. H. Anderson, Lynchburg, Va. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca eggs from five superb pens. Settings, $2, $3.50, $5. No stock. Palmetto Minorca Yards, San Antonio, Tex. 3-5

ROSE COMB BLACK Minorcas—Best in the west. G. A. Wright, Easton, Minnesota. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas exclusively—15 eggs, $2; $10 per 100. B. C. Deyo, New Paltz, N. Y. 3-5

ROSE AND SINGLE Comb Black Minorca cockerels. Harry Knecht, Barberton, O. 3

GERNETT BROS.' SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas—National Show, 1921: 1-4-5 hen, 2 cockerel, 3 pullet, 1 young pen. Eggs, $5 and $10 per 15. 157 23d Ave., Melrose Park, Ill. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas—Big Type. Eggs, $3 per 15. H. F. Goodwin, La Porte City, Iowa. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—Winners New York, Chicago, Cleveland. Eggs, $3 and $5 per 15. List. A. T. Renner, Coshocton, Ohio. 3-5

EDWIN F. SMITH, Stockton, O.—Breeder of high class Single Comb Black Minorcas. Now booking orders for eggs. Also a few choice cockerels left. 3

ACME STRAIN Single Comb Black Minorcas won in all Illinois shows, 1920-1921. Cockerels, pullets and eggs for sale now. Send for free mating list. A. B. Blevins, Kincaid, Ill. 2-4

S. C. BLACK MINORCA eggs from Freeport, Belvidere and Illinois State Show winners, $3 and $5 per 15. Dr. Neidigh, Freeport, Ill. 3

TWO BEAUTIFUL, LARGE S. C. BLACK Minorca cock birds. One a second prize bird at big International Show, Chicago, 1920. Absolutely A-1. Going out of business. $50 takes both. Didricksen strain. B. Kane, 10916 Church St. Chicago, Ill. 3

S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS FROM world's best strain, $2 per 15. J. C. Laughton, Platteville, Wis. 3-5

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS with quality in laying and exhibition. Eggs, $3 per 15. Alfred Thieman, Lockwood, Mo. 3-5

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS. Get the best. Joy Beswick, Berea, O. 3-5

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—MAY hatched cockerels for sale; excellent stock, bred from best matings. Win when exhibited. Fine laying strain. Prices right. Philip J. Minch, Route 4, Painesville, O. 2-4

GIANT BLACK MINORCAS—Eggs, chicks, stock for sale. Minorca Farm, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania. 2-4

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Eggs from exhibition and breeding stock. Knippenberg Bros., Lawrenceburg, Ind. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—Bred for high egg production and exhibition. A. H. Johnson, Galva, Ill. 2-4

NOW BOOKING ORDERS—Single Comb Black Minorcas from blue ribbon winners. Eggs, $3.50, $5 and $7.50 per 15. Order from ad. Paradise Poultry Yards, Box 575, Halfway, Mich. 1-3

GIANT STRAIN S. C. Black Minorcas—Large birds, good type and color; fine layers of large white eggs. Pen, $5, 15; $12, 50. Flock, $2.50, 15; $12, 100. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels with showroom records hard to beat. Heavy laying strain. Order hatching eggs now. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. Hunter, 3820 Charles St., Omaha, Neb. 1-3

ONONDAGA MINORCA YARDS—Breeders of Single Comb Black Minorcas; wins first display and two silver cups at Flower City show, Rochester, 1920. Booking orders for eggs. Send for circular. Joseph G. Kren, Prop., 114 Beecher St., Syracuse, New York. 2-5

BLACK MINORCA CHICKS—Purebred. Catalog free. Murray McMurray, Box 3, Webster City, Iowa. 1-3

HEADQUARTERS SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas, stock and eggs; catalog free. L. C. St. John, Waynesville, O. 1-3

BLACK MINORCAS—Cockerels, $3, $5. Brookside Farm, St. Peter, Ill. 1-3

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—Stock, eggs. Beller's Minorca Farm, Killbuck, Ohio. 12-5

BUFF MINORCAS.

BRUGGINK'S BUFF MINORCAS—Eggs, $3 and $5 setting. George Bruggink, Rte. 1, Oostburg, Wis. 2-5

FOR QUALITY BUFF MINORCAS, SEE Walhalla display ad on another page. 3

BUFF MINORCA—15 eggs, $3, $5, $7.50. E. L. Redding, 702 W. 8th St., Marion, Ind. 3

SINGLE COMB—Size and type. 15 eggs, $3; 30, $5. R. Bordner, Massilion, O. 3

BUFF MINORCAS—Eggs, $2, $3 and $5 setting; also cockerels, hens, pullets. Circular free. William Williams, 1102a W. 52d, Los Angeles, Cal. 2-4

S. C. BUFF MINORCAS that have size, type and color. Knippenberg Bros., Lawrenceburg, Ind. 2-4

BUFF MINORCA EGGS—$3 and $5 for 15. Roy E. Fanning, North Manchester, Ind. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BUFF MINORCAS—15 eggs for $3 and $5. Fred P. Dietz, Mt. Vernon, Ind. 1-3

FOR BETTER BUFF MINORCAS see Schmidt's display ad, page 293. 4-20-1yr

WHITE MINORCAS.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE Comb White Minorcas. Madison Square Garden, Coliseum, National, Chicago. Write for mating list. Jos. F. Reichert, St. Cloud, Minn. 3-5

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorcas. America's best. Stock and eggs. Thomas Brogden, Rush Lake, Wis. 3-5

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS—20 years a breeder. Eggs from choice stock. Harry Leibold, Delaware, O. 3-4

WHITE MINORCAS—First prizes, Madison Square, 1921. L. L. Reed, Marathon, New York. 3

ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCAS—30 eggs, prepaid, $4. H. L. Carson, Middleport, Ohio. 3-5

ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCA MALES. Extra quality. Willard Teetz, Gloversville, New York. 2-3

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS—Bred to win, lay and pay. Knippenberg Bros., Lawrenceburg, Ind. 2-4

WINNERS AT MADISON SQUARE, Coliseum (Chicago), Boston, Syracuse, N. Y. Order hatching eggs now. Hamilton Egg Farm, Rochelle Park, N. J. 2-4

MEISELBACH'S ROSE and Single Comb White Minorcas won in hottest competition Chicago Coliseum show, December, 1920, 4 firsts, 4 seconds, 5 thirds. Choice cockerels for sale. Mary Meiselbach, Melrose Park, Ill. 1-3

CHOICE SINGLE COMB White Minorca cockerels, $3 each. Nine years' breeding. Fred C. Hacke, Indianola, Iowa. 1-3

MINORCAS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

WHITE AND BLACK MINORCAS—Both combs. On white four firsts at Chicago National Poultry Show, 1920. Eggs, $2, $3 and $5. A. Kuchemann, Galena, Ill. 3

30 YEARS A BREEDER of Single Comb White and Black Minorcas—Eggs for hatching. G. B. Smith, North Baltimore, O. 3-5

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MAHOGANY ORLOFFS—Frostproof, non-setting egg machines. Eggs, $10 setting. Dr. Blanchard, Newport, Vt. 3-5

MAHOGANY RUSSIAN ORLOFFS—Stock and eggs; reasonable prices. Alfred Peterson, Gardner, Ill. 3

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HANSEN'S RUSSIAN ORLOFFS win the blue ribbons at Madison Square Gard 1921. First and second cock, first and s ond hen; first, second and third cocker first, second and third pullet, besides w ning all the blue ribbons at the Coliseu Chicago. Eggs for hatching. Utility pe $6 per 15; pens including prize winne $10 and $15 per 15. Send for mating li Dr. M. A. Hansen, Osage, Ia.

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BLACK ORPINGTONS — Cook - Weld strain, 15 eggs, $3. A. L. Spohn, Shell ville, Ind.

EXCEPTIONAL BLACK ORPINGTONS Eggs, $5 per 15. First cock and first coc erel, Augusta Show head pens. Fema bred right and fed right for high fertili Hal Riviere, Columbus, Ga.

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S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Record la ing strain. Special pens, $5 per 15; ran $6 for 50. Frank Benes, Clarkson, Neb.

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BABY CHICKS FROM Mammoth pur bred S. C. Buff Orpingtons weighing up 12 lbs. Fine, type, color, heavy winter la ers. Males from Byers 20 cents each, pos paid. Safe arrival guaranteed. Money wi order. Ask about Capon. May Smit Mosby, Clay County, Mo.

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BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—Special mat prize-winning egg layers. Send for matin list. E. B. Moffett, 738 South Campbell S Springfield, Mo.

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TRUE BUFF ORPINGTONS—Standar bred from best blood lines in Americ Beautiful color; fine type; large size; hea winter layers of large eggs; supreme tab fowl. Eggs, first pens, $3; second pens, $ limited number from Special Exhibiti Matings, $5 per sitting. Hundred lots, sp cial price. Free booklet. Henry Robinso Wyanet, Ill.

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WHITE ORPINGTON Eggs—Baby chicks. Elm Grove Poultry Farm, Glen Ellyn, Illinois. 3

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SINGLE COMB WHITE and Buff Orpington eggs from grand matings. Heavy egg production, type and color. White, $2 and $3, 15; Buff, $2, 15; $10, 100. Mrs. E. C. Webster, Charles City, Iowa. 2-4

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FOR BARGAINS IN Reds and reliable information on the breed consult Rhode Island Red Journal, Box 3012, Waverly, Ia. One year, 50c; three years, $1. 1-3

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S. C. RED EGGS—$2.50, 15; $4.50 30; Fred G. Keller, Millersport, O. 3-5

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EGGS FROM ROSE Comb Dark Reds—Bred for size, type, color and laying. John Cook, Cambria, Wis. 3-5

SINGLE COMB REDS—Hatching eggs from state meet winners. A. R. Meyers, Watertown, Wis. 3-5

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ROSE COMB, HEAVY boned dark Red cockerels, $3 and $5. J. H. Schade, Cumberland, Wis. 2-3

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THOROUGHBRED HEAVY Laying Single Comb Red eggs, $3 per 15; $15 per 100. Chicks, $10 per 25; $35 per 100. August Vandeboom, Quincy, Ill. 1-3

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PEET'S RHODE ISLAND Whites win at five largest shows in Michigan. Single and Rose Combs. Pen 1-2, both combs, containing winners, $5 per 15 eggs. Pen 3-4, both combs, containing some winners and a fine lot of utility birds, $2.50 per 15 eggs. Write for mating list. Peet's Rhode Island White Farm, Alto, Mich. 3-5

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White eggs for hatching everlasting laying strain. My pullets and cockerels have won first in every contest, $4 setting; $8 for 50; $15 for 100. Write for prices on larger orders and special mated pens. F. V. Johnson, Willow Crest Poultry Farm, Dayton, Ia. 2-4

R. I. WHITE COCKERELS — Superior quality, $5. Choice stock, $3. Satisfaction guaranteed. Clarence Steckel, White Hall, Illinois. 2-4

THE GREAT RHODE ISLAND WHITE Farm—Rose and Single Comb. Eggs, $1.75 per 15; stock, $3 and up. Catalog free. Henry Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 2-4

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MY RHODE ISLAND WHITES make sensational laying contest records, winnings at largest shows. Circular free. M. A. Bohy, Albia, Iowa. 2-4

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HEADQUARTERS FOR ROSE COMB Rhode Island Whites. I am the oldest breeder of this breed. Eggs and stock for sale from this wonderful laying strain. Free catalog. Colonial Poultry Yards, 260 Crosby St., Akron, Ohio. 1-6

STOCK AND EGGS from my Madison Square Garden birds, 1920 show. Great layers. Want you satisfied. Harry Billington, Fort Plain, N. Y. 2-4

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COOK'S PRIZE WINNING WHITES IN showroom and American egg contest, 1919-1920. Pen record, 1,218 eggs; individual, 285. Eggs, $2.50, $10; chicks, $30 hundred. Mrs. Ernest Cook, Route 8, Cecilia, Ky. 1-3

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ENGLISH RED CAPS—Egg orders booked now. Write Anton Eckert, Haubstadt, Indiana. 3-4

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BLACK RHINELANDERS—Both combs. Eggs, $5 per 13. Valley Farm, Winster, Ohio. 3-5

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OSCAR CARLSON, Sandwich, Ill.—Breeder of exhibition Barred Rocks. Bradley's strain. Eggs, $2 per 15; $10, 100. 3-5

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BARRED ROCK EGGS for hatching. Three choice exhibition pens. These birds are bred right and mated right to produce some high-class exhibition cockerels. Eggs, $5 per 15. J. Panowski, Antioch, Ill. 3-4

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BARRED ROCKS (Thompson's strain)—Large, healthy stock, splendid breeders. Eggs, $4 per 15; $7 per 30. The best pay best. L. E. Birkey, Rantoul, Ill. 3-4

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS — Quality hatching eggs. Packed securely, not cheaply. Mating list free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hallie Minnick, Rte. 2, Converse, Ind. 3-5

PARKS STRAIN DIRECT Barred Rock eggs from Hogan tested flock; $10 per 100; chicks, 25 cents. Mary Amerman, Lilly, Illinois. 3-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS, $1.50 per 15. Mrs. Anna Baker, Altamont, Ill. 3

EDELMANN'S WINTERLAY (Parks') strain Barred Rocks. Pedigreed stock, $6 each. Guaranteed hatching eggs, $3.50 per 15. Geo. A. Edelmann, St. Louis Park, Minnesota. 3

BARRED ROCK EGGS for hatching—15, $2; 50, $5.50; 100, $10. Hen hatched and hen raised on range, the big, vigorous kind. Parks' bred-to-lay strain. C. A. Maulding, Dahlgren, Ill. 3-5

RINGLETS DIRECT FROM Thompson's dark line. Eggs, $2.50 per 15; $10 per 100. Satisfaction always. Let me convince you. Leamen Rau, Latham, Ill. 3

FRANCAIS ROCKS—Can supply a few more setting of close relatives of the last two year's Storr's winners. They not only won for Barred Rocks but over all breeds competing. Look up their records yourself. No stock for sale, too valuable to me. Dr. E. J. Smith, Westhampton Beach, N. Y. 3

PARKS' STRAIN WINTER EGG Layers—Barred Rock eggs, $3 per 15, prepaid. H. G. Farley, Stacevville, Ia. 3-5

BARRED ROCKS ("RINGLETS") direct—Cockerels, $5; eggs, $2.50 per 15; $4.50 per 30. Fred G. Keller, Millersport, O. 3-5

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—St. Louis and Kansas City winners, 279-egg record. Large, beautiful and vigorous. Eggs, $3 per 15; $5 per 30. Mrs. E. R. Dees, Waltonville, Ill. 3

BARRED ROCK Eggs—Thompson's Ringlet strain. Range, 15, $1.75; 100, $8. Circular. Miss Delilah M. Moon, Rte. 2, Box 11, Martinsville, Ohio. 3-5

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—Eggs, 15, $1; 50, $3, 100, $5. E. P. Churchill, Allerton, Ia. 3-4

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—200-egg strain. Select matings from heavy winter layers. Eggs, $2.50 for 15. Stock, S. W. Worden, Rte. T, Box 165, Indianapolis, Indiana. 3-5

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—Pen 5 headed by fine dark cock direct from Thompson. Eggs, $4 per 15; $7 per 30; chicks, 50c. Pen 4, 3d and 4th cockerels at Litchfield. Eggs, $3 per 15; $5 per 30; chicks, 35c each, prepaid. Earl Lee, Witt, Illinois. 3-5

EGGS FROM HEAVY laying Hogan tested Barred Rocks. Ringlet males, 15, $2.50; 50, $6; 100, $10. Special mated pens, $4 and $5 for 15. Lucian Hill, Tekonsha, Michigan. 3-5

PARKS' STRAIN BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks. Large, vigorous, beautifully barred, regular egg machines. Eggs, 15, $1.75; 50, $5; 100, $9. B. F. Morgan, Independence, Indiana. 3-5

BARRED ROCKS (PARKS') direct—Eggs $2.50 per 15, prepaid. James Sagebiel Farm, Memphis, Ind. 3

OUR BARRED ROCK HENS have laid up to 242 eggs in one year. 1,000 pullets that will make splendid layers. Eggs and baby chicks. L. F. Thompson, Hope, Indiana. 3

FROM PARKS' PEDIGREED free range hens trapnesting 200-214, setting eggs 28c, baby chicks 50c. Hens trapnesting 228-259, setting eggs 60c. Cockerels on approval, $8, $10, $12. Free circular. Frank Habberton, Westwood, N. J. 3

PARKS' STRAIN Barred Rocks—Selected eggs from choice mating, $2.50 per 15, $10 per 100. S. A. Keeler, Harvard, Ill. 3

E. B. THOMPSON'S RINGLETS from direct matings—Eggs, 15, $4; 30, $7. Pullet pens, $3.50 per 15; $5, 30; $14 per 100. Range, $2 per 15; $5.50, 50; $11 per 100. George W. Baker, Lombard, Ill. 3

SETTING, $2; 100, $8—Eggs from Mammoth Barred Rocks; weight to 16 pounds. Howard Irvin, Polo, Ill. 3-6

EXHIBITION BARRED ROCK cockerels, $5; superior quality breeders, $4; choice stock, $3. Pullets, pens and hatching eggs reasonable. Clarence Steckel, Whitehall, Ill. 3

THOMPSON'S STOCK DIRECT—Barred Rock selected eggs. Pens, $5, 15; range, $12, 100. Prize winners, heavy layers; satisfaction guaranteed. Fred Kronenburg, Walcott, Iowa. 3-4

BARRED ROCK EGGS—Parks' strain. Hogan tested. Guaranteed 90 percent fertile. Folder free. Per setting, $2; 30, $3.50; 50, $5.50; 100, $10. Thomas M. Keller, Buncombe, Ill. 3

PARKS' 290 EGG STRAIN Barred Rocks. 100 eggs $15, 100 chix $30. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 3

BARRED ROCKS—Prize winners. Mating list free. R. H. Scheid, Easton, Minn. 3-5

BARRED ROCKS—Eggs from pens headed by choice exhibition males, $3 and $5 per fifteen. L. P. Jodar, 7750 Loomis St., Chicago. 3-5

TRAPNESTED BARRED ROCKS—Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Arthur Searles, Box A, Milford, N. H. 3-5

CHICAGO WINNERS—Cockerels, $5 each. $4 in lots of five. Alfred Engling, Elmhurst, Ill. 3

PARKS' PEDIGREED BARRED Rocks exclusively. Eggs $3 per 15. Arthur Bleckmith, Box 865, Cincinnati, Ohio. 2-4

JOHNSON'S GREAT SHOW and egg laying Barred Rocks win at two good shows. 19 ribbons on 22 entries. Pullet line only. Eggs—$1.75 per 15, $5 per 50, $8 per 100. Pens, $5 per 15. Circular free. Stanley Johnson, Lee, Ill. 2-4

100 EGGS $3.50 up—Guaranteed produce winners. Welday's Laymore Barred Rocks. Thousands sold. Catalog. Welday, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS—Eggs, $3 for 15. Circular free. C. A. Moxley, Taylorville, Ill. 2-4

PARKS' STRAIN BARRED Rock hatching eggs, $2.50 per 15. Geo. F. Fager, New Cumberland, Pa. 2-4

FORREST FERGUSON BARRED Rocks, selected breeders from pedigreed stock, highest quality bred-to-lay pullets and cockerels, $10 each. Eight weeks old, $3 each. Baby chicks, 50 cents each. Hatching eggs, 25 cents each. The Ferguson Farms, Dyersburg, Tenn. 2-4

GENUINE PARKS' STRAIN direct from Parks' best pedigreed line. Fifteen eggs, $3.50; cockerels and pullets, $5. Harry E. Carter, Pyramid Farm, Patoka, Ill. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS—Good as the best. Both matings. Cockerels, pullets, pens, eggs, mating list. Mrs. Chas. Popham, Box A, Charleston, Ill. 1-4

HEAVY LAYING BARRED Rocks—Winning fourth place North American contest score, 1,030 eggs for five birds. Eggs, $3 to $5 per setting. Lackawanna Poultry Farm, North Water Gap, Pa. 2-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS and eggs. Parks' direct. Mrs. James Whitesides, Memphis, Ind. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS—Genuine Parks' pedigreed stock. Eggs from choice matings of proven winter layers, $2.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. H. Jackson, Brocton, N. Y. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS—Parks' pedigreed pens direct. Eggs, $2.50 per 15; $10 per 100. Utility, $7.50 per 100. Chicks, 20 cents. Cockerels, $5. Mrs. Lillian Marshall, Raymond, Kan. 2-4

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — Light and dark mating; 1st on dark hen; 1st on pullet bred cock; 2d on breeding pen; 2d on exhibition hen, at Providence Poultry Show. Eggs, $5 a setting. Walter Hunold, Box 74, Shawomet, R. I. Manufacturer of Challenge Leg Bands, made in nickel silver at 35 cents per dozen. 2-5

BARRED ROCK DAY OLD chicks and hatching eggs from hens with trapnest records over 160 eggs a year. Write for price list. Foxhill Farm, Box 766-D, Watkins, New York. 2-4

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK cockerel-bred, vigorous stock, fine barring. Eggs, $3.50 and $5 per 15; $20 per 100. These are the same as you pay others $10 and $15 per setting. Few baby chicks, 40 cents each; book order for chicks. H. A. Parks, Parksley, Va. 2-4

BARRED ROCK BREED BOOK—Latest, most complete, illustrated edition. By the Barred Rock authority, breeder, and judge. Sent postpaid for $1. Address Fred B. Havens, 902 West Main, Jackson, Mich. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS UTILITY Cockerels—Grand breeders; satisfaction guaranteed. C. C. Dunham, Dunellen, N. J. 2-3

WILLIAMS' BARRED ROCKS—Heavy layers, farm raised, very large. Exhibition or utility. Eggs, $2.50. A. H. Williams, Berea, Ohio. 2-4

PARKS' AND THOMPSON'S Strain—Barred Rock eggs; 15 for $1.50; 100 for $8. Albert Stallsmith, Hartford City, Ind. 2-5

RINGLETS—BARRED ROCKS, S. C. Reds. A continuous laying and exhibition strain, bred and mated by an expert; guaranteed, satisfied. Eggs, $5 for 15; $9 for 30. A. Swade, 2015 Worden, Rosedale, Kan. 2-4

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks—Parks' strain. Heavy winter layers. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $9 per 100. E. E. Scrivner, Dahlgren, Ill. 2-4

PARKS' BARRED ROCK eggs—15, $2; 100, $9, prepaid. G. A. Stahmer, Hoyleton, Illinois. 2-4

ONE OF OUR BARRED ROCK HENS laid 242 eggs in one year; 1,000 pullets. Eggs and baby chicks. L. F. Thompson, Hope, Ind. 2-3

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for hatching. Charles Schnaare, Grand Chain, Illinois. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS—HOLTERMAN strain. Eggs and baby chicks. Some fine cockerels for sale. J. H. Zimmerman, Ray, Ind. 2-4

(PARKS' DIRECT) BARRED ROCKS—Cockerels from pedigreed stock, $4 each. Eggs from choice matings, $3 per 15. Fred Oertel, Brighton, Ill. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS—Thompson's strain direct. Extra heavy winter layers; barred to the skin. Prize winners. Eggs, 15, $2; 100, $10; chix, 22c. V. Michaels, Tiffin, O. 2-6

PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks direct. Eggs, 15, $3; flock, 15, $1.50; 100, $9, postpaid. Cockerels, $5 each; baby chix, 100, $20. Everlay Egg Farm, Dahlgren, Illinois. 2-4

ROSE COMB BARRED ROCKS—BEST all-purpose breed for all climates. Cockerels, pullets, eggs, baby chicks. Illustrated circular, origin and history. Baby chicks of other breeds. S. B. Wenger, South English, Iowa. 2-5

PARKS' BARRED ROCKS—Chicks and eggs; catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 2-6

BIG BARRED ROCKS—Farm raised; eggs, $2.50; booking orders now. Mrs. Cora Okerson, Cave-in-Rock, Ill. 1-3

BARRED ROCKS, RINGLET STRAIN, 100 choice cockerels for sale, all barred clear to the hide, with good, distinct, narrow ringlet barring; price, $5 each; eggs, $5 per 15, or $9 per 30, from best hens; all stock guaranteed as represented; if not can be returned at our expense. Ed Martin, Oconomowoc, Wis. 1-3

BARRED ROCKS—From Aristocrat best eggs direct; eggs, $3 for 15. Large, thorobred, free range utility stock, eggs, $4 for 50, $7.50 hundred; hens, $3; pullets, $4. George Wendt, Kenton, O. 1-3

BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEY STRAIN; fine male birds for sale; eggs in season. George Kinter, Dillsburg, Pa., R. D. 1. 1-3

BARRED ROCKS—EXHIBITION Cockerel matings; eggs, $5 and $7.50; mating list. A. L. Drummond, Norton, Kans. 1-3

BARRED ROCKS PALMER strain cockerels, $3, $5; hatching eggs, reasonable. W. H. Hassebrock, St. Peter, Ill. 1-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—Parks' strain exclusively (from best pedigreed stock direct). Selected eggs from large, well marked, heavy winter layers, 15, $3; 30, $5.50; 50, $8; 100, $15. Cockerels that will breed the lay into your flock, $6, $8, $10 each. Circulars free. W. G. Meradith, Danvers, Ill. 1-3

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS from high class, bred-to-lay stock, $3 per setting; satisfaction guaranteed. James L. Riley, 1617 Forty-eighth St., Norfolk, Va. 1-3

BARRED ROCKS—Aristocrat and Ringlet strains direct. Stock and eggs for sale. H. E. Frymire & Son, Webster, Ky. 1-3

BLUE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BLUE PLYMOUTH ROCKS now a standard variety. Stock and eggs from the originator. F. G. Hasselman, Waveland, Indiana. 3-5

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BIG BUFF ROCK cockerels and eggs—Solid color, "Hogan" tested layers. J. C. Clipp, Box A, Saltillo, Ind. 3-5

BUFF ROCK HATCHING eggs—Exhibition and winter-laying strain. Also cockerels. Vitense Poultry Yards, Oakridge Ave., Madison, Wis. 3-5

BUFF ROCKS—BEST strains. Eggs, $2 per 15. Ray Updegraff, New Philadelphia, Illinois. 3-4

WORKMAN'S BUFF ROCKS—Best exhibition and egg strain. Eggs for hatching. Write for mating list. Workman Poultry Yards, Loudonville, Ohio. 3-5

KRAMER'S BUFF ROCKS won two firsts at recent Chicago National Show. Five excellent matings. Eggs, $2.50 and $5 per 15, delivered. Baby chicks, $14 per 50. Catalog. Frank W. Kramer, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. 3-5

BUFF ROCK EGGS—Big boned, yellow legged, good undercolor, fine winter layers, farm range; $2 per 15, $3 per 30, $4.50 per 50, $8 per 100. Mrs. W. Vickerman Riggs, Trafalgar, Ind. 3-4

HEISER'S ALL-GOLD BUFFS—EGGS, chicks and cockerels. Circular free. J. A. Heiser, Fisher, Ill. 3-5

HOGAN TESTED BUFF ROCK eggs at $3, 15; $5 per 30. Cockerels, $5, $7.50 and $10 each. Sam Moberg, Route 1, Tomahawk, Wisconsin. 3-4

LYNNDALE BUFF ROCKS—Known from coast to coast. Stock, eggs. H. E. Burgus, Wyeville, Wis. 3

SUNRISE STRAIN BUFF ROCKS—THE real things in Buffs. Bred for beauty and utility. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs and stock for sale. Circular free. E. P. Sears, Sunrise Farm, Box 68, Chesapeake, Ohio. 3-4

BUFF ROCKS—BRED for exhibition and egg production. Cockerels, $3 and $5 each. Emery D. Small, Wilson, Kan. 2-3

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS—SUPERIOR quality, $5; choice stock, $3. Satisfaction guaranteed. Clarence Steckel, White Hall, Illinois. 2-4

GOLDEN BUFF ROCKS—Prize winners. Eggs, $5 per 15. Christian Krugman, 436 W. Mifflin St., Madison, Wis. 2-4

HERTZ'S BUFF ROCKS—Stock and eggs. Mating and price list free. Joseph H. Hertz, Route 3, Box 21, Hanover, Pa. 2-4

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS—$5 and $10. Mrs. Lucy Eminger, Gibson City, Ill. 1-3

BUFF ROCK CHICKS—Purebred. Catalog free. Murray McMurray, Box 5, Webster City, Iowa. 1-3

HEISER'S ALL GOLD Strain—Buff Rock cockerels at $3, $5 and $7 each. Jonas Yordy, Eureka, Ill. 1-3

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

COLUMBIAN ROCKS — Purebred farm-raised stock and eggs for sale. Oren Anthony, Louisville, Ohio. 1-3

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—Eggs, chicks from 200-egg strain New York Garden winners. Write for prices. T. J. Enslin, Hacketts-town, N. J. 2-4

HEAVY LAYERS—Stock and eggs for sale. N. B. Hartman, Grantwood, N. J. 3-5

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—EGGS from pen headed by 1st prize cock bird, Belleville and Ofalon. Eggs, $2.50 and $5 per setting, prepaid. Walter Rednour, Cutler, Ill. 3-5

WINNERS—Partridge Rock eggs for hatching. First pen headed by first cock at Illinois State and other shows. $3 per setting; second pen, $2 per setting. Ernest Isaacson, Wataga, Ill. 3-4

PARTRIDGE ROCKS with egg records, Chicago winners. Riley E. Smith, Albion, Indiana. 3-5

PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS and stock—Blue ribbon winners. Frank P. Reichert, St. Cloud, Minn. 3-4

PARTRIDGE ROCK hatching eggs, $3 setting. Clarence Doerr, Newton, Ill. 3

PARTRIDGE ROCKS — Breeding stock. Cock, cockerels, $2.50; hens, pullets, $2 and up. Also show stock and eggs. J. Brower, 4406 Taft, St. Louis, Mo. 3-4

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING Partridge Rocks, $20 per 100. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 3

PUREBRED PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS, 15, $1.50; 100, $6. Peter Megears, Mazeppa, Minnesota. 3

MY PARTRIDGE ROCKS won more firsts at Minnesota State Fair for six years than all competitors together. Eggs, $2.50. Frank Neudecker, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 2-4

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Good quality. Eggs in season. Theo. Kies, Sr. Warrenton, Mo. 2-4

KATZEN'S PARTRIDGE ROCKS—EGGS from Pittsburgh winning birds; also several males. Katzen, Sykesvile, Pa. 2-4

KELLOGG'S PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Size, plumage, heavy layers. Their quality proved by record of past four years at best southern shows. Write for catalog and prices. G. A. Kellogg, Decatur, Ga. 2-3

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—COCKERELS. Extra good, $5 and up, according to quality. Melvin Gilbertson, Albany, Wis. 1-3

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Blue ribbon winners. Write your wants. A. B. Low, Arapaho, Okla. 1-3

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Partridge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 379. 5-15-tf

SILVER PENCILED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

SILVER PENCILED PLYMOUTH Rocks—Blue ribbon winners at Chicago, New York, Boston. Catalog free. P. C. Jungels, Lemont, Ill. 2-4

SILVER PENCILED ROCKS, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Bantams. Eggs for sale. Free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Massachusetts. 2-4

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

TWENTY YEARS BREEDING WHITE Rocks for heavy egg production and exhibition qualities. Eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock. Mating list free. J. T. Thompson, Hope, Ind. 3

WHITE ROCKS—EGGS from winners at $2.50 per 15. Fertility guaranteed. R. C. Catherwood, Moweaqua, Ill. 3-5

WHITE ROCK EGGS—Fishel strain direct, $1.50 setting, $8 per 100. Mrs. Guy Baker, Conway, Iowa. 3-5

WHITE ROCKS—Bred-to-lay. Eggs, 15 for $2.50; 100, $15. Sylvester Thoele, Effingham, Ill. 3-4

WHITE ROCKS—Nine magnificent pullets and cockerels produced by Owens Farm, best 1920 pens. Quick sale necessary. Burt Reger, Huntington, W. Va. 3

WHITE ROCK EGGS — Owen Farms strain; superb quality, $3 and $5 setting. Frank E. Palmer, Sparta, Ill. 3

EGGS—WHITE PLYMOUTH Rocks only. Fishel and Halbach strain. Our flock is bred from famous winners and record layers. Twelve years' experience in this breed. Pens, $3.50 per 15; $8 per 50; $14 per 100. Utility eggs, $2.50 per 15; $6 per 50, $10 per 100. Patterson Farm, Rte. 2, Ramsey, Illinois. 3-4

TRAPNESTED WHITE ROCKS bred to lay and weigh; eggs, $10, 100. Guarantee 70 percent fertility. Chicks, $25 per 100. Philip Kraft, Box 468, Gilman, Ill. 3

WHITE ROCKS—FISHEL strain. Hatching eggs from large hens mated with cockerels sons from first prize young pen at the St. Louis Coliseum show, 1920, $2.50 per 15; $15 per 100. Mrs. Chester Beatty, Avon, Ill. 3-5

FISHEL STRAIN—Every male on farm from Fishel direct. Eggs, $2 per 15; $10 per 100. D. Barrett, Waynetown, Ind. 3

FISHEL STRAIN DIRECT White Rocks. Eggs, $8 per 100, $2 per 15. Ernest Virtue, Galena, Ill. 2-4

HARVEY'S WHITE ROCKS—Eggs, $2.50 and $5 per 15; cockerels, $5 and $10; pullets, $3 and $5. A. W. Harvey, Stonington, Connecticut. 3-5

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS CHEAP—Eggs, $2 per 15. Ray Williams, Milan, O. 3

EXHIBITION WHITE ROCK cockerels, $5. Superior quality breeders, $4. Choice stock, $3. Pullets, pens and hatching eggs reasonable. Clarence Steckel, Whitehall, Ill. 3

LOOK! 50,000 SUPERB "Just-Rite" White Rock baby chicks. Select and exhibition grades. A hatch every week all year. Catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE ROCK EGGS from heavy laying strain; $1.50 per 15, $8 per 100. Mrs. Gilbert Luyster, Franklin, Ind. 3-5

WHITE ROCKS—Eggs from high scoring, vigorous stock, first prize winners, good layers, Fishel strain, $2.50 per 15; $12 per 100, prepaid. Mrs. J. Brown, Rte. 6, Creston, Iowa. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS—WINNING males Chicago Coliseum, Louisville, Indiana State Fair, Lafayette, properly mated. Mating list ready. Avondale Farms, Crawfordsville, Indiana. 2-4

WILLIAMS' WHITE ROCKS—Farm raised, heavy layers. Stock or eggs. A. H. Williams, Berea, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS—Large, vigorous early hatched birds; $5 to $10 each. D. V. Knapp, Cable, Wis. 2-3

WHITE ROCKS—COCKERELS, trios and breeding pens. H. Coliman, Norwalk, O. 2-3

WHITE ROCK EGGS — HEAVY laying strain, trapnested year round; $2-$2.50 per 15; $12 per 100. Wm. J. Jehling, Valmeyer, Illinois. 2-4

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—From the Famous Fishel White Rock Farm. Bred to lay. Stock and eggs for sale. Have a few choice cockerels for immediate shipment. Write for 1921 mating list free. Prices on stock a matter of correspondence. M. J. Schafer, Nehawka, Neb., Box 74-C. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS—FISHEL direct, large free range eggs; 15, $1.50; 100, $8. John Brauer, St. Peter, Ill. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS—LARGE FARM raised stock. Bred to lay. Eggs, $2.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. C. Smith, Winchester, Ohio. 2-4

NO BETTER WHITE ROCKS—Line-bred, trapnested, 240 to 289-egg line. Exhibition and utility eggs, $3 and $5 per 15. R. L. Hooper, Rte. 9, Fairfield, Ill. 2-4

HAVE LARGE TYPE White Rock cockerels. Premium eggs in season. E. Fix, Benson, Ill. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS—FISHEL strain, hatching eggs from winners and layers. Guaranteed. Jersey Ridge Farm, Davenport, Ia. 2-4

PRESTON'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK hatching eggs; six grand pens mated; range flock, $12 per 100. Write for mating list. L. E. Preston, Box C, Holden, Mo. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS — An exhibition laying strain. Cockerels sired by 1st cockerel, Memphis. Hatching eggs, delivery now, from strong, vigorous breeders, $4 per 12. Martin Farm, Mobile, Ala. 1-3

BLACK WYANDOTTES.

BLACK WYANDOTTES—$5 per setting. R. E. Hickman, Girdletree, Md. 3-5

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Sanborn strain, year round layers. Exhibition quality. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $8 per 100. Ben Threlkeld, Ewing, Ill. 3-5

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS from blue ribbon winners at Chicago, Elgin and Freeport. Ralph E. Larson, Morgan St., Elgin, Illinois. 3-5

QUALITY BUFF WYANDOTTES—G. E. Northern, 728 Blanchard, Shelbyville, Indiana. 3-5

WIN—BLUE STRAIN BUFF Wyandottes. Eggs from prize-winning stock. Send for mating list. William E. Woolley, Sidney, Ohio, Rte. 5. 3-5

EGGBRED EXHIBITION BUFF WYANdottes—Chicago and laying contest winners. Breeders, eggs; priced right. Circular. Lea Munger, DeKalb, Ill. 3-4

HIGHEST QUALITY BUFF Wyandotte products. 100 eggs, $12.50; setting, $2.50; 100 chicks, $25. Cockerels, $5. Dr. Clausen, Buffdotte Poultry Yards, Walnut, Illinois. 2-4

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Sanborn strain; year round layers, cockerels, $3 and $5; pens. Ben Threlkeld, Ewing, Ill. 1-3

WIN—BLUE STRAIN BUFF Wyandottes. Cockerels from prize-winning stock at $3 and $5 each. Also a few hens and pullets. William E. Woolley, Rte. 5, Sidney, O. 1-3

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

EXHIBITION BREEDING PENS mated. Winners seven state fairs, 1920. Eggs, $3 per 15. B. N. Stephenson, Salem, Ind. 3-5

ROSE COMB COLUMBIAN Wyandotte stock for sale. Eggs $1.50 and up. George Eichelmann, Rte. 3, Waterloo, Ill. 3-4

HALL'S COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES again win at Boston and Madison Square Garden. At Boston won 1st old pen; 1st young pen, 3d cock, 3d cockerel, 3d and 6th pullet and 3d hen. At New York won 1st pullet, 2d cock, 3d cockerel and 5th hen on a small entry. Eggs, $5 per 15. Stock for sale. Geo. Lyman Hall, Dudley, Worcester County, Mass. 3-5

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Bred for eggs and ribbons. S. M. Watkins, Walnut, Illinois. 3-5

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Eggs $2 per 15. Mrs. S. B. Russell, Eldon, Mo. 3-5

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Winners at Boston, and Rochester, N. Y., 1921. Choice breeding cockerels, $5 for quick sale. Hatching eggs. Gilbert Poultry Farm, Whittier Road, Haverhill, Mass. 3-4

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Michigan's champion strain; blue ribbon winners Detroit Show, California Fair. Eggs from prize pens, bred for heavy laying past 15 years; $3, 15; $5, 30, prepaid. Fertility guaranteed. Elegant cockerels. Arthur Schaack, 5389 Rohns, Detroit, Mich. 2-4

POLGREEN'S COLUMBIAN Wyandottes have won first and second prizes at Madison Square, New York State Fair and Hagerstown shows the last two years. Great layers. Stock and eggs for sale; circular. H. W. Polgreen, Albany, N. Y. 2-4

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

TRAPNEST GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Eggs $2 per 15. A. Nelson, Webster, South Dakota. 3

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES — CHOICE cocks and cockerels, $5 and $10 each. Neben, Ridgewood, N. J. 3-4

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES — PURE strain. Eggs from my prize winners. Send for mating list. Hurless Hughes, Eldon, Iowa. 3-5

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE Show birds. Eggs, $2.50 per setting of 15. John J. Theune, Oostburg, Wis. 3-4

WOLVERINE PARTRIDGE Wyandottes—Eggs from exhibition and trapnested matings. L. O. Slough, Reading, Mich. 2-4

PREMIER STRAIN Partridge Wyandottes. Stock and eggs for sale. Male birds $5 and up, females $3 and up; eggs, $3, $5 and $10 per setting of 15. Fred Page, Benton, Ill. 2-4

"DELLWOOD" STRAIN—Birds bred and owned by us won at Chicago National show this year. Eggs reasonable, direct from prize winners. Dellwood Poultry Farm, Arlington Heights, Ill. 2-4

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE Cockerels—From winners at Milwaukee and Wisconsin State Fair. My birds have also won at Chicago Coliseum and National Show. W. W. Day, Janesville, Wis. 1-3

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

"BEAUTILITY" SILVER WYANDOTTES. Males. Females. Eggs. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan. 3-5

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Eggs, $2 per setting, postpaid. Loring Howell, Sharon, Kansas. 3-5

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Indianapolis and Cincinnati winners. Eggs prepaid. Circular free. J. A. Beall, Modoc, Ind. 3-5

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Hatching eggs from heavy laying strain. Also a couple husky cockerels left. Rising Sun Poultry Farm, Tunkhannock, Pa. 3

FOR SILVER WYANDOTTES, the kind that win and lay, address Helfrich Bros., Hammond, Ill. 3-4

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Trapnested for ten years; record layers and winners in each pen, including first and special cockerel, Greater St. Louis show, 1921. Eggs, $5 per 15. Circular free. Charles Schroeder, St. Peter, Ill. 3-5

EGGS FROM SILVER WYANDOTTE thoroughbreds—Won five prizes, also silver cup, Ohio State Silver Show, January, 1921. Thomas Cox, Lancaster, Ohio. 3-5

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Stock and eggs. George Berry, Sheldon Jct., Vermont. 2-4

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE Eggs—$2 per 15; $12 per 100. Philip W. Klein, Valmeyer, Ill. 2-4

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels and hens for sale, scored and unscored; eggs in season. Tarbox and Steinmesch strain. Mrs. C. W. Whitham, Fairfield, Iowa. 1-3

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES—Winners at Chicago and Boston shows for seven years. Eggs from four pens, $5 and $10 per setting. Bloese and Staat, Norwood Park, Ill. 3-5

SILVER PENCILED Wyandottes, Rocks, Leghorns, Bantams. Stock and eggs for sale. Free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Highest quality cockerels. Eggs reasonable. Arthur Zimmer, Warsaw, Ind. 3

FOR SALE—WHITE Wyandotte cockerels at reasonable prices. Excellent breeding. Hatching eggs in season. William J. Bledsoe, Lynnville, Tenn. 3

BARRON WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs—240-301-egg strain; 15, $2; 100, $10. A. Wayne, Rte. 8, Waukesha, Wis. 3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—MARTIN strain. All white, mature stock. Heavy layers. Winners at Indianapolis, St. Louis. Best eggs, 15, $3; 50, $5; others, 15, $1.50; 50, $4; 100, $7.50. Herbert Smith, Liberty Center, Ind. 3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Bred for show and high egg production. Eggs $2.50 per 15; $15 per 100. East Side Poultry Yards, Ashdown, Ark. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs 100, $7. Bronze turkey eggs, 50 cents each. O. J. Austin, Pana, Ill. 3-5

STRONG, HEALTHY, VIGOROUS White Wyandottes—Fine winter layers. Eggs for hatching, $7.50 per 100. Glenn E. Murfin, Queen City, Mo. 3

HEAVY LAYING STRAIN Rose Comb White Wyandottes—Eggs, $2 per 15, postpaid. N. M. Brockett, Carmi, Ill. 3-5

REGAL - DORCAS WHITE Wyandottes—Eggs ready Feb. 15, $9 per 100 up. Send for mating list. Chester L. Mason, Early, Iowa. 2-5

I PAY EXPRESS OR PORCEL POST TO you—Keeler's White Wyandotte exclusively, the world's greatest strain; bred for heavy winter egg production as well as show birds. Stock has run of 340-acre farm. Will ship you eggs from same birds as I am hatching for myself; all birds hatched from prize winners. All male and female birds large, blocky, deep-breasted, broad backs. Male birds nine and ten pounds. All hens standard weight and over. I do not sell baby chicks; am issuing no printed matter of any kind. Eighty percent fertility guaranteed; $3 per 15; $5.50 per 30; $8 per 50; $15 per 100. Mrs. E. B. De Ment, Rte. 2, Kenney, Ill. 3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Fishel strain direct. Trapnested stock. Eggs, $2 to $3 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular. Emma Meister, Waterville, O. 3-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—My trapnested breeders averaged 200 eggs last year. Fertility guaranteed. K. T. Murphy, Muskegon Heights, Mich. 3

EGGS FROM PREMIUM White Wyandotte 10 cents each; $8 per 100. Allie Bradley, Carthage, Mo. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES — Regal - Dorcas direct. Quality eggs and stock. Both guaranteed. Prices right. G. A. Altenbern, Roosevelt St., Freeport, Ill. 3-5

EXHIBITION LAYING STRAIN—Stock, eggs, chicks. Fred Feldman, Waverly, Ia. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Regals. Quality supreme. State show winners. Eggs, $8 per 15; infertiles replaced. J. F. Garrison, Mt. Vernon, Ill. 3

BARGAINS IN QUALITY—Highland White Wyandottes. Cockerels, chicks, and hatching eggs. A. F. Hankle, Freeport, Ill. 3

PERISHO POULTRY FARM, Martinsville, Ill., breeds stock they can sell collect on delivery. Thirty eggs that will produce same, $5. 3-5

PEDIGREED REGAL WHITE WYANdottes—Winners at Heart of America, Missouri State, and Albia shows. Eggs, $10, $7.50, $5, $2.50 per 15. Rev. Roy E. James, Mendota, Mo. 3-5

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from stay-white stock. Clyde F. Cusick, Allendale, Ill. 3-5

EGGS, CHICKS from my exhibition strain White Wyandottes with egg records: pullet 264, hen 212; flock average, pullets 202.2, hens 187.4. Charles Neubauer, Melrose Park, Illinois. 3-4

EGGS! REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—15, $3; choice, $5. From winners, 100 blues. Cockerels. Elwood Taylor, Berwyn, Md. 3

KEELER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES — Bred for beauty and eggs; $5 per 50, $8 per 100. J. L. Rice, New Sharon, Ia. 3-4

LARGE WHITE WYANDOTTES—FREE range, direct from Illinois State Show premium winners. Beauty and utility combined. Cockerels, $5. Eggs for hatching, $3 per fifteen; satisfaction guaranteed. Lyle Thomas, Lewistown, Ill. 2-3

EGGS FOR HATCHING from pedigreed trapnested White Wyandottes. Postage paid. Send for egg circular. L. B. Jamieson, Rte. 1, West Springfield, Pa. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS—$25 per 100; eggs, $12 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. J. Shannon, Rte. 6, Appleton, Wisconsin. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Stock, eggs and chicks. Regal strain direct. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lawton A. Reiling, Box A-502, Bellevue, Ia. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES — Regal - Dorcas strain direct. Won wherever shown; bred-to-lay and win. Eggs, $2 per 15; $3.50 per 30; $5 per 50. Frank Hardwidge, Poneto, Indiana. 3

DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES — Eggs and chicks. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Allen D. Martin, Geneseo, Illinois. 3-5

EGGS FROM PURE WHITE Wyandottes —100, $12; baby chicks, 100, $25. Martin Nelson, Momence, Ill. 3-5

237-EGG STRAIN White Wyandottes—Pullets and 6 weeks' old chicks. F. Schroeder, Strasburg, Ill. 2-3

BARRON'S 200-EGG STRAIN—Cockerels, $5; eggs, 10 cents. Woodford Farm, Madisonville, O. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES with years of careful breeding back of them. My birds are bred to lay and win. I have for sale choice breeding stock. Hens, pullets and cockerels at $4 and $7 each. All birds sent on approval. Allen R. Rice, East Canton, Ohio. 2-4

JOHN A. BRUHN, Homer, Ill., breeder of heavy laying "Ideal" White Wyandottes. Guaranteed eggs, 15, $1.50; 100, $7.50. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—WORLD'S best strains. Official records 262-294. Eggs, 10 cents. Cockerels, $3. Catalog free. Ralph Smelker, New Paris, O. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Bred for beauty and eggs. Stock and hatching eggs. Miss Marion J. Moore, Hamburg, N. Y. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—REGALS. Eggs in 200 lots, $8 per 100. Catalog free. Address Perisho Poultry Farm, Martinsville, Illinois. 2-4

100 EGGS, $3.50 UP—Guaranteed produce winners. Welday's Laymore White Wyandottes. Thousands sold. Catalog. Welday, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

MASSEY'S WHITE WYANDOTTES—Win at Chicago, St. Louis, Des Moines, Kansas City. Splendid layers. Stock and eggs for sale. Ernest Massey, Mystic, Iowa. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels — Bred from Chicago and Indianapolis winners, $5 and up. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. E. Schoch, Davis, Ill. 2-3

REGAL DORCAS EGGS, $1.50 per setting. (Golden Rule applied.) H. Litherland, Atlanta, Ill. 2-4

"CHALK WHITE" WYANDOTTES LAY and win. George Clary, Endicott, Neb. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Fishel's heavy laying, egg-a-day strain. Pen, $5, 15; $12, 50; $20, 100; flock, $2, 15; $8, 100. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Prize winners; persistent layers. Some fine cockerels, eggs and baby chicks; also mammoth Toulouse geese eggs. Fertility of eggs guaranteed. Write for prices; they are right. W. R. Warren, Shannon, Kan. 2-3

MARKEEMO STRAIN White Wyandottes. None better. Selected breeders, $3 each; eggs, $3 per 15, $10 per 100. Louis A. Osborne, Sedalia, Mo. 2-4

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Never before have I offered eggs from such grand matings. Hogan tested for years. The Illinois Home of the Regals. Eggs, $2 per 15. Ivor L. Jones, Bourbon, Ill. 2-3

PEARL WHITE, STAY WHITE—WHITE Wyandottes, eggs and birds for sale. Write for full information. Ye Quill and Apple Yards, Frank Sanders, Ottawa, Ill. 2-4

MARTIN-DORCAS WHITE Wyandottes—Chicks and eggs; catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 2-6

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Excellent Regal-Dorcas cockerels. Lloyd Caldwell, Neoga, Illinois. 1-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES — Martin-Keeler strains direct. Stock and eggs for sale. Jos. L. Zolper, Mendota, Ill. 1-3

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels priced right. Eggs for hatching. Earl J. Jeffs, Ottawa Lake, Mich. 1-3

MARTIN'S STRAIN WHITE Wyandottes —Eggs $5 and $7.50 for 15. Stock for sale. John B. Sheets, Hagerstown, Md. 1-3

WYANDOTTES—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

COLUMBIAN AND WHITE Wyandottes that win and lay. Hatching eggs. John Lowe, Marquette, Mich. 3-5

YOKOHAMAS.

LONGTAILED YOKOHAMA fowls. Beautiful males; pairs. Eggs. F. C. Wilbert, Grand Rapids, Mich. 3

LIGHT SUSSEX.

LIGHT SUSSEX—Prize winners; 15 eggs, $2.50; 30, $4. Marshall Robinson, Rte. 5, Auburn, Me. 3

TRY LIGHT SUSSEX for their great laying qualities. 15 eggs, $3; 30 eggs, $5, postpaid. D. L. Wiegmann, Hoyleton, Illinois. 2-4

RED SUSSEX.

COCKERELS FROM prize-winning stock, $10 each. Claud Taylor, North Canton, Ohio. 1-3

SPECKLED SUSSEX.

SPECKLED SUSSEX for sale—Stock and eggs from 1st and 2d pen, West Michigan State Show, 1921. Wm. Mathieson, 413 Also all firsts and seconds, Boston, 1919. Pine St., Muskegon, Mich. 3-5

SCHILLING'S SPECKLED SUSSEX win first cockerel, second and third cock, first and second hen at New York, 1921, in largest and strongest class ever shown; three out of four firsts, Boston, 1920-21. Also all firsts and seconds, Boston, 1919. Choice breeding birds at interesting prices. Eggs from select pens, $10 per 15. B. O. Schilling, Brighton Sta., Rochester, N. Y. 3-5

SPECKLED SUSSEX—15 eggs, $2; 45, $5; 100, $9. Maple Dell Poultry Farm, Sugarcreek, Ohio. 3

SPECKLED SUSSEX hatching eggs, $3 per 15. Harry Matthews, Austin, Minn. 3

SPECKLED SUSSEX—Eggs from selected stock, $3 per 15; $5 per 30. Swan S. Nelson, Paxton, Ill. 3-5

MY SUSSEX are still winning. Five first prizes and 4 specials at the National and Coliseum shows on seven entries. Eggs only. $3, $5, $8 per 15. C. A. Campbell, 1913 W. 59th St., Chicago, Ill. 3-4

SPECKLED SUSSEX—Limited number of eggs from Morain first prize winning stock one selected pen only. B. D. Phenix, Bradford, Ill. 3

SPECKLED SUSSEX EGGS — SANBORN strain. Book orders now; write. J. W. Springer, Dewey, Ill. 2-3

SPECKLED SUSSEX—Exhibition and laying stock, Coliseum winners. Eggs, baby chicks, stock. Write Parkway Poultry Farms, Wheaton, Ill. 2-4

SPECKLED SUSSEX—Eggs from selected stock, $5 per setting. Mrs. George Stoudt, Erie, Ill. 2-4

SPECKLED SUSSEX cockerels, $5. Mrs. O. T. Lower, Homer, Ind. 1-3

SUSSEX—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

RED AND LIGHT SUSSEX—Ideal dual-purpose fowl. Eggs for hatching. Sebree Sussex Yards, Olney, Ill. 3

SUMATRAS.

BLACK SUMATRAS—Hatching eggs, $3 per setting. John Ohlsman, of Lakeland, Minnesota. 3-5

SPANISH.

R. A. ROWAN'S STRAIN—White Face Black Spanish exclusively. First prize winners and all face specials at Chicago, 1920; first prize winners at Cincinnati, 1921. Hatching eggs from pens containing blue ribbon winners. No stock till after June. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ray Herget, R. 3, Batavia, Ohio. 3

WHITE FACED BLACK Spanish—Winners for years at largest shows and bred to lay. J. R. Galloway, Elwood, Ind. 2-4

FOR SALE—White-faced Black Spanish eggs; stock also. Louella E. Jaqua, Portland, Ind. 2-4

SEVERAL BREEDS.

HATCHING EGGS—EXHIBITION Cornish, Houdans, Anconas, Orpingtons, Langshans, Cochins, Brahmas, Minorcas, Wyandottes, Pekins, Rouens, Runners, Mallards. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Ind. 3-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Barred Rocks, Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and Pearle Guineas. Winners at Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Kentucky State Fair. Recent shows. Cliff Bryant, Box A, Hamilton, Ohio. 3

EGGS $1 SETTING—Parcel post paid. Thoroughbreds. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, Anconas, White Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons. Philip Condon, Westchester, O. 3-5

HATCHING EGGS—FIFTY-SEVEN varieties of world's best land and water fowl. Bred-to-lay and win. Over 2,000 blues in the past season. Write for free catalog. Lake Shore Poultry Farm, Oshkosh, Wisconsin. 3

EGGS, BEST LAYING strains—All leading varieties. Prices right. Write for circular. South Side Poultry Co., Caledonia, Minnesota. 3-5

MILK GOATS, RABBITS, Foxhounds and Greyhounds, Canaries, Houdans, Buff Orpingtons, Mallard Ducks, Hampshire Hogs. Dr. Pouly, Kohoka, Mo. 3

ANCONA-SPECKLED SUSSEX catalog. Eggs, $3, prepaid. Dandy Cockerels. Unequaled show record. C. A. Knight, Olena, Ohio. 3-5

EGGS $7 HUNDRED—Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Wyandottes, from high class stock. Free price list on many other varieties. Oak Bluff Farm, Lakeland, Minnesota. 3

GRAND BIRDS—Seven pullets and cockerel White Rocks, $50; also Houdan, Ancona, Wyandotte and Andalusian pullets, $3. R. I. Red chicks, 20 cents. Armstrong's Hatchery, Gambier, O. 3

EGGS FROM THOROUGHBRED Light Brahma, Columbian Wyandotte, Silver Campine, Rocks and Reds, $1.50 per 15; $3 per 30; Leghorn eggs, $1.00 per 15; no postage paid. S. G. Bealer, Coopersburg, Pa. 3-5

S. C. REDS AND Barred Rock eggs and chicks. Catalog free. Martis Poultry Farm, Mokena, Ill. 3

BUFF ORPINGTONS and Buttercups. Stock and eggs to sell. E. S. Shepard, Goffney, S. C. 3

100 EGGS, $6; 50, $3.50; setting, $1.50; from purebred Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Houdan, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Single Comb Buff and White Orpingtons. Fawn Runner ducks. Richard Wegner, Ladysmith, Wis. 3-5

THREE BEAUTIFUL, LARGE Bourbon Red turkey gobblers for sale at $20 each; turkey eggs in season 10 for $5; fine single comb White Leghorn cockerels, $4; White Leghorn eggs, 15, $2.50; 50, $5.50; 100, $10. Mrs. Alfred Hartley, Fountain City, Wis. 3

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH, Buff Rocks, Rose Comb Anconas. Eggs only. Helena Hoppe, Melrose, Minn. 3-5

WE CAN OPEN your eyes on S. C. Buff Orpington, R. I. Reds and Black Minorcas. We breed them as good as the best. East Tennessee Poultry Breeders' Assn., J. A. Brooks, Sec., Greenville, Tenn. 3

HATCHING EGGS—From our bred-to-lay Rose Comb White Wyandottes and Orpingtons and both comb Rhode Island Reds. Prices from $2 to $5. Johns Poultry Farm, Box 1, Pearl City, Ill. 3

S. C. WHITE, BUFF Leghorns, White, Barred Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Baby chicks, $18 per 100; eggs, $2 per setting. Buff Orpington baby chicks, $25 per 100; eggs, $3 per setting. Corner Vein Poultry Farm, Box 255, Gilman, Ill. 2-4

SPECKLED SUSSEX and Anconas—Seven years developing, handsome, vigorous birds; eggs from one grand pen, $5 per setting. James Dodson, Palmyra, Wis. 3-5

HATCHING EGGS.—Dark Cornish, $5 per 15; S. C. Anconas, $3 per 15. Rosemeyer, Platteville, Wis. 3-5

90 VARIETIES—POULTRY, Eggs, Baby Chicks, Dogs, Pigeons, Hares, Parrots, Ferrets, Mice. List free. Descriptive 60-page book, 20c. Bergey's Poultry Farms, Telford, Pa. 2-4

HUMMER'S FAMOUS CHICKS—ROCKS, Reds, White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas and Minorcas. Airedale puppies. Circular. E. R. Hummer & Co., Frenchtown, N. J. 2-4

HATCHING EGGS—ROSE COMB White Orpingtons, Columbian Wyandottes, White Geese, Embden, China; White Holland Turkeys; Pearl Guineas; White Blossom Sweet Clover Seed; Early variety. Mrs. Wm. Leinweber, Rte. 2, San Jose, Mason Co., Illinois. 2-4

BUFF ROCK, CORNISH Game, White Leghorn Eggs. Purebred, good laying strain. Clarence Wise, Middletown, Indiana. 2-4

WHITE LEGHORNS, BUFF Orpingtons, Reds — Cockerels, Pullets, Eggs, Chicks. Bellevue Poultry Farm, Hurley, Wis. 2-4

EGGS FROM WONDERFUL LAYERS—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns, 15 for $3; 100, $12. Bramble Poultry Farm, Chestertown, Md. 2-4

CHICKS AND EGGS of high record layers. Single Comb White and Black Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Very reasonable. Catalog free. Van Driest Farms, Box R, Cedar Grove, Wis. 2-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Dark Cornish Game, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Harry Hough, Hartford, Mich. 2-4

DR. HARWOOD, Malone, N. Y.—American Dominiques, Black Javas, Buff Brahmas, Anconas, Games. Circulars. 2-4

EGGS—LANGSHANS, BRAHMAS, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, $2 per 15, postpaid. Geese, ducks, guineas. Catalog free. M. H. Myers, Edom, Va. 2-4

ALL PRIZE WINNING STOCK—ROSE Comb Rhode Island Whites, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb White Orpingtons, Light Brahmas. Stock, eggs, baby chicks. Free mating list. R. E. Walsh, Fredericktown, Mo. 2-4

EGGS—S. C. W. LEGHORN, S. C. W. Orpington, S. C. Sheppard Strain Ancona. Fawn and White Runner Ducks, $1.50 per 15. H. H. Mearns, Louisville, Ill. 2-3

ROSE COMB WHITE Orpingtons, Single Comb Anconas, Rufus Red Belgian Hares. D. S. Edgerton, North Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. 1-3

FANCY POULTRY FOR SALE—30 varieties; catalog free. Herman Blumer, Berger, Missouri. 1-3

PULLETS, YEARLINGS, BABY chicks—Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes; best strain, any quantity. Standardbred stock. Forest Farm, Rockaway, N. J. 1-3

WE BUY, WE SELL poultry, pigeons, baby chicks, birds, rabbits, guinea pigs, dogs, pet stock of all kinds. Chicago Poultry Co., 3120 E. 92d St., Chicago. 1-3

TURKEYS.

AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS in Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. See our ad on page 379. 2-tf

BRONZE TURKEYS—CHAMPION Gold-Bank strain. Hens, 20 to 25 pounds. Pullets, 16 to 18. Beautiful young tom, 30 pounds. Eggs, 75 cents each. A. L. Ackerman, Rich Hill, Mo. 3-5

FOR SALE—FINE two-year-old Bronze Turkeys. E. F. Dunbar, Manchester, Vermont. 3-5

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY EGGS—10, $5. Edgewood, Salem, Ind. 3-4

BIG TYPE BRONZE turkeys, hens and eggs. First Chicago and Cleveland winners. J. C. Clipp, Box A, Saltillo, Ind. 3-5

GIANT GOLDBANK BRONZE turkeys. Best of breeding. Eggs $6 per 10. Mrs. Fred Baynes, Salem, Ind. 3

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS — Vigorous, well marked, none better. Toms, $10; hens, $8. E. B. Middleton, Rte. 1, Wheaton, Illinois. 2-3

BOURBON REDS—EGGS from choice matings. Well marked. Rich red, 75 cents and $1 each. Best blood lines. Okey W. Drushel, Millersburg, O. 3

FIFTEEN YEARS BREEDING Bronze turkeys and now have one of the best flocks in the country—size and exhibition qualities both considered. Eggs, $10 and $15 per 11. J. T. Thompson, Hope, Ind. 3

PUREBRED WHITE Holland toms, wt., 24 to 28 lbs; May hatched; sired by 45-lb. tom. Quick sale, $10 each. Mrs. R. L. Faulkner, Muleshoe, Tex. 3

BABY TURKEYS, $1 each—Booklets on "Turkey Raising," 25 cents; "Ducks," 25 cents. Silverlake Poultry Farm, Tilton, New Hampshire. 3-5

BOURBON RED, WHITE Holland and Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, 75c each. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 3

FOR SALE—Bronze turkeys, $12 up; eggs, ten for $6, prepaid. Aaron J. Felthouse, Goshen, Ind. 3-5

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—Miss Tucker, Merrynook Farm, New Brunswick, N. J. 2-4

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES — (Badger strain). Bronze turkeys. Choice stock. Pearl guineas. Wm. H. Milward, Madison, Wisconsin. 1-3

GOLDBANK STRAIN — BEAUTIFULLY bronzed. Winners ten continuous years at foremost shows. Unrelated birds furnished. Mrs. Hall Williams, Nelson, Mo. 1-3

50 SPLENDID BOURBON Red Turkey toms for sale. Both young and old stock. Edgewood Poultry Farm, Bloomington, Indiana. 1-3

GOLDEN BRONZE—Lorenz Co., Perryville, Mo. 1-3

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Fine egg layers, money makers. Eggs in season. Lottie B. Ames, Route 8, La Porte, Ind. 1-3

VIGOROUS GIANT BRONZE Turkeys—Beautiful "copper bronze" strain. Prize winners at great national show, January, 1920. Unrelated birds furnished. No eggs sold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leo Smith, Rte. 1, Independence, Ia. 5-20-1 yr

AMERICA'S BEST BREEDING Giant Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 379. 2-15-tf

DUCKS.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK eggs from my large heavy egg-laying strain, $2 per 11. Mrs. Retta Suhling, Princeton, Ind. 3-4

MAMMOTH 10-LB. Pekin and Rouen duck eggs. Ellis Beaver Crossing, Neb. 3-5

MALLARD CALL DUCKS—Highest quality eggs, $2.25 per 12. Baby ducklings, 50c each, postpaid. Mrs. Edwin Seiver, Marquette, Mich. 3

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS—Large stock. Eggs, $2 per 11. M. Retterath, Stacyville, Iowa. 3-5

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK eggs from extra large pure stock, $3 per 11, prepaid. H. G. Farley, Stacyville, Iowa. 3-5

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN duck eggs—$2.50 per setting; $6 per 3 settings; $15 per 100. I. C. Gengler, Caledonia, Minn. 3-5

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS—Fine stock. Eggs, $1.75 per dozen, postpaid. John Eyer, Kalida, Ohio. 3-5

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS—Most profitable. Large thrifty stock. Eggs, 22, $3. Sunnybrook Poultry Farm, Niles, Mich. 3

BLUE MUSCOVY—National poultry show, 1st prize Chicago, 1921. Eggs, $5 per 11. Al Piper, Oak Lawn, Ill. 3-5

WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS—Pekin and Mallard duck eggs, $2 per 15. J. C. Laughton, Platteville, Wis. 3-5

WILD MALLARD DUCKS—Highest quality, unrelated breeders, $4 each. Baby ducklings, 50 cents each. Hatching eggs, 75 cents each. The Ferguson Farms, Dyersburg, Tenn. 2-4

MASON'S MAMMOTH PEKINS—Winners at Omaha, Iowa State Fair and State Show, 1921. Four great matings for eggs. Chester L. Mason, Early, Iowa. 2-4

OUR 250-EGG BUFF ORPINGTON Ducks outlay runners. World's leading breeder. Catalog. Welday, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

NEW 300-EGG SEVILLIAN Ducks—Coming breed. Large, white. Catalog. Welday (Originator), Seville, O. 2-4

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN Ducks—Exceptional quality, unrelated breeders, $4 each. Baby ducklings, 50c each. Hatching eggs, 25c each. The Ferguson Farms, Dyersburg, Tenn. 2-4

200 COLORED MUSCOVY DUCKS—Trio, $10. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb. 2-3

COLORED MUSCOVY DUCK EGGS—Free catalog. W. H. Hankins, Strafford, Mo. 2-4

HIGH QUALITY FAWN and White Indian Runner duck eggs; 13, $2 and $2.50; 100, $10 and $12, postpaid. G. E. Horton, Sylvan View Poultry Farm, Curryville, Missouri. 2-4

PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKINS — Eggs and ducklings now; circular. R. Pardee, Islip, N. Y. 8-4

2,500 MAMMOTH PEKIN ducks weighing 8 to 12 pounds each. Bred from Chicago, New York, World's Fair, Madison Square Garden winners. Drake, $5; trios, $15. Hersey's Poultry Farm, Parkersburg, Ia. 1-4

GEESE.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE—Eggs, 50 cents. M. Retterath, Stacyville, Ia. 3-5

PURE TOULOUSE GOOSE eggs, 35 cents each. Aylesbury duck eggs, $2.50 setting. March, April and May. Minnie B. Nash, Van Wert, Ohio. 3

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LARGE WHITE EMBDEN geese eggs for hatching from old stock; purebred; 40c each. Mrs. Chester Beatty, Avon, Ill. 3-5

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Try This Fair Test

Take one-half your first hatch and feed them three weeks on Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed. Feed the remainder of the chicks on any other chick feed you please. Then compare the two groups and you will find the Conkey-fed chicks bigger, stronger, healthier and more active.

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Feed It For the First Eight Weeks

When the chicks are hatched, give them clean water with the chill taken off and fine grit, but no feed for 48 hours. Then feed Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed dry, often but sparingly for the first few feeds, so they will clean it up, gradually increasing, and continue for eight weeks, with occasionally a little green food. If you do this, you should lose very few chicks on account of sickness.



Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed is sold at dealers carrying poultry feeds and supplies. Many dealers sell from one ton to 30 tons a season. It comes in 2½-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. containers, and 25-lb. and 100-lb. bags. If your dealer can't supply you with Conkey's, write direct to us and we shall see that you are supplied.



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Herbert H. Knapp, Shelby, Ohio, President of the International Baby Chick Association, writes: **"In our own plant** we found Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed a life saver. Not a single case of White Diarrhea this season.

"Your chain of feeds was a happy thought. Three Buttermilk Mashes for Starting, Growing and Laying are complete and surely do bring results."

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Please remember, a baby chick requires a special ration for the first six to eight weeks, just like a baby must have an infant's diet. For a developing, maturing bird, a heavier diet, too rich ordinarily for the delicate digestive organs of a baby chick, is necessary to develop sturdy bone and muscle. And, naturally, egg-production calls for a different ration. This simple, logical system of feeding which Conkey has presented to the poultry world since he first introduced THE ORIGINAL Buttermilk Starting Feed, has proven so successful that hundreds of imitators are springing up. These imitation buttermilk feeds, flooding the market today, are the strongest proof of the tremendous practical success and value of Conkey's ideas.

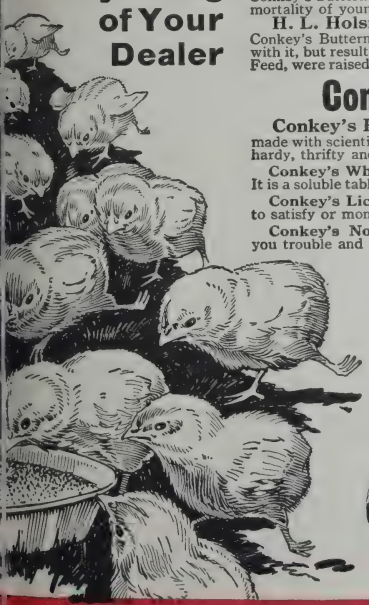
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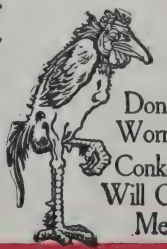
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First Prize Cock at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1919—The Sire of First Prize Cock of 1921

Every Prize and Ribbon Offered

Cocks	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Cockerels	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Hens	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Pullets	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Young Pens	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Old Pens	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th

30 Prizes Out of 30 Offered

Sweepstakes Championship Male and Female and Every Special Prize—every bird bred on my farm.

This amazing record is an exact duplicate of the Imperial "Ringlet" record of **1920** at Madison Square Garden.

These **100% Perfect Records** are the crowning achievement of the unexampled "Ringlet" Records at New York for **more than 30 victorious years.**

The competition at this show was stronger in quality than at all the other shows of America combined—a fact that every breeder knows only too well.

Supreme at Madison Square Garden Is Supreme Everywhere

IMPERIAL "RINGLET" EGGS

You want eggs to produce the Silver Cup and Blue Ribbon winners for next season's shows. No other Barred Rock eggs have ever produced the extreme high quality birds as my Imperial "Ringlets." Hundreds of old customers order eggs every year—these eggs have brought them rich rewards in Silver Cups and First Prizes, and proved the foundation for many a money-making business.

My Imperial "Ringlet" eggs will place you in position to win at next season's shows. You may raise a single chick worth hundreds of dollars—hundreds of my customers have done this. **MY MATINGS ARE UNEQUALED IN AMERICA.** No such magnificent color and barring can be found on any living birds—**as layers they stand pre-eminent.**

My Eggs Are the Best Money Can Buy—They Produce First Prize Birds

Mr. E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y. Sarnia, Ont., Jan. 31. 1921.

Dear Sir: Just to let you know how the chicks have come along that I hatched out of the eggs I got from you last year. I won 1st Cockerel, 1st Pullet, and the pullet was Champion Female of the show, about 1,400 entries, so I am quite proud of my Imperial "Ringlets." The judge said that E. B. Thompson could put 125 birds in every class in any show room and all the other Barred Rock breeders in America could not get in between 1 and 125.

Yours very truly,
THOS. H. ROBINSON.

Grand Exhibition and Breeding Birds for Sale of This Richest First Prize Sweepstakes New York Blood. Elegant Catalog Mailed Upon Request.

EGGS From the finest exhibition matings in the world—one setting $20, two settings $35, four settings $60, 100 eggs $90.

E. B. Thompson

Lock Box 510, AMENIA, N. Y.

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

VOL. 52 APRIL, 1921 NO. 4



15c
Per Copy

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 9, 1886, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Published Monthly by Jas. W. Bell & Co., 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois. Subscription Price, 75c for 1 year; $2 for 3 years; $3 for 5 years.

Announcement Extraordinary!

FREE FUL-O-PEP Poultry Course to All FUL-O-PEP Feed Patrons



"The Man Who Has the Key to Poultry Success"

Think of it! A complete poultry course by one of the country's best poultry experts absolutel free. It won't cost you a cent. Next to giving to poultry raisers the famous Ful-O-Pep Feed we consider this free poultry course one of the biggest things we have yet done to promote th interests of the poultry raiser. This course is for the sole benefit of Ful-O-Pep customer It consists of over 50 lessons dealing with a complete study of the great subject of successfu poultry raising. Here are some of the lessons and bulletins:

The first lesson—The Commercial Egg Farm—Breeds and Varieties—General Purpose Type—Egg Type—Meat Type—Principles of Breeding—Natural Incubation—Natural Brooding—Brooder Houses and Equipment—Poultry Houses and Equipment—Care of Breeding Stock—Feeding and Management for Egg Production—Selecting the Laying Hen—Increasing Egg Production by Illumination—Marketing the Commercial Egg—The Day Old Chick Industry—Feeds and Methods of Feeding—Feeding Equipment—Growing and Marketing Broilers and Roasters—Feeding Young Chicks for Quick Maturity—Capons and Caponizing—Poultry Diseases, Treatment, Cure and Home-made Remedies—Sanitation—Fattening, Killing, Dressing and Packing—Conditioning and Exhibiting Fowls—Preservings Eggs for Home Use—Poultry Secrets Disclosed.

The above are only a few of the many subjects covered in this complete course—a course that treats o and fully covers every poultry problem from A to Z.

To secure this Poultry Course Free, simply go to your dealer, hand him the coupon below properly fille out, giving him the order for Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash, Growing Mash or Chick Feed, just your regular orde same quantity as you are accustomed to buy. Your dealer will sign the coupon. You mail it to us an we will send you your first lesson with text and list of questions for you to answer and so on, until you hav received the entire course of more than 50 lessons. This service is free onl to those who use Ful-O-Pep Feeds.



Don't miss this opportunity of securing this helpful service free. Our Poultry Expert, Albert Angell, Jr., has devoted his whole life to mastering the poultry business. He has helped thousands to succeed. He will help you. Take coupon to your dealer and start ***NOW*** to take advantage of one of the biggest opportunities ever offered to poultry raisers.

The Quaker Oats Company
POULTRY FEED DEPT. APJ
Address, Chicago, U. S. A. **(P18)**

The Quaker Oats Company 19

Poultry Department, Chicago, Ill. APJ

Gentlemen:
I have just purchased.....sax of Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feed from.....with the understandiug that I am to receive the 1st lesson of your Poultry Course immediately. The balance of the lessons are to be forwarded as rapidly as I answer the lessons satisfactorily.

It is further understood that this poultry service is for the sole benefit of Ful-O-Pep patrons, and should I stop using the feeds before the Course is completed, the lessons are to be discontinued.

Yours very truly,

Name .....

Street .....

Town .....State.....

Dealer signs here.....

In the Foreground of Human Achievement

"ARISTOCRATS"

The World's Greatest Strain of Poultry

Aristocrat Eggs Produce Such Birds



***Supreme as* SHOWBIRDS**

***Supreme as* LAYERS**

***Supreme as* MARKET FOWL**

You will not be able to find **anything** which produces such **sure** profits, such **safe** profits, and such **enormous clear** profits, as the chickens produced from "Aristocrat" Barred Rock Eggs.

ARISTOCRAT CUSTOMERS are winning out in hundreds of showrooms throughout the U. S. and Canada, winning out in the very biggest and largest shows of all.

THOUSANDS OF SHOWROOM PRIZES are being won by Aristocrat customers—not only in local shows, not only in large state shows, but in the greatest national shows of the American continent.

ALL STATES of the Union, **all countries** of North America, **all continents** of the world, hail the **"Aristocrats"** as winners.

OFFICIAL LAYING RECORDS of these great "Aristocrat" showbirds—262 eggs in eleven months; 285 eggs in one calendar year; 225 eggs in 243 days; an average of 221 eggs for eleven months by a **pen** of five birds (they laid exactly 1,108 eggs in eleven months at the American Egg Laying Contest); a larger **flock** average of 201 eggs for twelve months, etc., etc.

THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR LAYING is undoubtedly 260 eggs in 270 days. This world's record is held by an "Aristocrat."

"Aristocrat" Barred Rock Eggs Are Producing These Wonder Birds. Why not get the greatest showbirds, the greatest layers, the greatest market fowl—all combined in one? (It costs no more to raise them than the ordinary birds.)

"ARISTOCRATS" Are the Truly Great "MONEYMAKERS"

Please note: **Two-Thirds of all my own "Aristocrats" are hatched out between April 20 and June 20.**

W. D. HOLTERMAN, Fancier, Box A, FORT WAYNE, IND., U. S. A.

Will gladly send you **My Grand Catalog** and **Special Booklet** on Aristocrat Eggs.



Consistent Performance Counts--

IT ISN'T the appearance of the early swallow that makes the summer, nor the crow of the rooster that brings the day. It is the consistent revival of plant and animal life that makes summer, and the consistent approach of the sun that brings the day.

So, too, it isn't the occasional performance that makes a success of chick hatching. It is the week in and week out consistent success that counts--the hatching of the most eggs into the liveliest, largest and sturdiest chicks, and their brooding through babyhood to quick maturity through the season that brings the money.

Ability of Buckeye Equipment to do this has been proved by over half a million users, of all kinds, under all sorts of conditions and in all parts of the world, where its success has given it the deserved reputation of the world's standard, and made the demand greater that the output of any other three incubator and brooder makers combined.

Success follows the use of Buckeye Poultry Raising Equipment, because it is scientifically correct, built up to a standard of perfection, and workable under all conditions in the hands of the experienced or the beginner. It takes all the gamble out of hatching and brooding, bringing success instead of uncertainty, with almost automatic regularity.

Ask The Buckeye User--He Knows!

Buckeye Colony Brooders, for either coal or kerosene, have revolutionized chick raising by supplying just the right conditions of warmth, ventilation and sanitation. They have literally made three chicks grow where one grew before, reducing the expense to a third, and the labor to a fourth, and producing results in quick growth and healthy size that bring big profits.

See them at the Buckeye dealer's, or write direct to the factory for the Buckeye catalog.

The Buckeye Incubator Company

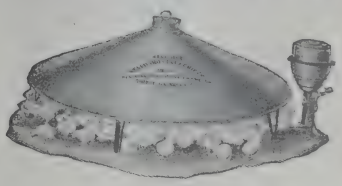
611 Euclid Avenue, Springfield, Ohio

Standard Reliable Incubators and Oil Burning Hovers



FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Note what a few of the Reliable users have to say about our goods—they are successful and will last a lifetime.



eliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
We have one of your Blue Flame Hovers hich we operated last year with great suc-ess. Had 425 Leghorn Chickens under it at ne time and never lost a chick.
Ralph J. Keyser.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1921.
eliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
I have two of your larger size colony brood-rs and raised a lot of splendid chickens under hem.
E. R. Dunn.

Mulga, Ala., Jan. 18, 1921.
eliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Am manager of Alabama Leghorn Farms ompany and have one of your Hovers, also think that we have placed an order for sev-ral more. I think that they are the only rooder.
A. C. Monell.

Santa Barbara, Calif., Jan. 31, 1921.
eliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—I have had your No. 00 Hover oing with 75 chicks and every chick is healthy nd growing fine.
H. E. Parker.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1921.
eliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—I bought one of your Hovers nd will get another one in the near future.
H. Mormile.

Altamont, S. D., Jan. 29, 1921.
eliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—I purchased an incubator and lover from you last year and had fine suc-ess.
Michael Fischer.

Wellington, Tex., Feb. 4, 1921.
eliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—Have purchased me another ne of your Hovers since I wrote you last. Iy wife's father has a 52-inch. We have hickens in ours. We think they are fine.
S. P. Phipps, R. R. No. 3.

Salem, Ore., Feb. 21, 1921.
eliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—I bought one of your Hovers st year and like it just fine.
Mrs. Robert Beer, R. No. 9, Box No. 90.

Holland, Mich., Feb. 21, 1921.
eliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—You can use our name as a suc-essful user of the Reliable Blue Flame Wick-ss Oil Heated Colony Hovers, we are,
Yours very truly,
Macatawa White Leghorn Co., Inc.

Jonesboro, Tenn., March 1, 1921.
eliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—I have had good success with ne of your incubators, hatching 80 percent f fertile eggs, it being the first time I have perated one.
J. E. Edwards, R. No. 1.

Windsor, Wis., May 3, 1921.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
I got a Reliable Blue Flame Oil-Heater Colony Hover, and like it fine. So please send me as quick as possible a 42-inch Reliable Blue Flame Oil Heated Colony Hover C. O. D. as I need it at once.
R. L. Roske.

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.
W. B. Bizzell, President.
Poultry Husbandry. College Station, Tex.
T. J. Conway, Associate Professor.
March 12, 1921.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Attention Mr. J. W. Myers.
Gentlemen:—We have recently purchased some of your "Oil Bunring Brooders" for this season, and are very well pleased with same and will place an order with you in the fall for one more dozen. Yours very truly,
T. J. Conway.

Bostwick, Fla., Jan. 6, 1921.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—I have four 42-inch Wickless Oil Burning Brooders and am well pleased with them, and am in the market for thirteen more of them.
H. E. Bunker.

Oakland, Calif., Jan. 6, 1921.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—I bought one of your Reliable Hovers about one year ago and have had such success with it that I have recommended to my friends.
Joseph Ziebolz, 2334 Fruitvale Ave.

Clinton, Ind., April 4, 1920.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—Received the Hover on March 30 and find it O. K. You could not get it back for what I gave for it. I cannot get along without it.
R. D. Bledsoe.

Forsyth, Montana, Feb. 25, 1921.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—The Hovers which I purchased from you last fall is just what I have been looking for. I shall be in the market for several of them next fall.
Chester J. Nertney.

Fayetteville, Ark., March 19, 1921.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—The Brooder which you shipped to the University arrived in good order and I have it set up and working at the present time. The chicks are doing exceptionally well and never appear to be chilled. I like the construction of the brooder and find that it requires very little care. I find that it is easily regulated and does not throw off any fumes. The chicks that I have in this brooder are doing much better than the ones I had in the same house with a Coal Burning Brooder last year, and assure you that I shall do justice to your brooder whenever I have any inquiries concerning the brooding of chicks.
S. R. Stuot.

Richmond, Ind., Feb. 9, 1921.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—As I have my incubator set, my brooder is the Blue Flame Reliable I bought from you last year, it is O. K.,
James S. Tierman.

Kinston, N. C., Jan. 22, 1921.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—Last year I bought one of your Hovers and it worked fine.
H. L. Fleming, Kinston, N. C.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Jan. 31, 1219.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—Your Hover arrived in due time and is now mothering 140 Baby Chicks to perfection.
Geo. H. Frush.

Porstmouth, Va., Jan. 1, 1921.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—I certainly am pleased with my little Baby Grand Incubator. My first time and experience of running and I tried 30 of the Rhode Island Reds and I got 28 fine chicks from them so you know I must be pleased. I did not have any trouble with the machine.
Mrs. J. Robertson.

Tampa, Fla. Feb. 6, 1921.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—I have two of your Reliable Standard Blue Flame Brooders, 52-inch, they are sure fine and I intend to intall 12 more as soon as I get rid of some other makes I have.
Weills Grand View Egg Farm,
Mineral Theigh Way.

Vinita, Okla., Feb. 23, 1921.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—Have four 220 egg machines, they run very accurate
W. L. Gross.

Warsaw, Ind., Jan. 17, 1921.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—I purchased a 250 egg Reliable, and have such splendid success with it.
E. F. Van Osdol.

Fairfield, Conn., May 14, 1920.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—I had great success running your Incubators, have had 180 chicks from 210 eggs.
Mrs. Wm. S. Fallon,
Wakeman Road, R. R. No. 6,

McAlisterville, Pa., Feb. 2, 1921.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—Have been having good success with my Reliable machines.
R. D. Long, R. F. D. No. 2.

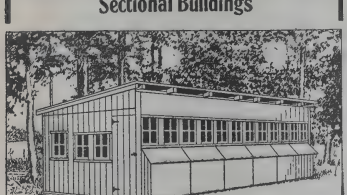
Alexander, Ind., Jan. 4, 1921.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—I have one incubator that holds 100 eggs I would not part with. I know I can depend on it.
Mrs. William Maynard.

Edwardsville, Ill., Feb. 6, 1921.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—I have one of your 60 egg Reliable Incubators, I bought it in 1905 and it is as good as then.
Mr. J. A. Draper.

Malboro, Mass., Feb. 14, 1921.
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.,
Gentlemen:—Twenty years ago I got a Reliable Incubator and brooder from you and was very much pleased with them.
I. A. Gelina, 4 Forest St.

Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co. **Address: J. W. Myers, Pres.** **P. O. Box A-1 QUINCY, ILL.**

WILLIAMS
Sectional Buildings

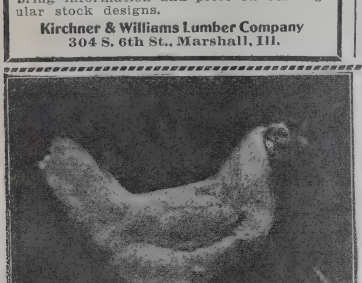


Are complete ready to bolt together. **Saves you Time and Money**—no waste, no delay and no extras. Any style **Chicken House, Garage or Hog House** you want. Your name on a postal will bring information and price on our regular stock designs.

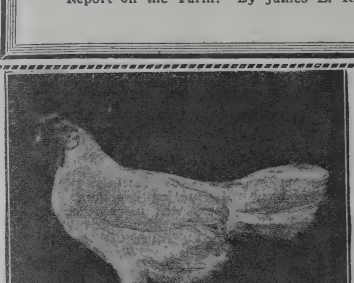
Kirchner & Williams Lumber Company
304 S. 6th St., Marshall, Ill.

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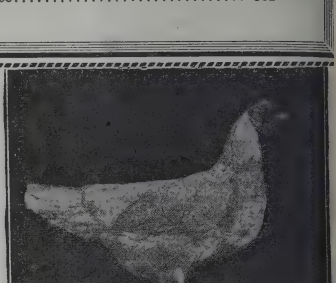
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Lady Hollywood II. Official Record 315 Eggs in 365 Days.



World's Record Layer, 336 Eggs in 365 Days, Sept. 29, 1919-Sept. 28, 1920.



Record 307 Eggs. Mother Second Hen Vineland and Best Leghorn Storrs.

Eggs For Hatching—THE VERY BEST—Eggs For Hatching

We have mated over **1,000 hens** with **365-day trap-nest** records of **200 to 336 eggs,** to males from dams with trap-nest records of 250 to 323 eggs. These matings are **rich in the blood of our Egg Laying Contest Winners** at Missouri, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Kansas, California and Washington Egg Laying Contests.

We believe we are offering hatching eggs from the **best flock of high average egg producers in America,** if not in the world. Correspondence invited.

HOLLYWOOD FARM

HIGHEST GRADE PEDIGREED

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

THE KIND THAT LAY

OUR LATEST WINNINGS

1919-20
Vineland, New Jersey
Two thousand pullets entered:
BEST LEGHORN PEN
SECOND PEN
SECOND INDIVIDUAL

Storrs, Conn.
BEST LEGHORN INDIVIDUAL
BEST LEGHORN PEN

Georgetown, Wash.
SECOND LEGHORN PEN

We Bred the World's Record Layer and the American Contest Record Layer and NOW HAVE THEM IN OUR BREEDING PENS

HOLLYWOOD FARMS, M. E. Atkinson, Mgr., Box A Hollywood, Wash.



BUFF MINORCAS

In a year or so you will say to yourself, "If I had only started with Buff Minorcas I would now be reaping a rich harvest." I have started and will start many breeders on the road to Success from my line which is considered by Experts the BEST in all America. They make good. One Customer writes: "The Cockerel from you won Championship for BEST COCKEREL in Mediterranean Class at Cleveland Show.

EGGS

Champion Exhibition Matings $15 per 15; $28 per 30.
Quality Matings $5 per 15; $8 per 30; $13 per 50; $20 per 100.
BABY CHICKS double the Egg Prices.

EDW. F. SCHMIDT *Mating List Free* **HAZELRIGG, IND.**

Bronze Turkeys

VIGOROUS BREEDERS
....GREAT WINNERS....

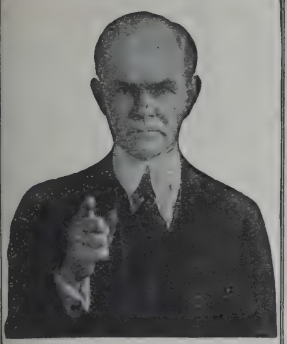
Partridge Rocks

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1921—On Bronze Turkeys we won: 1-4-5 Cock, 1-2-4-5 Hen; 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerel; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullet. On Partridge Rocks we won: 1-2-3-4-5 Cock; 2-3-5 Hen; 1-4 Cockerel; 1-3-4 Pullet; 1 Young Pen; 1 Old Pen. Exhibition and Breeding Stock for Sale. Write for prices and catalog.
BIRD BROS, Box C, MEYERSDALE, PA.

Harnly's White Orpingtons

THE BEST

Twenty Grand Matings
ORDER NOW. STOCK EGGS AND CHICKS. FREE CATALOG.
MARY K. HARNLY, 2301 Elisha Avenue, Zion City, Illinois



PROF. T. E. QUISENBERRY

I Guarantee Less Chick Loss or Money Back

How You Can Hatch Every Fertile Egg Prevent Bowel Trouble and Chick Loss

The secrets of successful chick hatching and raising are now available to exerybody who wants them.

I show you simple methods that are necessary to insure your success in hatching chicks without loss. I show how to prevent dead chicks in the shell; how to produce more fertile eggs, stronger germs, and how to hatch stronger chicks, etc., etc. You should know When and What to feed baby chicks from their first feed to maturity—how to prevent chick death from bowel trouble or White Diarrhea; how to Avoid Improper Brooding and Feeding Methods.

MY GUARANTEE! I guarantee bigger hatches and to practically eliminate dead chicks in the shell and chick loss from bowel trouble or White Diarrhea.

Saved Practically All Loss

After studying your method of feeding and housing layers and breeders, also hatching and brooding and feeding chicks, I hatched 271 chicks February 17th and raised to maturity 252, including 128 cockerels and 124 pullets.—Clyde Smith, Illinois.

Greater Success Than Ever

Have studied your books and gotten much good out of them. This year have had better success with my young chickens than ever.—L. B. Vincent, Fla.

100% Hatched—Raised All But One

—this is the record of Mrs. Geo. Ewing of Indiana, after following the simple practical instructions I gave her. Mrs. Ewing is only one of thousands who have written to me, telling of their success through my methods.

Made $2.75 Profit in 7 Months

My last year's pullets have made me $2.75 each, over and above the feed cost since December 1, and up to June 1, 1919, in eggs at store prices, thanks to your simple methods.—Axel Carlson, Minn.

Why Run the Risk of Failure

Millions of dollars are lost annually by feeding grains which produce flesh on little chicks without developing proper growth of bone, body and feathers. The result is weak, stunted chicks, easy prey for lice, mites or hot weather. Their digestive system soon breaks down—then you either burn or bury them. They are a dead loss! Every baby chick brought to laying maturity, or ready for market, is a possible profit producer. My Free Book shows, in a simple, easy-to-understand way, how to make the money you ought to make and how to avoid the loss that you must avoid to enjoy biggest and quickest profits.

Big Money Raising Poultry--But You Must Know How

Thousands and thousands are making more money from poultry today than ever before, but thousands are failing and losing money in the business too. Why? Because they lack a knowledge of simple practical methods that have brought success to other thousands. My experience as a poultry farmer has brought me into contact with both the successful and unsuccessful. If you get into the business, or continue in the business of poultry raising without knowing the many pitfalls and how to avoid them, the chances are about 100 to 1, of losing money, labor and time. There is only one way of enjoying the full measure of success with poultry and that is to have a thorough knowledge of the basic principles as outlined in our Free Book, which I will be glad to mail you.

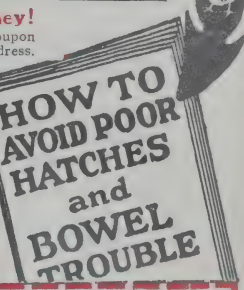
No Matter Where You Live or How Many You Raise!

Every farmer and every city lot poultry raiser, every man and woman, every boy and girl, regardless of the climate they live in, can make their poultry more profitable if they use the correct methods which are so easy to learn. Whether you have one dozen chickens or a big flock, my Free Book on Poultry Raising, will open the way to success, and I positively guarantee that you will hatch and raise more chicks and make more profit.

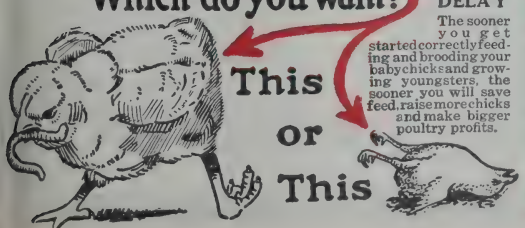
Free Book—Send No Money!

Send No Money!—Just use the coupon below and write your name and address. Mail the coupon today and I will send you Free and without obligation on your part, my New 96-Page Book which tells "How to Avoid Poor Hatches and Bowel Trouble in Baby Chicks." Gives methods successfully used in feeding for fertile eggs and successfully hatching, brooding and raising thousands of baby chicks.

AMERICAN POULTRY SCHOOL
Dept. 2064. Kansas City, Mo.



Which do you want?



DON'T DELAY

The sooner you get started correctly feeding and brooding your baby chicks and growing youngsters, the sooner you will save feed, raise more chicks and make bigger poultry profits.

THIS COUPON GOOD FOR ONE

FREE BOOK!

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Dept. 2064, Kansas City, Mo.

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BYERS' ORPINGTONS







AT CHICAGO COLISEUM past 29 months—75 of my Orpingtons stood under First Prize Ribbons (all competitors combined showed but 16 birds under First Prize Ribbons) and in Buffs this winter I showed 11 birds under First Prize Ribbons while all my Buff competitors showed but three Buffs under First Prize Ribbons—172 of my Orpingtons stood under Ribbons. I won 13 out of a possible 14 Firsts on Pens and never lost a Special for Best Display in Buffs, Whites or Blacks at this premier exhibition, Chicago Coliseum during the past 29 months.

My Champion Exhibition Matings of 1921 include these sensational winners and represent $30,000 breeding value. My continuous, constructive Orpington breeding for 20 years is the key. Nowhere else in North America can you purchase or find Buff, White or Black Orpingtons that excel these in Standard exhibition excellence, perfection of mating and the "metal" that insures high fertility and heavy egg production. Why not buy eggs that make good AFTER the ad is read and the order placed.

EGGS From CHAMPION EXHIBITION MATINGS—$15 per 15, $28 per 30, $45 per 50, $85 per 100. From SPECIAL MATINGS OF CHAMPION BLOOD—$5 per 15, $9 per 30, $14 per 50, $25 per 100. All egg shipments prepaid and all infertile eggs replaced free.

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1st Cockerel Madison Sq. Garden, 1917-18



1st Pullet, Boston, 1920



1st Cockerel Madison Sq. Garden, 1919



1st Pullet Madison Sq. Garden, 1917-18



Head 1st Young Pen, Boston, 1920



1st Hen, Madison Sq. Garden, 1917-18

WHITE ROCKS—Champion General-Purpose Fowls

For beauty—White Rocks. For finest table poultry—White Rocks. For lots of big brown eggs—White Rocks. Possessing these three valuable characteristics in unusual degree, as well as great vigor and hardiness, White Rocks are justly entitled to the proud claim of "champions." And

Wilburtha White Rocks Are Supreme

At Wilburtha you will find the choicest specimens of this great breed. Not a few birds only, but hundreds of them, all possessed of **real quality.**

The quality of our exhibition White Rocks is shown by our consistent winnings at America's greatest shows. At the last Madison Square Garden Show we won 2-4-5 cock; 1-2 cockerel; 1-5 hen; 2-3-5 pullets; 1-2-3-4 old pen; 1-3-4-5 young pen. **Fifty birds under ribbons.**

They are great layers, too. Our famous hen, "Prolific Queen" laid 301 eggs in one year at Vineland Laying Contest. Her sons and grandsons head many of our pens.

For years Wilburtha has been headquarters for superior White Rocks and we have always been unable to supply the demand. So we recently purchased the entire White Rock flock of Owen Farms and this season hope to meet all demands promptly.

We have mated for your selection twenty-nine special breeding pens. In addition we have over 800 breeders on free range from which we offer hatching eggs and baby chicks by the hundred.

Be sure to get our mating list. Mailed free on request. And remember—in addition to White Rocks we breed S. C. White Leghorns, Jersey Black Giants and S. C. Rhode Island Reds. **Good ones.**

Chas. J. Fisk, Owner
M. L. Chapman, Gen. Mgr.

WILBURTHA
Poultry Farms

27 River Road
Trenton Junction, N. J.

Russell's Brown Leghorns Made $3288.28 in 24 Months

For a Missouri farm woman. Another writes and tells that she makes $137.00 per month from a flock of 325 of Russell's Rustlers. You can do likewise. Buy a setting of my famous eggs or a few baby chicks and start yourself on the road to prosperity. Send for my big free catalog.

GEORGE L. RUSSELL Box 72 CHILHOWEE, MO.

Shoemaker Poultry Farm

Freeport Illinois

Established Over 31 Years

EGGS

Set in April and purchased from Shoemaker Poultry Farm, will give you a chick from every egg. Rugged, deep bodied chicks, little fellows that will commence to lay early in the fall.

Pick out the variety you want in large or small quantities and will ship them to you within a few days after receipt of order.

Start Right. Buy

Shoemaker Farm Eggs

April Prices, 1921	Per 13	Per 26	Per 39
Light Brahmas	$2.75	$5.00	$7.00
Dark Brahmas	5.00	....	....
Buff Cochins	5.00	....	....
Partridge Cochins	4.00	....	....
S. C. R. I. Reds	2.50	4.50	6.00
R. C. R. I. Reds	2.50	4.50	6.00
Black Langshans	2.50	4.50	6.00
Buff Orpingtons	2.50	4.50	6.00
White Orpingtons	3.00	5.50	7.50

POULTRY ALMANAC FOR 1921

It is a textbook of information. Tells about and shows pictures of the different varieties, incubators, brooders, poultry ills and how to cure them, what and how to feed, how to build poultry houses, etc. Write for it today, inclosing 20 cents.

April Prices, 1921	Per 13	Per 26	Per 39
Barred Plymouth Rocks	$2.50	$4.50	$6.00
Buff Plymouth Rocks	2.50	4.50	6.00
White Plymouth Rocks	2.50	4.50	6.00
Dark Cornish Indian Games	2.75	5.00	7.00
Black Sumatra Games	5.00	....	....
Black B. Red Games	5.00	....	....
Pit Games	5.00	....	....
Silver Laced Wyandottes	2.50	4.50	6.00
Golden Laced Wyandottes	2.75	5.00	7.00
Black Wyandottes	5.00	....	....
White Wyandottes	2.50	4.50	6.00
Buff Wyandottes	3.00	5.75	8.50
Partridge Wyandottes	2.50	4.50	6.00
Columbian Wyandottes	2.75	5.00	7.00
Red Caps	6.00	....	....
Blue Andalusians	2.75	5.00	7.00
White Faced Black Spanish	3.00	5.75	8.50
Houdans	3.00	5.75	8.50
S. C. Black Minorcas	2.50	4.50	6.00
R. C. Black Minorcas	2.75	5.00	7.00
White Minorcas	3.00	5.75	8.50
S. C. B. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	6.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	2.00	3.75	5.25
R. C. B. Leghorns	2.50	4.00	6.00
R. C. W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	6.00
Buff Leghorns	2.00	3.75	5.25
Silver Spangled Hamburgs	2.75	5.00	7.00

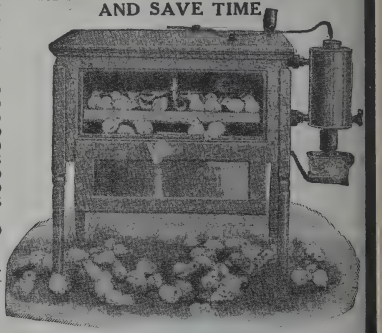
Globe Incubators and Brooders

The test of years has proven them The Best. Thousands of satisfied users have proven their worth. Satisfactory in results and satisfactory in prices.

C. C. Shoemaker BOX 605 **Freeport, Ill.**

April Prices, 1921	Per 13	Per 26	Per 39
White Crested Black Polish	$3.00	$5.75	$8.50
Speckled Sussex	5.00	....	....
Buff Cochin Bantams	2.75	5.00	7.00
Golden Sebright Bantams	4.00	....	....
Mottled Anconas	2.50	4.50	6.00
Mammoth Bronze Turkeys	Per 9 $5.00		
Toulouse Geese	Per 7 $5.00	....	....
Emden Geese	5.00	....	....
	Per 11	Per 22	Per 33
Imperial Pekin Ducks	$2.50	$4.50	$6.50
Rouen Ducks	2.50	4.50	6.50

ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS AD AND SAVE TIME



MOUNTAIN VIEW POULTRY FARM

EDGWATER COLORADO



Supreme Quality

OUR FOUR BREEDS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS
S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

HATCHING EGGS? YES!

Isn't it a fact, a good reliable concern with proven quality stock at a fair price is a cheaper buy than inferior and unreliable stock at a much lower price. We have met the test for the past years and have proven our birds among the best. Our pens this year, we must admit, are far superior to those of the past. We can make a limited number of immediate shipments in hatching eggs from our four breeds at the following prices:

Lots of 15 eggs, $5.00, $10.00, $15.00 — Lots of 50, $9.00, $26.00, $38.00 — Lots of 100, $20.00, $40.00, $60.00

Utility eggs in Reds or Leghorns at $20.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SOME CHOICE STOCK FOR SALE

MOUNTAIN VIEW POULTRY FARM

B. D. TOWNSEND, Owner C. W. TOWNSEND, Manager Box A EDGEWATER, COLORADO

POORMAN'S 200 EGG STRAINS

THE WORLD'S BEST LAYERS

TRAP-NESTED 200 EGG STRAIN

REAL LAYERS

Stock Eggs

White and Barred Plymouth Rocks

Rose and Single Comb Reds



LADY ALFARATA Record 301 Eggs

BUSY BESS Record 285 Eggs

Baby Chicks

White and Buff Orpingtons

S.C. White Leghorns

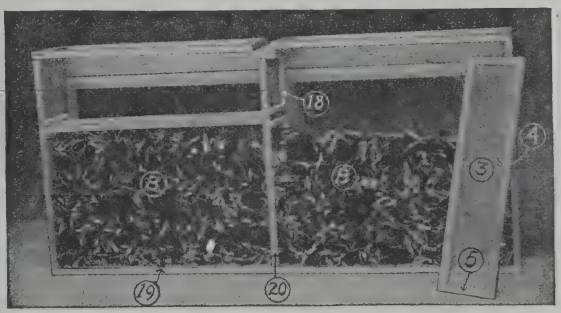
White Wyandottes

Poorman has spent 21 years producing profitable layers, and knows how. The performances of his stock in the hands of more than 13,000 customers prove this.

Orders Another One

SADORUS, ILL., April 21, 1919. Dear Sir: Enclosed find check for one more Feather Board to be sent by Parcel Post at once, if possible. I like the other three I bought of you about a month ago fine; am using them in my Brooder House where I used to use my hard coal brooders. I am using them to warm the Brooder House now and putting my Leghorns under the feathers.

Yours truly, C. M.



Showing "Feather Boards" in a two-compartment feather-brooder Capacity of each compartment, 75 chicks

Are you using my Feather Brooders?

If not, you are not securing the best possible results. Invest $5 in one of my Feather Boards with full instructions for making the brooder. Two weeks' use will prove their superiority. Hundreds of my customers are using them with splendid results.

Why Not You?

Book Baby Chick and Egg Orders NOW

Do not run the risk of placing your order too late. The demand has not been so great in many years, and the only way to insure delivery when wanted is to **ORDER NOW**

Choice Foundation Stock

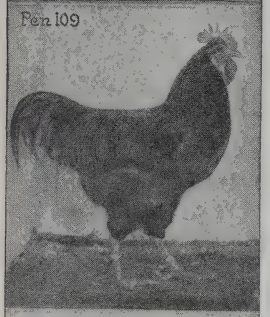
I am now offering, for immediate delivery, yearling hens, pullets, cocks and cockerels, the offspring of my very best layers, at the same prices that were in force two or three years ago. No better foundation stock to be had anywhere.

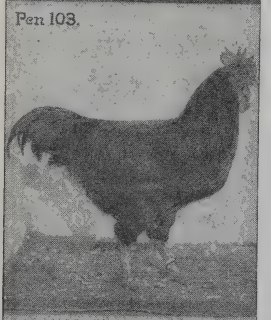
My catalog contains descriptions of my plant by representatives of the leading poultry publications, reports of many of my customers, and also my methods of breeding, care and management. It is fully illustrated and very instructive, and will prove to you that my prices are very reasonable.

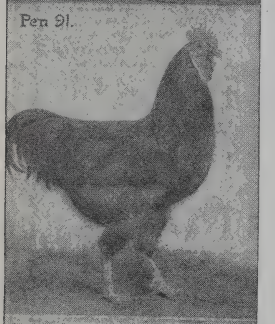
Start right, by writing for my instructive catalog today. It has helped others, and it will undoubtedly help you.

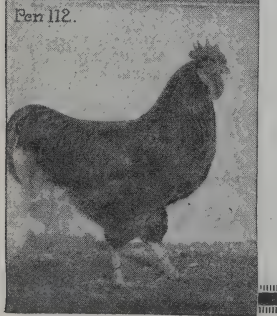
JOHN G. POORMAN, Box 100, TINLEY PARK, ILL.











Owen Farms

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS and BUFF ORPINGTONS

Stand Pre-eminent

Year after year they have won for Owen Farms' customers at nearly every show of importance all over the United States, Canada and abroad. As layers they have passed the 300 egg mark in the trapnests of customers. Many of the leading flocks of S. C. Reds and nearly all the leading flocks of Buff Orpingtons were started with Owen Farms blood lines.

1921 Matings

are far and away the strongest I ever made. My 72-page mating list gives a careful description of thirty matings in Reds and twenty in Buffs. It gives a good general description of my fine group four matings; an historical sketch of the development of my flocks; prices on stock and eggs for hatching and my general guarantees. **It is yours for the asking.** You owe it to yourself to read this list from cover to cover before you make your decision as to where you will buy.

The ten males pictured on this page are heading ten of my matings. Each can be identified by the number of the Pen. Only wish space would permit me to show you more of the superbly typed males heading my pens. If you could come here yourself, see the magnificent type and the rich, dark, sound and even color right through my Red matings and the smooth, even golden buff color right through my Buff matings, you would be as puzzled as other visitors have been to select the pen or pens you really felt would produce the best youngsters.

1921 Prices

Group 1.—Eight Red and four Buff Matings comprise this group at $25.00 for 15 eggs.

Group 2.—Ten Red and six Buff matings comprise this group at $18.00 for 15; $35.00 for 30; $50.00 for 50 and $90.00 for 100.

Group 3.—Twelve Red and ten Buff matings comprise this group at $12.00 for 15; $22.50 for 30; $35.00 for 50 and $60.00 for 100.

Combined sittings from groups 2 and 3 are $15.00 for 15; $29.00 for 30; $42.50 for 50 and $75.00 for 100.

Group 4.—Thirty Red and twenty Buff matings comprise this group at $6.00 for 15; $17.50 for 50; $30.00 for 100. The matings are all small and choice with seven to ten females in each pen. Each female placed with the proper male to make her a real producer.

Results You Can Expect

From an investment in Owen Farms eggs for hatching. Thousands of fine chicks are grown each year all over the country from eggs produced by Owen Farm matings. Hundreds of these youngsters develop into winning birds in customers' hands. Other hundreds develop into star breeders. My egg customers grow many more fine chicks each year from Owen Farms' eggs than I do; my only advantage being that here I have thousands in one flock. **When you buy your eggs here you share with me the chance of producing the best bird of the year.** Your average quality will be very fine. If you want a choice flock of real quality birds that will win and breed winners; lay, and pay you can secure them at a minimum cost from Owen Farms' eggs. Send your order directly from this advertisement and book your date. You can specify pens, if you wish, after mating list reaches you.

"Once an Owen Farms Customer, Always a Customer of Owen Farms" has become a truism. Send me your order and learn what real golden rule treatment means as applied to the poultry business.

OWEN FARMS
Maurice F. Delano, Owner
107 WILLIAM ST. VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.











AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Volume 52 Chicago, Ill., April, 1921 No. 4

HOW TO PREVENT CHICK LOSSES

Losses From Accident—Crowding and Smothering—Diarrhea is Sometimes Only a Symptom of Other Trouble—Leg Weakness and Gapes—Head Lice and Mites.

By T. S. Townsley

ONE serious drain upon the poultry keeper's profits is the annual heavy loss of baby chicks. Few reliable figures are available to show how heavy this chick loss is but investigators place the figure at anywhere from a fourth to a half of all the chicks hatched. Every chick that dies represents at least two eggs wasted besides a considerable outlay of labor and incubating expenses.

Few hatcheries are offering chicks at less than twenty cents apiece this year, and it is probably safe to assume that every dead chick represents a direct monetary loss of approximately twenty cents to the owner, to say nothing of the reduced earning power of the flock for the next year on account of the inability to raise as many chicks as were needed.

While it is scarcely ever possible to raise every chick hatched even under most favorable conditions, it is an undeniable fact that many of the heavy chick losses are preventable. The causes of chick losses can generally be classified under the two headings: accident and diseases. The more common causes of accidental death are drowning, suffocation, and the attacks of rats and other predatory animals. "Safety first" is the proper procedure in reducing these accidental losses. Drowning takes a particularly heavy toll where the chicks are brooded with hens on account of the fact that the hens often fail to take the chicks to a safe place when a storm breaks.

Brooder chicks are much less likely to drown than those with hens if the brooder door is left open, because at the first sign of rain the chicks without a mother usually make a break for their accustomed shelter. With hen-hatched chicks the loss from drowning can be materially reduced by keeping the hen confined during the brooding period so that she cannot wander away from shelter, and if the hen is in her coop the chicks are quite certain to find their way in before the storm does any damage.

Suffocation is usually due to improper temperatures in the brooding quarters. With some of the poorly constructed brooders fire is an ever present menace and takes a heavy toll of baby chicks each year. Equally serious in artificial brooding is the matter of having the fire go out because this leads to the chicks crowding together for warmth and piling up, with the result that those on the bottom are smothered. In the oil-burning brooders a lack of ventilation sometimes results in the chicks being suffocated by the fumes from the lamp. During the later spring months chicks are sometimes suffocated by being confined in a lot where no shade is available, giving the sun a chance to shine directly on the unprotected bodies of the chicks. Good brooders, with provision for shade during hot weather, will largely eliminate losses from suffocation.

The havoc caused by rats and other animals plays a considerable part in the chick losses especially among the farm flocks. It is not an uncommon thing for rats to kill as many as fifty chicks in one night when they get started. Most of the predatory animal losses can be stopped by providing brooding quarters that are rat proof. The depredations of cats and chicken-eating hogs are best controlled by dispensing with the cat and keeping the chickens away from the hog pens.

Not all chick diseases are readily preventable but there are certain classes of ailments which annually cause heavy losses that can be almost entirely eliminated by proper care. The vitality of the chick is of fundamental importance in solving the disease problem and the sooner the poultry keepers realize the futility of trying to brood the weaklings in the flock the sooner the disease problem will cease to threaten the poultry keeper's prosperity.

Strict observance of the rule to kill all weak chicks at the beginning of the brooding period will go a long way toward preventing many of the common diseases. Proper brooding conditions also play an important part in disease control. On hundreds of farms the stove brooder has solved the problem of furnishing the right conditions of heat, ventilation and exercise for the baby chicks, and has gone a long way to eliminate chick losses.

A large percent of the baby chick mortality occurs within the first ten days and the cause of death is usually listed as diarrhea. While there is undeniably a highly infectious and decidedly fatal disease commonly called contagious white diarrhea, which is caused by a specific disease germ, practical experience indicates that a large percent of the diarrhea losses result from other causes instead of this particular germ, and in many cases the diarrhea is a symptom of the disease rather than the specific cause of death.

It is a well known fact that allowing the chicks to become chilled during the early part of the brooding period will result in digestive disorders accompanied by a diarrhea which frequently causes death. That this is preventable is shown by the numerous cases of flock owners who have witnessed the complete disappearance of this trouble when suitable brooding temperatures were maintained. Improper feeding also favors the development of diarrhea-like diseases, and especially overfeeding during the first two or three days of the brooding period or starting to feed before the chick is able to digest the food. Following the rule to give the chicks no feed until they are at least two days old, and then to feed little and often during the first week goes far to reduce mortality and digestive troubles during the early brooding period.

One cause of serious loss in brooder chicks, especially during the early spring, is the (Continued on page 479)

DEVELOPING A BUSINESS IN BABY CHICKS

How Mrs. Bundy, of New Mexico, Built Up a Prosperous Business for Herself—Something New for a Country In Which Poultry as an Industry is Something New.

By E. L. Haden

SIX years ago Mrs. H. V. Bundy of New Mexico started in the baby chick business, her equipment being a cheap incubator and no capital. Today her plant is valued at $15,000. Four years ago at the end of the season she had $45. Last year her gross receipts were $12,000.

Profits in poultry!

Many people consider poultry a gamble, but money in the bank tells a true story. Mrs. Bundy did not go into business without experience. She is a pioneer incubator user, having bought her first machine twenty-two years ago. If a successful beginning foretells a successful future her destiny was written twenty-two years ago. On her first attempt she had a 100 percent hatch and raised every chicken. This is the only 100 percent hatch she has ever had, the next best thing being 92 percent—138 chicks from 150 eggs. She averages 62 percent—which will appear low to most readers, but considering the climate it is good, as the general average in this section of the country is below 50 percent.

Overcame Great Difficulties.

Mrs. Bundy is the type of woman who wants to help—from the beginning of her married life she has always had a flock of hens, selling eggs, fryers and roasters for pin money. Eleven years ago the family moved to the Mesilla Valley, New Mexico. You may be sure her incubator came along with the furniture. The Mesilla Valley is a desert country 4,000 feet high. It has since come under the Elephant Butte irrigation project that has turned the desert into a garden and filled the valley with prosperous ranchers. Water on the ground, however, has not affected the dry arid atmosphere. Through experiments Mrs. Bundy proved two vital factors for successful hatching in this climate. First, owing to the great variation in temperature—warm days and bitter cold nights—good results could only be obtained in a cellar. Second, no incubator manufactured furnished enough moisture for hatching in this dry desert air.

She set about adapting her incubator to the peculiar needs of the country and from the first hatched plenty of chickens. Almost all the women of the valley, being an ambitious, industrious class of people, had tried, usually with poor success, to make a little extra money with chickens. Many incubators were stored away collecting dust in odd corners. These observing ranchers began to notice that while they failed Mrs. Bundy always had a good flock, that when she put eggs in the incubator she got a fair number of chickens. There are numbers of cases on record where an incubator failed to hatch a single chicken. Most of the ranchers had become discouraged and decided incubators could not be used in the desert.

Desperate neighbors, seeing summer approach and they didn't have a chick, began asking Mrs. Bundy as a favor to let them have a few baby chicks. They always got the chickens. Mrs. Bundy is like that. All of this was done in a neighborly spirit of helpfulness rather than personal profit. The logical development of this circumstance was the building up of a business in baby chicks and commercial hatching. The demand grew and grew. She bargained for the unusued incubators in the neighborhood. Some she bought, but as she had no money many times she took some of them on shares. A few of these partnerships were profitable, but many were not. This was six years ago. From that day her plant has never been able to grow as fast as her orders.

Fortunately, the house in which she lives has a full size basement, which soon took on the appearance of a museum exhibit of incubators. There were twenty-seven incubators representing about every kind manufactured. During the first two years Mrs. Bundy served the community much better than she served herself. She accumulated very little money except what she put into additional equipment, which increase in value from $23.50 to $178.20 in one year. She attempt to please everybody. Regardless of the breed of chicke a customer wanted she could be counted on to get the nece sary eggs somewhere. Not only chickens, but also turke geese, ducks, guineas were hatched.

The work involved in running twenty-seven incubator many unreliable, was overwhelming. Lamps to fill, wic to trim, thermometers and hydrometers to adjust. Eac incubator was fitted with a shallow tray of sand kept moi as the hydrometer required. This was the secret of success- only it was an open secret. The temperature dropped s low at night that the lamps had to be readjusted in th middle of the night. The work did not discourage he Mrs. Bundy is a canny woman. Even though she had onl accumulated $45 in two years of hard work she sensed th possibilities of the business with proper facilities. She suc ceeded in borrowing $100, after much embarrassing difficult which she added to her $45 and bought a coal-burning incu bator of 600-egg capacity. Next she had a housecleanin eliminating all the partnerships, reserving the good machine junking the old unreliable ones. A number of the rancher felt sufficient confidence to take back their machines and t try again. By using the system of moisture most of ther succeeded.

Tries a Mammoth Incubator.

During the next season, 1917, she hatched 10,000 chicks an her real business career began. The coal-burning machin proved so profitable that the next season 1,200 more eggs capacity was added. By 1919 the business had reached suc a degree of permanence, and the profits had reached a suffi cient amount, to enable her to build a specially constructe concrete incubator house and install two coal-burning incuba tors with a total capacity of 6,000.

The cement floor is so constructed that the machines se in a 3-inch depression which is kept filled with water to fur nish moisture. Ventilation is supplied by small windows near the ceiling fitted with muslin-covered frames. Adjoin ing the incubator room is the brooder room fitted with a coal-burning hover of 2,000 capacity. The south front o the room has glass windows hinged so that fresh air can b admitted when wanted.

The room opens into a specially fenced yard so the baby chicks can get out of doors without any work. The busi ness had now grown so that it wasn't practical for Mrs Bundy to give her time to the various small incubators. She sold all of them off and installed in the house basement seven oil-burning incubators of 600-egg capacity each. This made her total capacity 10,200. She has been unable to increase the capacity since then on account of her egg supply.

In 1920 the profits bought the five-acre ranch that had been rented so many years. To call the place a ranch is rather an inaccuracy because it is in the town limits, a very great convenience during the shipping season. A great deal of money has been spent in making the place into a chicken ranch. Several hundred dollars worth of fences and a thousand dollars in modern open front chicken houses, but Mrs. Bundy has only begun. As from the beginning she is planning to improve the place as she makes the money.

Establishes Breeding Operations to Supply Her Own Eggs.

Early in her career Mrs. Bundy realized that the greatest handicap was the lack of an adequate egg supply. Commercial hatching offered the greatest annoyance and least profits. Few people took the right care of their eggs before bringing them to the hatchery, or their flocks were in poor condition, but poor hatches and weak, puny (Continued on page 481)

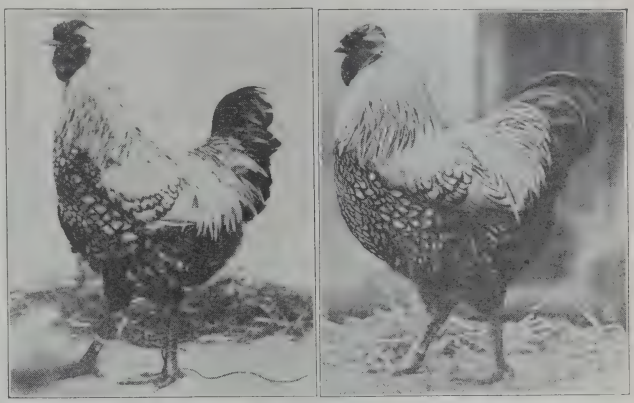
THE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE

One of the First of the American Breeds—The Forerunner of the Wyandotte Family—Second Cockerel at Recent New York Show Was Sired by First Cock—Fifth Pullet Was Produced by Same Mating. *By R. G. Williams*

THE breeding and showing of Silver Wyandottes has been my pleasure for more than twenty-five years. I made my first start with the breed in 1893, and since that date have tried to mate wisely that each season's chickens might show some progress. I feel that, although some years the progress has been slight, on the whole the gain has been marked.

As I look back over the years I feel that I can note certain marked changes in the breeding and in the showing of Silver Wyandottes.

The decidedly increased interest in Silvers, even during the war, and since, is as marked as that in any breed in the American Standard, with perhaps two or three exceptions. Why should the Silver Wyandotte not grow in popular favor? It is the beauty breed, the birds are superior layers, especially tasty as dressed poultry, and both old and young are hardy. In laying contests they have invariably held their own. Away out in Australia, I am informed, they are one of the popular breeds. We all know the popularity of Silver Wynadottes in England.



Silver Laced Wyandotte cockerels. The male to the left is a high stationed bird, long in neck, high in tail, flat in breast. The cockerel to the right has good Wyandotte type; nice back, well carried tail, and rounded breast.

Some Early History.

It may be of interest to note in passing that Silver Wyandottes were originated in America and were the original Wyandottes. The breed was admitted to the Standard at Worcester, Mass., in 1883, a city only twenty-five miles from my home.

Fred A. Houdlette of Boston gave the name to the breed. In later years he became a personal friend of mine, and just a few months before he died I purchased, at his request, all of his Silvers. I have in my possession some of his old-time cuts, both of birds and their feathers.

A bit of the above is written to show how fortunate I have been in being in close touch with Silver Wyandotte atmosphere from the pioneer days of the variety.

The breeding of this beautiful and useful variety of Wyandottes is a most interesting study, and it is no harder job to obtain a Madison Square Garden or Boston winner in Silvers than in many of the so-called "more popular" breeds.

There are two methods in vogue in the breeding of Silver Wyandottes: single mating and double mating. The single mating idea is that a male and females be mated together for the purpose of producing a satisfactory percentage of both cockerels and pullets that possess high-class Standard requirements. The double mating plan is that male and females shall be selected and so matched that the offspring of one sex will predominate, not in numbers but in Standard quality.

Both systems have their strong points and both have their supporters. Slowly but surely the double mating system has been creeping in until today there are many advocates of double mating east and west. It is stated on good authority that breeders of solid colored birds are using double mating to obtain desired results as to shape.

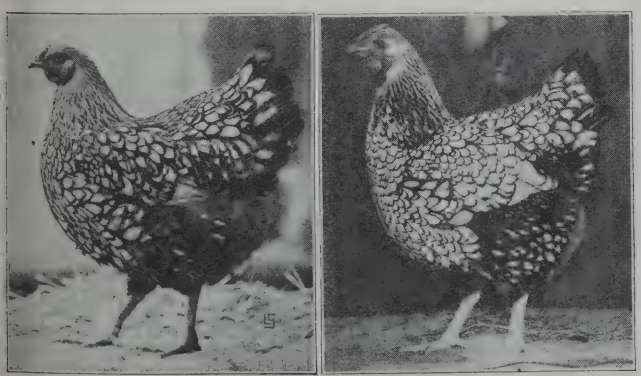
Personal experience and the conclusions I have arrived at is all that I have a right to try to tell about. For years I have mated my several pens with the expectation that from each mating I would get a percentage of good males. I do that today. For illustration, my first New York cock this year was the sire of the second cockerel and fifth pullet at the same show.

Now Employs Double Mating.

In my experience of some five years with the so-called double mating, I have come to the conclusion that I can obtain more nice pullets by mating females with a certain male and forgetting about the results as far as the quality of the cockerels produced is concerned. I find that many other breeders, like myself, have worked along these lines of making a special mating for pullets.

It would seem that in the progress for better Silvers during the past ten years by far the greater improvement has been in the females. And by double mating, my experience of the past two years has been most pleasing as to the issue of both sexes.

Up to last year, in my practice of double mating, I had been using males that I had obtained here in the United States. Last spring I imported a cockerel and pullet through the efforts of John C. Jodrey, who for many years was recognized as one of America's foremost breeders of Silver Wyandottes. Mr. Jodrey now lives in London and through his efforts, one Philipson, said by many to be the best breeder in England, (Continued on page 483)



Silver Laced Wyandotte pullets. The pullet to the right shows the open, oval lacing that has been secured in the best American birds through the introduction of English blood. The pullet to the left has smaller individual feathers and a heavier edging of black around each feather.

HANDLING THE BACK YARD FLOCK

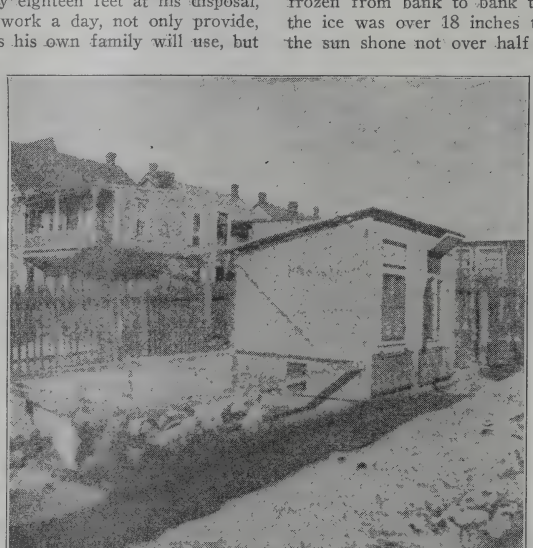
The Birds are Tended Without Entering the House—An Office Man Outlines His Methods of Caring for a Small Flock—Leghorns Especially Recommended for Close Confinement.

By Alfred B. Garner

THIS article is written by a back-lot poultry keeper who has made a success of the business since he was fourteen years of age—thirty-three years ago. It is written *only* for back-lotters. And it is especially written for those back-lotters whose work takes them away from home during the day, allowing them for the poultry end of the business but about half an hour early in the morning and about the same in the evening. It does not pretend to teach anything to the large poultry raiser nor to those who have help at hand to tend the stock at any hour of the day.

The writer can honestly state that if the following directions are fully carried out in their entirety, a man on a city back-lot with a space of six by eighteen feet at his disposal, can, with less than an hour's work a day, not only provide, free of all charge, all the eggs his own family will use, but also sell enough to make a profit on the side. And such eggs!—not the eggs of hens that receive most of their food from the offals of the street or the soured oats of the manure pen; but sweet, fresh eggs of the pure grain fed chickens, flavored with the celery tops, the waste salad leaves, and other delicacies of the table.

The success of back-lot poultry keeping lies in the poultry house, the feed, the chickens, and the care given the stock. In my judgment, backed by over thirty years of success in this line, the importance of these four items lies in the order they are given. In hoping for success, remember that if one of the four items is lacking you might as well not have the other three—success will not follow. You must use all four items at one and the same time for best results.



Mr. Garner's back-yard poultry house and run for chickens. This house is tended from the outside.

The Poultry House.

I read nearly all the poultry magazines. One advocates a house of one character as ideal; another has a different idea. But it is very rarely that you see an article in reference to a poultry house strictly suitable for a back-lotter. Most of the houses advised are too big for a city back-lot. If such a one were used, no room would remain for the clothesline and the hundred and one other things necessary around a house. Very few advocate a two-story house, and yet with a two-story house you have just double the space for the chickens on the same piece of ground.

Nearly every description deals with a poultry house where the poultry raiser tends to the chicks from *inside* the house. This makes it necessary to have the house high enough and big enough to not only contain the chickens but the man as well. To have it this big means wasted space to fill with cold air in winter; no disinfecting sunlight at the far corners; difficult to clean, and therefore very rarely, if ever, thoroughly cleaned. And all this works against success.

In my thirty-three years' experience I have owned and built many different styles of poultry coops. I want to tell you what I consider the ideal poultry coop for back-lotters. I did not make the first one of these coops myself, but bought it ready-made—a portable house. I hold no brief for t manufacturer and am not his agent, by any means, but t house is so good that I hope the editor will pass it along others who may be starting up may have the benefit of n experience.

The house I consider ideal is a two-story house, 5 fe wide and 8 feet long, and with a wire runway at the en 5 feet wide and 10 feet in length. In this house I keep fifte hens and a male. This year has not been very cold, so th I may show you the success that may be had in a house c this kind I will go back to the record of 1919-1920, which wa a severe winter. In Harrisburg the Susequehanna river wa frozen from bank to bank the entire winter. On ice dam the ice was over 18 inches thick. During the entire winte the sun shone not over half a dozen days at most. Yet m pen of fifteen hens average over nineteen eggs a mont per bird during all that bit ter weather—and I woul like to know who had better record?

The front of the secon story of this house is prac tically all glass with the ex ception of the muslin venti lating windows at the top The entire second story fron consists of two glass door with the muslin ventilator above. These two doors ar themselves hinged into large doors covered with wire net ting, so that with mild weather the entire front can be thrown open, the wire net ting doors keeping the chick ens inside the house. In cold or stormy weather, the big glass doors are closed and the muslin ventilating win dows above the glass doors furnish a plentiful supply of pure, fresh air.

The nests are the closed in front type which the chickens enter from the rear. They are made in the form of drawers placed in the nest frame. The front of the frame has a wooden flap that closed makes the nests dark, and which is opened to draw out the nest boxes and remove the eggs. The darkened nests prevent the formation of egg-eating habits. Over the nests are the roosts, the top of the nests forming the droppings-board.

In this second story are also the dry mash hoppers, hoppers for grit, charcoal and oyster shells; the water fountain, and the green food rack. All are fastened to the walls, out of the way. In the center of the floor, toward the front of the house, is the trapdoor leading to the scratching floor below.

The back wall and the two ends, as far as the droppings-board extends, are winter-protected—that is, double-boarded, with an air space and fiber board between. This prevents all draughts and dampness and forms a warm, cozy spot for the roosting hens. Attached to the roof ceiling by hinges is a muslin covered frame the full length of the house, and which, when lowered, extends to slightly below the top of the droppings-board and standing about two inches away from the outer rim of the droppings-board. On very cold, blustery nights this frame is dropped in front of the hens after they are on the roost. Enough air circulates from the

2-inch space below to furnish plenty of fresh air, and yet the heat of the hens' bodies themselves warms up this roosting space within.

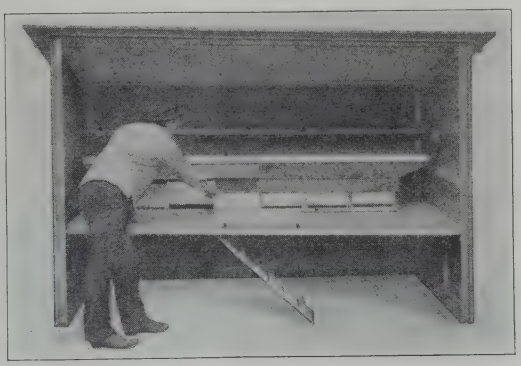
The lower floor is entirely the scratching apartment. This I have covered eight inches deep with O. K. poultry litter. Again, I wish to state I am no salesman, but I know a good thing when I see it, and O. K. is certainly such. I have used it for as long as five years at a time without changing the litter, and in all those five years of continual use it absorbed every odor, all the droppings, and harbored no lice or mites.

Advantages of the House.

Now, I want to call your attention to several points in the above description, that you may not fail to see the full meaning and advantages they give, but which I assure you helps to mean success and lessened work. In the first place, from the glass front door of the second story to the most distant point in the coop is but five feet. This means that in the winter, when sunshine is a blessing to the poultry business, any sun that shines will bathe and warm up and disinfect every single inch of that coop. Not only will it disinfect, but I say will warm up the coop.

Can you say as much for your big coops? And the big glass doors will attract every bit of heat from the light, even though the sun is not shining in all its glory. Again I refer to the bitter winter of 1919-1920. How many of you, with your big, man-entering coops, had frozen water fountains and left the hens to suffer? And yet, during all that bitter winter I only lit my little water fountain heater three times in the entire winter—and the water in the fountain was never frozen.

Another point: In the mornings I do not have the time to come downstairs in old clothes to tend the chickens and then change to my office clothes. Again, I might ask the advocates of the big coop where the owner must enter the pen itself to do the work, how clean can you keep your clothing for any length of time in among the fluttering hens and rubbing against the dust covered walls? Also, I call your attention to the fact that the furthermost point from the glass doors is but five feet and to the hoppers and water fountain but one foot. I stand outside my coop on the clean boardwalk; with a short handled garden hoe, from the outside, I daily scrape off the dropping board into a dust pan; I renew the water; tend to the feed hoppers; and am as clean as when I started.



Interior view of two-story house used and recommended by Mr. Garner for back lot poultry keeping.

Space is of vital importance in a city back lot; likewise exercise for the chickens is a vital necessity if we expect to get eggs. There is where the two-story house comes in. It not only gives me the double space for the chickens on the same piece of ground but the hens are up and down that stairway hundreds of times a day—and there is the exercise. I kill two birds with one stone.

From the above description you might imagine that the house was so ideal that no one could find fault with it. Right after I purchased mine, the manufacturer issued a new catalog and I was shocked to find him running down his own No. 4½ house that was my pride, and recommending a new style of house he had started to manufacture. He asks: "Why tend your chickens in the rain or get down on your knees to fix the litter"? or words to that effect. Then he goes on to explain that in his new two-story house it is big enough to enter yourself to feed and care for the flock and mix up the grain in the litter without bother. And just there is where the manufacturer and I must disagree. He has added to the width and heighth and by just so much has he taken away the sunlight and the warmth. He lets you enter the coop and get your clothes all dust and dirt—something entirely unnecessary. I am glad that he has not discontinued making my type of house.

He is right about one fault of this outside tended house—the rain or snow. But in the several years I have had this new house I can recollect of but eight or ten times when I needed an umbrella to tend the chickens. Compare this to the 365 times a year you are dirtying and fouling your clothing in the coops you enter. And recollect, you have lost sunshine and warmth—vital necessities.

All in all, a house built on the order of this one is the ideal back-lot poultry house. Not too wide—five feet the most—plenty of sunlight and plenty of warmth that makes the hens lay.

The house, as it comes, has but two wire screen covered windows in the front of the scratching floor. To keep out the rain and snow from beating in in winter, I made two glass window frames to fit the openings. I fasten these on in winter so the bottom of the frames stand out from the coop about five or six inches so as not to detract from the fresh air feature of the coop. These are used only in the winter and taken off and stored in the summer.

Feed for the Back Yard Flock.

I feed commercial mash of the best grade; ready mixed grains of the best commercial grade, sprouted oats, and the kitchen and table scraps.

As I do not reach home from the office until very nearly time for the chickens to roost, I have no time to feed the grain portion of the ration in the litter at night that is advisable. So for the grain portion of the feed I prepare the night before. For the fifteen Leghorn hens and the rooster I use a quart and a scant pint of the mixed scratching grains. After the chickens are on the roost, and through the little trap door I spread the grain as evenly over the litter as I can. Then with the garden hoe scratch the litter over it from the side the chickens have thrown the litter in the day until all grain is deeply hidden. That is ready for them the first thing in the morning. Next, if it is cold or blustery I close the trap door, lower the winter protector canvas curtain, empty the water fountain, shake down the mash hopper well so it is full, lock the doors and, all in ten minutes, have them snug for the night.

I add to the dry mash, as it comes from the manufacturer, one-fifth of the quantity of mash used of best 80 percent protein meat meal and one-fifth of the quantity of mash used of dried buttermilk. This sounds expensive, but it is not so when you add up the results.

At 5 a. m. I turn on the electric lights in the pen after filling the water fountain. I have read many times about plants that also turn the lights on at night but, although I have used the lights ever since the idea first came out, in all my experience I have never found one of my chickens that will stay off the roost after their regular roosting hour, lights or no lights. But at the first flash of light in the morning they are off the roost busy eating and singing.

Electric light sounds costly, doesn't it? And yet I, who never had any experience at all in the electric line, for a few dollars invested in a five and ten-cent store, bought enough material to run the line from my kitchen and light up both floors of the pen, and did the work myself. I use a 4-candle power light both upstairs and downstairs. You hardly notice it on your electric light bill at all. It pays and pays well; I judging about 33⅓ percent.

(Continued on page 485)

HATCHING CHICKS WITH BROODY HENS

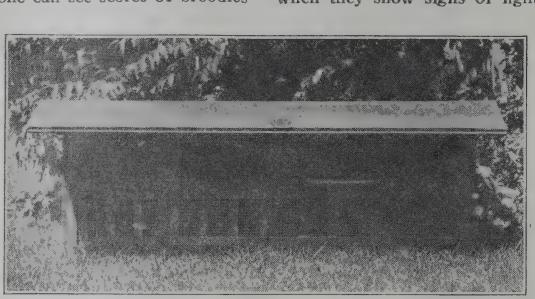
April the Best Month to Hatch—How to Set and Care for the Hen—There are Right Ways to Set Hens that Will Hatch Big Broods of Strong Chicks.

By Willard C. Thompson

IS the setting hen still an important part of our poultry industry? In the great advancement made in our poultry culture during these past few years this question has arisen. It is a direct question, and a very important one. Therefore it is deserving of a direct answer, which is, in the opinion of many poultrymen: "She is." Why is she? One hears again and again that the day of the economic usefulness of the broody hen is past. But it is not, and it seems scarcely possible that it ever will be.

There is a definite niche in the poultry raising business which the faithful old setting hen will fill season after season, and thereby contribute mightily to the progress and development of this already great agricultural industry. In the first place, there are and always will be and always should be many thousands of people interested in the raising of chickens who never rear large flocks, and whose chick flocks in the spring are limited in size and number. For this large group of poultry lovers the expense of artificial incubator equipment is an item that is cancelled. The broody hen is the cheapest incubator for the great bulk of these people.

Yet it is not only the poultry keeper whose flock is less than fifty who turns to the mother hen each spring. On many of our big poultry breeding farms one can see scores of broodies at their quiet work during the spring months. The writer took a little trip last season to some of the best known poultry farms in New Jersey, farms where nationally known Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, and other breeds were being produced in immense numbers, and somewhat to his surprise he found that many of the best hatching eggs from the finest mated pens were being entrusted to setting hens. Certainly there must have been a reason, and therefore questions were asked, and it was striking that in every reply the statement was made that the artificial incubator was an absolute necessity in the development of our poultry business, but nevertheless there would always be a place for the setting hen.



Would you guess that in these four nests were four nice old Barred Plymouth Rock broodies, quietly setting on some pedigreed eggs from a special mating, down on a real honest-to-goodness commercial Barred Plymouth Rock farm in New Jersey? This coop was one of several located in a protected spot near the poultry buildings. The top of the coop is hinged. The whole thing is rat and vermin proof.

It was a common feeling among those poultrymen, and they were men who have done much to help shape and build up poultry raising to a great industry, that the mother hens still knew pretty well how to handle the eggs placed in their nests and still held some vital secrets as to the hatching of eggs. Their chicks seemed to possess an added vigor and stamina over the artificially hatched chicks, and the percentage of hatch seemed somewhat larger. These men were after maximum efficiency in the production of baby chicks.

On all these farms visited large mammoth incubators were also in operation, proving that they were a necessary part of the commercial poultryman's working equipment. There are disadvantages to the use of broody hens, of course, but they are not of sufficient weight to warrant altogether discarding this factor in our poultry business. Now, if we can assume that the foregoing has pointed out a reason or two why we should use a bit of our time in considering the setting hen as a still useful and much needed institution, let us turn to the practical phases and see how she may best be used.

Broody Hens.

The success of natural incubation in any circumstance will depend upon the natural instinct of the hens to go brood at the right time. During the spring months the natur period of broodiness makes itself evident in the usual poultr flock. It is simply the natural impulse of birds to reproduc their like. This instinct has been bred out of some of ou birds and varieties, so to speak, as for example in our mod ern heavy laying Leghorns. But in the heavier meat type broodiness is still very evident. This may be much mor pronounced in one strain than in another.

Usually the greater tendency to persistent, "trustworthy broodiness comes along in April, and this month seems, fo northern climate particularly, to be the best month for th hatching out of the major part of the baby chick flocks. Fo the men and women who have backyard flocks, and for th farm flocks of average size, April hatched chicks are undoubt edly the most economical, coming at a time when outsid weather conditions are favorable and helpful to quick an rapid growth.

The broody hen that is to be used should be selected witl care, for one must trust her with valuable eggs and canno afford to pick a loser. Broodiness proves its appearance whe the hens persist in remaining on the nests day and night when they show signs of fight as one approaches their nest when their feathers ruffle an their wings are slightly spread, when the feathers o their breasts loosen, and whe the temperature under thei breasts is slightly increased Pick the broody hen in lat afternoon, and only after sh has been persisting in setting on the nest for a couple o days.

Avoid the flighty, nervou hen, and choose the quiet "clucky" kind. Choose a fairly large hen, for she will cover more eggs. If a preference is possible choose a yearling or older hen to a pullet, for they are usually more dependable. And it is very essential that the broody selected should show every sign of being in the best of health, for the broody period is a rather severe strain on the setting hen. Inactivity needs a strong constitution back of it.

The Nest.

One of the reasons that many persons who have tried their luck at setting hens have become either discouraged or disgusted is to be found in the faulty nest that was provided. The broody hen is hardly endowed with human intelligence, and at times one is inclined to doubt that she is endowed with knowlege of any kind, and if her three weeks of patient setting is to be crowned with a good sized family of baby chicks, it is distinctly up to the person who has charge of the hen to help her by preparing a really good nest. It is not difficult, nor expensive in time, labor or money. But just a word before building the nest. Where should it best be located?

This is entirely governed by circumstances, but one general principle should be remembered, and that is to keep the nest secluded and away from interference by other birds in the flock. If only one or two or a small number of hens are to be set, a good box or barrel in a secluded spot will suffice, but if quite a few broodies are to be setting at one time "broody coops," something on the order of the one in the accompanying illustration, should (Continued on page 488)

The Packers' Interest In Poultry Production

Swift & Company Have Established Large Branch Houses in the Producing Districts to Handle Poultry and Eggs—How Poultry is Milk Fed—Handling and Grading the Eggs.

By Maurice King

POULTRY, eggs and butter are companion products of the farm. This applies particularly to the purchase and handling and the distribution of produce. The produce dustry is one of the most important in the United States. large amount of capital is invested in plants and in the rchase, preparation and distribution of these products. The siness represents in production, purchase, transportation d distribution the employment of a large number of skilled d unskilled help.

TOTAL PRODUCTION, U. S. A.—YEAR 1919.

	Quantity	Approximate amount received by producers	No. of carloads
oultry, pounds.....	1,767,000,000	$ 441,750,000	88,350
ggs, dozens.....	1,957,000,000	782,800,000	163,000
utter, pounds.....	1,510,000,000	755,000,000	75,500
heese pounds.....	500,000,000	150,000,000	25,000
	6,712,500,000	$2,129,550,000	351,850

Poultry, eggs and butter are perishable products. They rep-sent a fast business, influenced in quality and quantity by asons, localities and natural causes; they are subject to quick arket changes; they are sensitive to the law of supply and emand; they involve the highest valued products of the farm. These commodities are of daily production, and they meet ready and a really undersupplied cash market. Unlike most oducts of the farm, they are continuously bringing in a cash come. These products vary materially in quality, by states d even by counties. No other products represent more portance to the consumer. Poultry and eggs are used tensively for direct consumption as food, while eggs and tter are of almost universal use in the preparation of her foods. No other business of such importance has gone rough the rapid changes in e method of handling as at of poultry, eggs and but-r during the last ten to enty years.

It is not so many years ago at the poultry and egg busi-ss was not standardized, d lacked the modern plants, uipment and sanitary fea-res of handling and the up-date mechanical refrigerat-g facilities to properly pre-re and ship the product. arketing was more or less asmodic, and values fluc-ated badly. With the excep-on of two or three months the winter, poultry either as shipped alive, at tremen-ous losses in shrinkage and ality, or crudely dressed d chilled in ice water—all ades, kinds and weights cked together in barrels ith cracked ice.

During the past few years pid progress has been made the purchase, preparation, ipment and sale of these oducts. Modern plants for e purchase and preparation these products have been d are still being located at vorable central points of oduction; improved trans-rtation has been furnished; e marketing and distribu-tion have been materially broadened. Cold storage, which enables the industry to put away the surplus in the season of the peak production, to be distributed during the season of scant production, has contributed largely to stabilizing prices to the producer and costs to the consumer, and to provide and make the product seasonable through the year, which would otherwise not be possible.

A ready daily cash market is now available in all producing points in the United States, and has supplanted the old method of trading, whereby prices were uncertain and at times there was no direct outlet, and during which old period a large amount of this produce was swapped to the country merchant in trade for groceries, dry goods, etc.

Swift & Co. deserve special credit for having early established branch plants for the handling of perishable products.

Producing Milk-Fed Poultry.

At the present time, many of these branch plants, if not all, embrace what is known as a poultry feeding station. It is a large, well lighted, well ventilated, specially constructed building, containing every possible feature of sanitation.

The feeding batteries are cages of special construction, are kept spotlessly clean, and at the end of each feeding period are sterilized and thoroughly disinfected.

These batteries are of steel construction, equipped with rollers, consist of sixteen compartments, four high and twelve wide and two long, and can be well compared to the modern apartment building.

The poultry is purchased direct or almost direct, through country buyers, of the producer, carefully sorted, grouped and inspected before going onto feed. Special attention is directed to the fact that healthy, bright, well-bred poultry is the only character of stock that the local managers of the milk-feeding stations will buy for feeding purposes.



Swift & Co.'s Branch Plant, Decatur, Ill., for Handling Dairy Products.



Milk-Feeding Room in the Decatur Plant, Where Famous Milk-Fed Poultry Is Produced. All of Swift & Co.'s branch produce houses are equipped for milk feeding.

The process of what might be termed "milking the chickens" consists of feed, given three times daily, composed of high grade oatmeal and cornmeal mixed to the proper consistency with fresh buttermilk; and here again attention is called to the important co-ordination of poultry and egg production with the production of milk, butter and buttermilk by the dairy cow.

The buttermilk contains lactic acid germs — millions of them. They are of the beneficial kind and not only are direct fat and flesh producing constituents, but the lactic acid germs assist in the assimilation of the feed, thereby getting the highest possible efficiency from the feed used.

The poultry is fed a certain number of days, according to the size and condition, and the result is a product of superior quality, white in color, tender in flesh, and of a highly desirable flavor.

(Continued on page 489)

"WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW"

EDITORIAL

American Poultry Journal

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 9, 1886, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years
United States, Cuba, Mexico & U. S. possessions	12 issues $0.75	36 issues $2.00	60 issues $3.00
Canada	1.00	2.75	4.25
Foreign	1.25	3.50	5.50

Canadian and foreign subscriptions require additional postage, therefore the slight difference in prices.

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS — In order to acquaint prospective subscribers with American Poultry Journal, we will mail one copy a month for four consecutive months to any point in the United States, its possessions, or to Cuba or Mexico, for 25c. The trial subscription offer (4 months for 25c) is for new subscribers only and not subject to renewal for a period of less than one or three years.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS — Our agents are provided with receipt blanks bearing the imprint of American Poultry Journal and good only for a 4-month "trial offer." No agents are authorized to accept one or three-year subscriptions or subscriptions for any other publication. All one or three-year subscriptions should be mailed direct to our office at 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
No. 74,059.

Issued the first of each month.

Published by
JAS. W. BELL & CO.,
523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Editors:
JAMES W. BELL,
FRANK L. PLATT.

Advertising Manager,
E. G. ALDRICH.

TO OUR READERS.

Look at the address on your wrapper upon receipt of the first issue after subscribing. See that it is absolutely correct, and notify us of any mistake, no matter how slight. Note the expiration date which appears thereon, and renew your subscription before the expiration date.

If you change your address, give both your old and new address, as well as your subscription number, when notifying us of the change.

GUARANTEED ADVERTISERS.

Our subscribers are our friends and we use every effort to protect them in every way. We believe that every display advertisement in this issue is signed by trustworthy people, and to prove our faith we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any display advertisement appearing in this issue of American Poultry Journal.

All we ask is that, in ordering the fowls or goods, you mention to the advertiser that you saw the ad in American Poultry Journal; also that the purchase be made during the month or months in which the ad is inserted, and in case of loss notify us of the fraudulent misrepresentation of the advertiser, giving us full particulars as soon as it occurs. This guarantee applies to all subscribers who are on our unexpired subscription list.

Breed Promotion.

Breeders of poultry have usually manifested more interest in their breed than in their breed association. They have worked for breed popularity by setting high ideals of breed perfection, making judicious matings, growing the best possible specimens, showing them, illustrating them—and by advertising. The progress of breeds will always depend more on this earnest and constructive work of individual breeders than on anything else.

Specialty clubs have been numerous but seldom have they been strong forces working for the promotion of the breed they championed. A striking exception is the Rhode Island Red Club of America. It is a club that represents a community of interests. It is a union of breeders formed for the common object of doing progressive promotion work for the popularity and supremacy of the Rhode Island Red fowl.

The Red Club is officered by men of vision who have seen, and pointed out to their members, that "it is the army of beginners who make a breed popular." Having thus analyzed the situation, the club makes an especial appeal to beginners to turn them into the ranks of Rhode Island Red breeders, and a general publicity campaign is carried on to make new converts to the Reds.

The advertisements of the Rhode Island Red Club of America are familiar to all readers of the Journal. The purpose of these ads is to reach the general poultry public, and impress and convince the public of the merits of the Reds and the satisfaction and profit to be derived from breeding Reds.

Last year a substantial fund was raised for advertising purposes, and another fund is again being raised to enable the Club to continue its "booster campaign" for the breed. This "booster fund" is secured by effectively pointing out to breeders, particularly the large and successful breeders, that they have two responsibilities, one in promoting the interest and welfare of their own business, the other in promoting the interest and welfare of the breed on which that individual business rests.

The Red Club is not satisfied with membership dues that amount to $2 a year. The club expects breeders who can afford to do so, to give $50, or $100, or $250 for breed promotion work.

It is sometimes said that "no other breed has ever had the long sustained boom that the Rhode Island Red has enjoyed." But, it is not a "boom." The demand for good Reds has continued to absorb the supply, because not only are new flocks being established, but every time a new flock is established, a new customer is added to the list of those who, from time to time, will buy new blood to reinforce that flock.

Another club, championing an older breed, but not content to rest upon the laurels of the past, rises to participate in sound promotion work. We refer to the American Brown Leghorn Club, which is furnishing a metal poster 13½ inches wide by 19½ inches high to each breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns who is a member of the club. The sign is for local advertising purposes. On it appears a large picture of a Brown Leghorn female and a clutch of big white shelled eggs.

When the sign is nailed to the fence along the roadway the pictures on it will attract the attention of passers-by, and will impress and be remembered by all of those who think of hens in terms of eggs. The lettering on the sign is large and plain. It reads "Purebred Brown Leghorns. They Lay More. Stock and Eggs for Sale Here. Members of American Brown Leghorn Club."

There is a sound and forward-looking idea back of this sign. It used to be that poultry fanciers bred birds to sell to other fanciers. It was believed that there had to be a White Wyandotte fancy, a Barred Rock fancy, a Brown Leghorn fancy, each "fancy" being composed of small fanciers who admired and supported the big fellows.

The order is changing. The breeds are being put out into the hands of Mr. Average Poultry Raiser all over the country. What may be termed "local breeders" are realizing that it is not necessary for them to struggle in the great show room contests, or fall as easy prey to advertising solicitors whose write-ups are promised to result in a "national repu-

ion." Instead of this, strong local demands for Standard-ed poultry are being developed. The local breeder is in-illing big hatching equipment and producing chicks for lks in his county, he is operating a breeding establishment which farmers and poultry raisers may come for chicks, gs for hatching and stock birds. Thus is the purebred ultry breeding business becoming linked with the substan-l, enduring agriculture of the nation.

This makes the base brooder for every good breeder, every g breeder. The blood lines that leave his farm in tiny rulets grow into mighty streams as the offspring are traced rough the many farm flocks. It makes it possible for the eeder's business to send its tendrils climbing over tens thousands of farms, and enriching every farm that the ies touch.

Breed associations are seeing this enormous outlet for stock our improved races of domesticated fowls. They are be-nning to work along the lines of breed promotion. That ans thinking less of specialty club "special prize ribbons," d thinking more of broadening the base on which breed pularity rests. It means thinking less of developing some ddist feature in our breeds, and thinking more of produc-g those sturdy, useful types that will prove the worth of e breed in the struggle for breed supremacy.

Some day the American Poultry Association, as a great eeders' organization, will employ the intelligence required gather facts and figures on the breeds, and start in to do fective field work, scattering propaganda broadcast in be-lf of Standardbred poultry, driving home the arguments favor of Standardbred poultry, and making available to ery new breeder, at nominal cost, a copy of the Standard Perfection which sets forth the ideals to which the breeds e bred. The difficulty up to this time has been that the ld was too big and the funds available too small.

As breeders, America, rich in potential possibilities, lies developed before us. We cannot ask for greater oppor-nity. The future is great beyond our poor ability to meas-e it. It will be limited only by our vision and our ability produce those types which will measure up to the expecta-ons and meet the requirements of those who buy. It is for to ask for vision to see, and strength and ability to do.

Standards Should Be Advanced to Meet Advanced Ideals of Times.

The excellent article in this issue of the Journal on *Bring-g Back the Spanish,* by Clarence Hewes, will be read with terest by many breeders, in addition to those who are eeding Spanish.

The White Faced Black Spanish has long been looked upon an example of what selective breeding can do in the devel-ment of a single feature into an abnormality. When one aracter in a breed is greatly elaborated, such importance attached to that character that the breed becomes a one-ature breed, loses its balance, and fails to advance with e steady progress of competing breeds. It is then out of e consideration of beginners who are interested not in that hievement of breeders of a past generation, but in the ogress of present-day breeds in which they may take a part.

There is practically no danger that our modern economic eeds will ever be subjected to such freakish development was the fate of some of the grand old races of the past, hich were bred by men who had little conception of the conomic importance of improved races, or the true relation at should exist between constructive breeders and the poul-y industry.

At this late date the Spanish was about to be abandoned those who fancy the unusual and the odd, when along mes Mr. Hewes and says: let us restore the Spanish to its revious high estate by returning to the type that gave the eed its early popularity.

Mr. Hewes has taken the position that he will not breed ig pendulant faces on his birds, even though, as at the Chi-ago Coliseum Show last December, he must for a time be tisfied with minor prizes. Regardless of the prevailing shion, he has set his stakes to breed a well balanced fowl; not that type of heavy faced male that tires easily in the confinement of the show room and thrives only under the favorable conditions in the home yards.

Live stock men would call such a male "pampered"; poultrymen term him "soft"; and it does not pay to grow a soft lot of stock, that is, stock which has been devitalized by artificial comforts and environment which are necessary in the development of an extremely large white face.

The call is for rugged stock of types that are adaptable to the ordinary conditions of plain poultry raising as carried on by average poultry keepers.

Mr. Hewes deserves the thanks of all well wishers of Standard poultry breeding as a man's business, not a mere hobby, in accepting that responsibility which every breeder should owe to his breed, and trying to bring about the adoption of practical ideals for the breeding of the distinctive and elegant Black Spanish.

In emphasizing width across the hips as measured by the hand, and securing good abdominal capacity, he brings to the attention of breeders new features of this new age.

Under such leadership the Spanish will go forward and will be loosened from the bounds of traditions which have been transmitted to us by an age that is past and gone.

The Egg Market.

The quantity of eggs stored last season would not have been adequate to meet current needs under normal weather conditions. The storage eggs of 1920 began to go into trade channels early in the fall, and by February 1 the stocks in the refrigerators were so completely cleaned out that there would have been an actual shortage of eggs had not the winter weather broken. The mild January weather started the southern farm hens into laying early in the season.

As the days began to lengthen and the sun climbed north, farm eggs from Missouri, Oklahoma and Tennessee began to go into the market; and by the latter part of March, the hens of the great corn belt, from Ohio to Nebraska, and from central Illinois to the Dakotas came into full lay.

A vast surplus of eggs is always produced in these early spring months. The seasonal decline in prices, which comes every spring, is not a reflection of decreased consumption, but is due directly to the seasonal surplus, which packers and speculators are asked to buy and lay away in their refrigerator store houses against the need of the coming fall and winter.

The spring dealing is largely in farm eggs. The commercial poultryman times his hatching operations so that his pullets are laying eggs throughout the period of high selling prices, which is October 15 to January 15. The farmer, generally speaking, does not produce winter eggs. He carries his birds through the winter at a minimum of cost. His egg production comes in the spring when his hens are on range, picking up an important part of their food.

It is not expected that the commercial egg farmer should compete with the farmer in the production of spring eggs. The specialized egg farmer has made his big profits during the winter. The farmer, on the other hand, is unable to participate in supplying the fall and winter market with fresh eggs, for he lacks the early hatched pullets to produce the eggs; neither does he have the necessary equipment nor the "know how" to get fall and winter eggs.

It is, however, a mistake for the commercial egg farmer to say: "I am not interested in the farmer, or farm egg production. I produce fresh eggs in the fall and winter when the farm hens, eating whole corn and drinking ice water, are loafing. What about the market next winter?"

It is true that the producer of fresh eggs in the fall and early winter gets a premium for his product. But, it is a premium on what?

The premium price for fresh eggs is a price that is based on the general market quotations. If eggs go into storage at a relatively high price in the spring, they will come out at a relatively good price in the fall and winter, and the premium to the fresh egg producer will be added to a high base rather than to a low base.

Prices for spring eggs depend partly on the likely needs of the consuming public. In this respect the position of eggs is strong, for the public has demonstrated an enormous capacity for the consumption of poultry products.

Prices for spring eggs are also governed somewhat by the prevailing prices for other meat products. In this respect the position is weak, because grain, which is the principal item entering into the cost of producing meat products, is low in price. Grain on the farm is again cheap, and it naturally follows that egg prices should be lower this spring than last spring.

Cheap grain should encourage the commercial egg farmer, even though it is the cause of a lower spring egg market. Cheap grain means that it will cost less to grow the pullets during the summer growing season. The animal machines will cost less to produce this year.

When these pullets begin to lay, cheap grain means that the important thing, the margin, is saved; for it is the margin between what the feed man asks and the buyer of eggs pays, that counts. If it cost 50 cents last winter to produce a dozen eggs that sold for 90 cents, and it will cost 35 cents to produce a dozen eggs this coming winter that will sell for 75 cents, the poultryman is as well off as when he was selling eggs at 90 cents, for in both cases the margin of profit is 40 cents.

There is one thing on which we can always count. That is, fresh eggs during the fall and early winter always sell for twice and, sometimes, three times as much as during April and May.

And corn and oats promise to stay where they are, that is, back at the old pre-war prices. There is a big harv of grain, and there are fewer anim in the country to eat it. The producti of corn is 112 percent, the number beef animals is 90 percent of normal.

The outlet for the great annual co crop is as feed for animals. Hum beings cannot eat all the corn that grow, or even an important part of We in tnis country eat about 500,000,0 bushels of wheat a year. How cou we eat six times that much corn? V eat about five bushels of wheat p capita, and yet we produce about thir bushels of corn per capita.

Corn is largely marketed in the for of beef and pork, and when the nur ber of corn-consuming animals decreas as they have during the past year, a the corn crop is a three billion bush crop, as it was last year, it is som what easier to understand why corn the track in the Midwest is today wor only 60 cents a bushel.

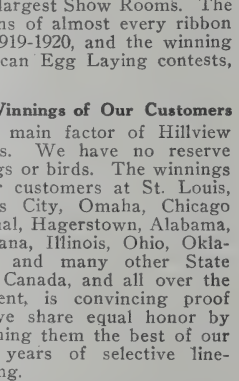
If corn were $2, as many farme and speculators hoped it would be, a selling prices of meat products were i flated to the same extent, the outloo might be alluring to the superficial; b commercial egg farmers should see le risk and uncertainty in the present r turn to lower feed prices.

"HILLVIEW" STRAIN
AMERICA'S GREATEST
SINGLE COMB
WHITE LEGHORNS

Hillview Strain

Stands Supreme, and they are America's foremost line-bred

Single Comb
White Leghorns



1st Cockerel, Coliseum, 1919

A REPUTATION WON ON QUALITY

Have made amazing records in Egg Laying contests of National Fame—and record winnings in America's largest Show Rooms. The impressive winnings of Hillview Leghorns of almost every ribbon at the Chicago Coliseum show of 1918-1919-1920, and the winning of first prize Pen in Missouri and American Egg Laying contests, is still an unbroken record.

OFFICIAL SCORES PROTECT YOU

Our 1920 Coliseum Wins

2-3-4 cock; 2-3-4-5 cockerel; 1-4-5 hen; 1-2-3 pullet; 1-2 old pen; 1-4 young pen; largest and best display. We won 106 points—nearest competitor won but 28 points.

Our 1919 Coliseum Wins

1-2-3-4 cock; 1-2-3-4-5 cockerel; 1-3-4-5-6 hen; 2-3-4-5 pullet; 1st and 2nd young pen; 1st old pen and all specials.

Layers? Look at This!

At the last Missouri Egg Laying Contest five Hillview birds hatched June 26th layed 1096 eggs for the year. Best record over all Leghorn pens from Jan. 1st to Oct. 31st.

Other Egg Laying Contest Winnings

Individual Official Records

257, 248, 263, 217, 248, 257, 251, 202, 230, 243, 240, 246, 267. 221, 233, 208, 238. 1st prize pen Missouri Egg Laying Contest, 1918. 1st prize yearling hen pen American Egg Laying Contest, 1918.

The Winnings of Our Customers is the main factor of Hillview success. We have no reserve matings or birds. The winnings of our customers at St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago National, Hagerstown, Alabama, Louisiana, Illinois, Ohio, Oklahoma, and many other State Fairs, Canada, and all over the continent, is convincing proof that we share equal honor by furnishing them the best of our many years of selective line-breeding.

Hillview Leghorns Produce Champions by the Hundreds, and They Are Not the Products of Chance or Purchase, but Years of Scientific Breeding.

Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks from Hillview will assure you the most pleasing results, because they are from the best matings in the world. Book your order now to insure prompt delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated mating list free. Write today.

HILLVIEW FARM BOX 4004 BENLD, ILL.

"But It Doesn't Mean Anything

In "A message from Sprague," date at Maywood, Ill., season of 1921, P. H Sprague writes:

Dear Fancier: This is my nineteenth yea breeding Rhode Island Reds exclusively. am the oldest breeder of Reds in the Wes I purchased my foundation stock in 190 from the best breeders in Rhode Islan Massachusetts and New Jersey, the best bir obtainable at the time.

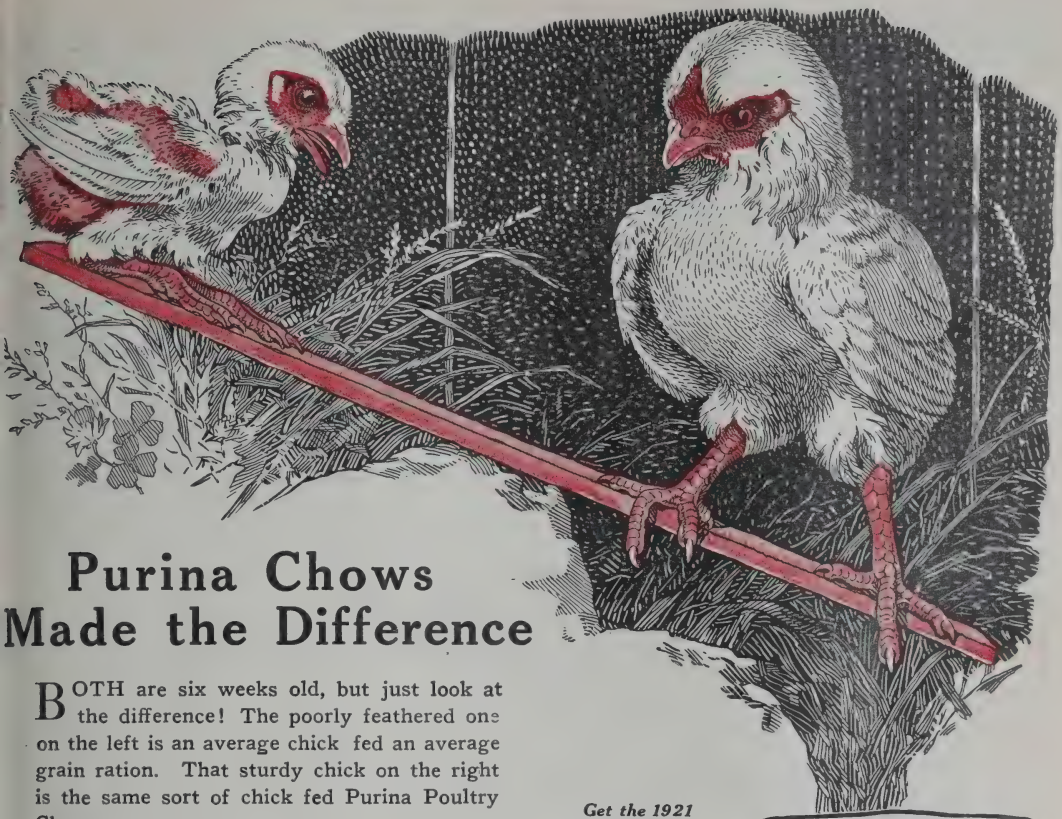
This same Sprague, advertising unde the name of P. E. Sprague, Maywoo Ill., states:

Why not buy your stock and eggs fro the oldest breeder of Reds in the West? have devoted my entire time to the poultr business since 1882—39 years. I have bre Rhode Island Reds longer than any othe breeder west of New York. My stock is th best money, experience and careful breed ing can produce. Everything that goe toward making fine Rhode Island Reds ca be found in my flock. Ninety twenty-one Re Book and mating list now ready and will b be sent to you free.

The reader who sends for this matin list is introduced to a third Mr. Sprague It is neither P. R. Sprague nor P. E Sprague, but P. H. Sprague, and a fa simile reproduction of the signature as sures the reader that P. H. Sprague i the lawful name of the man whose pic ture has appeared in connection with th different initials.

The reader is assured in this matin list that this is Mr. Sprague's "nine teenth year breeding Rhode Island Red exclusively." Also, that he is "the old est breeder of Reds in the West." It i not just clear, however, what value i to be attached to this long association with the variety, inasmuch as Sprague says: "I improve by introducing new blood yearly." Thus does he admit that he has not established a strain.

When the keen buyer stops to analyze this situation, Sprague's claim that he is "the oldest breeder of Reds in the West" is worth no more than the statement of a man who says: "I have been breeding Reds for three years; I got hold of a few good females in the beginning, and each year I have sent to a



Purina Chows Made the Difference

BOTH are six weeks old, but just look at the difference! The poorly feathered one on the left is an average chick fed an average grain ration. That sturdy chick on the right is the same sort of chick fed Purina Poultry Chows.

Decide for Your Chicks Today

Order Purina Chows now, before that next lot of chicks hatch out, and before the ones already hatched have a chance to become stunted for lack of sufficient protein and minerals in their diet. Put the Purina guarantee to the test.

Buy Purina Chows
under a money-back guarantee of Double Development

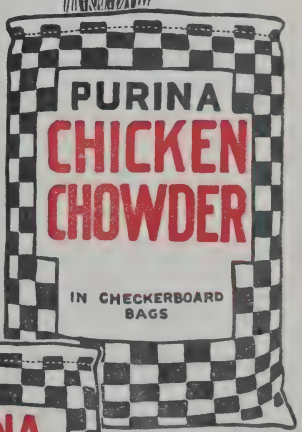
If baby chicks, when fed Purina Chicken Chowder with Purina Baby Chick Chow as directed, do not develop twice as fast, during the first six weeks as when fed a grain ration only (ground wheat, corn meal, stale bread, etc.) the money paid for both chows will be refunded. This is decision day, see your Purina dealer. If you don't know who he is, write us. Ask for the Purina Book.

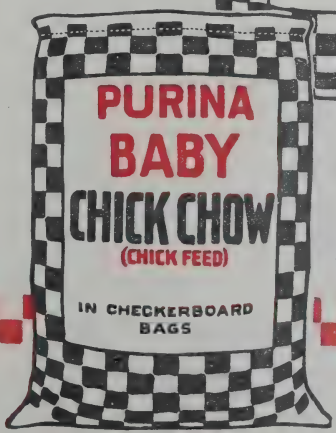
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
801 Gratiot Street St. Louis, Mo.
Fort Worth, Texas Nashville, Tenn. Buffalo, N. Y.

Get the 1921 "Purina Book"

This book has grown in practical value from year to year, until it has become packed with such information as this:

How to detect slacker hens without the aid of trap nests. How to care for chicks. Cure of Diseases. How you can be guaranteed more eggs by proper feeding.





Feed From Checkerboard Bags

good breeder such as Delano, Harold Tompkins and Mrs. Mahood for a male to head my pen."

When a man proudly claims that he improves the quality of his stock "by introducing new blood yearly," and thus admits that in his nineteen years of practice with the variety he has not produced a *strain* or established a family of Rhode Island Reds, either Single or Rose Comb, what value is to be attached to this same man's statement that "I am the oldest breeder of Reds in the West"?

The phrase "oldest breeder" may at first convey an important value to the mind of the prospective buyer, yet in itself it does not mean anything to the man or woman who wants to buy line-bred stock that will breed on and on. A man might be the "oldest breeder" and at the same time be one of the poorest breeders in the country.

Sprague emphasizes that he buys from well known breeders, listing the names of several of them in black face type.

In other words, he buys from constructive breeders birds that will grade up and improve his stock. We assume, therefore, that his matings are dominated by the new blood, the good male birds that he introduces into his yards.

Yet Sprague would not have you do as he does, that is, buy from a breeder who has established a strain, who has developed strong blood lines that are prepotent, and that can be depended upon to stamp high quality in their progeny. Oh, no. His advice, as published over his signature in his mating list, is:

If you want to put new blood in or prove your flock, do not try linebred bred) stock or eggs, as all of the line breed tell you their poultry is and must be li bred (inbred), and the blood line must be broken, or results will be disastro What they all say must be true, and li bred stock will not improve your stock, the blood lines will be broken.

Can you beat it? The stock that t reader of this mating list is advised n to buy is very evidently the kind stock that Sprague himself does buy improve his own crossbred flock.

And yet he tells us in this same ma ing list: "It takes less time to buy sho birds than to breed them." Sprag ought to know. Compared to ninete years of breeding, the buying of a go pen header is both an easier and quick process.

Sprague also urges all beginners n to spend too much money for a settir of eggs. Five dollars is enough. Sa he:

I claim and can prove that my eggs $5 per setting are the same or better val and quality as some of the big fellows a asking $10 to $20 for. I also claim that eg from the best of stock can be sold at per setting and make a good profit for t breeder.

So we are told that eggs can be sol from "the best of stock" for $5 p sitting. It is pretty generally unde stood among breeders that a pen Reds that would grade as among "t best of stock" is headed by a male th has a cash market value of $300 an contains approximately ten females th are of values ranging from $50 to $1 each. It is foolishness, or rank ignor ance, or both, to say that eggs for hatch ing from such a mating can be sold $5 per 15 and "make a good profit fo the breeder."

But "oldest breeder of Reds in th West" probably carries the load of successful advertising campaign, al though we fail to see that the sloga really means anything.

Hatch in April and May.

Because of the unusual open winte and mild March weather, a great man orders for hatching eggs were place early. Some of the best birds of th year, however, will be grown in Apri and May, as always. Do not under estimate the importance of April an May hatching, or the value of Apri and May chicks. Early chicks are nec essary for the early shows, but the win ners at the big winter shows will b largely April and May chicks; they will have the color and the quality.



Build on a Quality Foundation

The best cost but little more than the ordinary kind; 15 eggs from a choice pen will ultimately be worth more to you than 100 eggs from stock of fair quality. Every pen at Sunnyside is headed by a male whose hens have averaged 200 to 249 eggs per year.

No matter what your wants may be you can rest assured that they will be well filled when you order

Pedigreed and Trapnested

SUNNYSIDE BIRDS

White and Buff Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes and White Orpingtons

Hatching Eggs from 200 to 249 egg hens, trapnested pedigreed stock. We guarantee safe delivery, and send you the same eggs as we use ourselves. Prices for January delivery and after:

100 eggs; any variety; 180-200 egg..$12
100 eggs; any variety; 210-248 egg.. 14
100 eggs; any variety; 240-256 egg.. 16
500 eggs; any variety.....10% discount
Eggs from Show Birds and Record Layers combined..$3.00 and $5.00 per 15

Breeders Trapnested stock, regular $5 values, birds that will give you an opportunity to make good profits selling hatching eggs, with records of

180 to 200 eggs, each.....$3.00
210 to 248 eggs, each..... 4.00
240 to 256 eggs, each..... 5.00
Males, 180-200 egg-bred.....$8.00
Males, 220 egg-bred.....10.00
Males, 248 egg-bred.....15.00
Males, 273 egg-bred.....25.00

Baby Chicks Same high quality as our other stock, and we have kept our prices same as last season. Bred from birds with records of 180 to 200 egg chicks, per 100, $25; 210 to 248 egg chicks, per 100, $30; 240 to 256 egg chicks, per 100, $40. Order direct from this ad. or send for catalog.

Sunnyside Poultry Farm R. C. Blodgett, Prop. Box 1002 **Bristol, Vt.**



Unretouched Photo "DAN YOUNG" First Prize Cockerel, Chicago Coliseum, December, 1920

Rogers' White Leghorns

Eggs From Chicago Coliseum Winners

Order Now! April is the greatest hatching month in the year. If you want birds with wonderful backs and saddles, with profuse tail furnishings come to Headquarters. Get my 24-page FREE CATALOG. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

I am the oldest winner and exhibitor at the Great Chicago Coliseum. Stock, Eggs and Day-old Chicks for sale.



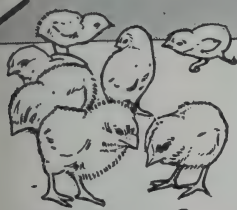
Unretouched Photo, First Prize Pullet, Chicago Coliseum, December, 1919

Rogers' White Leghorn Farm

F. D. ROGERS, Owner **South Street Road, ELGIN, ILL.**

PURE DRIED BUTTERMILK

pDB



FOR BABY CHICKS AND GROWING STOCK



FOR LAYING HENS

Now Ready for All Poultry Raisers

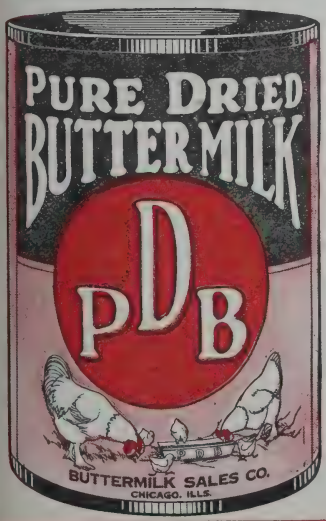
Pure, fresh creamery buttermilk—just as it comes from the churn—nothing added, nothing taken out except the water—92 lbs. of water being withdrawn from every 100 lbs. of liquid buttermilk. Our new patented process not only retains the lactic acid but all the food and energy giving elements of buttermilk as well.

"P. D. B."—Pure Dried Buttermilk is a Health Promoter and Egg Producer. It has a digestibility of 100%. As a preventive and remedy for White Diarrhea in Chicks, it is unsurpassed—it is the best digestion regulator known to modern science.

Professor T. E. Quisenberry, Dean of the American Poultry School and one of the world's foremost poultry authorities, says: "P. D. B. in my opinion is the best animal protein for Baby Chicks, Growing Stock and Laying Hens."

Ask Your Dealer for Pure Dried Buttermilk

Look for the package with the red circle containing the "P. D. B." trademark—the big, generous, five-pound package; enough to feed a big flock for some time. Only a small percent of this rich concentrated food is required to balance the ration. It is a real feeding economy. Be sure to get the original sealed package. Accept no substitute. The P. D. B. in the red circle guarantees that you are getting pure dried buttermilk—no adulteration, no fibre, no filler of any kind. If your dealer can't supply you, send us his name and $1.25 and we will send you a 5-pound package by return mail postpaid. Complete feeding instructions on each package. Just fill out the coupon below or write us.



BUTTERMILK SALES CO.

Dept. 601, City Hall Square Bldg., Chicago

Eastern Agent: I. H. Nester & Co., No. 3 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUTTERMILK SALES CO., Dept. 601, City Hall Sq. Bldg., Chicago.

Enclosed find $1.25 for which send me 5-lb. package Pure Dried Buttermilk, postpaid.

Name..... P. O.....

State..... St. No. or R. F. D.....

My feed dealer's name is.....

My feed dealer's address is.....



"SUNLIGHT"
POULTRY FARM S.C.W. LEGHORNS

S. C. White Leghorns

Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs

By Parcel Post—Charges Prepaid

CHICKS.		EGGS.	
25 to 49 chicks	$0.22	1 set of 15 eggs	$ 2.50
50 to 99 chicks	.21	50 eggs	5.50
100 to 499 chicks	.20	100 to 499 eggs per 100	10.00
500 to 999 chicks	.19½	500 to 999 eggs per 100	9.50

Orders booked for future delivery upon receipt of 25% of the full amount of order.

Sunlight Poultry Farm Box A Lynchburg, Ohio

Red Dale Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Make an Enviable Win Among America's Best

Minnesota State Fair 1920
1, 2 Cockerels; 1, 2 Pullets; 1 Hen; Shape and Color Special Cockerel; Special on Pullet.

Chicago Coliseum 1920
1 Cockerel; 5 Cock; 4 Old Pen; Shape Special Cockerel.

Minneapolis, Dec., 1920.
1, 4 Cockerel; 1, 3 Hen; 1, 5 Pullet; 2 Cock; 1 Young, 1 Old Pens; Special for best display Reds, both combs; shape special Cockerel; color special Cockerel; shape and color Hen; shape and color pullet.

THAT WIN MEANS
QUALITY QUALITY QUALITY

100 COCKERELS FOR SALE

These birds will be shipped on approval. They are of the quality that will be the pride of many breeders throughout the country. We want our dealings with you to be a matter of service, and to that end await your orders. Don't delay. Write today.

12 PENS MATED FOR EGGS FOR HATCHING

Our mating list, describing matings and prices per setting will be ready February 1.

RED DALE FARM (W. J. Rezac) **HIBBING, MINN.**

Fine Chicks as Low as 18c Each
Fine Hatching Eggs 16c Each

Above are special introductory prices on our line of high quality baby chicks and hatching eggs, in S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Red and Buff Orpingtons, good for month of April only, and remember 200 to 265 egg strain breeding is back of every chick and egg that leaves this farm. Satisfaction guaranteed. Booklet free.

CACKLE POULTRY FARM

C. F. Winkler, Owner—W. S. Deyoe, Supt.

STATION I GREENVILLE, ALA.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS



TRAP-NESTED, BRED-TO-LAY

Bred exclusively for high egg production and the best standard qualities. Our strains have won at the leading laying contests.

DAY-OLD CHICKS

Hatched right, from strong, healthy farm range stock. Eggs for Hatching. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for descriptive circular and prices.

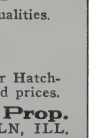
Lincoln Poultry Farm, M. W. Klemm, Prop.
Route 4, Box A, LINCOLN, ILL.


Kills Chicken Lice

ANDERSON'S Trenton Rock Crude Oil

(Nature's Product)

SPECIAL REDUCED PRE-WAR PRICE.


Kills Hog Lice

Natural disinfectant and louse killer. Kills nits as well as lice. Sure death to chicken lice and hog lice. Kills fleas, ticks, and all other insects that infest poultry and hogs. Sure cure for scaly legs. Cures scurvy and mange in hogs. Can be used in any hog oiler. Recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Chickens and hogs covered with lice can't do well. That way they are working for the lice. If you put Trenton Rock Crude Oil on them, both your chickens and your hogs will begin working for you instead of the lice. Special reduced pre-war prices—five gallon cans, $3.00; ten gallon cans, $5.00. Write for circular and prices on barrel lots. Now is the time. Write us today. Mention this paper.

M. J. ANDERSON **WARREN, IND.**

Thomas F. Rigg Leads the Field for President.

Nomination ballots for president of the American Poultry Association were counted on March 3, and the following returns were announced by election commissioner O. L. McCord:

Thomas F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Ia.. 89;
J. H. Wolsieffer, Vineland, N. J.. 64;
Russell F. Palmer, Kansas City, Mo. 39

In acknowledgment of this splendid vote, Mr. Rigg says:

The endorsement given me on the nominating ballot is to me evidence that the members wish to see the affairs of the American Poultry Association conducted upon sound business principles; that they have a vital interest in the association and for all it stands and should properly stand.



Photo of Thos. F. Rigg, Taken in New York at the Close of the Recent Madison Square Garden Poultry Show.

For more than thirty years I have served the American Poultry Association, giving freely and without stint of my time and effort. I have done this wholly for "the good of the cause." I would like the opportunity of serving the industry in a more substantial manner.

I believe in the American Poultry Association, its objects and its aims. I have an abiding faith in its power for good. I believe the association should be broad enough to serve in a practical way, to protect and to further the interest of Standardbred poultry in all its branches.

If given the majority vote for president, I pledge you that I will serve the association and all interests affiliated therewith to the best of my ability, giving to the same my entire time and the best there is in me.

"Upon this rock I stand," asking you to give me the order to serve.

Election ballots will be mailed to members of the A. P. A. early in April. No member should fail to vote. There is big and important work to be undertaken by the association.

One member, W. H. Card, judge and breeder for a quarter century, and widely known as the result-getting secretary of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, publicly states how he shall cast his vote for president of the American Poultry Association in the following announcement:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Believing that Thos. F. Rigg of Iowa Falls, Iowa, is the logical man for the high posi-

on of president of the American Poultry ssociation, and being a man of the highest iaracter in his private and public life, a orough fancier of the old school, a man of dependent means and liberal education, a an who represents the highest type of merica's best manhood, I shall cast my ote for said Thos. F. Rigg for president of e American Poultry Association.

Walter Hogan Is Dead.

Walter Hogan passed away at his ome in Petaluma, Cal., Feb. 4, 1921, fter a period of ill health extending ver a number of years.

Mr. Hogan was well known in the oultry world, having made an impor- int contribution to poultry knowledge i pointing out that thin pelvic bones idicate the egg-laying temperament, hile short, thick, lumpy, fat pelvic ones indicate that type of hen whose ery nature is to convert food into body at. He also showed that large intes- nal capacity, as indicated by good dis- ance from the pelvic bones to end of eel bone, was necessary for high egg roduction.

The good layer has intestines that are bout twice as big as the poor layer. ig intestinal development allows for big assimilation of food; and the eavy layer must be a hearty eater. It also important that the abdomen hould be soft and pliable if the hen to be a good layer.

These are simple rules, easily applied. hey are the basis of the Hogan sys- em. Modern culling practice is also ased on them. Indeed, the poultryman ho culls, Hoganizes to no small extent. le may include the pigmentation tests, ut, after all, faded vent, beak and hanks are the result of egg laying, not ie measure of egg capacity.

In appreciation of Walter Hogan's ork, T. E. Quisenberry writes:

I really believe that Hogan deserves more redit than he has been given up to this time, or the good that he accomplished and the leas that he worked out.

Hogan's method was not absolutely perfect, ut he discovered an idea that set all the oultry investigators to work, and while they ay have discovered a few little new ideas ere and there, when you get down to the al basis of all of the improvements that ey have tried to make in Hogan's system, ou find that after all it was Hogan's idea hich was the basis for all the systems of ulling that have been put into practice.

For several years Mr. Hogan has been in ailing health. The year that I had charge f the San Francisco Exposition poultry show logan spent a day with me practically every eek, and he was in such poor physical con- ition at that time that he could not talk for fteen minutes without his mind becoming an bsolute blank. That is the reason that Mr. logan has not been able to improve his own ystem, or combat the criticism that has been ffered on his method; but, after all, I think very poultry authority in the United States ill concede that it was Walter Hogan's idea iat set all of us to investigating, and that e all owe him a debt of gratitude for what e did for the poultry industry.

Well said. Walter Hogan's system is ne most valuable piece of knowledge ver given to poultrymen in the history f poultry *breeding*, and ranks in im- ortance with the invention of incuba- ors and brooders in the field of arti- cial hatching and rearing.

Judging in our shows will some day ake into account the salient principles f the Hogan system, and that will ean the revolution of judging.

Walter Hogan put his knowledge into poultry book, which he entitled "The

The Layers Win and the Winners Lay

Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes



Regal X First Pen Cock, Boston, 1918

are the most popular strain of this popular breed in America today, because they combine beauty and usefulness to such a marked degree.

Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes are the typical American White Wyandotte, not the slim-bodied, high-tailed, beefy-combed kind that are Wyandotte in name only. My birds are the modern kind with low, close-fitting combs, deep bay eyes, rich yellow legs, broad backs, low, well-spread tails and chalk white plumage.

In the laying contests they are invariably near the top while in the show room they acknowledge no superiors. They hold their record for best display at Boston with a score of 72 points.

At Madison Square Garden, 1919, they won best display with a score of 68 points—40 points more than all my competitors combined.

At the National White Wyandotte Club Meet held in Kansas City last November, the Regals won 43 ribbons on 43 entries—the most wonderful winning in the history of the breed.

In the American Laying Contest at Leavenworth, Kansas, my birds won first over all the heavy weight varieties, eight of my pullets making a combined record of 1,761 and average of over 220 per bird.

If you are not getting good results in fertility or egg production, if your birds are weak in constitution, why not make a fresh start with the Regal Dorcas line. My matings for 1921 are a wonderful success and the 2,000 early chicks in my brooder house give ample proof of this. Do not delay but reserve your eggs before it is too late.

Eggs for Hatching

Dorcas matings—$5.00 per 15, $15.00 per 50, $27.00 per 100.

Special matings (Exhibition or Dorcas), $10.00 per 15, $18.00 per 30, $25.00 per 45, $50.00 per 100.

All Star matings—$20.00 and $25.00 per 15.

Utility matings—$15.00 per 100.

Special Utility matings—$20.00 per 100.

1000 Surplus Males and Females for immediate sale at bargain prices

Special value breeding pens (male and five females)—$40.00, $50.00, $75.00 and $100.

Choice breeding cockerels—$8.00, $10.00, $15.00, $20.00 and $25.00.

Hens and pullets—$5.00, $8.00 and $10.00.

Utility cockerels (in lots of 5)—$5.00 each.

Free—Send for 20-page catalog fully illustrated, telling all about my 1921 matings.

Send 10c for copy of the Regal White Wyandotte Book—the information it contains will be of great value to you.

John S. Martin, Box 51, Port Dover, Ont., Can.

Prize Winning Chicks



Extra good, big boned Minorcas and Buff Orpingtons. Sheppard strain Anconas. Even colored quality single and rose comb reds.

Prompt Delivery

Barred, White, Buff Rocks. Heavy laying White Wyandottes. Vigorous, active Brown, White and Buff Leghorns. Free delivery anywhere in the United States. We guarantee these to be extra good chicks.

Write for catalog and prices today.

Murray McMurray, BOX 85 WEBSTER CITY, IOWA

PIERCE'S "SUPERIOR RINGLET" BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WINNERS WHEREVER SHOWN. We won at the Ohio State Show PRESIDENT HARDING Elect Silver Cup for best Cock, Cockerel, Hen, Pullet and Pen. Have showed at Chicago three times winning BEST DISPLAY each time. Our customers have won in the largest show rooms throughout the United States and Canada. We have now mated on our farm some of the finest pens in the world, and will have HATCHING EGGS that will produce some of the finest Exhibition birds in the land. "Superior Ringlets" are noted for their excessive Egg Production and their equals are hard to find.

BABY CHICKS

Hot from the Hatchery, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Leghorns, Anconas and White Wyandottes. Write for Mating List or Baby Chick Catalog.

Lock Box 600 THE E. V. & E. M. PIERCE CO. Prairie Depot, Ohio

GIES' ANCONAS

BIG, WHITE HATCHING EGGS

from the World's Best Layers by Test. Our records at Official Government Egg-Laying Contests are unequalled by any other strain of Anconas. Birds bred and raised in our yards were prominent winners at the recent Madison Square Garden show, New York City; Heart of America show, Kansas, and many other noted shows. Our square-dealing methods are a revelation to poultrymen. Our American customers are having great success with our egg and chick shipments. Catalog and price list free.

Oscar G. Gies, Bridgeport, Ont., Can.

THAYER'S Vigor-Hatch Baby Chicks

Popular Varieties for Profitable Results

Delivered postpaid and 97% safe arrival guaranteed. Increased capacity the coming season to 500,000 chicks. Better Quality and Better Service than ever. Book your orders now and save disappointment. **Write for our latest prices.**

The Thayer-Thomas Co., Baltimore, Md.

Long associated with J. Bolgiano & Son P. O. BOX 9

WYANDOTTES—SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITES

Eggs from fine matings, $5.00 per setting and up. Utility eggs $3.00 per setting, $16 per 100 from heavy layers.

High class exhibition and breeding birds bred from our New York, Boston and Chicago winners. They have the size, shape, color and up-to-date oval lacing—linebred for 34 years. If you want the best at bargain prices, state your wants. Large circular. Also Golden Sebright males. Eggs for Hatching. IRA C. KELLER, Brookside Farms, Box 75, Prospect, Ohio.

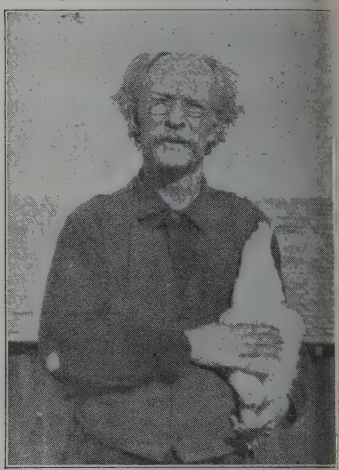
GOLD COIN BUTTERCUPS

Up to the minute blue ribbon winners in National shows. Just moved on large farm but have same old birds. O. B. DISENROTH, R. F. D., LESLIE, MICH.

Call of the Hen," and more than 35,000 copies of the book have been printed and have found their way to all parts of the United States and to foreign countries.

T. E. Quisenberry, in his official capacity as director of the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station, was the first poultry authority to recognize the merit of the Hogan test, and he did more than anyone else to command serious respect for the Hogan book and impress poultrymen with the value of the Hogan system.

Walter Hogan, not fully appreciated in life, is dead. The old man, who was



The Late Walter Hogan.

sometimes termed "a crank" in this world, can now carry on his studies of reproduction in the fowl species, in a land of kinder companionship, near the Source of Life itself.

It is unimportant that he did not make money for himself or left no large estate. The world does not long remember the great getters, but it does reverence the great givers. And Walter Hogan, who studied, and tested, and experimented, and at last learned to understand the relation of a hen's anatomy to her egg productive power, has left to every poultryman, no matter how humble or far away, a heritage of knowledge that will enable him to select the useful hens from the drones.

A service to all the poultry breeders of the world—that is a big enough monument to perpetuate the memory of any man.

Improve One Point at a Time.

The points that a breeder can aim for in one mating are limited. Did you ever see a mating that was likely to correct and improve more than three or four points? As a rule advancement is made one point at a time.

The Buff Leghorn breeder secures a red-eyed bird to improve the eye color this year. Next year he buys a hen with sixteen tail feathers, eight to a side; a hen whose two top maintail feathers are long, and whose tail coverts are very long and numerous. From such a hen he expects to produce cockerels with the fully finished tails that he desires. Thus he advances in his breeding operations from year to year, step by step.

Farm Poultry Flocks.

In northern Illinois there is a farm advisor, called farm agent in other states, who has been doing some good work along poultry lines. His name is F. E. Longmire and his domain is Grundy county.

Advisor Longmire moved to Illinois from Missouri, where he had previously done county agent work. The land is less productive in Missouri and poultry is a relatively more important source of income. Not that the farmers of Missouri sell more poultry and eggs than the farmers of Illinois, but that the farmer of Missouri sells somewhat less of other things, which results in making his poultry a relatively more important branch of his farm enterprise.



F. E. Longmire.

Longmire carried his knowledge of poultry and his interest in the farm flock into his farm advisor work in Grundy county. He began in the fall of 1918 to interest his farm bureau members in poultry problems by putting on a series of poultry culling demonstrations. These meetings were well attended and as much interest was evinced in the subject of poultry by the rich corn belt farmers as in any other kind of demonstration that had ever been held in the county.

Longmire knew that after the birds were culled they would give a better account of themselves if they were fed properly, and not merely wintered on corn and oats; but he also knew that the fundamental thing that underlaid permanent poultry success was the right kind of a poultry house, and that culling and feeding, while interesting and important phases of the poultry subject, were superficial until that fundamental thing, a properly designed poultry house, was constructed.

His culling demonstrations brought out the people, and the talks on eliminating slacker hens and feeding poultry for profit directed attention to the possibilities for profit in the farm flock; but of those who seemed to be serious about their poultry, Longmire took special note and at the first opportunity showed them plans for poultry houses that would fit their farm, meet their conditions, and adequately house the number of hens that they kept.

Several men in different parts of Grundy county liked the looks of these houses on paper, and in the summer and fall of 1919 a half dozen new poultry houses were built.

A Dr. P. T. Woods fresh-air house was erected by E. G. Caisley, who owns 160 acres of rich Grundy county land, and whose barns, corn crib, hog house and other outbuildings are of the best and most modern type.

Mr. Caisley's new poultry house happens to be so situated that it can be seen by passersby for more than a quarter mile down the highway. It is painted red and faces south. The building rests on a cement foundation and has a cement floor. It is 20 feet by 20 feet on the ground.

PUT YOURSELF IN THIS MAN'S PLACE

Jim Taylor Did and Here's the Story



"WHAT MADE JIM TAYLOR LATE FOR SUPPER"

Mrs. Taylor was worried, for Jim was seldom late for supper. Finally she heard footsteps outside and Jim opened the door.

"I couldn't help it, Polly, just couldn't help it," said Jim, as he put the bank book on the table, "we are going to have our new poultry house this spring. I have just paid off the mortgage on the place and bought the lumber for the new building, and see" as he took up the bank book, "we still have $2,000 in the bank."

"Just think, Jim," said Mrs. Taylor, "the chickens, and The National Poultry Institute did it all."

"You are right, Polly. It was a lucky day for us when I enrolled for the Poultry Course of The National Poultry Institute, of Washington, D. C. I am going to put up the new poultry house according to their plans."

"It doesn't seem possible, does it, Jim," said Mrs. Taylor, that two years ago you were working for some one else, and today we own our own home and poultry plant; we are able to put up a new poultry house, and have a snug bank account besides. It beats working for the other fellow."

NOW IS THE TIME TO START. THE BIG SEASON IS HERE. Make ready for a large harvest this year. Put yourself in Jim Taylor's place. Poultry pays big profits to those who know how, and the nationally-known, successful poultry experts of The National Poultry Institute WILL SHOW YOU HOW TO PROFIT.

SEND NO MONEY, but SEND TODAY FOR THE FREE BOOK "HOW TO RAISE POULTRY FOR PROFIT." Tells about the lessons and course in detail, illustrated, tells about the poultry experts who will teach you, and why they give you an **ironclad guarantee.** SEND TODAY. A postal card will do.

The National Poultry Institute, Inc.

Dept. 200, Parkwood Place **Washington, D. C.**

Don't Worry

A whole year guessing whether your stock is right. Be Sure! Buy tested eggs and stock from proven breeders. I know my birds are right. Unequaled laying records prove them right.

Nine first prizes and three second prizes at National Egg-Laying Contests, won by customers of our strain. We have produced MORE OFFICIAL 200-egg hens than any other farm. They are handsome and profitable birds of the four leading egg breeds of Leghorns, Wyandottes, Reds, Buff Rocks.

You Can Also Equal These Records With Stock From Our Eggs

Only the highest laying qualities are offered. WE SPECIALIZE IN CONTEST PENS and BIRDS, GUARANTEE 200 EGG LAYERS; HIGH POWER MALES of strongest line-bred, prepotent blood lines.

HEADQUARTERS FOR HIGHEST CLASS PEDIGREE POULTRY.

Leghorns, 309 eggs; Wyandottes, 312 eggs; Reds, 289; Buff Rocks, 272. Catalog of proof free; tells what pedigree is and does.

EGGS, CHICKS, STOCK, HALF-GROWN STOCK, COCKERELS, ETC.

MORRIS FARM R.-4, Box A BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Baker's Buff Rocks Won Every First at Kansas City and Chicago

Egg record, Leavenworth, 214; Mountain Grove, 229. 2,000 chicks growing. Best Buff Rock catalog ever issued FREE.

O. R. BAKER, Box A, Abilene, Kansas.



Ordinary care plus H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED will raise every normal chick.

You need not lose a single chick because of indigestion, raw or sour feed.

H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED

is a scientific combination of sweet, wholesome grains. These grains are cracked to pin-point fineness and *steam-cooked by our exclusive process.* Steam-cooking makes this feed digestible for the feeblest chick. They get the full benefit of the nourishment in the grains.

Read What Successful Breeders Say

Sunny Vale Poultry Farm
Seelyville, Pa., Nov. 29, 1920

I have used H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED for young chicks for several years with the best possible results.
Last season I raised about 2,000 chicks. I had broilers weighing two pounds each when two months old, and red pullets were laying at five months old. At present, November 29, we are getting nearly 50% egg production from the pullets. I give credit to H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED in getting them started right.

(Signed) **H. A. Robinson, Prop.**

H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED is packed in handy five-pound packages durable, space-saving and just the right size to feed. Also put up in the usual size bags, 100, 50, 25 and 10 lbs.



Insist that your dealer give you H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED and get the profits from *live* chicks.

Write for free sample, prices and descriptive folder

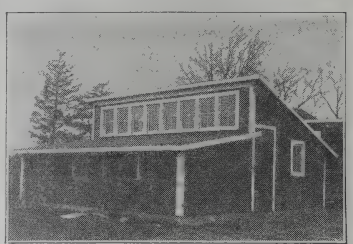
The H-O Cereal Co., Inc.
Feed Department BUFFALO, N. Y.
Hartford, Conn., Office
J. J. Campbell, Mgr., P. O. Drawer, 1436

This depth of 20 feet from front to rear is an important consideration in a farm poultry house. It prevents the wind from blowing in and onto the birds roosting in the rear.

A shallow house of the open-front type is not satisfactory on the farm, for it requires too much adjustment. If a storm is blowing, curtains must be lowered to protect the birds roosting in the rear.

The average farmer wants a self-regulating house. After he has done his chores and gone in for supper, he does not want to have to put on his boots and come out in the evening to adjust curtains in the hen house. Farm poultry houses in the northern states should be built 20 feet deep from front to rear, so that the birds can roost well back from the openings in the front.

It is desirable to provide some open space, covered with wire cloth, in the



E. G. Caisley's New Poultry House.

front. Wire cloth with ¼-inch mesh should be used in preference to ordinary 2-inch netting, so that sparrows cannot fly through the wire and into the house, carrying lice, roup or tuberculosis. Wire cloth is also effective in turning snow and rain, although it will not stop a beating rain from coming in.

The south front of Mr. Caisley's house is 4 feet 8 inches high. It is boarded up for 2½ feet and then there is an open space of 2 feet which is covered with wire screen. This allows the outdoor air to enter, and the indoor air, that has been breathed by the fowls, to pass out.

Air that has been once breathed has had some of its oxygen taken out by the living fowl, and it has had some poisonous inorganic matter deposited in it. Best of health cannot be maintained when fowls are housed in a close coop and are compelled to breath over again air that has been once breathed.

Moreover, a tight poultry house soon becomes damp. Fowls throw off a great deal of moisture with their breath. When the air within the poultry house, laden with water vapor, is not carried out of doors, the litter and inside walls become covered with moisture. On a cold morning the walls may appear frosty, and as the sun comes out and warms up the boards, drops of water begin to trickle down. Chickens cannot thrive in damp quarters.

The solution of dampness is ventilation. Sometimes when adequate ventilation is recommended a fear is expressed that hens will suffer from the cold. It should be remembered that chickens are well protected by a wonderfully woven fabric in the form of plumage, and they are fitted by nature to enjoy a well ventilated, dry house.

The sun shines into Mr. Caisley's house through eight windows in the

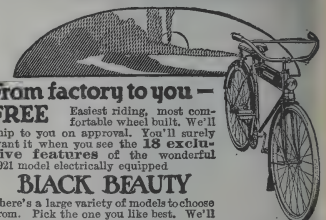
$2.00 BRINGS A Satisfactory Tire



Save One-Half

Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
28x3	$5.25	$1.50	34x4	$ 8.75	$2.60
30x3	5.50	1.60	34x4½	10.00	3.00
30x3½	6.50	1.75	35x4½	11.00	3.15
31x3½	6.75	1.85	36x4½	11.50	3.40
32x3½	7.00	2.00	35x5	12.50	3.50
31x4	8.00	2.25	36x5	12.75	3.65
32x4	8.25	2.40	37x5	12.75	3.75
33x4	8.50	2.50			

Special offer on "SATISFACTORY" reconstructed double tread tires. Each tire **guaranteed. Reliner free with every tire,** also a new Miller inner tube at **factory price.**
State size, also whether straight side, clincher, plain or non-skid. Send only $2.00 deposit for each tire, balance C.O.D. subject to examination. Orders shipped day received. Extra 10% discount for full cash with order. Order NOW.
SATISFACTORY TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
2941 S. Michigan Blvd., Dept. 50 Chicago, Ill.



From factory to you — FREE Easiest riding, most comfortable wheel built. We'll ship to you on approval. You'll surely want it when you see the **18 exclusive features** of the wonderful 1921 model electrically equipped

BLACK BEAUTY

There's a large variety of models to choose from. Pick the one you like best. We'll ship it to you express prepaid on approval. A small deposit and a

DOLLAR A WEEK

makes you the owner. Our direct factory price saves you money. You get a **liberal 5-year guarantee** and **6 months' accident policy** with every wheel.

HAVERFORD CYCLE COMPANY
Established 25 years.
Dept. 634 Philadelphia, Pa.
Be a Black Beauty Owner Agent

Big new catalog in colors—FREE Something every boy needs. It shows everything a bicycle rider wants at remarkably low prices. Highest possible quality. Save money. Send for it-NOW

POSITION WANTED

By Poultryman, who has had several years' experience as Superintendent and manager of one of the largest and most successful poultry plants in the country. Will furnish the very best of references and satisfactory reasons for wishing to make a change. Address Dept. A, American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.



Young's DRY FRONT Poultry House

Note the features of the overhang roof, absolutely rain proof; also, ventilator above the swinging window. Made in all sizes; Write for free booklet, showing forty different cuts.

E. C. YOUNG CO., 6 Depot St., Randolph, Mass.

SHELL **CHIC CHOC** GRIT
GOOD IN THE CRAW

A selected combination of ground oyster shells, green bone, charcoal and grit.

FOUR IN ONE—Egg shell producer and aid to digestion of grain.
1 lb. sample package, 15c; 5 lb. trial package, 50c post paid; 100 lb. sack, $3.50 freight prepaid. Special prices to dealers and owners of large flocks.

CHARCOAL **CHIC CHOC MFG. CO. Gulfport, Miss.** BONE



65 VARIETIES

Hardy, vigorous, profitable, bred-to-lay. Land and Water Fowls. 1000 heavy-laying Leghorns Stock and eggs.
Winners everywhere. Cat. 2c. Sat. Gtd.
F. C. WILBERT & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

semi-monitor roof. Each window is 24 by 32 inches, and each contains four panes of glass 9 by 14 inches. Light from these windows reaches the rear of the house.

The back wall is 5 feet high. The center of the house is 6½ feet from the floor to the low roof, and 4 feet more to the high roof.

The house cost about $200. It was built when materials were high. About



New Poultry House on the Hunt Farm.

125 Barred Plymouth Rocks are wintered in it, and their eggs the first year paid the cost of constructing the building.

What dairy farmer could pay for a new barn with the milk of his cows the first year; or what hotel company could pay the cost of constructing a new hotel with a single year's receipts from guests? Yet hens pay quickly for a decent place to live in, and there is no economic reason why a hen house should be the most dilapidated building on a farm.

The hens have paid for their house on the Caisley farm, and Mr. Caisley has a poultry building that is in keeping with the other improvements on his farm. It is not an old shed, poorly ventilated and poorly lighted, with a contaminated dirt floor. It is a modern poultry building.

About five miles north of the Caisley farm is to be found another poultry house that was built after plans furnished by Advisor Longmire. It is on the Hunt farm, and is of a little different pattern, but the fundamentals are the same, i.e., fresh air, sunlight, and dryness.

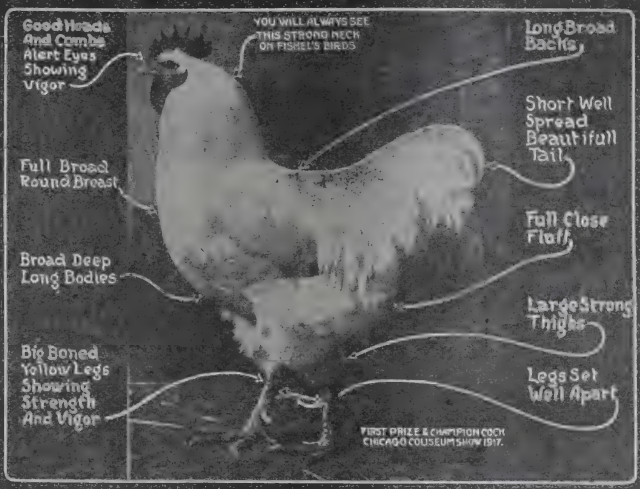
This house of Miss Millie Hunt's is 20 by 20 feet. About 100 pullets were housed in it the past winter, although the total hens and pullets on this farm numbered 285, and they were divided between the new house and two other old but remodeled buildings.

The plan for the new house was designed to permit of as little waste in lumber and as cheap construction as possible.



Old Poultry House on the Hunt Farm.

Why-U.R.Fishel's White Rocks Are The Best



Male Birds Worth While To Head Your Yards

"I Raised to Maturity 92 Chicks

out of the 100 shipped me," writes a customer who bought chicks of me last year. Chicks that are hatched right and bred right, will live and thrive.

U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

have proven their superiority in every test and therefore are considered the "Best in Standard Bred Poultry. A chick from every egg guarantee is worth something to you. My prices are greatly reduced in keeping with the times.

Selected Breeders and Utility Fowls That Will Give You Results. Catalog Free.

EGGS $10 per 15; $25 per 50; $50 per 100
$5 per 15; $15 per 50; $25 per 100

BABY CHICKS 50 CENTS EACH

U. R. FISHEL Box A HOPE, IND.

Bred To WORK-WIN-REPRODUCE For You

Monmouth Famous Strain

S. C. BUFF AND S. C. WHITE

LEGHORNS

Win at New York, 1921, on Buffs: Best Display; First and Second Pens; First Hen, a total of ten awards in largest class ever shown here.

Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs

Write for Circulars and Price List. If you wish best results, you will want the Monmouth strain. Address

Monmouth Poultry Farm, Box 3, Freneau, N. J.

S. C. W. Leghorns Bred for Egg Production Barred Plymouth Rocks

Breeders, Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pens, Trios. Hatching Eggs $15 per 100 up. Book Orders Early. MAYROYD POULTRY FARM, Box 64, New Dorp Heights., STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

The foundation is a concrete wall 7 inches thick and about 10 inches above the ground level. Ten-inch drain tile were sunk on end, 2 inches below the level of the top of the wall, 3 feet apart in the row, and filled with concrete; 2 by 4 inch scantling were then placed on edge on these piers, level with the top of sill on wall. These 2x4's served to carry the floor, which is of matched lumber.

The rear studding are 4 feet high and 2 feet 6 inches apart. The front studding are 8 feet 10 inches high, and so placed as to allow for the 28-inch windows, also the 8-foot screened opening, which is divided into three sections, one section being readily removable to allow cleaning of building.

The height at peak of roof is 10 feet 6 inches, which allows the use of 7-foot rafters in front span of roof and 16-foot rafters in rear span. Supports for roof are placed on the 10-foot line, and suitable bracing to strengthen roof and stiffen building are employed.

The rafters are 2 feet 6 inches apart, with 8-inch shiplap laid tight to carry the paper roofing. It was found that 16-foot shiplap cut nicely on the 2-foot 6-inch spaces, and allowed for the proper overhang without waste.

Dropsiding was used for sheeting, with building paper inside.

Miss Hunt keeps White Plymouth Rocks of the U. R. Fishel strain, and they have proved to be an ideal dual purpose fowl for her. She takes a keen personal interest in her poultry and has done very well indeed. The eggs gathered from her flock during 1920, which numbered about 205 birds that year, were as follows:

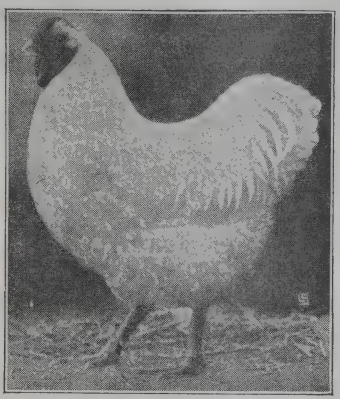
January	46	doz. and	3 egg
February	86	doz. and	8 egg
March	163	doz. and	3 egg
April	239	doz. and	6 egg
May	287	doz.	
June	178	doz. and	11 egg
July	187	doz. and	4 egg
August	171	doz. and	10 egg
September	146	doz. and	6 egg
October	83	doz. and	8 egg
November	35	doz. and	1 egg
December	35	doz. and	9 egg
Total	1,661	doz. and	9 egg

Of this number, about 64 dozens were used in the incubators and 1,464 dozen were sold at an average of 46 cents. The flock averaged about 8 dozen eggs per hen. At an average selling price of 46 cents per dozen, the flock earned $3.68 per head.

A statement for the year of 1920 is as follows: The receipts from eggs sold

Quality Size Shape Color Layers Size Shape Color Quality

KEELER'S VIGOROUS WHITE WYANDOTTES



1st Cockerel, Chicago.

The Aristocrats of the White Wyandotte World

Once more demonstrate their superiority in one of the strongest classes of White Wyandottes ever shown. And considering the fact that this exhibit had fourteen competitors with 220 birds in the class, this is one of the greatest winnings made by any White Wyandotte breeder in many years.

National Poultry Show, Chicago, Jan. 1921

1-2-4-5 Cocks	20 cocks in class.
1-3-4-5 Cockerels	30 cockerels in class.
2-3-4 Hens	31 hens in class.
2-3-5 Pullets	29 pullets in class.
1-2-3-4-5 Pens	20 pens exhibited.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

My 1921 breeding pens are headed by the winning males at this show, and all the females shown at this National Poultry Show are being bred in these pens. Don't you want eggs from these winners?

I am in a position to furnish you eggs from 20 of the best matings of White Wyandottes in America for 1921. All the very best birds reared the past three years are in these matings. My 1921 illustrated, instructive, art catalog of AMERICA'S FINEST WHITE WYANDOTTES DESCRIBING THESE MATINGS IS WAITING FOR YOU AND YOUR WISEST ACT BEFORE BUYING EGGS FOR HATCHING is to send for my catalog and mating list.

QUALITY EGGS, $5.00 per 15; $9.50 per 30; $14.00 per 50, and $25.00 per 100. A limited number will be spared from the most special matings for $8.00, $10.00 and $15.00 per 15.

Special for March and April. Choice, fully developed Cockerels, $10.00, $15.00, $25.00, $35.00 and $50.00 each. Selected mated pens, male and four females, $40.00, $60.00, $75.00 and $100.00.

CHAS. V. KEELER R. F. D. No. 11 WINAMAC, IND.

Quality Size Shape Color Layers Size Shape Color Quality



Home of Quality "HALLWORTHY" Chicks

Baby Chicks

"HALLWORTHY" HATCHED

From Selected Heavy Laying Flocks

Let us ship you our extra quality purebred chicks. Guaranteed to please. Whether you make a business of Poultry, or carry Poultry as a side line, these chicks are sure to satisfy. Send for our free catalog before you deside. It is **Free** and contains valuable feeding information also **ATTRACTIVE REDUCED PRICES.**

ELYRIA HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM

ELYRIA, OHIO Box A H. H. HALL, Prop.

amounted to $673.39. Poultry sold, $22.50. Eggs for table, $52. Poultry for table, $30. Gain in inventory from 205 White Plymouth Rock females to 285 females, $120. Total for the year, $897.89.

During January, 1921, the 285 females produced 97 dozen, of which 66 dozen were sold at $46.71. The yield in February, 1921, was 173 dozen, of which 137 dozen were sold for $70.30. On March 1 one of the incubators was full of eggs and running.

The pullets in the new house have done exceedingly well. Miss Hunt plans to add another 20-foot unit to the house this summer. The west wall will be left intact, but a door cut into it, and another house just like the first one added onto the end. The house will then be 40 by 20 feet.

The house has a board floor and it is as airy, bright and dry a poultry building as we have ever been in. No wonder Miss Hunt wants another unit just like it.

Curtains swing against the open spaces, but they have been let down very little the past winter.

Chickens breathe more air than most other animals. One thousand pounds of hens will breathe two and one-half times as much air as one thousand pounds live weight of horses, cattle or men. While the open spaces, covered only in severe weather with porous cotton curtains, may look large, the inpouring fresh air and sunlight are necessary to the maintenance of the maximum health of the flock.

Nothing short of maximum health is enough. Hens that are alive but not fully alive; hens in which the vital fire burns dimly, are not heavy layers; for the laying of eggs is a process by which the species are reproduced, and the big reproducer is the strong, healthy hen. She alone can consume the necessary quantity of feed for continued heavy egg production.

Once the right kind of a house is

HAROLD TOMPKINS' RHODE ISLAND REDS

SINGLE AND ROSE COMBS — STANDARD AND UTILITY BIRDS

HAROLD·TOMPKINS· RHODE·ISLAND·REDS· ESTABLISHED 1869

Hatching Eggs

FROM THE

Leading Rhode Island Reds of the World

The records of my birds in the show room throughout this country for years furnish absolute proof that they stand supreme. This season they again demonstrated their superiority by their phenomenal winnings at the two leading Rhode Island Red meets of the country.



Boston, December, 1920; January, 1921.

LATEST WINNINGS

BOSTON, 1920-1921

1-3 Cockerel
3 Pullet
3-4-5 Cock
1 Hen
1-2-3 Young Pen
1-2 Old Pen
Best Display

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 1920

Eastern District Meet
1-2-3-4 Cockerel
3-4 Pullet
1-8-10 Cock
5-8-10 Hen
2-4 Young Pen
2-5 Old Pen
Best Display
Champion Male



Rochester, January, 1921.

My matings for 1921 contain many of the best specimens of Rhode Island Reds in existence today. Not only do they include my famous winners at Boston, Rochester, Madison Square Garden and Kansas City, but the breeders that produced these winners.

These breeders last year produced for myself and customers the greatest array of show birds ever known in the annals of Rhode Island Red history, and are ready right now to furnish eggs that will produce the same quality for next season.

Not only have these birds been scientifically mated to excel in the production of show birds, but every bird in every mating has been Hoganized so that they may excel in the production of heavy laying stock.

The reports of my customers throughout the country prove that there is more Rhode Island Red quality produced from Tompkins Hatching Eggs than from any other.

Don't waste another season. Send for mating list and place your order at once.

HAROLD TOMPKINS BOX A CONCORD, MASS.

Rats Kill Baby Chicks



You experienced poultrymen don't need to be told what damage rats do. One man lost one-third of his brood of baby chicks. Traps, as you know, catch only an occasional rat. They breed ten times faster than you can catch them. Here is a new way that

Kills Rats Like Magic

Wonderful new French Scientific discovery now offered for the first time! Destroys rats and mice like magic. Simplest method ever devised. Absolutely effective. One application clears entire place of rats. Not a poison.

Dont' Risk Deadly Poisons

Never again risk using rat poisons on your place. How many children have died that way? How many dogs, cats or chickens!!?

Reefer's Rat Virus cannot harm any bird, or human, nor any animal, except rats and mice Children can eat it without harm. The triumph of science over old time methods. Safe! Sure!

Rats Flee in Terror and Die Outside

Positively magic in its effect on every rat on your place. Terror spreads among them. They flee outside and die. No odor. No dead rats to handle. No live rats to kill.

Positive Guarantee

One application of Reefer's Rat Virus will clear your place of rats in a short time or your money back. What greater proof could you ask? If there is any chance, we take it!

Mail Coupon Now!

Don't delay another day. Clear your place of rats before baby chick season comes. For $1.00 we'll send you enough Reefer's Rat Virus to clear a big poultry house, barn or yard of rats. Send coupon today —right now. The money back guarantee protects you fully. You take no chance. Mail coupon before you do another thing.

E. J. Reefer, 6024 Main St. Ventnor, N. J.
Canadian Address: Fort Erie, Ontario.

I accept your offer. Enclosed find $1.00 for one package of Reefer's Rat Virus. You agree to refund my money if I'm not 100 per cent satisfied.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

provided, the feed has an important bearing on health and production. The 285 White Plymouth Rock females and ten males on the Hunt farm receive 23 pounds of oats in the morning. "It is a generally accepted opinion that hens like corn better than oats, but our birds this year have liked oats better than corn," said Miss Hunt.

At noon the fowls receive a scratch feed composed of 5 pounds crushed oats, 8 pounds of cracked corn, 8 pounds of commercial scratch feed and 2 pounds of whole wheat. Miss Hunt would like to increase the proportion of wheat a little, but wheat has not declined in price as much as other farm grains, and farmers find it more profitable to sell their high priced grains and utilize their low priced grains.

The evening meal consists of 26 pounds of whole corn. The cost of this day's grain ration at Illinois farmers' prices for grain, is 33 cents for the 28 pounds of oats, 40 cents for the 32 pounds of corn, and 32 cents for the 10 pounds of commercial scratch feed and wheat, a total of $1.05 for the day's rations.

Against this the hens were laying about nine dozen eggs a day the first of March, and these were being shipped to Chicago at 40 cents a dozen. The local price in Grundy county was 30 cents, and where a private trade was catered to in Morris, the county seat, the price was 35 cents a dozen.

Miss Hunt has developed her own egg marketing plan. The eggs are shipped to private customers in Chicago by parcel post in six, nine and twelve dozen crates. These crates are boxes that are made on the farm, and fillers are used that hold one dozen eggs each. The fillers cost about 1½ cents each. In the last twenty cases shipped to Chicago there has not been a single broken egg.

Miss Hunt guarantees her eggs to be fresh, and graded for good size and firm shells. No stale, off-shaped, small eggs or leakers are shipped. The price per dozen that she receives is governed by the wholesale market for "extras" as quoted daily in the Chicago papers. This is the highest grade of eggs received on the Chicago market. Miss Hunt charges 2 cents less than the top Chicago price, but the customer must pay the postage on the package, less the return postage on the empty case. In each case is enclosed a gummed slip having return address printed thereon.

Where does this flock of White Plymouth Rocks get the necessary animal protein to enable the hens to produce eggs in the winter? The answer is: from milk. The Hunts keep three cows; Caisley keeps five. There are few fall pigs farrowed in this section of Illinois, to consume the milk. The section is outside of the Chicago milk producing district; therefore the average farmer runs his milk through a separator and the cream is sold, or the farmer makes butter. The result is that almost any one of these folks can fill a 10-quart pail with skimmed milk every morning and set it in their hen house so that the birds can have all of it they want.

Both the Caisleys and Hunts supply plenty of bright alfalfa for their chickens to eat. For one thing, this makes the yolks yellow.

It is well known that alfalfa leaves have a high protein content, about 23 percent. It may be well, however, to



Ratz's Anconas

dominate at

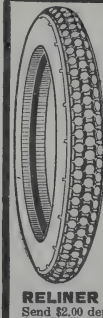
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1921

Winning sixteen ribbons on eighteen entries including the coveted honor of both **First** and **Second** cockerel, **First** hen and **First** Rose Comb pullet.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Catalog and Mating List Free.

G. & W. RATZ Tavistock, Ont.



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32x4	8.25	2.40
33x4	8.50	2.50
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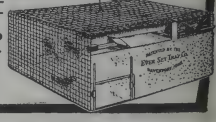
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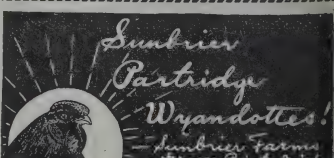
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point out that this is vegetable protein, and the egg laying hen craves and requires animal protein. When animal protein is furnished in the form of meat scraps, tankage or milk, the hen can utilize the vegetable protein also; but a ration that is high in protein, and derives its high percentage from soybean meal, peanut meal or any other plant product that is high in protein, will be found to be a poor egg making ration regardless of its apparently satisfactory analysis.

An animal protein supplement increases the efficiency of all the other grains and meals in the ration. The hens that receive it are enabled to consume more feed and produce more eggs. It was found at the Missouri Agricultural Station that it took nearly nine pounds of feed to produce one pound of eggs, when no animal protein was provided to balance the ration; but when the animal protein was provided it took four and one-half pounds of feed to produce one pound of eggs.

While animal protein is frequently the most expensive addition to the ration, it is economy to feed it. At the Missouri station it cost 22 cents to produce a dozen eggs without it, and 12 cents a dozen to produce eggs with it, after the expensive animal protein had been bought and paid for.

One of the principal merits of mash feeds is that they contain animal protein. It is this that has made it impossible to keep their selling prices in direct line with the downward trend of the grain and mill feed market. The price of mash feeds is influenced to considerable extent by the prevailing wholesale quotations on meat scrap.

Miss Hunt does not set the eggs of pullets for hatching purposes. She has a flock of big, typical White Rock hens, two and three years old, that produce the eggs for incubation. They do not lay as well as the pullets, but their eggs are larger; their eggs rarely hatch as well as those from pullets, but they produce bigger bodied, stockier legged chicks.

The chick situation almost put Miss Hunt out of business two years ago. The way the chicks did not grow was highly discouraging, and Advisor Longmire got in touch with a poultry specialist at the state college of agriculture and had him observe the situation for the purpose of suggesting a remedy. This poultryman found that the chicks had age but lacked size. Their bodies were short. The chicks drank a great deal of water, had poor appetites, and were continually eating dirt. They grew light in weight and there were deaths each day. There was no diarrhea.

After observing this condition, the poultryman said that there was undoubtedly a diminution of red blood corpuscles in the chicks; that the disease was probably infectious leukemia, a disease usually credited only to mature birds, but reported by Salmon as affecting chicks. He further stated that he could prescribe no remedy and the only solution was to grow the chicks on a fresh piece of ground.

It is too commonly supposed that a quarter's worth of concoction from a drug store will cure a malady, if only the right dope can be prescribed. Moreover, it is something of a criticism to say that the origin of a disease is in filth and that the disease is a filth dis-



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Hawkins, Fishel, Latham and other national leaders call it "Liquid Gold," etc.

This Journal O. K's. it. The Baltimore Sun says: "OCULUM" is a wonderful medicine and highly recommended. "OCULUM" made 48 hens jump from 8 to 42 eggs a day. H. C. Miller, Akron, O. Judge A. P. Assn. "OCULUM" cures when all else fails. For 15 years it has turned thousands of sick fowls and animals into "Money Makers."

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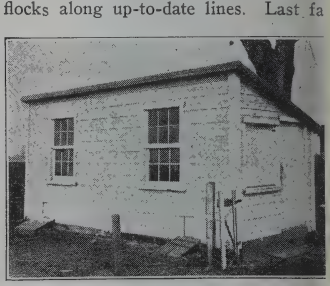
AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL, 523 Plymouth Court, CHICAGO, ILL.

ease. But Miss Hunt is a sensib woman, and she was quick to unde stand that ground on which chicks h been grown by her family for 47 yea had reached the point of contaminatio

So the colony house was moved rods and the chicks were grown fresh ground last year, and a splend lot of pullets were developed.

All of the chicks are brooded in o colony house, which is 8 feet deep a 16 feet long. It is divided by wi netting into two pens, each 8 feet squar A coal-burning hover is operated in o pen, and as the birds develop they a moved over and a new hatch put on t heater side.

Advisor Longmire takes a measure pride in the successes of the Hunts an Caisleys, and the several others in h county who have built new farm pou try houses and are caring for the flocks along up-to-date lines. Last fa



Colony House for Chicks Used by Miss Millie Hunt.

he held a culling demonstration on th Caisley farm, and all those who attende had an opportunity to inspect the ne red poultry house.

In these farms he has poultry demon stration farms in different parts of hi county. They are practical examples o what any farmer can do—and the point the way how to proceed to do it They are the beginning of increase poultry interest and greater poultr profits in Grundy county.

Mr. Longmire is also interested i the kind of poultry that is to be kep in these good houses and is to receiv the good feed and care. To encourag an interest in better stock, he was in strumental in organizing a local poultr show association.

The first show a year ago containe 200 birds. The show this past winte cooped 448 birds, so many birds, i fact, that they were "nearly crowde out of the building." The third annua show will be held this coming winter.

Having started the poultry work and organized it from the ground up, he has now turned the work over to his assistant farm advisor, W. Lloyd Keepers. He himself is tackling other problems.

That is what we call constructive farm agent work. There is nothing flashy or superficial about it. It is a fundamental as knowledge and honesty and hard work are fundamental—and there are no other things in this life that form a better foundation for permanent success, although some, unfortunately, do not want to deal with such hard factors.

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

A. P. A. to Meet in Seattle.

By vote of the board of directors of e American Poultry Association the xt annual convention will be held in attle, Wash., the second week in igust, 1921.

Seattle has offered to pay the travel- g expenses of the officers, and it is ported that special railroad rates will granted to members who attend the eeting.

The vote for Seattle was 7; for Knox- le, 2; for Cedar Point, 1.

It was voted at the Buffalo meeting the committee of forty to present an nendment to the constitution which, if opted at the Seattle convention, will ace back into the hands of the entire embership the privilege of selecting, popular vote, the annual convention y.

* * *

Committee of Forty Meets.

The committee of forty, appointed at e last meeting of the American Poul- y Association, held its third meeting the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y. The ssions lasted throughout the three days March 15, 16 and 17, 1921. Two of e evening sessions were not adjourned til well after midnight.

The proceedings of the first meeting ld in New York City early in No- mber, and the one held in Chicago ring the Coliseum Show, were not ported in the poultry press.

Full reports of the actions taken at e first two meetings were submitted the Buffalo meeting, and final action ken.

Thomas E. Quisenberry, secretary of e committee, was authorized to pre- re a complete report of the Buffalo eeting for publication, and we print r. Quisenberry's report entire in this ue of the Journal.

No other meeting of the committee forty will be held before the Seattle nvention, and the Buffalo report will me up for adoption or rejection, in hole or part, by the association at attle.

The exact wording of the resolutions that were adopted at Buffalo are not to be printed, it being held that the resolutions should first be presented to the American Poultry Association, which created the committee of forty. Editors, however, are authorized to give the substance of these resolutions and explain their meaning. We therefore anticipate considerable discussion of the important matters in the Journal, and will avail ourselves of the editorial privilege of discussing these matters in a way that will leave no doubt as to the position of American Poultry Journal. As groundwork for this discussion, we suggest that breeders read Mr. Quisenberry's report in this issue.

The meeting was well attended, regardless of the fact that breeders were obliged to leave their farms in the hatching season. One breeder lost the sale, by wire, of a male at $100 and four females at $25, because he was not home to pick out the birds.

Lyle Funk, big farmer and live stock man of Illinois, who represented the committee on changes in the Leghorn Standard, paid a tribute to the high tone and character of the entire session by saying: "I have attended many meetings of live stock associations, but I would have missed more than I could have realized if I had not come to Buffalo. I have never seen such loyalty of men in sacrificing many things at home to come here, nor have I ever heard such earnestness of discussion."

The resolutions approved at Buffalo are far-reaching in their importance. The new program outlined is the most radical and revolutionary in the history of Standardbred poultry in America. Breeders should be interested in Mr. Quisenberry's report and the editorial discussion that is sure to follow.

* * *

The Tariff.

As predicted in the Journal last month, the Fordney emergency tariff bill was passed by Congress. It was a bill designed as immediate protection for American agricultural interests. One of the last acts of President Wilson was to veto this bill. He explained his veto by saying that "What the farmer now needs is a larger foreign market for his surplus product," and "We cannot sell where we do not buy." The bill failed to pass over the president's veto and is now dead.

A new executive has since been inaugurated, and tariff legislation looms up as one of the important problems to be solved by the new administration. President Harding agrees with his predecessor in that increased participation in the world's trade is important to the prosperity of the United States.

This question of tariff may be temporarily sidetracked until world trade conditions steady themselves a little more; and it may be that the first question to be taken up by the new Congress, to be called in session early in April, will be the question of revision of existing tax laws which appear to be interefering with business prosperity.

That agriculture will be given equal consideration with industry, when the tariff does come up in Congress, is prophesied in the following words of President Harding:

I believe in the self-sustaining, independent, self-reliant nation, agriculturally, industrially and politically. We are then guarantors of our own security, and are equal to the task.

* * *

Nominations for Office in American Poultry Association.

The following nominations for office are announced by election commission, O. L. McCord:

President—
Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.....892
J. H. Wolsieffer, Vineland, N. J.....649
Russell F. Palmer, Kansas City, Mo...396

Vice President—
Ed L. Hayes, Aberdeen, S. D.....680
H. A. Nourse, St. Paul, Minn.....681
A. F. Rolf, New Orleans, La.....513

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W. H. Card, Manchester, Conn..... 6
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Florence Forbes, Albany, Ala..... 65
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Walter Burton, Arlington, Tex..... 96
W. G. McCormick, Prairie Grove, Ark. 34



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A copy of our new mating list will interest you; it tells all about the best matings ever put together at Walhalla. We are booking egg orders now, $5, $10 and $15 per setting. Farm flock eggs at $8.50 per 50, $15 per 100. Fertility guaranteed.

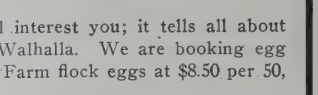
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COMMERCIALLY—fortune lies in raising

PAPE'S SINGLE COMB

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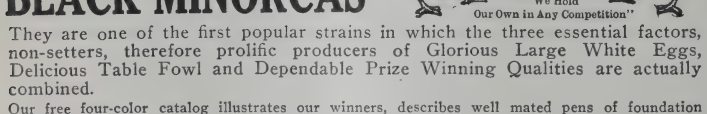


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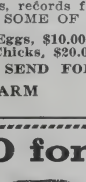
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From high record hens, records from 200 to 311 eggs, mated to large vigorous pedigreed cockerels. GET SOME OF THIS BRED TO LAY STOCK.

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LOOK  Baby Chicks

$13.00 a 100 and up; postage paid; 95% live arrival guaranteed; FREE feed with each order. 40 breeds chicks, 4 breeds ducklings. Select and Exhibition grades. A hatch every week all year. Ours are not the cheapest, but they are the "JUST-RITE" kind of chicks.

Eggs for hatching at right prices. Catalog free; stamps appreciated.

Nabob Hatcheries - Gambier, Ohio

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GREEN MEADOW FARM, HELENA, MONT.

We have in our yards: BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, including our First Prize Exhibition Cockerel and Third Dark Pullet, won with only three birds entered in the Chicago Coliseum Show, Dec., 1920, with hundreds more like them. Our First Prize R. C. Rhode Island Red hen (Color Special Female), fourth young pen, fifth prize single comb hen, Coliseum, 1920, and seventh hen and ninth pullet S. C. Reds at Heart of America, 1920. Seventeen hundred more highest class Reds. MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—1st and 5th young toms, 2d and 4th old toms, 1st and 3d hens and 2d pullet, Chicago Coliseum, 1920, and a hundred more good ones. A thousand White Leghorn Breeding Hens (Selected Egg Layers).

Stock, Eggs and Baby Chicks For Sale. Mating List Jan. 15,'21

Influence of the Male.

After a pen is mated the eggs laid by the females show satisfactory hatching qualities after a period of two weeks.

After the male is removed from the breeding pen the eggs will continue to be fertile for several days, but few- and fewer eggs are fertile after the male has been removed for a week. An occasional egg may show fertility for as long a period as 21 days.

When birds have been running in a mixed flock and a mating is made, the eggs may be saved for hatching purposes after a period of two weeks. When pens are mixed by accident it is necessary for two weeks to elapse before again saving eggs for hatching purposes. This wait of two weeks is long enough for practical purposes, however, an occasional egg may show the effect of a previous mating for as long a period as three weeks.

That a male may influence the progeny of a hen for a whole season, even though she has been put in a breeding yard and kept mated to another male, a theory that is discredited by practical breeders. This is scientifically known as telegony, which means "influence of previous impregnation." Science also disproves the possibility of an influence of the male upon the female in such a way as to affect future offspring by other sires.

* * *

Slate Undercolor.

In the Silver Penciled and Silver Laced males especially, the requirement of slate undercolor is something of a handicap. There are so many other points that are of primary importance in giving beauty to the Silver male that breeders must occasionally allow their attention to be diverted from the one point of undercolor alone. Yet, because undercolor appears as a Standard requirement in the description of neck, back, breast and body, a critical judge may pronounce a bird faulty in four sections because the breeder relaxed a little on sound undercolor to make an advancement in some other direction.

We were glad to chronicle in the Boston Show report that the rejuvenated Dark Brahmas, which made such an imposing showing in Mechanics Hall, were judged on the basis of size, type and surface color. The judge evidently wanted a chicken first, a bird of type, Standard size and beautiful to look at.

What is the purpose of color in the under plumage, anyway? Should not undercolor be subservient to surface color? Consider the wild birds, those marvels of the alchemy of nature, whose surface color is painted with the brush of a Master Hand, and whose undercolor serves in subordination, to help forward and promote the perfection of the surface color.

* * *

Back Where Greystone Champion Was Bred.

Frank H. Davey is now located at Greystone Farms, New York state, where he was breeding White Rocks ten years ago when Mr. Owen bought the entire Greystone flock and engaged the services of Frank Davey.

Mr. Davey is therefore back on the old stamping ground where he made his early reputation, and is breeding his old favorites, the Silver and White Wyandottes, and the White Plymouth Rocks. He has recently added a strong strain of S. C. White Leghorns.

Horticulture for Poultry Keepers

Conducted by Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

I would like information as to what variety of plums to raise in southeast Wisconsin? We have fifteen Hansen plum trees—they are wonderful fruit. I intend to plant some Wanetas. Note what you say as to Gold plums. I hear they are hardy at Madison, 200 miles northwest of us. I have heard that some plums were grown on peach stock and were not hardy. Kindly give us some information if you can; also how would the Bradshaw, Omaha, Terry Pond, Coes, Golden Drop do here? We can grow Grimes' Golden, York, Imperial, Spitzenburg apples and many varieties that can not grow further north. Have thirteen different varieties of pears. Is Diploma the largest currant, and Industry the largest gooseberry?

Wisconsin. Dawson Bros.

There are some plums propagated on peach roots, which, of course, are not suited to planting outside peach growing sections.

If you want to be sure of a crop of plums every year, plant the Hansen hybrids. Or, better yet for your location, confine your planting to Omaha, Terry, Surprise and Wyant. Diploma is the largest currant, and Industry a very large gooseberry. You will find the Oregon Champion the most profitable gooseberry for commercial purposes.

* * *

A short time ago when glancing over a magazine (I think the Scientific American), I noticed a piece in regards peat ground in the State of New Jersey being used as fertilizer. Did not give the subject much thought until lately and now am unable to locate a magazine containing article.

As I remember, through hasty reading, through the Government, a plant had been erected to dry and make use of this peat land on account of its value as a soil enrichener for worn-out land and made it possible to raise good crops on land of mostly clay soil.

Perhaps you have read something in regards to this and can give information as to the value, where one can purchase it, etc.

Georgia. H. A. Good.

There are in several states large peat beds. This is decayed vegetable matter and of course is a good fertilizer when properly used. I have no knowledge of the government acting as you understand it has in this matter. I do not think it has or will so act. Write the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for information.

* * *

I am interested in Huron County, Mich. Will you tell me about this country; also what prospects there would be for a commercial apple orchard. I am interested in the Delicious; would this do well there? If not, what kind would you plant? The country seems to be flat, although they seem to have fair drainage. The country is around Kinde, Mich.

Wisconsin. T. J. Kondelka.

Huron county, Michigan is not well adapted to commercial apple raising. I would not put out a commercial orchard there. The Delicious is a wonderful apple. I would have a family orchard, were I in Huron county. Would plant Delicious, Wealthy, Duchess and Patton's Greening.

* * *

I can get land in Missouri cheap, also North Carolina. The land is cheap. I figure on getting twenty or twenty-five acres, raising poultry, fruit and some garden truck. I am a married man, wife and three-year-old boy. My wife has had a cough for about three years, and it is worse in winter. We lived in New Mexico, but it didn't seem to stop her cough—it was about the same. Do you think western North Carolina would help her any? How is that climate? I have heard that Tyron, Hickory and Hendersonville were fine places for throat or chest trouble. Is the land around Hickory or Tyron good land, and what markets would be the best? Any advice you can give me on this I assure you will be highly appreciated. Is land around western North Carolina very high, and what kind of soil is it? Do you think it a good country for poultry and fruit? G. A. Sanford.

Kansas.

Western North Carolina, "the land of the sky," is a wonderful country—beautiful and productive. The climate is ideal. It is helpful to persons afflicted as in your case. The country around the towns you name is especially adapted to the production of grapes and apples, the vineyards being considered the most profitable. Land is comparatively cheap there. I advise you to make an inspection of this section at once. The soil is a mountain ash and this section is well adapted to the profitable raising of poultry.

* * *

I have a piece of land in view in Izard County, Ark.; there are eighty acres and can be bought for less than $1,000. Can there be anything wrong with this land, it being so cheap? Do you know how this land lays in this county?; and how is it for poultry?; and how is the markets in that section? I would thank you for what information you can give me.

Oklahoma. B. Chance.

I cannot give you any information as to this identical piece of land. It is offered too cheap, it would seem to me. Do not buy this or any other land until you have inspected same. This county contains no apple orchards of commercail importance. Market facilities are not of the best.

* * *

I have about two acres of prairie black loam land which I wish to plant to raspberries. The land is well tile drained. This land is near the city of Fort Dodge, Iowa. What kind of raspberries would be best suited for this location for general and commercial purposes, when and how should they be planted and future care for best results? Where can I get stock for planting and probable price per 100?

Iowa. A. J. Wilde.

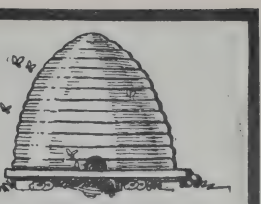
Plant Cumberland and Royal Purple raspberries. They should be planted in the spring in rows six feet apart, with plants three feet apart in rows. You can secure plants of any reliable nurseryman. Consult pages of American Poultry Journal.

* * *

Would like your opinion on Southern Texas. I have purchased ten acres of irrigated land in the Rio Grande valley in Hidalgo County. Expect to set out an orchard of grape fruit and to work vegetables until the orchard is bearing. Can you give me any information on poultry in this locality, whether they can be raised successfully and whether there is a market for eggs and poultry?

Pennsylvania. H. A. Mahaffey.

Poultry in the section to which you refer is now being given considerable attention. The citrus fruit growers find that the poultry manure is a great factor in the growth of the trees, and the fruit and poultry combination thus is a profitable one. The market facilities for shipping are good and the local market is fair.



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Make big money with little work. Small expense to start. Bees find own food. Honey brings good prices. We buy all you can spare. Bees are easily kept and cared for.

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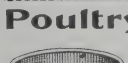
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Poultry Leg Bands



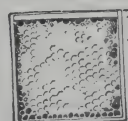
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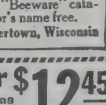
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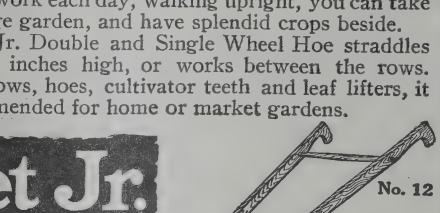
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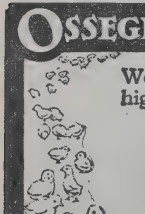
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The Dandy costs less than most bone cutters and it works infinitely better. Also cuts meat, vegetables, roots, etc. To ensure big sales this year we have made special reduction in prices. Write quickly for free booklet. Prices are liable to rise next month, owing to big demand for raw material. **STRATTON MFG. CO., Dept. G, ERIE, PA.**



What do you think of Willcox and Sulphur Springs valley of Arizona?

I have been thinking of moving and am undecided about this part of Arizona or the southern part of Idaho, around Twin Falls, Idaho.

I would want to raise poultry, bees and fruit, but chickens for the main object.

What would be the objections, if any, to either place?

What of the heat in Arizona, also as to market conditions? What of soil for my object in view?

Also what would you say of Idaho and the possibilities as to soil and climate, etc.?

Which is the best climate for a person who has always lived in a high altitude of Wyoming of 4,000 to 5,000 feet?; also the best climate for rheumatism.

If there are any objections to these places which I have not asked about, please state in your reply. Mrs. C. E. Metz.

Wyoming.

For fruit and poultry raising, the Twin Falls section of Idaho is far better than the Willcox and Sulphur Springs valley of Arizona. The Twin Falls section is one of the finest fruit and poultry sections of the whole country. The soil is a sandy loam. The market facilities are good, far better than afforded producers in the Arizona section to which you refer. You will make no mistake in locating in the Twin Falls section.

* * *

I have read recently of a new potato originated by Luther Burbank, and I believe called the Burbank potato. This potato I have never seen advertised for sale in any of the seed catalogs, and I wondered whether or not it could be obtained for seed, and if so, where? C. R. MacCarrick.

Massachusetts.

The Burbank potato is a very heavy yielder and one of good quality and a fair keeper. It is largely planted in the midwest. I feed sure you can get seed potatoes of this variety of many seedsmen in the east. If not you can secure it from the Vaughan seed store, Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Would you kindly tell me what you think of the southern part of Erie County, New York, for fruit raising? I have the offer of a place, sandy loam, rather rolling, sloping west. Could I raise apples, pears and grapes? Is the climate too cold for peaches? Local men say it is, but it is almost universally a dairying district with a small, neglected home orchard of a few apple trees. I wondered if it had been tried. What varieties would you recommend? S. A. Reed.

Ontario.

Erie county, New York, is not in the fruit belt proper. I would not plant a peach orchard there. For this, I would secure land just south of Lake Ontario, in New York. You could raise apples, pears and plums in Erie county, but I would not think of attempting to do so there in a commercial way. Do not ever attempt to buck nature. If you desire to raise fruit commercially, go where nature has given you all conditions favorable to fruit raising.

* * *

I have a nice little place in town and am trying to get it set to fruit. We are located directly east of Keokuk, Iowa—18 miles. The soil is deep black soil with a clay subsoil, inclined to be a little wet. I have purchased the best quality trees from Stark Bros., but cannot get them to live. We have had three very dry summers in succession and my neighbors say that is the reason they die. What I now have living are not healthy looking, are affected with San Jose scale and have never been pruned, only had the tops cut back. Can you give me directions for pruning and is lime sulphur better than scalecide to spray with? I have an acetylene light plant and some say the residue from it is good to spray trees with. Can you tell me of some book that is good for an amateur gardener? I want to get the very most, best and earliest vegetables from a small plot of ground.

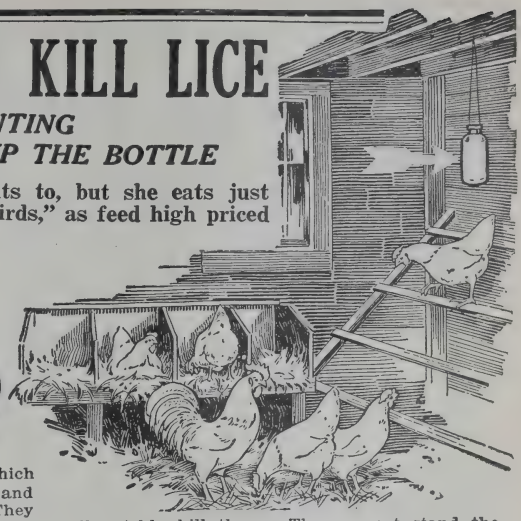
I have a plot 15x50 that I expect to put in

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NO DUSTING ***NO PAINTING***
NO DIPPING ***HANG UP THE BOTTLE***

A hen worried to death with lice can't lay if she wants to, but she eats just the same. You might as well "throw money to the birds," as feed high priced food to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it.





Licecil leaves the bottle in powerful evaporating vapors which descend in a misty form, penetrating feathers, cracks, and crevices everywhere. Lice and mites have no lungs. They breathe through the pores of the body. The vapors from Licecil will quickly kill them. They cannot stand the odor of Licecil, and its presence in your hen house will rid you of these pests.

READ THE EVIDENCE

IF YOU have never used Licecil and are inclined to doubt the claims made for it, just consider the letters which appear on this page. These testimonials are but a few of the hundreds that are continually coming in from satisfied customers from all parts of the U. S.

KEEPS ON USING LICECIL

Please find check for $5 for which send me six bottles of Licecil. I have been using Licecil and find it O. K. This is the third order, which speaks for itself. J. D. ALLEN, Lynchburg, Va.

IT DOES THE WORK

I have used the three bottles of Licecil according to directions. It did the work all right. OSCAR THOMPSON,
Long Beach, California.

WANTS MORE

I am sending for some more Licecil. It is the best preparation to rid the place of lice I have ever found. Send as quick as possible, because I am all out now. JOHN HOLTRAP,
Lynden, Washington.

VERY EFFECTIVE

Received shipment of Licecil, which I have divided with some of my friends. We have found it very effective.
HANS EYRERSEN, Silver Creek, N. J.

PLEASED WITH RESULTS

Received Licecil sometime ago and am well pleased with results. Expect to use it continually hereafter. FRED S. WILLIS,
Wyandotte, Michigan.

LARGER ORDERS

Enclosed find $5 for six bottles of Licecil. Kindly rush this along and oblige. One of your satisfied customers.
EDWARD LEHR, Escanaba, Michigan.

REORDERS

I enclose $2.50 for which please send me Licecil. I found Licecil very much better than anything I ever tried.
MRS. JOHN ANDERSON, Buford, Wyo.

KEEPS ON USING IT

Find enclosed money order for Licecil. I was well pleased with results from the other bottle I bought. Have over 200 birds and when I use Licecil lice are a very scarce article with me.
J. E. PLATT, Maywood, Ill.

THE BEST

I bot a bottle of Licecil from you some time ago and found it the best thing of the kind I ever used. Please send me another bottle for the enclosed. MRS. L. M. JOHNSON,
Plumville, Pennsylvania.

LITTLE WORRY OR WORK

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. Like it very much. With Licecil there is little worry or work. Enclosed find money order for $2.50 for the three bottles.
BERNARD F. OSTERFIELD, Dayton Ohio.

SEND MORE

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. I received the one bottle ordered recently, and have had splendid results. There is one thing sure, no lice or mites will stay on the chickens with the odor of Licecil about. L. G. STAYNOS,
Sherman, Texas.

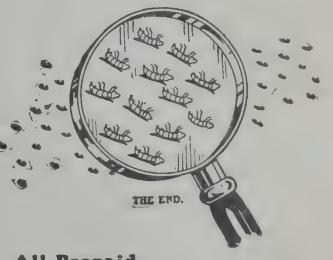
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Simply put a few drops in the nest and on the roosts, hang the uncovered bottle in coop or hen house. The powerful evaporating vapors which leave the bottle descending in a mist form penetrate cracks, crevices, everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, roaches, bed bugs, ants, etc., will be destroyed by Licecil vapors. Will not injure chicks.


THE END.

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Use REEFER'S RAT VIRUS and in 6 days every rat on your place will be gone—or your money back. What greater proof of its merit could you want? You don't have to suffer from rats any more. You can kill them SURE.

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6-Day FREE Trial

Prove that your rats can be killed in 6 days without risk. Take advantage of this great offer. Fill out coupon. Use REEFER'S RAT VIRUS for 6 days. If there's a single rat left, your trial costs you nothing. Isn't that fair? Don't wait! Rats are costing you money every day you delay. Spread disease, cause fires—don't hesitate—accept this square-deal offer.

Don't Delay

Don't tolerate rats any longer. Fill out coupon and mail. For just $1.00 we will send you enough Reefer's Rat Virus to clear a big barn or house of rats. Send for it! Try it! 6 days later, if there is a rat alive, you get your money back. Every rat killed means $10 saved. Every living rat costs you $10 a year. Get rid of every rat—here's your chance.

Mail This Coupon

E. J. Reefer, 604 Main St. Ventnor, N. J.

I accept your offer. Enclosed find $1.00 for one package of Reefer's Rat Virus. You agree to refund my money if I'm not 100 percent satisfied.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

strawberries this spring. Would the ordinary kind or everbearing be best for home use? Please give me full instructions how to have the best patch.

Am enclosing self-addressed envelope and would like an answer at once as I would like to get the preliminary work done.

Iowa. Fred P. Hull.

Your apple trees are dying because their feet are too wet. Also because of neglect. No man should allow San Jose scale to remain on his trees. Scalecide will rid trees of this pest very quickly and effectively. Scalecide is far superior to lime-sulphur. It will do all that lime-sulphur will do and much more. You should tile out this land. It is difficult to instruct one how to prune a tree unless one is on the ground. It cannot be done, except in a general way, and that fits no individual case. Do not use waste from your lighting plant as a spray material.

I advise you to plant Dunlap, Haveland, Sample, and Gibson strawberries. Do not plant the so-called everbearing strawberry.

The "Garden Book" and the "Apple Orchard" are books which would aid you. You can secure these from the American Fruit Grower, Chicago.

* * *

I have room for a town lot orchard of sixteen trees, by planting twelve feet apart each way. Is that far enough? I want one quince tree and one apricot tree as I have a sheltered spot for them; five apple, four peach, three pear and two plum. I would like to have all of different varieties in order to have a succession of each kind of fruit. The soil here is sandy and we have more or less drouth, but I have city water and could do some watering. Will you kindly advise me as to choice of varieties and age of trees?

These trees will be planted in my chicken runs (but there will be few chickens in the runs the first year). Would this create any difficulty in getting the trees started?

Kansas. L. P. Turner.

Plant as follows: Orange and Van Leeman quince; Stella apricot; apples—Henry Clay, Duchess, Wealthy, Grimes Golden, Delicious; peaches—Early Elberta, Elberta, J. H. Hale, Krummel; pears—Lincoln, Seckel, Keifer, Garber; plums—Omaha and Terry.

Cleanliness.

Keep your poultry yards and pens clean; feed clean, wholesome food; raise clean poultry, and you will be more successful.

If your fowls live in filthy quarters, eat filthy food and breathe filthy air, they cannot be grown into beautiful, healthy birds. One of the secrets of successful poultry raising is cleanliness, and without it no material success can be had in raising poultry.

Treat your fowls the same as you would desire to be treated yourself. You would not expect to raise beautiful, healthy children by allowing them to live in filthy surroundings, eating filthy and impure food, and breathing filthy air—would you?

To raise beautiful birds with perfect plumage, body shape, carriage and action, requires care and cleanliness in everything. Good, strong, fertile eggs cannot be laid by hens that live in insanitary quarters and pick their food off a contaminated dirt floor that is damp in spring and sends contaminated dust into the air when dry. Eggs from such stock so kept will not hatch good, and those that do hatch will not produce red-blooded stock.

Clean poultry pens and houses and clean, wholesome food are necessary for success. J. R. Hudson.



The *Quality* Line

For over 32 years, thousands and thousands of poultry raisers attribute much of their success to the use of International Poultry Food Tonic. It helps make hens lay wonderfully well and keeps poultry in the best of condition.

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Poultry Preparations

The line includes every preparation necessary to the promotion of good health, proper growth and development of all kinds of poultry.

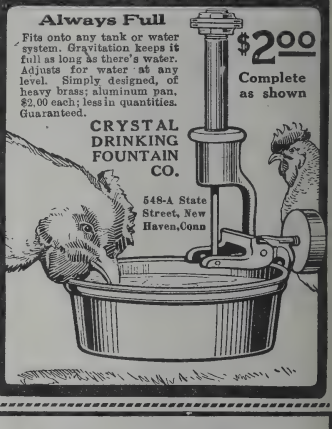
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Always Full

Fits onto any tank or water system. Gravitation keeps it full as long as there's water. Adjusts for water at any level. Simply designed, of heavy brass; aluminum pan. $2.00 each; less in quantities. Guaranteed.

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WHITE LEGHORNS

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Our stock is all 270 and 280 trap-nest egg strain. Write for 1921 catalog.

SUCCESS POULTRY FARM, Jos. Mertens, Mgr.
Crowell Ave. FORT THOMAS, KY.

How to Prevent Chick Losses.

(Continued from page 449)

condition known as leg weakness. This commonly develops in chicks that are apparently healthy and growing rapidly and its cause has been the subject of much speculation among poultry keepers in the past. The condition has been variously ascribed to the lack of certain elements in the ration, limited exercise, too high temperatures, and several other factors. It has long been known that giving the chicks free range on the ground prevented the development of the trouble and cured the chicks that were not in advanced stages.

Recent investigations at the University of Wisconsin indicate that leg weakness is primarily a digestive trouble and that the condition develops due to the poor elimination of waste from the body of the chick under conditions of confinement. According to these investigations the specific cause of leg weakness appears to be the lack of inert material in the ration to eliminate the body waste. These experiments showed that baby chicks when given an opportunity will eat relatively large quantities of fresh earth and where they have access to such material leg weakness does not develop, due presumably to the fact that the inert material eaten helps to keep the digestive tract clean.

The findings of these experiments simply emphasize the importance of getting the chicks on the ground as early as possible. Where weather conditions will not permit of the chicks having free range during the early weeks of the brooding period, leg weakness can be prevented by placing fresh dirt in the house for the chicks to eat. Many successful poultry keepers handle this by taking up pieces of thick sod and placing these in the brooder house. For the first day the grass side of the sod is turned up and the chicks are allowed to eat the green stuff. Then when this is gone the piece is turned over and the chicks have access to the roots of the plants and as much fresh earth as they need.

One especially annoying chick trouble that often causes serious losses on plants where poultry has been raised on the same land for a number of years is gapes. Gapes is not strictly speaking a disease, but the peculiar gaping that gives the name to the trouble is caused by a small parasite worm that becomes lodged in the windpipe of the chick. This worm lives over in the soil from year to year, and when the trouble once gets started it is very likely to infest practically the whole flock and result in the death of many chicks and the serious stunting of a majority of those that contract the trouble.

Treatment of the individual chick after it contracts the gapes is seldom successful. The trouble can be prevented by raising chicks on soil that has not been previously used within three years for growing chicks or by keeping the chicks off the ground until they are three or four weeks of age. If the chicks are kept on a board floor, or otherwise kept off of soil that is infested with the parasite, until the chicks are three weeks of age they are apparently able to throw off the



Start Chicks Right-Hurry 'em Along

There's no profit in scrawny, runty, undeveloped chickens. Don't waste time on them. Keep *your* chicks growing from the day they hatch until they go to market or begin laying. It's the quick-grown table birds that bring the high prices — the vigorous, fully-developed pullets that make the steady layers—the big boned, full-muscled cockerels that are worth-while breeders. These you will get if you feed "the Pratt way." The scales will prove it.

Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

should be fed from the very first meal and during the first four to six weeks—that most critical time. Pratts is the *original* "baby food for baby chicks." Gives chicks a strong start in life — builds bone, muscle and feather — makes for vigorous growth and even development—helps keep away the common chick diseases. It contains the needed buttermilk and the other essential food elements which keep the youngsters healthy and make them grow.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

should be included in the coarser regular ration when the youngsters are large enough to receive the latter. This great poultry tonic and conditioner — the favorite of successful, money-making poultry men for nearly fifty years — helps to maintain the vigor and vitality of the youngsters and hurries them to profitable maturity. Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food and Pratts Poultry Regulator are sold everywhere under the square-deal Pratt guarantee —

"Your Money Back If YOU Are Not Satisfied."

There is a Pratt dealer near you. See him at once.

PRATT FOOD CO.

Philadelphia Chicago Toronto

Makers of Pratts Animal Regulator, Cow Tonic, Hog Tonic, Dip and Disinfectant, Stock and Poultry Remedies

BP-56

Pratts Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Bargains in NEW RUBBER TREAD TIRES



Wonderful renewed tires with live new rubber. Miller Non-Skid Treads bought **direct from the factory** at remarkably low prices. Perfect tires—not sewed or patched but ***renewed*** under steam pressure. Our process gives tires new treads—new appearance—new service.

Look Before You Buy **Send no money**—Pay only after examination at express office. If cash with order, deduct 5%.

Specify size and tread wanted. **Written Guarantee 5000 Miles enclosed.**

28 x 3	$ 8.50	31 x 4	$11.90	32 x 4½	$13.50	36 x 4½	$16.25
30 x 3	8.90	32 x 4	12.50	33 x 4½	14.25	33 x 5	16.75
30 x 3½	9.90	33 x 4	12.90	34 x 4½	14.75	35 x 5	17.50
32 x 3½	10.75	34 x 4	13.25	35 x 4½	15.60	37 x 5	17.75

Standard Make New Inner Tube Free With Each Tire

Costs you nothing to send for tire. Write today. Return if not like new.

Hudson Tire Corporation, A-65 Peoria and Harrison, Chicago

WM. COOK & SONS

Box A. SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.

ORIGINATORS *of all the* **Orpingtons**

RECOGNIZED HEADQUARTERS for the Best Orpingtons, all varieties, and the largest poultry breeders in the world.

SEND for our new CATALOG with history of all the Orpingtons.

EGGS —You will find our eggs an excellent investment. As we MADE all of the Orpingtons it is natural we know how to MATE for the best results. Our customers get the benefit of this knowledge, and are sure of the best and purest blood from us.

Safe delivery and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED, and backed by our reputation of 48 years. We have won over FIFTEEN THOUSAND FIRST prizes and numerous government-laying contests, showing our birds combine quality with usefulness.

Several thousand stock birds for sale. Advice free. Ornamental and song birds for sale.

WHITE DIARRHEA



A PERFECT HATCH!
THEN WHAT?

Will you save every chick, or shall WHITE DIARRHEA get them? This contagious germ disease causes greater loss than all other poultry diseases combined. In infected flock the loss varies from 50 to 80 per cent of the chicks hatched. Chicks that recover often remain stunted all their lives.

Stop this enormous loss. Raise every chick you hatch. No need to lose a single one. Raise them all. Keep them healthy and strong and growing fast.

"Giles" **POULTRY-TONE** is a safe and effective germicide for all bowel germ diseases. It combats the germs that cause white diarrhea and it tones up the system so the chicks can resist disease.

"Giles" **POULTRY-TONE** positively prevents White Diarrhea. For Chicks already affected, it affords **prompt and permanent relief.**

Send 20c for trial bottle. Enough to treat 12 chicks. Enough to prove its great efficiency. Larger bottle 50c; quart can, equals ten 50c bottles —$2.50. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The season is here. Be prepared. Act now. Order today.

GILES' REMEDY COMPANY
1915 W. Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill.

EUREKA COLONY BROODER

Sure Money for Dealers and Farmer Agents



The Best Proposition on the Market Write for Agency

J. R. WOTHERSPOON, Inc.
Box 240 Sinking Spring, Pennsylvania

Increase the Egg Yield

Because the Ideal Sanitary Fountain keeps water at the right temperature in zero or the hottest weather, it conserves the health of the hens and greatly increases the egg yield.

The Ideal is made of galvanized iron and built to last a lifetime. See your dealer. Write us for complete information

Rockford Poultry Supply Co.
Lock Box J. D. 201
Rockford, Illinois



WHERE SHALL I BUY?

This is often a hard problem to solve. Let us help you. Anything in the poultry line, from a mammoth incubator to a baby chick. Send for our **Garden Exhibitors Buyers Guide, Free.** Contains the name and address of every exhibitor. For 75 cents we will send you the Garden official marked catalog, 1921 exhibition and judges reports, postpaid. Our service bureau is at your command.

Madison Square Garden Poultry Show
(Incorporated)
D. Lincoln Orr, Sec'y, Box 1 Orr's Mills, N. Y.

attack without any harmful effect. Brooder chicks are much less commonly attacked by gapes than are those raised by hens, due probably to the fact that brooder chicks usually do not get on to the ground as early as chicks with hens. Plowing and liming the soil where chicks have been raised will help to prevent the spread of gapes but the safest plan is to move the brooding yard to fresh soil each year, allowing at least three year intervals between the time that a particular piece of land is used for growing stock.

In many flocks heavy chick losses are caused by the attacks of lice and mites and this is a condition that can be easily remedied. In some sections lice are so bad on the chicks that some poultry keepers say in all seriousness that each baby chick is hatched with a louse on each side of its head. This is certainly an exaggeration but where the chicks are brooded with hens, the large head lice very quickly find their way to the chicks and if not controlled will cause serious losses.

Probably the most satisfactory treatment for lice with baby chicks is to thoroughly treat the setting hen with lice powder or sodium fluoride by the pinch method before the hatch comes off. One thorough application of the powder during the hatching period will keep the hen free from lice during most of the brooding period. Where the lice are found on the baby chicks the mother hen should be treated with the powder and a very small pinch placed on the head of each chick, and such treatment will eliminate the lice.

Mites are often troublesome with baby chicks where the brooding is done in coops that have been used as roosting quarters by other fowls. The loss from mites can be controlled by thoroughly painting the coops with crude oil before the chicks are put in them.

Set Live Eggs to Produce.

I am often asked at this season how many eggs one ought to set so as to make sure of getting a certain number of pullets. There are some authorities who contend that you cannot expect to raise to maturity one pullet for less than six eggs set. But I think that, with average good fortune and ability, one ought to be able to make five eggs sufficient.

Even that may seem rather an outside figure, but let us examine it and we shall find that it is none too many. We will suppose that our aim is a flock of fifty pullets. On the basis of five eggs a bird we must put down for incubation 250 eggs. Deduct from that number all losses in incubation and rearing, including infertile and candled eggs, up to, say the age of three months, and we shall reduce the original number by 50 percent, leaving 125 birds. One-half of these we must write off as cockerels, which will only leave us with a little more than sixty pullets. Of these we may still lose a few by accident or disease before the laying period begins, and there are always some wastrels to weed out during the final grading. Therefore, it will be seen that five eggs for a pullet is not so extravagant as it may have seemed at first thought.—Scottish Poultry News.

How to breed chicks successfully is perhaps one of the biggest problems which confronts the poultrymen during the next three or four months. Obviously one cannot hope to get a great many eggs, win a great many prizes in the showroom, produce the best sorts of fowls for table use, or do any other desirable thing with hens unless they are able to grow strong sturdy chicks.

Cosh's Barred Rocks

MAKE A SENSATIONAL WIN AT PHILADELPHIA, 1921. Winning in one of the largest and grandest classes of the entire season: Cocks, 1-2-3-4-5; hens, 1-2-3-5; cockerels, 1-2-3-4 (40 in class); pullets, 1-2-3-4; pens, 1-2; carrying all shape and color specials, including American Poultry Ass'n gold medal for champion cockerel in American Class. All sweepstake prizes in show, competed for, viz.: President's cup for best display in show; vice-president's cup, most points all varieties; Record cup, best display American Class.

This tremendous win is on a parallel with the victory achieved by our birds at Trenton last season; conclusive proof that our blood lines are right, and that Cosh's strain is the ideal for foundation or improvement of your present flock.

Male birds $10, $15, $25, $35 and $50; females $5 $7.50, $10, $15, $25 and $35; trios $35, $50, $75 and $100. Pens $50, $75, $100, $125 and $150.

Eggs from matings containing our champions $15 per 15, $28 per 30, $40 per 50, $80 per 100.

Newton Cosh Box A Vineland, N. J.



The Ideal Aluminum Leg Band
The Acknowledged Leader. The most satisfactory method of pedigreeing. First use Ideal No. 1 on chick's leg, in proper time remove to its wing, and you have a permanent mark. Sizes arrange same as celluloid bands: 12, 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 40c; 100, 75c; 250, $1.75; 500, $3; 1,000, $5.75.

MYERS' CELLULOID KEY RING BANDS

Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
1 Baby Chicks..	10c	20c	35c	$ .60	$1.25	$2.25
4 Growing Cks.	15c	25c	45c	.80	1.75	3.00
6 Leghorns, etc.	15c	30c	50c	.90	2.00	3.50
8 Rocks, etc....	20c	35c	60c	1.00	2.25	4.00
10 Brahmas, etc.	25c	40c	65c	1.20	2.80	5.25

Victor Bands, 4c each. Circular and variety of samples mailed for 10c.

FRANK MYERS, Box 40 Freeport, Ill.

S. C. White Leghorns

Winners at Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Dayton, etc. Still have some choice cockerels, hens and pullets for sale. Day-old chicks from heavy egg strain, 20c each up to 100; 18c each for 100 or more.

Day Old Chicks Exhibition 80 cents each, Any Number.

I. R. Mankel Upper Sandusky, O.

Madison Square 54 Prizes



Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, records 254-266, big birds, large eggs — many say the best strains in the world — won the contests.

Rose C. Whites — 244 record; large eggs.

S. C. White Leghorns —288 record; big, very vigorous; a great line.

S. C. Reds—Big, dark males, won contest; fine matings.

Barred Rocks—270 line; Parks' line.

W. Wyandottes—Cup winners.

W. W. KULP, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa.

Tiffany's SUPERIOR Ducklings

Mammoth Pekin & Giant Rouen Ducklings
$11.25 per 25; $21 per 50; $40 per 100

Indian Runner Ducklings Fawn-White, Pure White, Penciled
$10 per 25; $18 per 50; $35 per 100
Parcel Post Prepaid. 95% Live Delivery Guaranteed.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R3J, PHOENIXVILLE, PA.

DEVELOPING A BUSINESS IN BABY CHICKS.

(Continued from page 450)

hickens were a source of dissatisfaction. To build a really big business she found it necessary to control her eggs.

Through the experience gained in the hatching of thousands of eggs of all breeds she knew that the White Leghorn eggs gave a higher percentage of fertility and hatched better. This, of course, meant more profits. The experimental stations had proved that the White Leghorn laid the eggs on somewhat less feed, so there was the greatest demand for this breed. She abandoned commercial hatching entirely, but two other women took it up, thus filling a neighborhood need, and devoted her whole business to selling White Leghorn baby chicks.

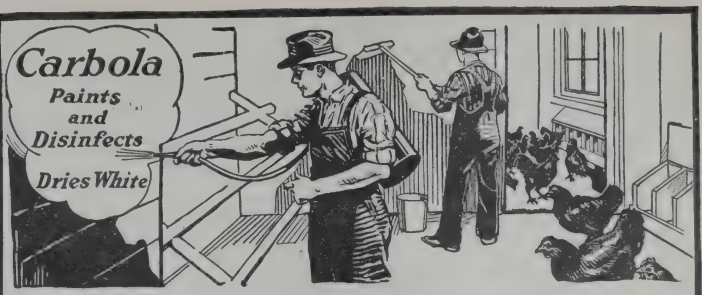
It is characteristic of the woman that she started in immediately to establish a flock of White Leghorns for herself. She bought locally 100 pullets of a known, proved strain. She then sent to Massachusetts for hatching eggs from a 230 trapnested strain. She has worked, developed, culled, increased this flock every day of every year since. She keeps 500 hens of her own and buys the entire output of 2,000 hens. She could not supply all of her own eggs, so she made a proposition to the ranchers which has proved profitable to all concerned.

The rancher buys the baby chicks from Mrs. Bundy. The pullet year the eggs are marketed as non-fertile eggs. The second year Mrs. Bundy furnishes the cockerels free from her own flock, one for each eighteen hens, and contracts to take all eggs from December 1 to July 7. All the flocks are under her direct supervision. She visits each flock every two weeks. All the birds are reorganized. All are on free range. A separate record is kept of each flock. If any defect develops in the testing or hatching she knows just which flock is going wrong and she goes right after the trouble.

The eggs are brought to the hatchery twice a week. The incubators are set half at a time, giving a hatching every Monday and Thursday. Last year 42,000 chicks were hatched; this year she expects 50,000. The business of selling White Leghorn day-old chicks has passed from the local stage and now extends into Arizona, west Texas, old Mexico, as well as the home state. Within the last year Mexico has developed into a profitable field. As yet the transportation facilities are of such an uncertain nature that baby chicks are not accepted for shipment, but pens and hatching eggs are in great demand. The laying qualities of Mrs. Bundy's home flock are widely known, resulting in profitable business in hatching eggs, cockerels, and pens of from two to fifteen birds.

It has never been possible to fill all the orders. She has unfortunately been forced to refuse several single orders for 10,000 chicks, knowing her limited capacity will not enable her to fill such large orders without disappointing her old customers. She has been working on her egg supply for three years. She expects to have enlarged it by next year so that she can double her incubator capacity.

Either directly or indirectly, Mrs. Bundy has been the moving spirit in



Chickens Do Their Best

only when they are guarded against disease, lice and mites. It is the poultry keeper that backs up correct feeding with proper sanitation who gets the best results from his flock. The use of

CARBOLA
The Disinfecting White Paint

makes it certain that walls and other surfaces will be disease preventers and louse and mite destroyers instead of breeders of death and discomfort and lost profits.

Carbola is a white paint in powder form, combined with a powerful disinfectant, but neither caustic nor poisonous. Besides saving all the extra work necessary when disinfectant is put on over whitewash, Carbola does away with the waiting and straining, the sprayer-clogging, and the peeling and flaking that go with whitewash—and turns a disagreeable job into easy work, quickly done. Carbola is mixed in less than five minutes—just stir in water. It gives the wall a smooth, even coating of snowy whiteness and great disinfecting power. It makes buildings lighter, sweet-smelling and sanitary.

Use It Instead of Whitewash and Disinfectants

in stables, poultry houses, pig pens, cellars—wherever you have been using whitewash and disinfectants or just whitewash. Apply as you would whitewash—with brush or sprayer—to wood, stone, brick, cement, tar-paper or other surface, or over whitewash. A gallon (a pound of the powder) covers 200 square feet.

Also An Excellent Louse Powder

The Carbola powder is sure death to lice on the birds. Poultry keepers rub it into the feathers and sprinkle in the dust bath, in nests and litter. It costs half as much as other louse powders.

Your hardware, paint, drug, or seed dealer has Carbola or can get it. If not, order direct—prompt shipment by parcel post or express. Satisfaction, or money back.

10 lbs. (10 gals.) $1.25 and postage. 20 lbs. (20 gals.) $2.50 delivered. 50 lbs. (50 gals.) $5.00 delivered.

Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mountain States
Trial package and interesting booklet 30c postpaid

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc., 299 Ely Ave., Dept. I, Long Island City, N.Y.

Best for Baby Chicks

"American" Pans



Fit Any Mason Jar

Easy To Keep Clean

3 PANS Postpaid 75 cts. **12 PANS Postpaid $3.00**

The small holes in the top pan prevent the chicks from getting into the feed or water—prevent them from crowding too close around the feeder and prevent dirt and droppings from polluting the contents. There is absolutely nothing in the construction of these pans to become loose or broken—they overcome every objection to the ordinary Mason Jar pan and are the most desirable of all feeding and watering devices. Order them today. Sold and guaranteed by AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL :: 523 Plymouth Court :: CHICAGO, ILL.

MINORCAS—GIANT S. C. BLACKS

Our new catalog with monthly quotations on eggs and day-old chicks is now awaiting your call. Ten pens of Exhibition quality for the fancier; 300 hens for the utility farm.

JOHN L. BROWN, 65 Indiana Ave., ANDERSON, INDIANA

KNAPP'S "Hi-Grade" CHICKS

Take An Expert's Advice:

Don't buy chicks because they are cheap. They may be mighty expensive in the end. Why not start where my thirty-eight years' experience leaves off?

My "HI-GRADE" chicks are the result of years of patient study and hard work. I have finally combined Standard quality and high egg production. If you desire birds of beauty that will produce the maximum number of eggs, order "HI-GRADE."

TWELVE POPULAR VARIETIES
Shipped by Prepaid Parcel Post.
97% Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

Listen to What Our Customers Say:

"I am surely proud of my Buff Leghorns, so uniform in size and color. They commenced to lay September 20."

"Your White Rocks are the best layers I have ever owned."

"Won three blue ribbons at our recent show."

"Your White Wyandottes cannot be beat as layers."

"Am getting $1.20 per dozen for eggs from my 'High-Grade' Black Minorcas."

"Enclosed is my order for 3,000 S. C. White Leghorns; same as last year."

I have hundreds of testimonials like these. Haven't my "HI-GRADE" chicks made good? They will do it for you. Remember I have shipped millions of chicks.

Prices Are Reasonable. Send for List.

KNAPP'S "HI-GRADE" POULTRY FARM
HERBERT H. KNAPP, Owner.
For Five Years President International Baby Chick Association.
BOX A-3, SHELBY, OHIO.

HIGHCREST LEGHORNS

(*Barron Strain*)

Four utility winnings on only five birds shown. Coliseum, 2nd Pullet; National, 3rd Hen; Down Town Chicago Show, 1st Hen, 1st Pullet.

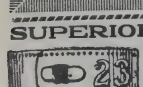
FERTILE HATCHING EGGS.
LIVABLE CHIX.
EIGHT-WEEKS PULLETS.

From the choicest matings of healthy, vigorous, range-raised Hogan tested stock.

Write for Mating List.

HAROLD BARCLAY,
Highcrest Farm Wheaton, Ill.

SUPERIOR LEG BANDS



Aluminum Sure Clinch		Spiral Celluloid	
12	$0.15	12	$0.15
25	.25	25	.30
50	.35	50	.50
100	.65	100	.95
250	1.50	250	2.00
500	2.50	500	3.75



Postpaid, State breed and sex; also Baby Chick Bands. Circular free.
AURORA BAND CO., 77 N. La Salle Street, Aurora, Ill.

all the poultry developments in the valley. Eggs are now only a side line with all the ranchers, but each year, as the possibilities of the industry are demonstrated more clearly, the ranchers are giving more time to their chickens and enlarging their flocks. This no doubt is the best policy, as no business depends more on experience than does the chicken business.

The profits are conclusive. Mrs. Bundy sold through the association 1,540 dozen eggs in one year from a pen of 110 pullets that netted her $3.50 per pullet. She bought 1,739½ dozen eggs from one rancher in six months that were produced by 130 hens, at a net profit of $5 per hen. The climate is unusually adapted for successful poultry raising. Sunshine and warm days all the year round keep the hens laying.

Four years ago only two ranchers shipped eggs, totaling about three cases a week. A poultry association formed three years ago with twelve members has grown to fifty members and sold $27,000 worth of eggs in the three years. Last October, four associations—Poultry, Cabbage, Sweet Potato and Fruit—merged into the Farm Bureau Market Association, greatly reducing the overhead, thus boosting the profits. In January the association netted the members 60 cents per dozen for eggs. The market for chickens, turkeys and eggs knows no limit out here. Thousands of cases of eggs are shipped into El Paso, Texas, from Kansas. All of our production can be absorbed without affecting the market.

In talking of her business Mrs. Bundy said: "My work is restricted only by my physical limitations. If I could make 20 of myself I might be able to keep up with the demand for baby chicks. My idea of developing a dependable trade is to give customers only strong, vigorous chickens. I have established a standard that I shall maintain, even if I have to cut down my output. We do not have any trapnested birds, but our flocks are bred to lay. The culling out and the building up of the flocks requires more work and time than the hatching. Give me an unlimited supply of the right kind of eggs and the hatching will take care of itself."

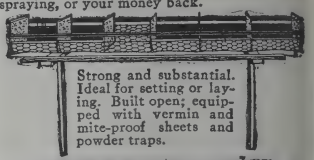
Every egg that goes into the incubators is selected by herself. It must be the right size, shape and color. Regarding size, she has bred up her hens to lay such big eggs that only 72 can be set up in the standard 75-egg trays. The eggs are all hand-turned. The space under the eggs in the machines is filled with excelsior, as it was found there was too much ventilation for this climate. While she recommends hydrometers for all amateurs in this country, she regulates the supply of moisture by watching the air cell. Besides the moisture on the floor, pans of water are set under the eggs when needed. Her successful hatches are not only the result of the right kind of eggs, but the constant care and attention that she gives them.

Her office with its typewriter, modern system of bookkeeping, filing system; the methods she uses in buying her supplies; the attention to details in shipping; the care her correspondence receives, all prove that she is a woman of exceptional business ability. She mixes all her own feeds, buying by the ton at harvest time, locally. A local demand for poultry supplies resulted in her add-

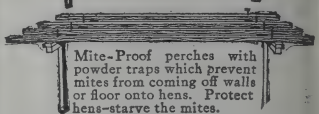
MITE-PROOF NESTS and ROOSTS

Sold on Money-Back Guaranty

Stenberg Mite Exterminating Nests and Roosts are sold on a season's free trial. They must absolutely rid the hen house of mites without spraying, or your money back.



Strong and substantial. Ideal for setting or laying. Built open; equipped with vermin and mite-proof sheets and powder traps.



Mite-Proof perches with powder traps which prevent mites from coming off walls or floor onto hens. Protect hens—starve the mites.

Write for catalog of Roosts, Nests and latest improved incubators and brooders. Prices reasonable—goods guaranteed.

STENBERG-TWEET INCUBATOR COMPANY
Box 3724 Radcliffe, Iowa



World's Best Roofing at Factory Prices

"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Positively greatest offer ever made.

Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingles

cost less; outlast three ordinary roofs. No painting orrepairs. Guaranteed rot, fire, rust, lightning proof.



Free Roofing Book
Get our wonderfully low prices and free samples. We sell direct to you and save you all in-between dealer's profits. Ask for Book No. 1389

LOW PRICED GARAGES
Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book, showing styles.
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FREE Samples & Roofing Book

White Wyandottes

Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks

Write for Catalog

Blanco Poultry Yards
Spencer Ford, Manager
Box 1600 El Paso, Tex.

Sanitary Chicken-Coop



All wood, made of cypress. Easy to clean. Shipped knocked down. A labor saver. Price low. Send for circular.

The Sanitary Coop Co., W. Depot St., Greenfield, Ind.

BABY CHICKS

From selected S. C. White Leghorn hens on free range, mated to choice cockerels bred from Cornell certified stock with trapnest records of over 200 eggs.

Wm. H. Herring, Pleasant Valley, Duchess County, P. O. Box No. 63 (Dept. "A") New York

ng the agency for incubators, brooders, baby chick feed in small packages, and other supplies as a side line.

From this modest beginning, in a few years Mrs. Bundy has developed the most profitable enterprise in the community. A new industry which is proving a great benefit to the valley has grown up through her success. Application and a willingness to work have been the determining factors, but independence of thought and confidence in her own judgment are outstanding characteristics. She never waits for someone to try out a venture. She leads.

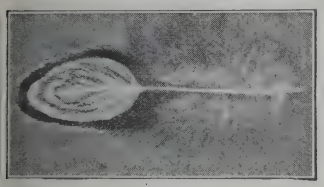
The Silver Laced Wyandottes.

(Continued from page 451)

shipped me a pair from which the results have been beyond my greatest hope.

The importation was late and on the arrival of the birds they were not in good condition, yet I recognized immediately that if I could use them I would have fine results. The last week in May I was able to obtain eighteen chickens from two sittings of eggs, sired by the Philipson male mated to a few English blood females which had owned previously.

I might add here that in my order stated I wanted blocky birds, with American Wyandotte heads, as good lights as possible and black tails, and the wonderful black and white oval lacing. Apparently the order was filled to the "Queen's taste." I have recently seen the statement that the per-



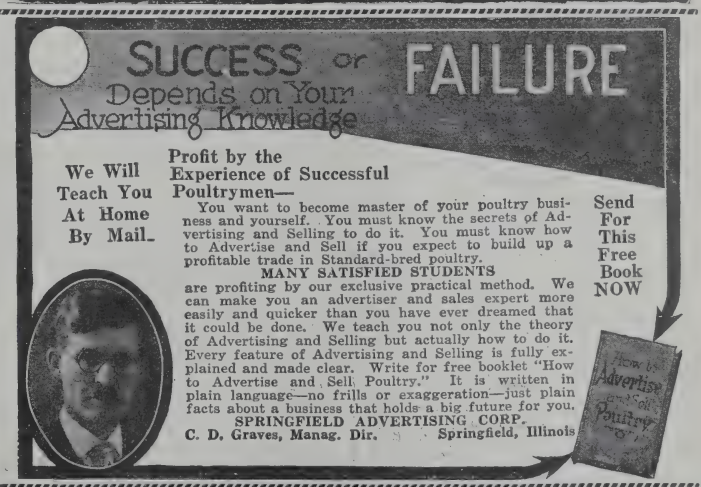
Standard Laced Feather.

Defective Silver Laced Feather. White Marginal Edging Around the Black Band Is Called "Frosting." The Dark Penciling Appearing in the Center of the Feather Is Called "Mossiness." Both Are Common Defects.

entage of chickens from such matings might give a few good individuals, but on the whole would give inferior results. Of the eighteen chickens I hatched from the two sittings of eggs one was white, one male showed that he would be fine eating. Of the rest all were superior, so much so that the first and third pullets at Boston this winter were from this hatch, as were the pullets in the second young pen, same show. First and third pullets at Boston were second and third at New York, Madison Square Garden, two weeks later. Of the first pullet at Boston Judge Weed said in print, that "if there had been a special prize for the best Silver in the show, first pullet would have surely had it." Of the pullets from this mating that were not shown all were superior. The above success was most gratifying to me.

In all my years of breeding I have never seen stamped on the progeny of a mating such strong family characteristics as there were in these seven-teen Silver Wyandottes that grew to maturity. A pleasing feature was that





SPECKLED SUSSEX---DARK BROWN LEGHORNS

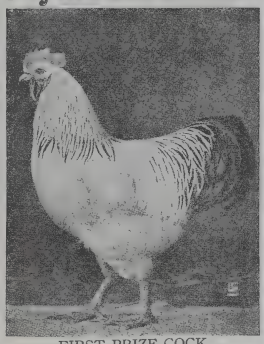
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Our 1921 matings are headed by wonderful breeding males with real EXHIBITION QUALITY. Remember the birds in our matings include winners at Chicago this season, and linebred descendants of the leading winners of our varieties at the greatest shows.

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Wilbur's Columbian Plymouth Rocks



FIRST PRIZE COCK
Madison Square Garden, New York, 1919

Winners at New York and Boston

Frank Platt, in American Poultry Journal, writes of my Boston exhibit: "Columbian Rocks show a pleasing advance over any class that heretofore has been shown. First, second, third, fourth and fifth cockerel free from brass, good quality birds and five better ones have not been shown by any breeder. First cock, a clean colored bird, good substance and nice type. The entire line has a sharp eye, pronounced in richness of color. These beautiful birds should make many new friends for they are well worthy of having."

FACTS TALK

And they are further evidenced by the report of the leading poultry papers. It is absolutely impossible for you to go wrong when you buy my practical, profitable and beautiful strain.

My Columbian Rocks are prolific layers of large uniformly well shaped eggs. The chicks are hardy and develop rapidly when given just ordinary care. Pullets mature in from five to seven months.

Hatching Eggs, Layers and Breeding Stock

from my great prize winning strain, that I have for sale are all listed with price of each, in my 1921 illustrated circular and mating list, which contains many photos of my prize winners. Write today.

Wilbur Poultry Farm
Henry Wilbur, Prop.
104 Crandall Road, Tiverton, R.I.

they did not have so-called English snake heads, but good sized heads, a good breadth of comb, yet not coarse, and best of all they had splendid Wyandotte shape. Particularly what I was after was large oval centers with a real black edge. I obtained that.

America has been seeing open laced females for ten years or so. The centers more in line with those pictured in the Standard, but with such females we have seen "snake" heads, white, or nearly white primaries, and in type the birds were far from that of a Wyandotte. But the last few years has seen a vast improvement as to shape, heads and flights. I predict that in five years we will have eliminated the bad features to a much greater extent and that the winning females at our shows will have more than ever the beautiful Standard requirements as to lacing. The special for the best shaped female in the Silver class at the late New York show was won by one of my English bred females.

The question is often asked why double mate? Just this: the desired results can be obtained far more easily and quickly, especially as to lacing, and it is the lacing, plus shape, that really makes a good Silver Wyandotte. Then a point not often brought out is this, our purebred American Silvers are being bred with nice open centers, but not the beautiful oval centers. The American bred centers have more of a diamond point.

For the breeder who has only one pen, yet wishes to breed prize winners on a small scale I can see no reason for him to breed other than along the older, more conservative lines of single mating. But for the one who wishes to have more than one pen, why not, if he so desires, practice double mating.

As one breeds honestly and shows honestly who is to say that he shall or shall not use the double mating? The winning males and females in most of the big shows today are the result of the double mating.

No Standard Changes Recommended.

More or less agitation is going the rounds for a change in the Silver Wyandotte Standard, the idea being to state just what proportion of black and white shall make up the lacing. With most of the breeders with whom I come in contact, either personally or by letter, the idea is well fixed that we should leave the Standard alone and keep on breeding up to it. Certain it is that great improvements have been made in many quarters.

The season just closed has seen more and better Silver Wyandottes shown than ever before. By the co-operation of the breeders throughout the country more and better Silvers can be shown in the future.

There is no doubt of the respect in which Silver Wyandottes are held by the poultry fraternity everywhere. They only need the emphasis of breeders of their all around quality as regards both utility and beauty, that to obtain a winning specimen is no harder than with any other parti-colored fowl, that one can take his own method as to breeding and know that quality can be obtained by either method.



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LAMBERT'S
DEATH TO LIC

Insures Clean Fowls—Larger Profits It has been the Standard Lice-Killer for over 30 years—the standby of Successful Poultry-keepers. Easily used, absolutely safe, sure and quick in results. Most economical because it goes farthest. Try it and see young fowls grow faster and hens lay. Prices $1.00, 50c, and 25c per Package. **Sample 10c.** If not at your dealers; send direct. *"Secrets of Success with Poultry"* by D. J. Lambert for 2c stamp. Address
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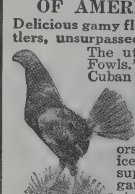
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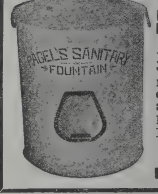
They are easily read from a distance. Numbers up to 300 are printed on white, red, green, cerise, blue, yellow and pink celluloid. From 301 to 1000 on white only. Band will withstand weather and water. Sizes for all breeds; also for pigeons.
Prices for poultry bands, 3 cents each
Prices for pigeon bands, 2 cents each
BOURNE MFG. CO.
231 Howard St. MELROSE, MASS

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Delicious gamy flavored flesh. Healthy hustlers, unsurpassed layers and a joy forever.



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ALFRED F. GRAHAM Cameron, N. C.



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W. A. NEUBITZ & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HANDLING THE BACK YARD FLOCK.

(Continued from page 453)

The dry mash hoppers are always open. But poultry doesn't like dry mash as well as the whole grains. When I turn the lights on and the hens are down on the first floor after the whole grain, I close the trapdoor and scrape the droppings. Before it is fairly light in winter the hens are out in the runway. Then I feed the sprouted oats—about seven or eight square inches. Then to the office. Time, not over twenty minutes.

Sprouted Oats.

While one would think that everybody knew all about sprouted oats, yet it is remarkable how many who have kept poultry for years know absolutely nothing of this valuable yet very inexpensive green food. Many have asked me for information. Most all those who have heard of sprouted oats seem to think they are grown in the ground and nothing but the green tops are fed.

Sprouted oats are nothing but dry, every-day seed oats, soaked in water and kept watered for some days until the oats sprout. No ground is used whatsoever. And you feed tops, roots and all.

You can make your own oats sprouter if you wish, and make it out of either wood or metal. The metal sprouter is better because it will not soak up the water and slime from the oats, and therefore will not mold when future batches are made. All it is, is a tray large enough to hold a layer of soaked oats about an inch and a half thick. You need no oil heater. If your cellar is even moderately warm and has just a little daylight, that will answer well. If not, any space in the kitchen will do. The tray is punched full of holes, small and close together, on the bottom, to allow the surplus moisture to escape. I use a purchased stack of four trays made of galvanized iron that you can purchase for a few dollars and which last many years.

I have two large salt bags. In one of these bags I place as much dry oats as will go into a 50-size empty cigar box. This just fills one of my trays after they start to sprout. Tie up the end of the bag with stout cord and allow all the space you can for the oats to swell. Let it soak in a bucket of water over night. The next morning I take out the bag and hang it on a nail over the bucket. During the day the oats begin to heat up and sprout. At night I duck the whole bag in the water again, after shaking the oats around, and again hang it up on the nail. This I do night and morning for four or five days. By then the sprouts have started. You'll see the little green ends sticking out of the oats. When this stage is reached, the oats are dumped out on the perforated tray and evenly spread out, watered night and morning until the sprouts are about two inches high, then fed.

The length of time you will have to use the bucket for sousing the oats in the bag will depend on the temperature of the place you have them. The more heat, the less time required. Do not let them get too much of a start in the salt bag, or your final sprouted oats will be hard and tough—just till the sprouts barely start. Always have enough pans of oats started so that when one pan is

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English-American S. C. White Leghorns

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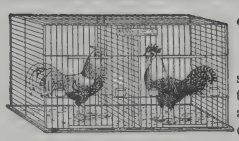
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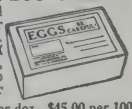
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Can you blame them? Look at those baskets filled to the very brim with big, beautiful, white eggs. Every egg represents the full day's work of a Sheppard's "Famous" Ancona. It's a lot of fun for the kiddies to gather the chalk-white harvest of eggs when Sheppard's "Famous" Anconas are "on the job." Even a comparatively small flock will keep your kiddies busy with the splendid, wholesome fun of "egg hunting."

Sheppard's "Famous" Anconas are a hardy breed. They don't demand the expert care of a specialist in order to produce eggs. They have the habit—bad! An Ancona will lay eggs in a cage — under conditions that would cause the ordinary breed to give up in disgust.

For egg production during an entire year, a back-yard Sheppard's "Famous" Ancona holds the world's record of 333 eggs. An Ancona flock heads the list of leaders with a record of 265 eggs. They are favorites with poultry enthusiasts who measure their back-yard space in terms of square inches.

Send for my new free booklet and learn how to bring in a permanent harvest of eggs with Sheppard's "Famous" Anconas.

H. Cecil Sheppard

Box A-425, Berea, Ohio.

President International Ancona Club.

empty you have another to start on. Do not have too many pans going, or before you can get all the sprouts fed, the oats sprouts will die from lack of any further food in the oat itself, and start to sour and smell. Feed sweet oats only. This is a long explanation, but you will find it simple and but very little time will be needed. You will very soon catch on.

It is about 4:30 in the afternoon when I arrive home from the office—too late in the winter time to feed the whole grain in the litter before roosting time, as I otherwise would. So I gather up all the day's table scraps and grind them up in a meat chopper; to this I add enough soaked oats to make up sufficient feed that they can eat before roosting. Over this mixture I sprinkle about three tablespoonsful of powdered buttermilk, stirring all up well. This furnishes the full, substantial meal to roost on. This, after putting in the scratch food for the morning, as above described, completes the work for the day.

Do not feed moldy food. Clean out your trough after feeding. Have plenty of water before them at all times. See that the dry mash hopper is always full. All this means success.

The Chickens Themselves.

Here is where the man comes in who on a back lot wants to raise chickens that will furnish both eggs in plenty and also lots of meat. So far as my experience goes, such chickens do not exist. Remember, when I say this I am talking to the city back-lotters with very limited space, and I am not talking to the man who has the space where the chickens can roam at will, with all the exercise they need. On a farm or on a big lot I know that all breeds of chickens can be raised and with success. But so far as my own experience goes—and I have raised Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and various others of the heavy breeds—none can make such a success as the Mediterraneans, the Leghorns best of all. It is here where so many start in the business and then give up in disgust.

An overly fat chicken will never lay eggs worth her keep. The feed which goes into a lazy chicken or a chicken which does not have the required exercise, goes into fat. A meat chicken is naturally a slow motioned, easy going, and generally lazy chicken. Hence the fat and the few eggs, when cooped up in a city back-lot. The Leghorn is a fast motioned, never still, always moving chicken, never lazy, rarely clucky—hence no fat; and she will yield eggs, even if cooped up in a small place.

A friend of mine in the office has kept chickens for many years. But he has never kept a strict accounting of their record as I do. He never could see the advisability of keeping Leghorns—always wanted birds of which he "could have a good sized one for the pot when he wanted one." I persuaded him to keep an account for a year. He is keeping Leghorns now. He found out several things, namely:

That in the fall, when his chickens were but young pullets and were but first laying, that he got as many eggs as I did.

That after the hens laid for a few weeks his eggs fell off to almost nothing, while mine were laying in full, no matter how cold. That was the time



And so is the cook

No wonder Mrs. Housewife is delighted with such an abundance of eggs. And still less wonder when you look at the kind of eggs. That's because they're the product of a flock of Sheppard's "Famous" Anconas. It does make a difference to the knowing cook.

Ancona eggs are large and uniform in size, clean and pure white in color—and as fresh as a cool breeze in a hot harvest field. No egg compound yet devised can take the place of old-fashioned "hen-fruit."

"Famous" Anconas have the habit of capturing worthwhile prizes at the world's grandest poultry shows. Their beautiful coat of black and white glossy feathers, their alert, snappy appearance — no wonder Sheppard's "Famous" Anconas are favorites not only with experienced poultry judges, but also with back-yard enthusiasts. Profit-producing pets — that's Anconas!

If you want eggs that you know are fresh—and if you want them the year around, even in zero weather—if you want poultry that "pays its way" in profits—send for complete information and my new Sheppard's "Famous" Ancona catalog. It will show you the way.

H. Cecil Sheppard

Box A-425, Berea, Ohio.

President International Ancona Club.

his chickens had gotten over their first pullethood and were getting fat from lack of exercise.

In the spring, after they had laid a good batch of eggs for a few weeks, 80 percent of them were clucky and remained that way, on and off, during the entire summer. That is, while my hens were turning out hatching eggs to sell at good prices, his hens were busily clucking and he was busy paying the feed bills.

He found, after his year was up and he had added up the actual cost of his chicken "meat," that the meat had cost him just about four times what it would have cost him to buy it from a farmer where three-fourths of the feed is found by the chickens themselves and costs the farmer nothing.

That is what disgusts so many beginners—that and the failure to start with a good laying strain. They endeavor to have a heavy working horse do the work for which a race horse is the only suitable kind, and then wonder why they do not succeed.

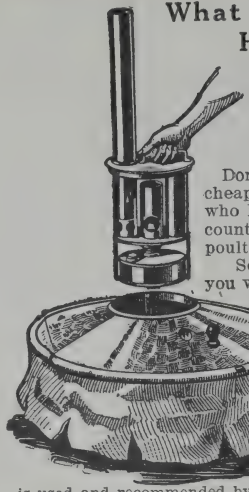
Another cause of failure, even with Leghorns, is the strain. That is, they do not come from stock that has been bred for generations as egg layers. If you have the kind of a poultry house I have described above, or one with that same sunlight and worth, almost any hen will lay some eggs, even in the coldest weather. But what you want is something better than that, something that you can take a pride in and know that you are making a success. You do not want only enough eggs to barely cover the cost of the feed; you want eggs enough to also cover the value of the time you spend on them, and have a profit besides. To do this, you must have a good strain, and you cannot buy this kind of a strain at the same price as barnyard fowls; and a good strain doesn't cost a fortune, either.

Counting in the eggs my family uses at the market price; what I sell the neighbors in the winter; and the money I receive from hatching eggs and young peeps in the season, I average over $6.20 profit per bird over all expenses.

You now have the main points of how to successfully and profitably raise chickens on a city back-lot. I have the records for years right here. And you can also raise your own young stock right on the same back-lot and not lose any work doing it, either—of which I shall tell next month.

Feed for Quick Growth

This is the time of year for every poultry raiser to look ahead—to plan for big profits next fall and winter. A little time taken now to learn and apply tested methods means hundreds of dollars later. Learn how to feed for quick growth and how to save feed. Even at present low grain prices, feed should not be wasted. Learn how to develop your chicks quick for early market or early laying—how to feed at the correct periods of the day, in the right manner and in proper proportions. Don't lose money experimenting. Take advantage of what others have proved by years of costly effort. Every poultry raiser should read "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business" written by Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, one of America's foremost poultry authorities. This new 96-page book will be sent free to any reader of this paper. Just send a post card request to Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, Dept. 2061, Kansas City, Mo.



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A few cockerels suitable for farm range flocks $5 each in lots of 3 or more. Catalogue.

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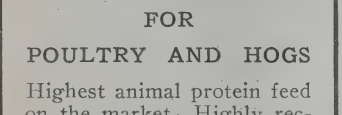
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Send $2.00 deposit for each tire ordered, balance C. O. D., with privilege of examination before paying. If full amount is sent, deduct 5 per cent. INNER TUBE, ALSO RELINER, FREE WITH EACH TIRE.

TREBLE STRENGTH TIRE CO.,
2133 Indiana Ave., Dept. P. J., Chicago.



MICHEL AUTOMATIC FLAME REGULATOR

of Incubator Governor. You can positively prevent overheating or chilling eggs in incubator by equipping it with a

MICHEL AUTOMATIC FLAME REGULATOR

It automatically regulates flame on lamp—maintains even temperature in incubator — requires no attention, and saves half the fuel. Send name of incubator, number of lamp burner and $3.50, and we will send you a Regulator, prepaid, on 15 days' trial. Money back if not satisfied.

CIRCULAR FREE AGENTS WANTED
Henry Michel & Son Box 11 Sublette, Illinois

"The Cornish Fowl"

A handbook on this popular breed, and its development in America. Fully illustrated, and a ready reference for beginners and breeders alike. File application for your copy now.

FRED H. BOHRER Dept. A., Utica, N. Y.
(Judge, Breeder and Exhibitor)



68 BREEDS Fine Pure Bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guineas, Northern raised, hardy and beautiful. 10,000 prizes. Fowls, eggs, baby chicks at low prices. America's finest poultry; large catalog, 4c.

A. A. Ziemer, Box 84, Austin, Minn.

Hatching Chicks With Hens.

(Continued from page 454)

be built to provide a separate compartment for each hen.

Wherever the nest is to be located, make it right before transferring the hen to it. For the average sized hen, say a Plymouth Rock, a nest approximately fourteen inches square will be about right. The nest box should be at least six or eight inches deep in order to prevent the nest material or eggs being easily removed from it during the hatch as the hen leaves it. The bottom and sides of the nest should be perfectly tight to prevent rats or mice from entering from beneath. The bottom of the nest should be earth.

It is well to dig a sod with considerable dirt left adhering to the roots and turn this bottom side up in the nest box. Hollow out the center and fill in the corners well, packing them securely so that there will never be a danger of the eggs rolling into the corners. The earth holds a certain amount of moisture which comes up into contact with the eggs as the heat from the hen's body reaches it. It is also solid and gives permanent shape and form to the nest. The hollow in the center should be broad and shallow, so that the hen will rest comfortably and with even pressure on all the eggs.

The lowest part of the nest should be in the center, thus keeping the eggs carefuly together under the hen. Over this earth there should be some good hay or straw (oat straw preferred), cut into six inch lengths. Shavings are good, if used sparingly so that there is little danger of the eggs becoming buried in them. Keep the nest perfectly clean at all times, during the hatch. The hen, if properly managed, will keep her nest practically free from filth.

Setting the Hen.

Usually it is found to be necessary to remove the setting hen from the laying house to a specially prepared nest that is located where she will be least disturbed and where she can be handled with little trouble. This transfer can best be made at night. Handle the hen very gently and quietly, carrying her with her keel resting on the fore-arm, thus disturbing her very little. Ascertain if she is lousy, and if so, apply lice powder or sodium fluoride by the dry pinch method very carefully, and this will insure her being free from these pests during the hatch. Place her carefully on the new nest, in which either some china eggs or infertile eggs have been put as test eggs. Then place the gate or cover to the nest in position and leave her until morning.

In the great majority of cases morning will find her so satisfied with her new quarters that it is then safe to remove the fake eggs and give her the real eggs. Thirteen average size eggs will make about the proper clutch for the average hen. This will depend somewhat upon season, size of hen, etc. Be sure that no more are given the hen than she can cover well and thus keep warm. Be sure all are well selected, well formed, clean and whole shelled eggs. Give the hen a fair chance to begin with.

SIMCO OATMEAL BUTTER MILK CHICK MASH



A STARTER AND GROWING MASH OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
IT IS DIFFERENT
FURNISHING NUTRIENTS NOT FOUND IN ANY OTHER FEED.
SAVE A MONTH IN DEVELOPING
Write Today For~
FEED CATALOGUE
GET OUR DIRECT PRICES
WE MANUFACTURE POULTRY, DAIRY, HOG & HORSE FEEDS.
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15 W. WATER ST.---- CINCINNATI, O.



Mr. Car-Owner

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Dependable Tires are constructed of the highest grade materials and hardly ever blow out. Order today at these low prices.

Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3....	$5.50..	$1.60
30x3½..	6.50...	1.75
31x3½..	6.75...	1.85
32x3½..	7.00...	2.00
31x4....	8.00...	2.25
32x4....	8.25...	2.40
33x4....	8.50...	2.50
34x4....	8.75...	2.60
34x4½..	10.00...	3.00
35x4½..	11.00...	3.15
36x4½..	11.50...	3.40
37x5....	12.75...	3.75

You'll reorder like thousands of others—because these guaranteed tires "make good" everywhere—everytime.

Dependable tires are only guaranteed for 6,000 miles, but it is not unusual for them to give 8,000 to 10,000 miles service. Send $2 deposit for each tire ordered, balance C. O. D. subject to examination. State whether S. S. or Clincher, plain or non-skid. Send full amount and save 5% discount. Order NOW.

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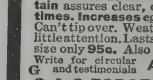


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Don't let them drown. Automatic Poultry Fountain assures clear, clean, shallow water at all times. Increases egg production for large fowls. Can't tip over. Weather and rust-proof. Requires little attention. Lasts lifetime. Guaranteed. 2-gal. size only 95c. Also made in 3 and 4 gal. capacity. Write for circular and testimonials

AGENTS WANTED!

C. A. S. FORGE WORKS, Saranac, Mich.



Spiral Leg Bands Know your birds on sight. Red, White, Blue, Light Blue, Pink, Amber, Ruby, Black, Yellow, Green.

Size for	25	50	100	250
Baby Chicks.....	$0.20	$0.35	$0.60	$1.50
Growing Chicks...	.25	.40	.75	1.65
Leghorns.....	.30	.50	.90	2.00
Rocks and Reds..	.35	.60	1.00	2.25

American Poultry Supply Co., 497 Main St., Canton, Mo

There are certain definite chores connected with caring for the setting hen during three weeks on the nest, and for sake of clearness and brevity let us enumerate these and remember them as a sort of set of rules:

The nest should be so constructed that it can be closed at all times except during the time that the hen is off the nest. This for the purpose of completely protecting the setting hen from rodent enemies, other hens or any sort of pests. The setting hen should be an isolated and quiet hen.

After two days of strict confinement to the nest she can be allowed her first exercise and feeding period. Do not let her stay off the nest too long during the first ten days. Usually the hen will return to her nest within ten or fifteen minutes, and need not be forced.

Have a pan of equal parts of cracked corn and wheat nearby, and also a pan of fresh water. This is all the feed she needs during the three weeks on the nest.

See that she exercises each morning.

Look over the nest occasionally, removing any filth, broken eggs, etc.

Candle the eggs on about the tenth day, removing infertile eggs and dead germs. Sometimes the remaining eggs of two hens may be combined after the candling.

The morning is the best time to liberate the broodies, for they will usually carry back moisture on their feathers from the early dew to suffice in moistening their eggs. Otherwise sprinkle them with warm water just before the hen is ready to return, from the tenth to the eighteenth days.

On the nineteenth day close up the nest and do not bother the hen until she is through hatching her eggs.

The Packers Interest in Poultry Productions.

(Continued from page 455)

At the end of the feeding period, the poultry is scientifically dressed, chilled, graded and packed into the firm's leading brands — Swift's Premium Milk-Fed Chickens, Swift's Royal Rock Milk-Fed Chickens—both representing high character product, while those birds, showing either deficiency in flesh or improper dressing are excluded from the best grades and sold separately on their merits.

Attention should be called to the fact that poultry feeding is a specialized industry. While better breeds and better handling on the farm produce a better character of poultry for feeding purposes, the finishing of the poultry by the method of milk feeding cannot be successfully accomplished on the diversified farm, because it takes special facilities and special care. After the feeding process, the poultry must be immediately dressed and prepared for shipment, because after the feeding process, the live poultry is of very delicate nature and would not only show a heavy shrinkage in shipping from the farm to the dressing plants, but would also show a material depreciation in quality.

The greatest and most important factors in connection with the hand-

Why Take Chances? Find Out What An Incubator Is Made of Before You Buy



Why Pay More

For only $18.25 you can get these two unbeatable machines, delivered, freight paid east of the Rockies. You take no risk—money back if not satisfied. You can order direct from this ad. Ask the publisher about us.

Both Machines Freight Paid For Only $18.25

Send for our Free Catalog and we will send you a sample of the material used in Wisconsin Incubators and Brooders. Then you will know which machines are built best, which will last longest and which will give you the most value for your money. One good hatch will pay for a Wisconsin outfit and more. Why take chances? We give you

30 Days' Trial

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

180 Egg Incubator and 180 Chick Brooder both for only $22.50

10-YEAR GUARANTEE

Wisconsins have hot water heat, double walls, air space between double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Made of finest, select, clear CALIFORNIA REDWOOD, not pine, paper or other flimsy material. Incubator finished in natural color—not painted to cover up cheap, shoddy material. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, egg tester, lamps, everything but the oil. This is the best outfit you can buy. If you don't find it satisfactory after 30 days' trial, send it back. Don't buy until you get our new 1921 catalog, fully describing this prize winning outfit. WRITE FOR IT TODAY. You can't make a mistake in buying a Wisconsin. On the market 21 years.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 28 Racine, Wis.

Single Comb White Leghorns

Of Show Type, Size and Laying Qualities

Fifty thousand incubator capacity, of the newest and latest models. Five thousand Fancy Breeders. Every egg that we incubate is produced on our yard from our own flock.

BABY CHICKS OUR SPECIALTY.

Two hatches every week: $5.50 per 25; $10.50 per 50; $20 per 100; $190 per 1,000. Safe delivery guaranteed. Extra fine March-hatched Cockerels, $3.50 each.

Alabama Leghorn Farms Co., Ensley, Alabama

BABY-CHICKS

The healthy livable kind. From our flock of HIAWATHA WINTER-LAYING S. C. W. LEGHORNS. Eggs, $2 per 15; $10 per 100. Chicks, 20c each; $18 per 100, delivered prepaid via parcel post.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Place your order now for future shipment. Circular free.

HIAWATHA POULTRY FARM CRYSTAL LAKE, ILL.

Standard Bred BABY CHICKS "Quality Guaranteed"
Standard Bred BABY CHICKS "Sterling Quality"

Buyers of our chicks in past years know the quality has been the best. This year they will be even better in breeding, and fully up to our **high standard** in other respects.

Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes, Buff and White Orpingtons.

Quality Guaranteed. Prices Right. Send for List.

SENECA POULTRY FARM Box D TIFFIN, OHIO

EGGS VINEWOOD FARM EGGS

Single Comb White Leghorns

Eggs for hatching from heavy laying, range-raised stock. Large fertile eggs that produce strong and vigorous chicks. Prices reasonable. Mating list free.

VINEWOOD FARM HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

SCHOMBURG'S SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS

The kind that will Win, Lay, Weigh and Pay best.

Winners at Detroit, Fort Wayne, Great Triangle Show, Michigan State Fair, Columbia City, Angola, Allen County Fair, Etc. Won this season, 14 first prizes, 10 second prizes, 11 third prizes, 4 fifth prizes. **GUARANTEED EGGS THAT WILL HATCH** from these winners are ready now. (All birds trapnested here.) Flock average last year, 205 eggs; highest hen, 1920, 265 eggs. Still have a few choice breeders to spare—cockerels, hens or pullets. Write for prices and descriptive circular and mating list, free. Write me your requirements, please. Address

C. H. F. SCHOMBURG, 2009-2025 Sherman St., Box A, FORT WAYNE, IND.



HI-YIELD

Automatic Feeder, Water Fountain & Chick Protector

This device has been on the market for over eight years and we stand back of it with our binding guarantee. It will feed and water 150 chicks at one filling. By removing the protecting shed it can be used for feeding and watering large chickens.

The reservoir or feed supply can holds about one-half bushel. Inside the feed can is a two gallon water reservoir. The water feeds automatically into the outer trough, which is divided into partitions; feed is in one side and water in the other. Water is kept cool by a three inch feed space around water tank.

The wire pins will let in the small chicks and keep out the larger ones. ins can be adjusted as chicks grow larger.

Made entirely of galvanized steel—a tight cone shaped lid covers entire feed can.

Write for full particulars about this device as well as the complete Hi-Yield Line of barn yard equipment. Address

AMERICAN STEEL PRODUCTS CO.,
Dept. APJ-4, Macomb, Illinois

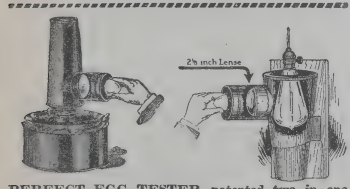
DELL-CREST
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Have Remarkable Vigor Combined with Productiveness

Raised in the woods and dells at DELL-CREST; properly mated to breed heavy layers, our birds are producing hatchable eggs and sturdy chicks. Send for mating list.

Dell-Crest Egg Farm

R. F. D. No. 4 Peoria, Ill.



PERFECT EGG TESTER, patented, two-in-one electric or oil lamp; has extra strong bull's-eye lens; makes testing easy. Single tester, $1.50; double tester, $2.00. Circular free. Dealers and Agents wanted.

C. Lingemann, 3110 Elliot Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Cheapest Way to Go to work, to school, or for fun and recreation is on a **Ranger** Bicycle. Choice of **44 Styles**, colors and sizes. Save $10 to $25 on Direct-From-the-Factory shipment. **30 Days Free Trial**, shipped on approval. We pay the express both ways if not accepted.

12 Months to Pay on installments if desired. Saved time and carfare easily meets the small monthly payments.

Tires Parts equipment—half usual retail prices. *Send no money.* Write for big, illustrated free Ranger Catalog. Prices and Payment Terms.

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BROODER

For $4.96, including heater, you can build the simplest, most efficient, and most satisfactory brooder ever made. Wind-proof; fire-proof; rat-proof; fool-proof. Can be built by anyone in an hour, with saw and hammer. Plans, 10c.

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I. PUTNAM Route 405 B ELMIRA, N. Y.

ling of poultry, eggs and cream are:

1. Improved breeds of poultry and dairy stock.
2. Proper care of the products by the producer.
3. Quick and intelligent marketing that the products may reach the manufacturing or preparing plants in prime condition.
4. Prime raw material is absolutely necessary to produce prime finished product.

The method of handling eggs is quite as interesting as the method of handling poultry. The greatest care and efficiency is exercised throughout the buying to get the high character stock, quickly marketed by the producer, well handled by country buyers and the quickest and most direct transportation to Swift & Company's produce plants.

Here the eggs are carefully graded, repacked into standard packages, immediately placed under refrigeration, and so remain up to the shipping time. They are forwarded in refrigerator cars, are protected by refrigeration on arrival at our distributing houses in the selling districts, and as fast as needed by the retail trade, are re-candled into standard grades of Swift's Brookfield Eggs in cartons and Banner Brand Eggs, while any eggs not meeting the high standard of specifications of these two brands are packed separately and sold on their quality merits.

While a moderate amount of poultry and eggs is produced on the highly specialized poultry farm, confining its efforts only to the production of poultry and eggs, it is a fact the bulk of the production of these products is on the diversified farm, and here lies the greatest future of the industry.

The possibilities for improving the breeds are very great. There is a vast difference in the quality and character, and especially the size of these products in the different districts of the country.

Poultry and eggs of large size are the most desirable; they bring the highest net return to the producer. Product of large size can be produced almost as cheaply as the small or mongrel character of poultry, and, of course, is more desirable to the wholesaler, distributor, retailer and consumer.

A comparison of the unit weight of poultry and eggs produced in the different sections shows a remarkable difference.



S. C. Buff Orpington cockerel, heading one of the pens on Wyant Bros.' Farm, Thorntown, Ind.

S. C. White Leghorns

A good laying flock on free range, which insures high fertility.

Baby Chicks and Eggs for Hatching

Strong chicks are hatched only from good eggs and good eggs are layed only by strong hens. My entire flock is Hogan-tested. Price on chicks $18.00 per 100 and eggs $8.00 per 100. Send your order today.

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Every one of our eggs will send forth from its shell a good sized chick, that will have strength and vitality, sufficient to enable its growth and development into a mature fowl.

Palmer's Barred Rocks

In twenty-five years we have won high honors at Chicago Coliseum Show, and every year but one we failed to win best display. You can't go wrong if you purchase eggs from this great strain. Write today for mating list and prices. Get started now and have them laying for you this fall.

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DR. B. J. LUDWIG'S
BUTTERMILK ONE

Prevents White Diarrhoea and Sickness in little chicks. It is buttermilk, fed in drinking fountains instead of water.

Makes Healthy and Vigorous Chicks. Feed your mash and chick feed dry as usual. Write for literature and prices.

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QUALITY EGGS & STOCK, KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Scott's Reds

WRITE FOR PRICES MATING-LIST
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POULTRY BOOK Latest and best yet; 144 pages, 215 beautiful pictures and color plates. Hatching, rearing, feeding and disease information; describes the busy Poultry Farm handling 68 varieties including Indian Runners. Tells how to properly choose fowls, eggs, incubators, cheap feed and PURE-BRED **BABY CHICKS.** This practical book worth dollars mailed for 10 cents.

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I'll Start You with leading varieties of Pure Bred Poultry, Incubators, Grain Sprouters, Supplies, Belgian Hares, Eggs, **BABY CHICKS.** Highest quality, Lowest possible cost. Illustrated Catalog mailed FREE. Address

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128 pages, profusely illustrated. An a to z manual for everyone who keeps fowls. Written by Prince T. Woods, a man who knows how and how to teach others. price 75c.

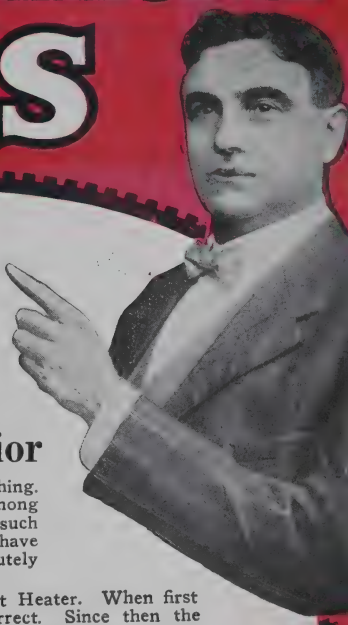
American Poultry Journal Pub. Co. 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois

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A Phenominal SUCCESS



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Sol-Hot Wickless Oil Heaters
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"Nothing happens by chance." There is always a definite reason for everything. The phenomenal success and popularity that Sol Hot Heaters have achieved among poultry raisers, is due to their extraordinary M-E-R-I-T. They have filled to such a gratifying degree, a long felt want that no other heaters on the market have even approached. They embody the fundamental principles that are absolutely necessary in a heater for the successful hatching and rearing of chicks.

I am the originator and inventor of the Canopy Brooder and Sol Hot Heater. When first offered to the public years ago, I knew that their basic principles were correct. Since then the new improvements which years of study have enabled me to work out and apply, make Sol Hot Equipment without a question, as nearly perfect as modern skill and inventive genius can produce.

My expectations have been more than realized. Sol Hot Heaters soon gained first place in the estimation of the public, and each succeeding season found them more and more in popular favor until today, with my latest modern improvements, they are so far superior that there is no comparison.

SOL TRADE MARK REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE HOT

Sol Hot Equipment has won its place in the estimation of poultry raisers, simply because it has overcome the discouraging, costly imperfections that poultry raisers have experienced with ordinary heaters.

They have done all and more than that claimed for them—*have more than made good.* They are in a class by themselves. Don't confuse Sol Hot Heaters with the "imitations" and the many cheap make-shift cook stove burners made by stove manufacturers, but assembled and sold by some incubator concerns for brooder use.

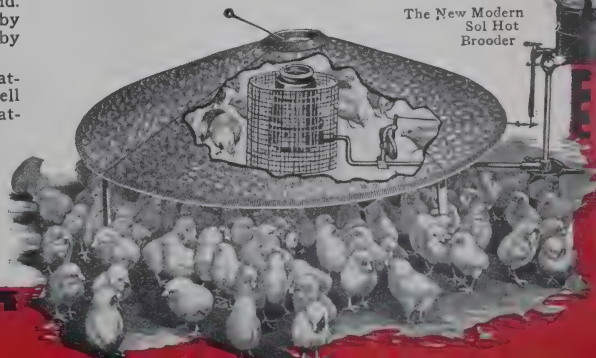
Don't be misled. Buy only the original Sol Hot—the best and therefore the cheapest in the end. They are thoroughly covered by patents, so don't take chances by buying an infringement.

In a recent letter from E. C. Matlick of the well known Miller-Matlick Hatching Co., he says: "Your improvements on Sol Hot burners make them superior to anything on the market."

That's what users of Sol Hot say. That's what you will say, too, after you have given Sol Hot a trial and compared it with other heaters. If you are not using Sol Hot Heaters now for your incubators and brooders, don't fail to write for our free illustrated catalog, telling all about these better and cheaper burners. Sol Hot will do for you what it is doing for thousands of others.



The First Sol Hot Brooder Made 12 Years Ago By H. M. Sheer.



The New Modern Sol Hot Brooder

H. M. SHEER COMPANY

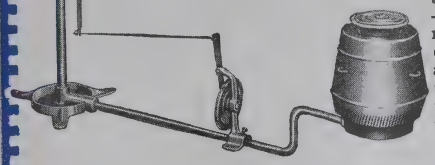
Department APJ **QUINCY, ILLINOIS**

SOL HOT Wi

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MARK

SOL-HOT BURNERS

"NOTHING Succeeds Like Success" is an old truism to which Sol Hot Equipment has added even MORE TRUTH or emphasis. The volume of evidence which is daily pouring into our office, by way of ORDERS and RE-ORDERS—and letters by the hundreds from grateful purchasers, telling how much better they find Sol Hot Heaters, is the REAL PROOF that PROVES "Sol Hot Wins Over All."



Here is the crowning point of our success in perfecting a heating device for artificial hatching and rearing of chicks —the SOL HOT BURNERS. The base of the burner is made of gray cast iron and will last a lifetime. The outer casing, or chimney, is of heavy sheet steel. Inside of this are the perforated screens which are made of the best material possible for the purpose. They are much heavier than screens used in other oil burners because of the intense heat produced by the Sol Hot principle.

Note that the Oil Feed Pipe enters the side of the Burner instead of the bottom. This has two distinct advantages. First, any accumulation of carbon or other matter cannot clog the oil groove, thus overcoming the necessity of frequent cleaning of the oil feed pipe. Second, it provides a preheating chamber in which the oil is partly vaporized before it reaches the flame. This materially assists in obtaining more perfect combustion.

East Helena, Mont.

H. M. Sheer Co.,

Gentlemen:—

Your Sol Hot Heater is the greatest method of heat I ever used. Send me by express another colony brooder outfit same as I bought last season. Enclosed find draft for same. CHAS. BLACK.

Mannville, Ill.

H. M. Sheer Co.,

Dear Sirs:—

I am enclosing check to pay for one more Sol Hot lamp. They are the best heating system for an incubator I have ever used.

HARRY R. DICKENS, R. R. No. 1.

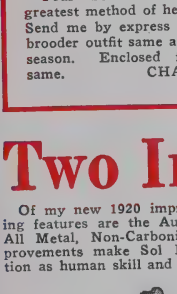
H. M. Sheer Co., Hanover, Pa.

Gentlemen:—

I have one of your Sol Hot Burners which I used on our incubator with perfect success. Will you send me diagram or picture how to connect it with a colony hover? It certainly worked fine on our incubator. J. C. MILLER.

Two Important Improvements

Of my new 1920 improvements, the two outstanding features are the Automatic Oil Control and my All Metal, Non-Carbonizing Vaporizers. These improvements make Sol Hot Heaters as near perfection as human skill and inventive genius can produce.



AUTOMATIC OIL CONTROL

This new improvement automatically controls the flame. Once you set the adjustment screws your flame will increase or decrease automatically according to temperature variations. This improvement completely solves the problem of keeping incubator or brooder at same temperature with changing of weather conditions without the bother of frequent attention. You know the difficulty of maintaining a steady flame with a wick lamp. It means very frequent attention with varying success. Wick flames are bound to CREEP up as the burner gets hotter. In fact, this danger is so great it is folly to use wick burners when you can insure ABSOLUTE safety from a Sol Hot Lamp and get better results. The flame cannot CREEP up or down in a Sol Hot Lamp. This advantage alone is worth the price of a Sol Hot Water Heater.

All-Metal Non-Carbonizing Metal Vaporizer

This new all Metal Vaporizer completely does away with carbon—no asbestos ring to carbonize and deaden the flame. It is one of the most important inventions in perfecting wickless oil heaters. Poultry raisers who have experienced the trouble caused by asbestos rings carbonizing know only too well what this new invention means in doing away with these troubles. Starts instantly with gasoline or denatured alcohol or starts easily with kerosene by simply slipping a band of common newspaper around the vaporizer letting it extend down into the oil—the paper burns away and generates the burner. This Metal Vaporizer fits all sizes and makes of wickless oil burners, but is made principally for and to further perfect Sol Hot burners. It practically converts a Sol Hot Oil Burner into a gas burner. The flame responds instantly to any change of oil feed. I recommend to all owners of old Sol Hot Burners, that they send for one of these All Metal Vaporizers. Price postpaid $1.00. All New Sol Hot Burners are equipped with this Metal Vaporizer. This All Metal Vaporizer is completely covered by patents—anyone making a metal vaporizer that permits oil vapor to pass through the vaporizer from either side to the other, is infringing on our patent rights and will be prosecuted. Our patents cover practically every construction except a plain or corrugated band which of course is of no value whatever.



All Metal Vaporizer

s Over All

GIANT SOL-HOT HEATERS

for Coal Burning Brooder Stoves



Sol Hot Heaters win the preference of poultry raisers because they meet every need, and fit in with present equipments so nicely. See how my Giant Sol Hot Heater is adapted to coal burning stove, thus doing away with ASHES—GASES—COAL, unreliable uniformity of heat, etc. It is easy to install and when once set and regulated, needs no further attention other than keeping a supply of oil in glass reservoir. No ashes to remove—no draft damper to regulate—no need to raise or remove the brooder hood. The satisfaction and successful operation of Giant Sol Hot Heaters for large broods of chicks is proving a big boon to hundreds who had become discouraged and disgusted with coal burning brooder stoves.

Sol Hot Heaters are made in five different sizes for Canopy Brooders and five sizes for Incubators from 60-egg size up to 3,000-egg machines.

H. M. Sheer Co., Kenosha, Wis.
Dear Sirs:—
I have used one of your Sol Hot Colony Brooders for two years, and find it O. K. Would like your price on the Giant Sol Hot for coal burning heater.
C. NEERGAARD, R. F. D. No. 2.

H. M. Sheer Co., Media, Pa.
Dear Sirs:—
I have used three of your Sol Hot Heaters on Incubators for three years. They are fine. Will never change to any other.
WM. HOLM.

H. M. Sheer Co., Lichfield, Ohio.
Gentlemen:—
I have 500 chicks under one of your Sol Hot Brooders and it is like "home, sweet home" to them. Would like your plans for building Mammoth incubators with your Sol Hot Lamp.
J. R. RANDYSIDE & CO.

Sol-Hot Heaters for Incubators

The illustration below shows the new Sol Hot combination for incubators. Note how the burner can be lowered and swung to one side without disturbing the position of the oil fount, or changing the oil adjustment regulator. This improvement does away entirely with the necessity of adjusting the regulator every time the lamp is handled — a convenience that every user of an incubator lamp will appreciate.



This illustration shows how the burner can be lowered and swung to one side without disturbing position of the oil fount or altering the oil adjustment regulator.

The man who makes the best success these days in any line of business, is the man who is best equipped to produce the thing he sells, whether it be automobiles, eggs, baby chicks or poultry. The best equipment is the cheapest in the end and you will make no mistake when you buy Sol Hot. The time you save—the better hatches you get — the bigger and faster growing chicks you will raise will make you a Sol Hot "booster" ever after. Send for my catalog folder and get full particulars. It will interest you — it's FREE. Send for it today.



A Word to Dealers and Agents

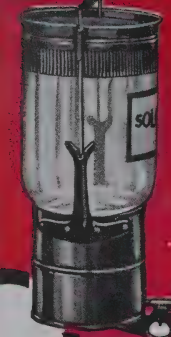
The unusual demand for Sol Hot Equipment is a pleasant surprise to dealers who handle my goods. It is a long time since they have handled any poultry equipment which gives their customers such gratifying results and satisfaction. These customers tell their friends of the splendid performance of Sol Hot Heaters and thus the demand grows and grows. I want more dealers and agents and will be glad to hear from anyone interested in selling my goods. Write for terms and full particulars. Address me personally.

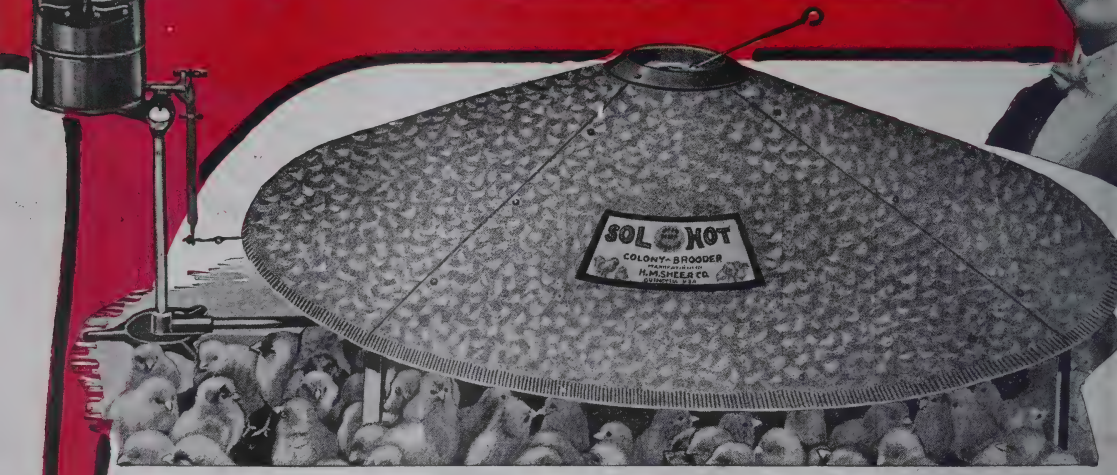
H. M. SHEER, Prop.

H. M. SHEER CO.

Dept. APJ QUINCY, ILLINOIS

Order Direct from This Ad





Save Your High Priced Chicks This Year

Now that the hatching season is here I am making this special offer to readers of this magazine. If your dealer can't supply you with a Sol Hot Canopy Brooder you can order direct from this advertisement without waiting to send for catalog, etc.

Just fill out and mail coupon below together with check or P. O. Money Order for the size Brooder wanted and I'll send it to you at once with the understanding that if you are not more than pleased with it—if you don't find it one of the most easily operated brooders you ever saw—you can send it back at my expense and I'll refund your money.

Order Your Sol Hot NOW—Don't wait—be prepared to save every chick this year. Eggs are high and baby chicks are high. You can't afford to try and raise your chicks in a brooder that is not kept at a uniform heat during sudden changes of temperature. Sol Hot will keep your chicks cozy ALL THE TIME. They will "grow like weeds," and you'll always be glad you ordered the Sol Hot.

Prices of Sol-Hot Canopy Brooders Complete
WITH HEATER

Select the Size You Want. Fill Out Coupon—Order It Today

Baby Sol Hot Brooder, complete with Canopy (capacity 100 chicks; shipping weight 21 lbs.) $9.75.

Standard Sol Hot Brooder, with 32" Canopy (capacity 250 to 300 chicks; shipping weight, 32 lbs.).....$17.75.

Standard Sol Hot Brooder, with 43" Canopy (capacity 500 chicks; shipping weight 38 lbs.).$20.25.

Standard Sol Hot Brooder, with 52" Canopy (capacity 1,000 chicks; shipping weight, 45 lbs. $22.75

H. M. SHEER CO., Dept. A. P. J., Quincy, Illinois.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed find $.....for which send me the

ollowing .....

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(Write Equipment Wanted Above)

NAME.....

TOWN..... STATE.....

R. F. D..... ST. NO. .....

Prices of Heaters, Without Canopy

Baby Sol Hot (shipping weight 13 lbs.).....$6.50.
Heater for 32" Canopy (shipping weight 15 lbs.) .....$11.25.
Heater for 42" Canopy (shipping weight 17 lbs) .....$13.50.
Heater for 52" Canopy (shipping weight 19 lbs.) .....$14.75.
Giant Sol Heater for Coal Burning Colony Brooder Stoves (shipping weight 24 lbs.)....$16.50.



Baby Sol Hot Brooder

THE BROWN LEGHORN.

By H. V. Tormohlen.

As a small boy it was my lot to help
ıy grandmother tend the chickens on
ıe farm. Thus at an early age I be-
ame acquainted with the wonderful
ying qualities of the Brown Leg-
orns. They laid such fine, big, white
ggs and were so hearty and active
ıat I admired them very much. They
ere always busy, their combs nice
nd red and their brown coats neat
nd clean, so it was no wonder that
boy should admire such a business-
ke fowl. Right there and then I
ade up my mind that some day I
ould have a lot of Brown Leghorns
f my own. But how that dream de-
eloped into the biggest Brown Leg-
orn farm in the country is another
:ory and at this time I want to tell
ou about how to care for Brown Leg-
orns to get the best results and how
) mate them up to preserve their
gg-laying and beauty from one gen-
ation to another.

Leghorn is a port in Italy and the
:ory has it that Brown Leghorns
riginally came from that port—hence
ıe name. But as a matter of fact,
ıe Leghorn we have here in America
an American made fowl represent-
ıg the vim and vigor, activity and
usiness like qualities of the present
ay American.

Before the advent of Leghorns our
arnyard fowls were the slow-mov-
g feather-legged variety, not exactly
ited to our needs. It was not
range then that the Leghorn im-
ediately became very popular and
)read from farm to farm all over the
ontinent, until today it is estimated
ıat 60 percent of the total fowls kept
e Leghorns.

The Brown Leghorn of the past was
ilt a little different than our present
ry Leghorn in that its tail was car-
ed almost erect, in fact many had
ils carried so far toward their
ad that they were referred to as
quirrel tailed." Then most of them
d very large beefy-like combs. In
eping with American ideas of effi-
ency and beauty, the tails were bred
wer and the combs smaller, for it
as found that, contrary to common
lief, the comb is not directly related
laying qualities and a smaller comb
much better in that it does not ob-
ruct the sight of one eye nor freeze
easily in winter.

Today we have a Leghorn hen built
ı two very trim, active legs, capable
taking her far afield in search of
od. Her body is long, deep and
oad, making possible the consump-
on of plenty of feed to manufacture
ts of eggs. Most of us know that
irymen breed their cattle to get ex-
tly the right shape of body to get
e greatest milk making capacity.
ıat is exactly what we tried to do
ith our Leghorns. While the Leg-
rn was naturally a great layer, we
ere not content with accidental good
alities so we started out to learn
w to grow hens so that practically
ery one of them could have a won-
rful egg-laying type and constitu-
n. To make this possible the Leg-
rn must not only be long bodied,
t the body must be deep and wide.
The length of the body is easily
dged by the eye, but we can better

WILSON'S
SINGLE COMB WHITE
LEGHORN'S

Win Again
For the Third Consecutive Year
1st Cockerel
(Picture at right)
at the Chicago National Show 1921



50,000 Baby Chicks Also Hatching Eggs

TWO GRAND PENS MATED from trapnested stock with records from 246 to 296 eggs. Eggs and Baby Chicks from these pens a matter of correspondence.

SPLENDID UTILITY MATINGS at following prices:

	25	50	100	500	1,000
Chicks	$5.00	$9.50	$18.00	$85.00	$165.00
			50	100	1,000
Hatching Eggs			$5.00	$8.00	$70.00

85% Fertility Guaranteed—Orders booked on a 20% desposit

Write for my 1921 Mating List and remember you will get a square deal from

GLENN A. WILSON
Box 10 **SANDWICH, ILL.**

ANDREWS CARRIERS

For Baby Chicks

Three sizes, for 25, 50 and 100 chicks. Built to conform to International Baby Chick Association specifications. Car lot orders made to meet buyer's specifications. Strongly built of heavy corrugated board—waterproof inside and out—shipped flat—set up in a jiffy. And they carry the chicks in comfort and safety.

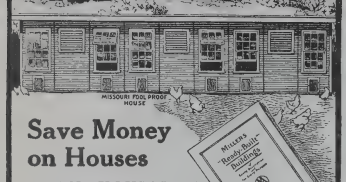
For Eggs

Ten sizes—ranging from 12 to 120 egg capacity. These carriers absolutely prevent breakage. Further, they protect the egg-contents by preventing shocks. Each egg protected by *several thicknesses* of corrugated cushions. Simple and practical. Can be used many times, but cheap enough to throw away after a single trip.

Andrews Carriers are made in one of the world's greatest box factories. We can promptly make shipments of any quantity—from two dozen of a size up to a carload. And our prices are surprisingly low. Andrews Carriers are right. *"Ask the Judges."* Write now for complete catalog.

O. B. Andrews Co., Dept. A, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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READY-BUILT HEN HOUSES



Save Money on Houses

HEN HOUSES all built, ready to bolt. No extras, no delay, no bother. Everything included — hardware, roosts, nests, tables, roofing. Clear yellow pine, tongued and grooved, even to the roof. Creosoted and trimmings painted. Built in complete units. Add units as flocks grow. If you move, take your house along. More substantial than many permanent buildings.

Missouri Fool Proof House

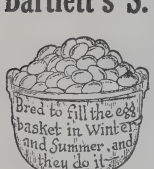
Light and ventilation can't be neglected. Just one of many designs shown in the Miller Book.

Free Book of Designs

This book teaches real economy in poultry house building. Send for it free. Don't put it off. Act now.

MILLER MANUFACTURING CO.
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Bartlett's S. C. W. Leghorns



GOOD in the beginning; BETTER all the time; BETTER STILL in 1921. Trapnested, Pedigreed, Standard-bred.

EGGS for HATCHING. Cockerels that will put the LAY into your flock. A few choice breeding hens. Write today for catalog.

EMORY H. BARTLETT, Box 19, Enfield, Mass.



Colored Big Double Number Poultry and Pigeon Bands; New Coil Baby Chick Bands —not numbered. 12 colors. Try the modern way; you will like them. Very efficient. SAMPLES FREE.

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LIGHT BRAHMAS

Send to one of the old reliable breeders of New England. Continuous winners at Boston for 14 years. 1st hen, 2d ckl., 1919; 1st ckl., 1st young pen, 1920; 2d pullet and 2d ckl., 1921. Eggs for Sale. Also a few choice breeders. No better quality. Prices very reasonable.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM,
F. C. NUTTER, Prop. South Portland, Maine.
Breeder of Light Brahmas for 56 years.



Chicks 12 cents each and up. Rocks, Leghorns, Reds and broilers. Money back for dead ones as far as Colorado, Texas and Maine. Pamphlet free. Sandy Knoll Hatchery, C. M. Lauver, Prop., Box 21, McAlisterville, Pa.

BARRED ROCKS
Certified by Vermont Experiment Station
Eggs for Hatching $10 per 100
WAYSIDE FARMS, E. B. Cornwall, Middlebury, Vermont

BOOK BARGAINS

Books on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Horses, Dogs, Livestock, Agriculture, Business, Accounting, Automobiles, Farming, Domestic Science, Electrical, Mechanical, many other subjects. Catalog free.—**Colonial Book & Pub. Co.**, Suite 206, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

judge the depth and width of a hen by testing with the fingers of one hand. This will show whether she has 2, 3 or 4-fingered capacity between the keel and pin bones. Then the same test can be made between these two pin bones found directly on either side of the vent. If these bones are well spread apart and soft and pliable the hen has capacity for egg-laying, and if fed properly and cared for properly she can lay with little effort. So we see why it is extremely important that we select hens that are built to lay as well as bred to lay.

During recent years with feed so high priced, the Leghorns has been very much more popular that ever before because of the fact that she requires about a fourth less feed to produce the same number of eggs than the larger varieties. This one quality makes the Leghorn superior as a money making proposition as statistics show that 60 percent of the total fowls kept are Leghorns.

Light Brown and Dark Brown Leghorns.

There are two kinds of Brown Leghorns, Light Brown and Dark Brown, although they have been bred this way only during the past 20 years. The two varieties were produced from the same family tree and there is no difference in their qualities. It was merely a matter of choice of color that led Leghorn enthusiasts to develop the two extremes. The two families or varieties should not be crossed any more than you would consider crossing Brown with White Leghorns, if you would seek to keep a uniformly colored flock.

The Light Brown Leghorn male has a straw or lemon colored neck with a slight trace of a stripe down each feather, sometimes entirely absent. This stripe is about the same shade of color, only slightly darker, for the saddle feather coloring. This will enable you to tell a Light Brown Leghorn male at sight. The Dark Brown Leghorn male has a rich cheery-red neck and saddle which should be of a rich even shade with a nice black or greenish stripe down each feather.

The Light Brown Leghorn female has a golden colored neck with a black stripe down each feather, often not very distinct. Her back and wing feathers are a nice brown, finely stippled, or dotted with a darker shade of brown, the whole effect giving a fine velvety appearance. She has a salmon colored breast while her body and thighs are a slate color.

The Dark Brown Leghorn.

The Dark Brown Leghorn hen is more of a mahogany brown color, the stippling or penciling being coarser in appearance. The breast is colored almost like the back although it has a slightly lighter shade. The neck of the Dark Brown hen should be red like the Dark male and should have a nice stripe down each feather. The Dark Brown Leghorn hen is more like a Partridge Cochin or Partridge Plymouth Rock in color which will make it easy to tell the difference between the Light and Dark hens. Occasionally a Dark hen has a breast that shows quite a little salmon color, which is not so objectionable if her other markings are correct, but prac-

HOW TO RAISE BABY CHICK

Put Avicol in the drinking wate

Most people lose half of every hat and seem to expect it. Chick chol or white diarrhoea is the trouble. T U. S. Government states that over h the chicks hatched die from this cau

An Avicol tablet in the drinki water will save your chicks from such diseases. Within 48 hours the si ones will be lively as crickets.

Mrs. Wm. May, Rego, Ind, writes: was losing 10 or 15 chicks a day fr diarrhoea before I received the Avic I haven't lost a one since."

It costs nothing to try Avicol. If y don't find that it prevents and contr white diarrhoea, chick cholera and bowel diseases of poultry, tell us a your money will be promptly refund Avicol is sold by most druggists a poultry remedy dealers, or send 5 (includes war tax) for a package mail postpaid. Burrell-Dugger Co., 2 Columbia Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE BETTER GRADE
of colored spiral leg bands, in colors, Red White, Blue, Green, Yellow and black.



ROYAL BRAND—Double coil Spiral Band. Best of all 12 for 40c; 25-75c; 50-$1.25 100-$2.25; 250-$5.00; 500 $9.00, Postpaid.

Baby Chick Bands—50-45c; 100-80c; 250 $1.75; 500-$3.25. Bands for Growin Birds—(two sizes, state age) 25 for 40c; 50-60c 100-$1.00, 250-$2.25; 500-$4.00, postpaid.

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232 N. Third St. COLUMBUS, OHI

GREIDER'S FINE CATALOG



of fine bred poultry for 1921; a choicest breeds illustrated an described; information on poultr how to make hens lay, grow chick —all facts. Low price on breed ing stock and hatching eggs. 30 years i business. This book only 12 cents. Send tod
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HIGHEST SCORE EVER WON!

100

Envelopes 3⅝x6½ inches, an extr strong thick hard slick writing fac and 100 Letterheads 8½ x 11 inch heavy, smooth, hard, thick writin paper, (fine typewriter bond pape same price) All artistically printe with pictures of your breeds, an sent to you by parcel post for $1.50. Better printin for price was never done. No other kind of printin done. No samples sent out. Order direct from this ad
J. R. HUDSON, Printer, Hardin Springs, Ky.



BABY CHICKS
High Standard Quality
Bred Right, Hatched Right
Shipped Direct From Our Hatcher
Barred and White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. R. I. Reds, White Golden Wyandottes, S. C. Anconas, S. C. White & S. C. Brow Leghorns. Send for FREE CATALOG & PRICES before orde ing elsewhere.
New Washington Hatchery, Dept. J, New Washington, Oh



BANTAMS America' Finest Bantams. 40 varieties. Game and Orna mental. Shipped on approval. Winners a the largest shows. Stock for sale. Price reasonable. Cat. 2c. Choice Golden, Silver, Ring neck and Lady Amherst Pheasants.
F. C. WILBERT & CO. Grand Rapids. Mich

TRADE A E M MARK **THERMOMETERS NEVER VARY**

You cannot afford to risk using any othe thermometer in Incubators or Brooders Insist on "A E M." At dealers or direct.
A. E. MOELLER, 261-3 Sumpter St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1897-Hawkins Light Brahmas-1921
Eggs for Hatching
Grand lot of breeders after May 1st.
J. S. HAWKINS, 118 S. 6th St., WACO, TEXAS

tically all Dark Brown hens have the salmon breast feathers dotted or stippled with a darker shade of brown which makes the breast and back look almost the same.

The Dark Brown Leghorn male is mated to the Dark Brown Leghorn female, of course, although occasionally we get inquiries from someone asking if it would not be better to mate the Dark male and the Light female together. The answer is that the offspring would be nothing more than mongrel Leghorns at best.

The Light male is mated to the Light female and care should be taken in building up a flock of either Light Brown or Dark Brown to see that the stock comes from reliable breeders who are known to breed them pure—true Dark Brown or Light Brown and not just simple "Brown Leghorns." The average farm flock of Brown Leghorns today is of the old Light Brown blood, for pactically all have the light or salmon breasts. With a few good Light Brown cockerels from a breeder who has made a specialty of breeding for color and egg-laying qualities, the ordinary flock can quickly be bred up and improved until within two or three years you can hardly realize that the fine looking cockerels and pullets came from such a foundation.

Many prefer the Dark Browns and there are a few more breeders keeping them than Light Browns. Although the Light Browns predominate among the average farm flocks we do not know how long this will be the case.

Brown Leghorns should be given plenty of room to range. For this reason they do their best on the farm although we made our start on a village lot and raised them in confinement for a number of years with good results. They should have nice, clean houses, with plenty of fresh air and sunlight and a deep litter of straw to which the scratch grains can be scattered each day. Nothing lends more to good health and vigor than a training to scratch for the grain. During the season of the year when the Leghorns can not roam over the fields to get plenty of bugs and worms, a good mash feed should be fed once a day, 15 percent of which should be a grade of tankage or dry poultry meat scraps made especially for poultry mash.

Small and cracked grains—a mixture is all the better—should be fed in the litter early in the morning to induce exercise and keep the hens healthy. The mash can be fed about noon and another feed of grain given at night during the winter months. But to get the most eggs, care must be taken to see that about 10 percent of the total feed given to the fowls is meat food.

Give the Brown Leghorns a chance and they will make the finest of all winter layers, in fact all-year layers, for the pullets lay best in winter while the hens will lay better during late winter and spring. Contrary to popular belief, the Brown Leghorn is a fine bodied fowl and reaches frying age quicker than most any other variety and the adult hens make the finest roasts one can imagine.

BABY CHICKS

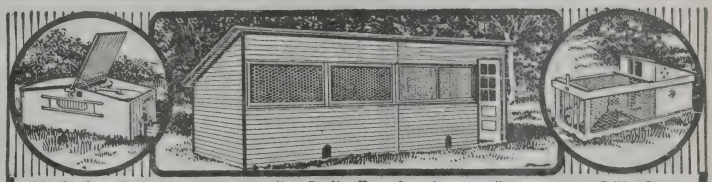
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Big reductions in the Baby Chick Prices are here shown to be an Established Fact. Pre-war prices and the quality of the birds shipped is what gets the business and we have it. We are unlimited on Barred Rocks, Reds and Leghorns. Give you a good shipping date on any of the twelve breeds we list.

The following prices are a straight cut of $4.00 per hundred from our Catalog Quotations. Please remit in full—97 percent live delivery guaranteed to your door in lots of:

	25	50	100	500
Barred Rocks (The Real Ringlets)	$4.75	$ 9.25	$18.00	$ 88.00
R. I. Reds, Single and Rose Comb	4.75	9.25	18.00	88.00
White Rocks White Wyandottes Buff Rocks Mottled Anconas Black Minoreas	5.50	10.75	21.00	100.00
S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	4.25	8.25	16.00	78.00

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Brooder for 50 to 100 chicks *No. 3 Poultry House for 50 hens—2 units* *Setting Coop*

Hodgson Poultry Houses give ideal protection for your hens; proper ventilation, free entrance for the sun, stout, weather-tight construction of clean, vermin proof red cedar. You can't get a better poultry house than a Hodgson, nor a house so easily and economically erected. Hodgson Poultry Houses come in painted sections ready to bolt together. Send for catalog.

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TEST YOUR EGGS

11TH YEAR SEE THAT "XX"? POINTS THE WAY START RIGHT YOU END RIGHT

before you set them under hens or put them in the incubator. Whether you buy or sell eggs for hatching discard **every one** that does not pass the Magic Egg Tester. Don't **try** to hatch weak eggs—**it kills the profits.** Regulates moisture in the egg chamber perfectly. Demonstrated at poultry shows everywhere. **This is positively the only way to tell which eggs won't hatch before you begin to incubate them at all.** Read on:

This tester instantly shows the strength of any egg. Costs nothing to use and stays perfect for a life time. No judgment required—just a pair of eyes. Tests 300 per hour. Testimonials or circular if desired. $2.50 each, with a trial of one year. Cost refunded if desired. Insured parcel post, sent same day order is received.

MAGIC EGG TESTER WORKS, Dept. B, BUFFALO, N. Y. Also BRIDGEBURG, CAN.

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PARCEL POST EGG
HATCHING EGG
DAY OLD CHICK

Manufactured and distributed by

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BY PARCEL-POST OR EXPRESS

In Ripley's Save-All Chick and Perfect Egg Boxes

Made of strong corrugated card board. Stand weight of five men. *Sold in Dozen Lots Only.*

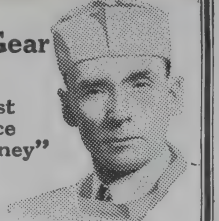
EGG BOXES—size 15-egg, $2.50; 30-egg, $3.75; 50-egg, $5 10 doz. CHICK BOXES—25-size, $2.25; 50-size, $3.20; 100-size, $5.10 doz. Sample 15-egg or 25-chick box, 50c. Postpaid. Save delay, order from adv. WRITE FOR Poultry Catalog.

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Dr. LeGear Says:

"You must destroy lice or lose money"



DR. L. D. LEGEAR, V. S.
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Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, 1892. 29 years' Veterinary practice. Noted authority on ailments of Stock or Poultry.

Lice and vermin stunt the growth of chicks and keep hens from laying. They sap vitality, disturb rest and prevent development. You must destroy them. Use Dr. LeGear's Lice Killer. Dust each grown fowl carefully, especially the mother hen before setting, *and lice will go.*

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There is a Dr. LeGear Remedy for every curable ailment of stock and poultry. All guaranteed.

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Miller Baby Chicks give you 100 per cent hatch insurance without worry. 20 leading varieties. Safe delivery guaranteed. Successfully shipped to 46 states last year. Capacity 250,000 eggs a setting. Chicks shipped postpaid. Catalog FREE.

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QUALITY BRED-TO-LAY
S. C. W. LEGHORNS
Exclusively

Order your May and June chicks at once. At least get our catalog and prices. It is free.

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BENHAVEN PORTABLE HENNERIES



Our Junior Model

The unique, economical, sanitary, practical housing for a small flock, 6 to 60, adapted to all purposes at all seasons in any climate. 16 SIZES, TAKE-A-PARTS, prices $50. to $150. Catalog, kindly mention this journal.

The BENHAVEN SPECIALTY CO.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Cornell Strain, Individual Guaranteed Pedigrees
Eggs for Hatching $10 per 100
WAYSIDE FARMS, E. B. Cornwall, Middlebury, Vermont

TREATMENT OF ROUP.

Much of the material we read about poultry diseases is either beyond the understanding of the ordinary poultryman or they are so much alike that, after reading three or four bearing upon the same subject, we know no more than if we had read but one concerning the topic. What I am about to relate in regard to that most contagious disease, roup, is not what I have read but from my own experience in the last three years when I have come in contact with the disease. It is a true word-for-word statement of what I have learned and what conclusions I have drawn as to the causes, nature and cure of roup.

Roup in this section of New York state had practically been unheard of until about two years ago an epidemic seemed to have broken out which resulted in great losses to both large and small poultrymen. I was so unfortunate as to have been one of the victims. Of course I had read considerable about the subject from agricultural station bulletins, but at the first appearance of the disease I discovered that the literature was of little use. I do not desire to condemn this material except to point out that "experience makes perfect and is the best teacher" and that all the book learning in the world cannot make everything successful.

The first time that roup appeared we did not think it serious and so let it go. Out of a hundred birds two or three were affected. I was at first uncertain as to the nature of the disease but after further investigation I decided it was roup. As the disease did not spread any further I did not bother my head about it until the next year, when after raising 300 fine pullets out of 600 chicks the disease gained a foothold in the flock. Precautions had to be taken—but what?

There does not seem to be any remedy with the exception of patent medicines. The only thing to be done seemed to be to first check its further spread. The coops were then cleaned, disinfected and whitewashed and infected chickens culled from the flock. I then inquired of others what they had experienced in this line, and in accordance with their recommendations I supplied myself with permanganate of potash and a household disinfectant. The permanganate I gave to both well and diseased birds—putting enough in the water to give it a wine color. The disinfectant I mixed according to stated directions and dipped the infected birds' heads in the solution twice daily. It is generally thought that roup is incurable but in this instance it proved otherwise for at the end of a short time the sick birds became well.

In the remaining flock, however, we still came across a few ill birds now and then. This led me to conclude that permanganate of potash was not a sure preventive or cure, but that the disinfectant or dip was a promising cure. When dry weather settled in, the disease entirely disappeared and we thought that after losing a great part of our flock we were at last rid of the pestilence. The next year, however, we were again troubled. What could be the cause was beyond me, for I attributed the first epidemic to the fact that my birds perched on trees during the damp and rainy weather; but now the birds had not begun to roost.

The birds first mentioned in this ar-

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34 x 3½	9.00	35 x 4½	12.95
31 x 4	9.95	36 x 4½	13.25
32 x 4	10.25	37 x 4½	13.75
33 x 4	10.90	35 x 5	13.95
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For More Eggs at Less Expense
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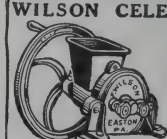
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Box 21 Easton, Pa.



DISEASES OF POULTRY

By D. V. Salmon. 252 pages; 72 illustrations. Every poultryman need this book. The cause, symptoms, ca and remedies for each disease fow are subject to are given. Price 75 American Poultry Journal Pub. C 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illino

icle were raised from good stock, ought in Pennsylvania and those last ientioned we hatched ourselves from ie same flock which had last year been ffected with the disease. Both flocks eceived the same treatment and care; ie last mentioned flock, however, had ccess to the same runs. I therefore ame to the conclusion that the disease as transmitted either through the egg r by the droppings and earth.

A considerable part of the flock was st until I managed to check the spread f the malady. I made use of the pot-sh and in addition I put about three easpoonfuls of kerosene to a pail of ater. The infected birds I gave the me and painted the eyes and throat ith iodin. Very often a white film loses up the throat passages of the bird esulting soon in death. Painting with din seems to remove this substance. Ve cured the majority of these birds ut we usually killed them for market s we believe they will not be good for reeding or egg production.

In a few words I sum up the causes nd treatment of roup: Causes: drafts; emaining in the cold, damp air nights; ansmitted through the egg and earth ver which infected birds had access nd through infected bird droppings. reatments: Permanganate of potash in ater enough only to color it to a wine olor. Add to this two or three tea-poonfuls of kerosene. In warm weath-r dip the birds' heads in a dip pre-ared with some household disinfectant. aint swollen eyes with iodin and also aint the throat.

New York. Arthur Ewigkeit.

Getting Black Color in Javas.

To get sheen on black birds feed ooked meat and suet daily, watch roppings closely as a too heavy feed-ig of meat is liable to cause loose-ess of bowels.

Hemp seed, flaxseed and sunflower eed all have a very decided influence n putting on surface gloss of feathers hile tincture of iron (about ten rops to a quart of drinking water) ntensifies black in plumage, especially n undercolor.

Feed hemp the same as you do sun-ower seed. Flaxseed is better than nseed meal, the latter being too laxa-ive.

If you use too much tincture of on, the bird may grow an occasional usty feather.

Some had birds come with red feath-rs, and one time started to make a ed Minorca from such foundation, ut never bred a Black Java showing ed. Red usually occurs on the head r in the hackle.

Don't mate the highest sheen to-ether. I mate the highest sheen ales to dull black but black-black emales. I think that you get the olor from the male. There is a endency to the red in the hackle when oth sexes have high sheen.

Purple bars are the bane of all black arieties. By feeding a little sulphur n the mash, also a little oxide of on, I have overcome it consider-bly. Grow the birds in a cool, shady lace as purple may enhance by direct ction of the sun a sort of sun brown. lites, lice, poor feeding and crowd-ng all cause purple, and also are a irect cause of white in black varie-ies.

Henry C. Turck.

Illinois.

Robadel Orpingtons
WHITE—BLACK—BUFF

Again demonstrate their **superiority** at the **Great Madison Square Garden Show,** January 18-22, 1921

AS FOLLOWS:

WHITE ORPINGTONS—Best Display, with 28 birds wearing ribbons. This is the third year in succession they have accomplished this feat.

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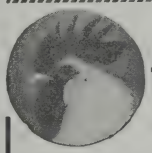
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The above claims are facts of public record. Do not be misled by other breeders' misleading claims.

We do not sell Baby Chicks or Hatching Eggs.

Can supply highest quality breeding and exhibition birds. If interested write us.

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Single Comb White Leghorn Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs for March, April and May Delivery by Express or Parcel Post Prepaid.

Hatching Eggs—1 setting of 15 eggs, $3; 50 eggs, $9; 100 eggs, $15; 500 eggs, per 100, $14. Baby Chicks—25 to 100, 30 cents; 100 or more, 25 cents.

Our Leghorns are strictly Ferris strain. All of our foundation stock was purchased direct from Ferris' best pens of his 230-264 and 265-300 egg strain. Safe arrival guaranteed on eggs and chicks. Our birds have unlimited range. Buy your eggs and chicks from the Ozarks where they are produced under ideal conditions.

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are still the leading strain of real layers. We have kept them pure by importing each year since 1915 from 5 to 30 birds. If you want eggs or chicks for April or May delivery your order should be placed at once. Better send for the mating list today.

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S. C. Anconas, Trap-Nested, Bred to Lay

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Would you like to increase your egg records? A. C., Lakewood, Ohio, writes: "Please quote me prices on pullets. The ten pullets purchased from you last year layed 1,700 eggs in ten months." This party never kept poultry before. Get our catalog. It tells how to raise Anconas and feed for egg production. It's free. Stamps appreciated. **BAKER'S ANCONA FARM,** Box A, Route 3, Elyria, Ohio.

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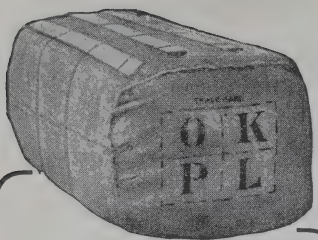
from my select prize winning males and females, bred exclusively for this season's demand in the Mahogany Speckled Sussex line. I can please you. Write at once for 1921 matings.

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Poultry Work in the Southwes

Work Along Experimental Lines for Semi-arid Regions of the United States. Practical Work Being Done to Show the Value of Better Breeding and Feeding Methods

By NAT. E. LUCE

Poultryman in Charge, U. S. Poultry Experiment Station, Glendale, Arizona.

The U. S. Poultry Experiment Station located at Glendale, Arizona, in the great Salt River Valley, was formerly the Government Ostrich Farm. At the earnest solicitation of the Arizona Ostrich Breeders' Association, the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1913, under an initial appropriation from Congress, entered into co-operative work in the breeding and feeding of ostriches. Conditions became such that it was not deemed advisable to carry on research and experimental work with ostriches further, and this work was considerably curtailed and merged into the poultry department work. Harry M. Lamon, senior poultryman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, recognized the feasibility of turning this farm into a poultry experiment station. This was sanctioned by the department and steps were taken to make of it a poultry experiment station where investigations and experimental work suitable to the semi-arid regions of the southwestern part of the United States could be carried on.

In November, 1919, the first shipment of chickens was sent to Glendale, Arizona, from the Government Poultry Farm at Beltsville, Maryland. This shipment consisted of S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Rhode Island Reds. C. H. Cross, executive clerk, who ha been in charge at the Glendale statio had the poultry buildings, suitable fo the needs existing in this district, co structed from plans furnished by th poultry office of the bureau. The actu poultry work at the station was starte in the fall of 1919 by D. M. Gree who was sent out from the Washingto office and remained until the spring 1920.

Feeding Experiments.

On July 1, 1920, Nat. E. Luce w placed in charge of the work and t actual experimental work was begu On November 1, 1920, there were start nine experiments in feeding and bree ing. The first three months have sho some peculiar results not unlooked f by those in charge. Two feeding expe ments in particular have shown so very clear results as to the value proper methods of feeding over tho of poor feeding of the average flock fed by the farmer.

In experiment No. 3-A thirteen S. White Leghorn pullets are fed a reg lar standard ration for egg productio consisting of dry mash fed in hoppe kept before the fowls at all times. Gr shell and sour milk are constantly b fore them. This pen had laid from N

Wyckoff's S. C. White Leghorns

AMERICA'S BUSINESS HEN

Acknowledged everywhere as the World's Greatest Laying Strain—unequaled in standard qualities. Remember that we are the originators, and for over 40 years specialty breeders of the justly celebrated WYCKOFF STRAIN of S. C. White Leghorns, the most profitable strain of poultry in America today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the fact that on recent investigation of 20 of the largest and most successful Leghorn egg farms in the United States, **in every instance,** it developed that the WYCKOFF LEGHORNS were their foundation. The most substantial proof of their exceptional quality.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

from the most carefully selected matings. Our breeding pens for 1921 are made up of the most carefully selected lot of stock in the country, barring none. Every egg furnished will be from a grand lot of special selected birds, representing our highest quality stock in every particular. For size, strength, vigor and laying qualities, together with the true Leghorn type, they are unequaled. **Positively no second grade or immature birds mated, and no orders filled with eggs from "farmed-out" or other bought up junk. We are BREEDERS, not hucksters.** Place your order for some of the eggs from this high grade stock, and get in line with the most profitable era ever known in the poultry business. Send for free catalog, giving prices and complete description of stock, together with testimonials from satisfied customers in all sections of the country. Address

C. H. WYCKOFF & SON

AURORA CAYUGA COUNTY NEW YORK

vember 1, 1920, to January 31, 1921, 413 eggs.

In Experiment No. 4-A pen containing the same number of S. C. White Leghorn pullets out of the same parentage and fed and brought up alike until November 1, 1920, the date the experiment was started, have laid to January 31, 1921, 176 eggs, or nineteen and three-quarter dozen eggs less than No. 3-A pen, showing a loss in productive value in cash of $11.85 as compared with pen No. 3-A.

Pen No. 4-A is fed according to the average farm way of feeding, a grain ration all they will take, without a good laying mash. They were furnished grit and shell in hoppers, had a good large alfalfa run the same as Pen 3-A, but are steadily losing ground in egg production. This experiment will be carried through for the year as a practical illustration to the farmer of the fact that it pays to feed well.

Another experiment of equal value is No. 2-A. This pen consists of ten late



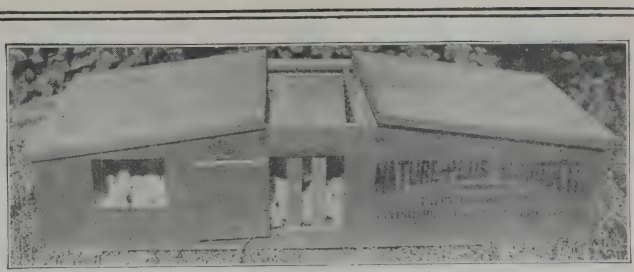
View of Poultry House on Alamo Ranch, 18x50 ft.; open front and open ends and sides covered with 1-inch wire mesh. Canvas curtains are used in winter for protection against cold and drafts; this allows a maximum of ventilation with the minimum of drafts or cold.

hatched S. C. White Leghorn pullets selected for their Leghorn type, with fine headgear, and would be a credit to any showroom. They have laid a total to January 31, 1921, of forty-five dozen eggs for the three months, and at the present writing (February 8, 1921) are still keeping up their stride. The birds have produced eggs sold at a market price of a cash value of $27. The actual expense of all feed, labor and overhead charge was $8.75, leaving a net profit above all for the three months of $1.82½ per bird.

The experimental work carried on at the U. S. Poultry Experiment Station is done with the one idea of showing the farmers and poultrymen the value of Standardbred stock, properly selected as to type and egg production, and being fed proper rations to promote egg production and vigor, in a plain and practical way.

On November 17, 1920, a field day was held at the station under the auspices of the Poultry Producers' Association of the Salt River Valley, and an attendance of over two hundred persons with a deep interest in the work was a fine tribute to the value of the station in its endeavors in behalf of the poultry industry of the southwest. The writer explained the experimental work to be carried on this year and telling what the station represented to the people of the southwest in general and Arizona in particular. The day was so well spent that it is now intended to make it an annual event.

Conditions in the southwest are at such a variance with conditions elsewhere in the United States that the Glendale station with the work started



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OLD LADY BEAUTIFUL was perhaps one of the two greatest females yet shown at Madison Square Garden. Her progeny has produced and reproduced until my pullet-bred line (and which, by the way, is all I breed) has attained its present high position among the various strains of Barred Rocks.

At State and National Meets of the American Barred Rock Club the "Lady Beautiful Strain" has won high honors.

LADY BEAUTIFUL birds won at Baltimore as follows: 1st, 3rd and 5th hens; 1st, 2nd and 5th pullets; 1st and 3rd cocks; 1st and 2nd cockerels.

STOCK—Always some choice pullet-bred males for disposal to the discriminating purchaser.

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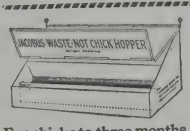
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are known North, South, East and West from their remarkable wins at Boston

where it is conceded that the competition in **Barred Plymouth Rocks** is the keenest of any show in America. **HERE IS THE RECORD:** Boston, January, 1919, I won **19 Regular** and **Special Prizes** including **Three Firsts.** Boston, January, 1920, I won **18 Regular** and **Special Prizes** including **Three Firsts.** Think of it—and consider that this winning gave Arey's Barred Rocks the distinction of having won **best display two years** in succession. A fine line of breeding cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets—single or mated in pens, as you desire. Never have I been in such shape to fill your needs as I am at present.

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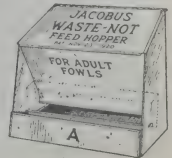


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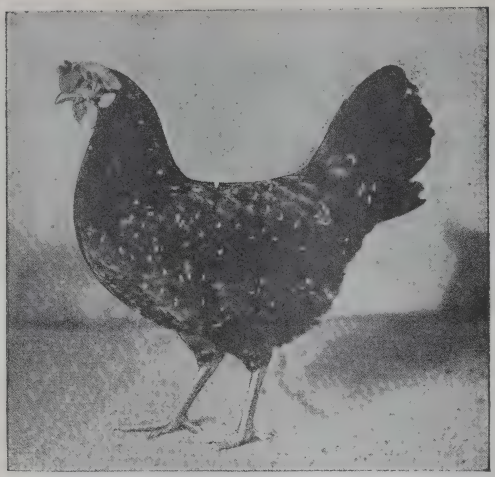
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Do not delay—Free circular on request; explains our ten days' trial guarantee.



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First Prize Single Comb Ancona. Won Madison Square Garden, New York City. Bred and Owned by H. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio.



1st White Leghorn Pullet in the Utility Class, Chicago, Dec., 1920 Owned by White Feather Egg Farm, Box 48-A, Desplaines, Ill.

and carried out as intended is expected to prove of the utmost value, not only to the Arizona poultry raiser and the southwest, but to the entire district west of the Rocky Mountains. Rations are being fed that are easily obtainable, most of the ingredients being grown in the southwestern states.

Particular attention is paid to the housing problem, as it is just as vital in this section of the country to house birds properly as it is in Maine or Minnesota. That this work is a benefit to all parts of the United States is explained, in a way, from the large number of inquiries coming to the station from all parts of the country asking about conditions in the southwest and on the Pacific coast.

In the last few days we have answered letters from England, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Montana, California, and large numbers from Arizona and Texas, in regard to various phases of the poultry industry, and from many people interested in locating in the southwest or on the Pacific coast to engage in the poultry business. Every effort is made to answer the questions in as complete a manner as possible. Bulletins are distributed to applicants for information.

May Some Day Be a Great Poultry Section.

There seems to be no question among those who are posted on the poultry conditions throughout the country as to the fact that the southwest section of the United States, in connection with the Pacific Coast states, offers nearly ideal conditions for the growing of poultry.

There is no section of the world, I believe, where turkey raising can be so successfully conducted as in the south west. With the dry climate and sun shiny days, turkeys can be most profit ably raised. For the poultry man o woman there can be no question as t the possibility in this branch of farm life in this territory; one can work ou of doors here practically every day i the year. There is no extreme col weather to contend with, and condition for doing the labor are nearly ideal.

We believe that the great southwes











The Five Brown Leghorn Hens That Made the World's Record at the American Egg-Laying Contest, Laying 149 Eggs in a Single Mont Owned by H. V. Tormohlen, Box 2, Portland, Ind.

s destined to be the big poultry raising ection of the United States; we are lso of the firm opinion that within the ext few years this same southwest will roduce the greatest bulk of the good ld Thanksgiving turkey. With the long rowing seasons here, and the ease with vhich labor may be performed the year ound, there is no reason why these onditions cannot prevail. The territory articularly served by the Glendale sta- ion consists of the states of California, Nevada, southern Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. All the work is lone with the idea of fitting the condi- ions and needs of this territory.

The Glendale station, we believe, is lestined to carry on a work which never ias been duplicated. Green feed is nore easily obtained in this district than n many sections of the country, for ne reason that much of this district as large areas of irrigated land where lfalfa is easily grown and the sorghum rains, such as feterita, hegaria, milo naize and kafir, grow to perfection. Wheat, oats and barley produce splen- lid crops and of high grade analysis, hus providing the elements for making feedstuffs for poultry at prices that will compare favorably with those in other sections of the country.



Showing back and end of building on Alamo Ranch, west of Glendale, Arizona. In hot summer months these openings are not closed night or day.

In much of the district the poultry business is in its infancy even as a part of the farm animal husbandry. Much educational work is being done by the animal husbandry divisions of the different state agricultural colleges, and with the addition of the U. S. Poultry Experiment Station we can see rapid strides in this industry in the near future.

Better Stock and Methods Needed.

There is a great demand in the southwest for Standardbred poultry. One dealer in poultry supplies in a nearby town has an order for four thousand laying hens. As the industry progresses better marketing facilities will be needed and no doubt will be developed. In some districts of this southwest territory there already are large co-operative poultry associations for the marketing of eggs and poultry, and also for the manufacture of feedstuffs. More and more the farmers are learning the value of Standardbred stock and are realizing the fact that better stock pays best in all lines of animal husbandry; they are learning that good stock, good feeding methods and good housing will make profitable poultry keeping and will bring a good revenue to those engaged in it, whether as a commercial enterprise or a part of the farm industry. Slipshod methods, inferior stock and poor feeding are a money-losing game. The main work of the Glendale station is experimental work along breeding and feeding lines; the farmers must be shown, and

103-DEGREE INCUBATOR

TILTING CHIMNEY

THE 103-DEGREE INCUBATOR

Hatches everywhere, strong, healthy chicks that will live, because of many new patented improvements.

The Most Wonderful Incubator Invention Ever Thought Of

The *Tilting Chimney*—biggest incubator improvement in years—controls the heat before it enters the boiler, not afterwards. Impossible to overheat or underheat the eggs—guaranteed 103 degrees all the time. No need for an incubator cellar, any room will do. No fuss or worry, no getting up in the night, only one regulation. Guaranteed fully automatic.

Patented Two-Circuit Hot Water Heating System

The first really effective hot water heating system. Every cubic inch of the egg cabinet always at the same even temperature. Forces the water to keep busy every minute, no hot spots or cold spots.

Perfect Ventilation Guaranteed

The combination of the *Tilting Chimney* and *Two-Circuit Hot Water Heating System* makes it possible to thoroughly ventilate every part of the egg cabinet at all times. 103-Degree Incubators are guaranteed entirely free from odor.

Four sizes. There is a 103-Degree for every poultry raiser. 103-Degree Incubators get results anywhere. Guaranteed to adjust temperature variations of 66 degrees between high and low.

One Hatch Free enables you to prove what others merely claim. All 103-Degree Incubators carry the most liberal guarantee ever made.

A Guarantee Written for Your Protection



New Idea Hatching Chart mailed to you for the asking. Measures the efficiency of any incubator.

For full descriptive matter and sales plan write

103-DEGREE INCUBATOR CO. BOX 11 CROWN POINT, IND.

OVIE'S BABY CHICKS



BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY AND MERIT

High Quality Moderate Prices

You can pay more and get less in quality but you can't get a bigger value for the same money. That's why once a customer always a customer for Ovie's thrifty chicks.

25,000 Husky Chix Weekly

from free range, carefully selected stock, hatched by experts in a real up-to-date hatchery. We specialize in the 14 leading money making breeds. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post prepaid. Write for free catalog today.

OVIE'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY

62 STATE STREET MARION, INDIANA



SPIRALETS

Colored Marking Rings



Prices Single Coil

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
4	Baby chicks	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40
5	Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40
6	Growing chicks	.10	.25	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
7	Bantams	.15	.30	.50	.90	2.15	4.00
8	Leghorn, Ancona	.20	.35	.55	1.00	2.25	4.25
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
12	Asiatics	.25	.45	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00
14	Turkeys, geese	.30	.55	.95	1.60	3.75	7.00
16	Turkey toms	.40	.70	1.20	2.00	4.75	9.00

Prices Double Coil

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
8	Leghorns, etc	.30	.55	.85	1.50	3.40	6.30
11	Rocks, Reds	.35	.65	1.15	1.80	4.15	7.50
12	Asiatics	.40	.70	1.30	2.10	4.90	8.75
14	Turkeys	.45	.85	1.45	2.40	5.70	10.00
16	Turkey toms	.60	1.05	1.80	3.00	7.15	14.00

Dark Blue, Light Blue, Yellow, Red, Pink, Amber, Green, Purple, Black, Ruby, White and Rose.

Special prices on larger quantity. 8 samples and circular, 10c.

Spiralets are made of a special High-Class Celluloid, will stay on, and last a life time.

Spiralet Co. Huguenot Park, N. Y. Largest makers of Celluloid Rings in the world

Davey's Madison Square Garden and Boston Winners

White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, White Leghorns.

Eggs from matings of the highest quality, $10 and $15 per 15. Good quality and high egg production matings, $5 per 15, $15 and $20 per 100. A few choice breeders to spare in all varieties. My mating list tells the whole story. A card brings it to you.

F. H. DAVEY Box 40 **GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y.**

HANSEN'S RUSSIAN ORLOFFS

The Orloff Champions of America. Won every blue at the Coliseum and Madison Square Garden, 1921. Eggs for hatching. Send for mating list.

DR. M. A. HANSEN Importer and Breeder OSAGE, IOWA

Back of the Big Hatches

you will generally find incubator temperatures correctly kept. A Tycos Thermometer can be depended upon to tell the exact temperature—the reason leading incubator companies and poultrymen recognize it as standard. Equip your incubators and brooders with

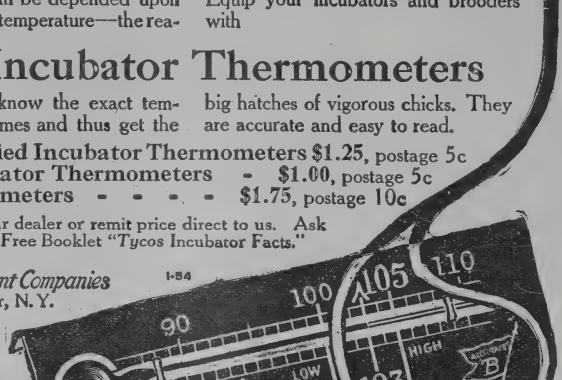
Tycos Incubator Thermometers

if you want to know the exact temperature at all times and thus get the big hatches of vigorous chicks. They are accurate and easy to read.

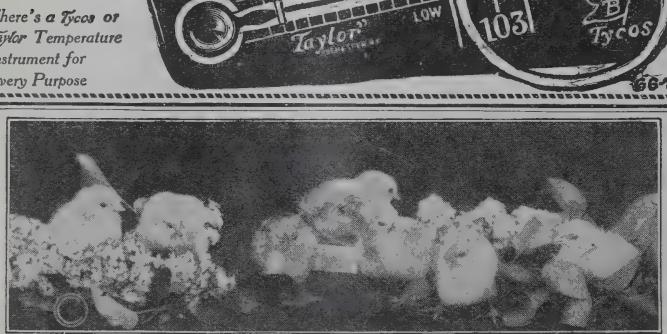
Tycos Certified Incubator Thermometers $1.25, postage 5c
Tycos Incubator Thermometers - $1.00, postage 5c
Tycos Hygrometers - - - - $1.75, postage 10c

Ask your dealer or remit price direct to us. Ask also for Free Booklet "*Tycos* Incubator Facts."

Taylor Instrument Companies
Rochester, N. Y.



There's a Tycos or Taylor Temperature Instrument for Every Purpose



UHL'S DAY-OLD CHICKS

THE PIONEER MAMMOTH CHICK HATCHERY
Our Twenty-first Season

The largest and oldest successful hatchery. We produce chicks from free range stock that are strong, vigorous and full of pep. Years of experience have taught us how to hatch chicks that are satisfactory to our customers. If you want the best, we have them, all pure bred and at the most reasonable prices. We have the most popular varieties.

LEGHORNS, ROCKS, WYANDOTTES, ANCONAS, MINORCAS, R. I. REDS AND BRAHMAS

Write for catalog and price list.

THE UHL HATCHERY, Box A, New Washington, Ohio

AMERICA'S GREATEST POULTRY REMEDIES

RAISE 90% TO 100% OF YOUR CHICKS

KEEP YOUR CHICKS ALIVE. OTHERS ARE DOING IT; SO CAN YOU.

Don't let your chicks die with white diarrhea, gapes, going light, weak legs, stunted, not developing; give them Wacker's Chick Tablets in the water from the start, then watch 'em grow. By using these tablets you make chick raising a pleasure.

BETTER THAN GREEN FOOD

Just dissolve WACKER'S B-T-G-F TABLETS in the drinking water. Your chickens will be in prime condition, and an increased egg production will result. No meat scraps are necessary. If you are not satisfied we will return your money.

ROUP WILL NOT DEVELOP

in your flock if you watch the chickens' eyes. As soon as they begin to water or small bubbles form in the corners or the nose begins to run, give them WACKER'S ROUP TABLETS. You can throw the axe away. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.

All Tablets, 300, 75c; 1,300, $2.50; 5,000, $7.50. Positively Sold Nowhere Else.

WACKER REMEDY CO., Box 157-22, CAMDEN, N. J.

CLEARY'S Cockerel Bred BARRED ROCKS

WIN AGAIN at Kansas City, Mo. State and Nebraska State Shows

Their 1920-21 record at these shows, including the National Club Exhibit, the greatest of the year, on top of their past records at Pittsburg, Pa. and other big Eastern shows, surely proves them the best; and truly **America's Foremost Strain.** 12 fine quality breeding males left at $10 to $25. Eggs from 3 select pens at $5 per 15. All unhatched eggs returned are replaced free. Mating Catalog free. **M. P. Cleary, Office, 4029 Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.**

they must be shown on the pocketboo side.

There are also at the U. S. Poult Experiment Station a number of triches. These are the birds which we taken over from the old ostrich far and perhaps today comprise the fin flock of South African and Nubi birds in America. While this is not t main work at the station, we are s working with the ostriches on breedi for better feather production and sur methods of raising the young.

Visitors come daily to the Glend station to get information as to ho best to care for their flocks of poult so as to make the most profit with the and there is a growing interest throug out the entire southwest in learning ho to breed and care for poultry. The has been a feeling among some poultr men that the American breeds would n do so well in the warmer climates would the Mediterranean or light breeds. We believe this idea is err neous; at least this has been proved thus far at the Glendale station, al by oservations of the writer in his go ernment work with poultry interests the Imperial Valley in the southeaste section of California, and in other di tricts where hot summers prevail. fact, we have found that the Americ breeds lay fully as well through the h months as do the Mediterraneans.

At the end of our experimental ye November 30, 1921, we hope to ha much valuable data to present to t public on conditions and experiment work in the southwest. Inquiries a dressed to the U. S. Poultry Exper ment Station, Glendale, Arizona, will answered with pleasure.

Water Glass and Limewater for Preserving Eggs.

Experiments in preserving eggs have be conducted by the United States Departme of Agriculture in the last two years, testi different strength solutions of water gla limewater and various commercial prepa tions. The best and most economical sults have been obtained by using one pa of water glass to nine parts of water. Ju as good results have been obtained with lim water as with water glass, and in ma sections limewater is much less expensive.

When salt was used with the limewater t results were about the same as without t salt, showing no advantage in using sa None of the commercial preparations, all which called for smearing the eggs with t preparations, gave results that were at satisfactory. When the water glass and lim water solutions were kept over and us again for the second year, the eggs ke comparatively well, but not so well as fresh solution. In most cases the old sol tions were not in good enough condition use again after they had been kept one ye Under usual conditions, it does not appe advisable to use the water glass or limewat solution again for the second year.

In testing containers, the best results we obtained with stone crocks, but the wate glass solution was perfectly satisfactory well galvanized receptacles, such as garba cans or ash cans. Limewater corroded t galvanized receptacles and gave satisfacto results only in the earthenware croc Wooden kegs and other wooden containe did not give satisfactory results with any the solutions.

The interest in preserving eggs has be very marked during the last two years a a very large number of leaflets giving dire tions for preserving eggs have been di tributed, including that a great many fam lies are preserving eggs for home use to he keep down the cost of living.

Other things being equal, the best brood is the one that provides ample heat for t chicks, but does not overheat the house coop in which it is located. Too much he and too little exercise, both of which a likely to occur in artificial brooding, a both conducive to weak legs, and general debilitated undesirable youngsters.

Again—for the Ninth Time

MY SILVER CAMPINES ARE CHAMPIONS

At the Coliseum, Chicago, Dec. 1 to 6, 1920, I Won

Cocks	Hens	Cockerels	Pullets	Old Pen	Young Pen
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	3	..	..
..	..	5	4	..	..

I have had 62 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in last nine years. During the same period, I have had 147 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history.

I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high egg record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have been linebred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous.



HATCHING EGGS

From the Finest Exhibition Silver Campine Matings

Per Setting of 15 Eggs, $10 — **Three Settings, $27.50**

One Hundred Eggs for $50 — **Write me today for information**

FRANK E. HERING, Desk B., SOUTH BEND, IND

Two Ways to Know a Layer



You can find all sorts of Leghorns for sale. Some are good, some fair and some worth little as layers, although they may be mighty good lookers.

But you have two ways of telling whether Leghorns are good.

One way is to buy eggs or chicks, raise them, and next year test them out to see whether they are real layers. But that's *hindsight*—a costly method and you loose months and years.

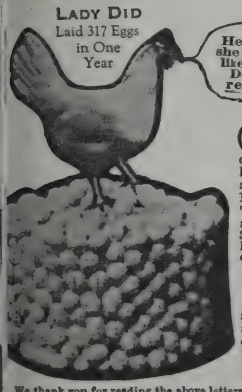
The second way is the simplest and safest. *Be sure that the Leghorns you get are Tormohlen's* famous *"Everlay"* family of Brown Leghorns. That's *Foresight.* "Everlay" Brown Leghorn stock, eggs and chicks are always plainly labeled under the trade-mark name. When you see that label it is proof-positive of Leghorns bred with greatest laying qualities, bred for a score of years with that one thought uppermost.

They are moderately priced and cheapest in the end for they are such economical money-makers. They made a World's Record at the great American Egg-Laying Contest. Greatest winners three years straight, Madison Square Garden, N. Y.

24-page catalog tells the story of this wonderful family of Leghorns—sent free. Get it before placing your order.



H. V. TORMOHLEN **Box 2** **PORTLAND, INDIANA**



Puritas Springs S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Trapnested for ten years without missing one day. They are the World's GREATEST WINTER LAYERS.

(DON'T READ THIS)

Clearfield, Pa., January 4, 1921.

Mr. S. J. Schenk: I just thought I would drop you a few lines to let you know what I think of your S. C. W. Leghorns. Listen, brother, they have got anything stopped I ever saw or ever heard of. They sure are real egg machines; why, they don't even know enough to rest a few days after laying so good. Your 33 pullets for December, 1920, laid 815 eggs, and one pullet we call Lady Snow laid 28 eggs in December. This is hard to believe, but we trapnest and have the proof. There was a poultry fancier here at my place on Sunday and he asked me where I got those birds and I told him, and he said he never saw birds lay like these do. He offered me $25.00 for Lady Snow, but I couldn't part with her, as she is sort of a pet to me. I have 35 pullets from a farm that breeds the English strain. For December, 1920, they laid 655 eggs, and your 33 pullets for December, 1920, laid 815 eggs, so you can see the difference in the kind of laying. Both had the same kind of feed and care. Next year I will call on you for a good rooster. I remain, Cyrus M. Woodel.

LATER REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1921.

Clearfield, Pa., February 16, 1921.

Mr. S. J. Schenk: I will now report for January from your 33 pullets. They averaged 25 eggs each for the month of January, 1921. I have another pet among these 33 pullets; I call her Snoop. She laid 27 eggs in 31 days, so you can see they are all record layers. Lady Snow looks just like your Lady Did. In December she laid 28 eggs and this month of January she laid 25 eggs, and I believe in a year's laying she will come pretty close to your birds in laying, as they have been very strong and never have been sick a day since they were hatched. I remain your satisfied customer, CYRUS M WOODEL.

Lady Puritas



We thank you for reading the above letters. We receive letters like these every day, which goes to show that we have the real layers. If you want Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs or Stock that you can be proud of, get Puritas Springs strain. Send for our big free 1921 catalog; it gives prices of Eggs, Chicks and Stock and much other information. We can supply you with Chicks or Eggs any time in April or May—the two best months of the year. Send for a catalog today; don't delay!

PURITAS SPRINGS POULTRY FARMS, S. J. Schenk, Mgr. Mail Address, Box F-111, BEREA, OHIO.



FIRST PRIZE BUFF MINORCA COCK CHICAGO COLISEUM SHOW DEC. 1920 BRED AND OWNED BY Edw. F. SCHMIDT HAZELRIGG IND.



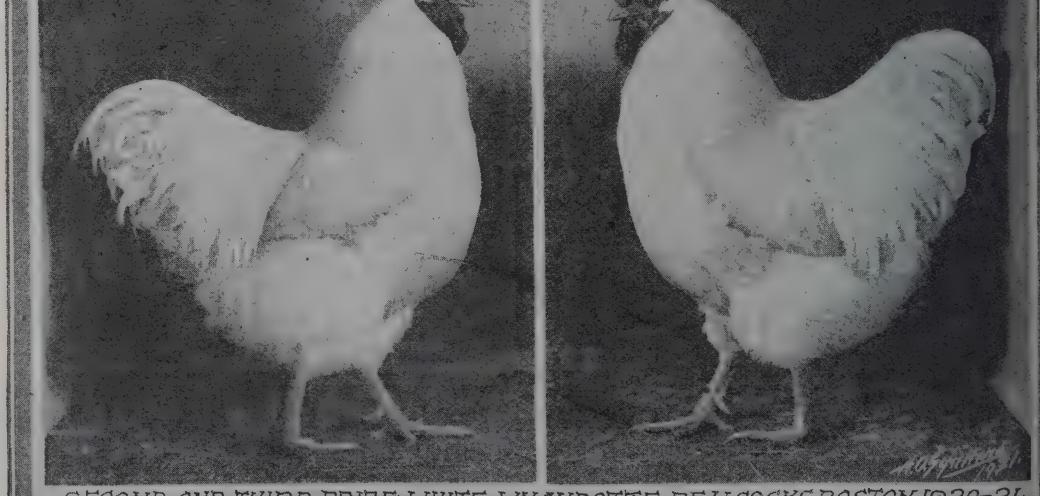
THIRD PRIZE S.C. RED PULLET TRENTON INTERSTATE FAIR THIRD PRIZE HAGERSTOWN FAIR 1920. BRED AND OWNED BY WILBURTHA POULTRY FARMS TRENTON Jct. N.J.

BUYING EGGS FOR HATCHING.

This is the season when every person with a good supply of red blood in his system has a longing to grow something, to plant and bring forth a new crop. Spring is the season of optimism, and our enthusiasm for life is born anew. Nature gives herself to the wonderful process of reproduction, and we poultrymen turn our thoughts to the hatching of eggs and bringing forth a new crop of chickens.

It is always a pleasure to buy a setting of eggs and hatch from them chicks which develop into stock that will prove its worth as utility birds, or as exhibition birds. At this time I will take up the hatching of eggs which were bought with the intention of strengthening the blood lines which we now have, or as a foundation upon which to build.

Let us right here understand t those who are engaged in the pou business, as a hobby, as a side line, as a business from which they obt their living, are just as honest as th who are engaged in any other l When a breeder has gathered, pack and delivered, a setting of eggs to express company, he has done all t he can do, for, of course, he would ship them unless the fertility was O.



SECOND AND THIRD PRIZE WHITE WYANDOTTE PEN COCKS BOSTON 1920-21 BRED AND OWNED BY SABRINA FARM WELLESLEY MASS.

SABRINA FARM WHITE WYANDOTTES

Look Well Lay Well Pay Well

Because of years of the most particular care in line breeding they are strongly prepotent for Heavy Production combined with close conformation to Standard Type

Prices of Hatching Eggs

Best..... $20 and $15 for 15
Exhibition $60 and $45 for 50 } Will produce the finest of show birds that are good layers too

Heavy Laying .....$10 for 15
Exhibition.....$30 for 50 } Will produce good show birds that are also extra good layers

Best.....$6 for 15, $18 for 50
Utility.....$36 for 100 } Will produce very good type birds that are extra good layers

Utility.....$3 for 15, $9 for 50
$18 for 100, $90 for 500 } Will produce good type birds that are good layers and many that are extra good layers

ARTHUR H. SHAW, Owner and Mgr. 502 GROVE ST., WELLESLEY, MASS.
Arthur G. Duston, Superintendent



1st Chicago Coliseum Cock, 1920.

Morris White Orpingtons

"The Proven Leaders"

The World loves a Winner—we have them.
Winners as Layers; Winners in the Show Room.

Egg-Laying Records in Official Contests

Here are sample egg records of actual blue ribbon "Proven Leader" winners, bred and raised on our farm, made in Official Contests:

PRINCESS PAT .....303 EGGS PER YEAR
PAULINE .....245 EGGS PER YEAR
PEGGY .....241 EGGS PER YEAR
POLLY .....226 EGGS PER YEAR
PANSY .....216 EGGS PER YEAR



Triumphs of 1920-1921

The Morris "Proven Leaders" won nine First Prizes out of possible twelve this season at America's two premier shows as follows:

CHICAGO COLISEUM, December 6, 1920.

Cocks 1-2-3-5
Cockerels 1-2-3-5
Hens 1-2-5
Pullets 1-2-4
Old Pens 1-3-4
Young Pens 1-2

Best Display and All Specials.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, January 20, 1921.

Cocks 1-2
Cockerels 5
Hens 4
Pullets 1-4
Old Pens 1
Young Pens 3

Shape Special and Color.
Special on 1st Cock.

Our strain of White Orpingtons is linebred on scientific lines, no hap-hazard breeding. That accounts for our breeding First Cockerel at Madison Square Garden in 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, and being able to win Champion Pen at both Chicago Coliseum and The Garden this season, containing our famous hen PAULINE, egg record 245; also Hen No. 61, egg record 215, proving again that the highest exhibition quality stock can also be high egg producers if bred right.

"Proven Leader" White Orpingtons have now become the dependable, established strain, winning regularly for our customers in both United States and Canada, as well as for ourselves.

The vigor and vitality of our birds assures us of the excellent fertility, which we now have.

We are prepared to make prompt shipment of both eggs and chicks, all of which we send **prepaid,** guaranteeing safe delivery. Be sure to write for our catalog and mating list.

THE MORRIS POULTRY FARM Harold Rawnsley, Mgr. LEBANON, OHIO

WORLD'S CHAMPION
BUFF WYANDOTTES
(STURTEVANT, ORIGINATOR)

Prove their superiority over all others. This season's winnings, three shows: 14 firsts, 12 seconds; 12 thirds; 8 fourths; 8 fifths. Best display each show. Silver cups; every shape and color special, and all championships. At the American Buff Wyandotte Club meet, Chicago Coliseum, December, 1920; Chicago National show, January, 1921; Memphis Tri-State Fair, 1920. More than seven times as many points as all other exhibitors combined.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

We have some of the best matings in America. The cream of the Famous Red Raven strain. Direct blood lines from Madison Square, Boston, Chicago winners. The most even colored strain yet produced.

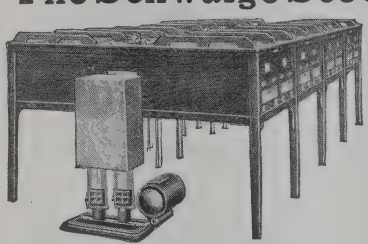
We have added several select matings of Holbach's Famous Champion WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, and can supply orders in settings or incubator lots from the very choicest WHITE LEGHORNS.

Remember all advertising of Utley-Sturtevant Farms has been discontinued. Send all communications to Mr. Sturtevant, who has full charge of all fancy stock on the D. G. Poultry Co. Farms. Send for circular.

D. G. POULTRY CO., Inc.

W. H. MATHEWS, Secretary. **Box 100, Downers Grove, Ill.** RALPH STURTEVANT, Director Fancy Poultry.

The Schwalge Sectional Incubator



400 or 600 egg sections. Single or double deck. Can be enlarged to 9,600 egg capacity.

Additional Sections may be installed within two minutes. Every egg chamber holds 200 eggs, and is a separate unit.

INVESTIGATE—DON'T BUY BLINDLY

All our machines sold subject to absolute approval, your decision to be supreme; no arguments. Egg trays arranged for PEDIGREE HATCHING; treble heat control. Our new CONTROLLABLE MOISTURE GENERATOR makes it the logical machine for dry surroundings.

Other money and labor-saving arrangements described in our catalog. Send for a copy.

The Schwalge-Smith Company **Elm Street, Elmhurst, Ill.**



290 EGGS IN ONE YEAR

Mapleside Trapnested Bred-To-Lay

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

With Yearly Records up to 290

Our free catalog tells you all about our Money Making Stock, Eggs and Day Old Chicks.

DAY OLD CHICKS OUR SPECIALTY

Shipped Prepaid in Chill Proof Chick Boxes

Our own design and used exclusively by us.

MAPLESIDE POULTRY FARMS

Box F, LINCOLN, ILLINOIS.

O. F. Mittendorff and T. C. Green, Props.

CAUTION: Any Bone Cutter claimed to be MANN'S without F. W. MANN CO. cast on its surface, is an imitation. The genuine MANN'S is made only in Milford.



Make Your Hens Lay

Free Book Tells How

You can double your egg yield by feeding fresh-cut, raw bone. It contains over four times as much egg-making material as grain and takes the place of bugs and worms in fowls' diet. That's why it gives more eggs, greater fertility, stronger chicks, larger fowls.

MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER

cuts easily and rapidly all large and small bones with adhering meat and gristle. Automatically adapts to your strength. Never clogs. Sent on **10 Days' Free Trial.** No money down. Send for our free books today.

F. W. MANN CO. Box 56 MILFORD, MASS.

What's a CAPON and Why?

A book that explains everything you will ever want to know about CAPONS. 50 pictures from life that show each step in the operation. List of Capon Dealers' addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips" where to get the best and cheapest capon tools. Capons are immense eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised edition. Regular 50c copy, prepaid to your address (a short time only) for a Dime in coin or stamps. GEORGE BEUOY, R. R. No. 7, CEDAR VALE, KANS.

It is then up to the buyer to so dle those eggs as to bring out all it is possible for the eggs to pro There is always one best bir every mating, and the buyer stan chance to get that best bird. It is essary for him to know the breed enough to recognize this quality he has it, or if he is not familiar such things it is then time to ca some one who can explain to him the qualities he has.

What is a good hatch is a que that calls for much more thought is usually given to such things. can get one good bird from a se of $10 eggs I am satisfied. More birds from a setting of eggs are usu expected, and in many cases obta But did you ever hear of a buyer had produced a $25, a $50, or $100 from a setting of eggs writing and ing the seller he was in his debt? I do not think you have.

Personally I have had both good poor hatches from eggs purchased, the good hatches are so much common that it takes a poor hatch in a while to make one really ap ciate the good ones.

The past season I purchased a set of eggs from each of three diffe breeders. From the first shipmer got ten chicks from 15 eggs and ra them all. Four were cockerels, and were pullets. Two of the cockerels for enough to pay the cost of all eggs. One had twisted feathers in wings, not an unusual thing in breed I have. I ate him. This left with one cockerel and six beautiful males, the cockerel is judged by s judges to be worth $50 and the six males are worth $50 as breeders.

From the next setting, same bree hatched three chicks, and two died. other was so weak that I killed hin reported the results to the breeder f whom I purchased the eggs, and kindly sent me a duplicate setting. hatched two from this setting, but t did not amount to anything. The t setting gave me ten chicks of w six were cockerels, and four were lets; and as in the case of the ch from the first setting, I raised them Two of the cockerels I ate, and holding the other two hoping they make something worth while. Two the pullets are worthless; but one the remaining trio is worth all I for the eggs and the other is a g bird. Upon the whole, the eggs I chased paid me as an investment paid big.

If I had only bought the one set which proved a failure I prob should have been very much dissatis Yet I believe the breeder who sold those eggs tried just as hard to me my money's worth as the oth But it did not turn out just as wished.

As is usually my custom I trap my birds, and the record of one last season gave me something to t about, I hatched 22 chicks from eggs and 20 of them were cocke and two were pullets. Now it wo be almost impossible to get a set of eggs all from one female, but pose one had several that reprod the sex in this ratio, and one had bo the eggs! This was the only fe which gave me such results. I mention one other which gave me teen chicks, ten pullets and five c

Buy Lord Farms

May, June and July Leghorn Chicks

We are one of the most experienced Leghorn Farms in the United States—in fact we are one of the largest breeders of White Leghorns in the United States. When we tell you to buy chicks during these months we are giving you good advice.

Earlier hatched Leghorns in a great many cases become stale from good laying before the real winter gets started, and prove indifferent layers on this account. Lord Farms May hatched Leghorns come to laying from the last of September to the last of October. ISN'T THIS AN IDEAL TIME FOR PULLETS TO BEGIN TO LAY?

June hatched Leghorns commence laying the latter part of October and should be in full lay before Thanksgiving. ISN'T THIS AN IDEAL TIME FOR PULLETS TO BEGIN TO LAY?

Last year we raised 1,200 pullets hatched Ju'y 2nd. We got some eggs from these birds in November. We got a whole lot in December, and from January 1st to March 15th, 280 of these pullets in one house, gave us an egg yield never less than 50%—some days we got as high as 210 eggs.

If you were going to enter a laying contest and was out to make a record in twelve months you would select birds hatched in either May or June. Why not run your own egg contest on your own farm? Get the idea out of your head that you have got to have April Leghorns. Our years and years of experience has proved to us that May hatched Leghorns pay better than April Leghorns. This advice is of no use to breeders of American or Asiatic varieties. You must hatch those birds earlier to get a good winter egg yield.

The Lord Farms believe in raising most of their pullets in February or early March, or not raise pullets again until May and June.

Grade A White Leghorn Chicks, $28.00 per 100
Grade B White Leghorn Chicks, 25.00 per 100

PULLETS, PULLETS, PULLETS

March 15th the Lord Farms had 30,000 single combed White Leghorn chicks in their brooder houses. Thousands of these are for sale at eight to ten weeks old in May and early June. Thousands again for sale the last of July and August. No runts, no culls, every pullet guaranteed to be satisfactory to the purchaser at the time of sale.

Those who are contemplating entering in the poultry business on a large scale should communicate with the Lord Farms. There is no other farm in the Eastern or Middle States that can serve you both in quantity and quality to your better advantage.

All our pullets are raised this season on a brand new 260 acre farm. We have already booked orders for several thousands.

START RIGHT IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS

We issue an 80-page catalog—one of the most interesting Leghorn books in the country. Get acquainted with the Lord Farms.

LORD FARMS METHUEN, MASS.



A winning cockerel at National Red Club Meet. See page plate of our winning males in January issue.

Mid-West Farms, S. C. R. I. Reds

Established 1904

Good Enough for Uncle Sam, Why Not for You?

1,000 EGGS in one order is what he bought from us for his U. S. Government Farm after inspecting our stock and receiving various prices and propositions from other breeders.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM THIRTY HIGH QUALITY MATINGS
Headed by Our
NATIONAL RED CLUB MEET WINNING MALES OF PAST THREE SEASONS.

EGGS, Class A, matings headed by our winning males, evenly assorted, $20 per 15, $35 per 30, $45 per 45, $90 per 100.

EGGS, Class B, brothers and sons of our winning males heading matings, $15 per 15, $25 per 30, $40 per 45, $60 per 100.

EGGS, Class C, from our reserve stock headed by sons of our winners, $10 per 15, $18 per 30, $30 per 45, $45 per 100.

EGGS, Class D, from our farm flocks headed by our line bred males, rich blood lines, good layers, 25c per egg, any quantity.

BABY CHICKS, double list price of eggs from same mating.

Better Buy from Us This Year Than Wish You Had Next Year. Circular Free.

MID-WEST FARMS C. R. Baker, Box A, ABILENE, KAN.

MERSEL & FORTGANG

(Formerly ALEX. MERSEL)

191 Duane Street : : New York City

Solicits Your Shipments of

EGGS

Either White or Brown Shell

All Grades of Duck Eggs
Sweet and Salt Creamery Butter

We Make Returns on Day of Arrival
on the NET—No Commission Basis

References: { Atlantic National Bank
Chatham & Phenix National Bank

SINGLE COMB BLACK LEGHORNS

The Largest and Best Flock in America

Our strain of breeders are bred from the choicest specimens of the *World's Greatest Breeders.* The results of our breeding the past years more than came up to our expectations and puts us in a position to supply

HATCHING EGGS

in unlimited quantities, thus giving everyone an opportunity to get the very best that is to be had in this most beautiful and useful fowl.

Write for full particulars

Howard L. Goss, Box A, Austin, Minn.

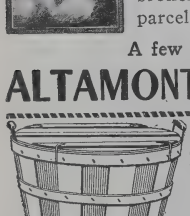
DAY OLD CHICKS



Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, White and Buff Orpingtons, S. C. White Leghorns. Chicks: 25, $7.50; 50, $12.50; 100, $22.00 and 500, $96.00. No more broiler chicks this season. Live delivery guaranted, prepaid by parcel post. Order from this adv., or write for catalog.

A few White Wyandotte cockerels for sale. Write

ALTAMONT HATCHERY, MAYSVILLE, KY.



At Last! A Safe Package for Settings of Eggs

"PLYMOUTH PACKAGES"—used exclusively by many successful breeders——are the type recommended by poultry schools, journals and breeders. Not a makeshift nor an experiment, but a distinctive colored basket made especially for poultrymen. Supplied in three sizes for one or two settings, fifty eggs and one hundred eggs. Produced in a factory that has made good packages for three generations. Can be used for all sizes of eggs. Write for circular, prices and "The Best Way to Ship Settings of Eggs."

The Edgerton Manufacturing Company, Dept. A, Plymouth, Indiana

erels. Is this matter of sex inherit
Can a breeder develop a strain t
will produce more pullets than cocke
by pedigreeing? H. P. Winsl

GROWING CHICKS.

In raising chicks many people th
it simply means to pull them throu
the first month and then let them do
best they can. This is the wrong id
To grow chicks successfully they m
be given constant attention.

I have had good success in rais
chicks. My cockerels last year gai
one and a half pounds each month a
the pullets a pound.

All of my chicks are hatched a
brooded by hens in small coops. T
coops are placed on a range of ab
fifty acres when the chicks are ab
three or four weeks old.

When the chicks are twenty-f
hours old I place a small pan of b
termilk before them. They are gi
nothing else for twelve hours, at
end of which they are given a li
feeding of fresh corn bread.

The second day they are fed c
bread three times in the morning a
twice in the afternoon.

The third day they are fed c
bread same as second day. Oatmeal
placed in a shallow pan where the chi
may eat all they wish. Buttermilk
kept before them, but no water is giv
Feed this ration until three weeks of a

From now until two months of
they are fed as follows:

Wheat fed in litter in the morni
Cornbread fed on boards at noon. Wh
and fine cracked corn fed in litter
night.

Oyster shells, charcoal, and oatm
are fed in separate self-feeders.

Buttermilk is before them all
time. Water is given in afternoon.

When the chicks are two months
all the cockerels and pullets are culle
Only the very best ones are kept. T
remaining cockerels are allowed to r
with the pullets as long as they do
bother them.

From now until maturity the chi
are fed in the following manner:

For the first feed in the morning t
oats, which have been soaked all ni
before, and scatter them upon a pi
of ground that has previously b
spaded. Now take a hoe and mix th
oats thoroughly with the soil. Wh
the chicks see the oats they will go
work and get every one. The soil t
sticks to the oats will keep the digest
organs of the chicks clean and f
from disease.

The second feed is fed at noon a
consists of three parts of shorts, th
parts of bran and one part of tanka
mixed with water and fed in cle
sweet troughs.

The next feed is fed at 5:30. It c
sists of one part of wheat and one p
of cracked corn fed in a litter ab
six inches deep.

Both buttermilk and fresh water
before the chicks at all times.

A dry mash, the same as fed at no
is fed in a self-feeder. Oyster she
and charcoal are kept in two other se
feeders.

During July and August sprou
oats are fed at 2:30 in the afterno

Once each week all the coops
cleaned and disinfected. Dust ba
with louse powder mixed in the d
keeps the lice off the bodies of
chicks. Howard Westfall. Indiana

Monthly Prize Article Contest

American Poultry Journal pays $4 and $3, respectively, for the two best articles sent in each month on poultry subjects. Choice of subject is not limited. The articles need not be lengthy. Helpful suggestions based on the writer's experience afford the basis for awarding the monthly prizes. Photos or drawings for illustrations will be welcome when available. Articles should be mailed any time during the month. Write your name and address at top of first page and the words "A. P. J. Monthly Contest." Write article on only one side of the paper.

ETTING GOOD HATCHES WITH INCUBATORS.

First Prize Article.

larch and April sees the hatching of bulk of next winter's layers. May ched Mediterraneans will perhaps de-)p early enough to be profitable, but here in New York state I do not l it easy to get them well started in ng before cold weather, if they are ched much later than May 1.

'he first thing that is necessary to successful is good, strong, healthy eders; that is, birds that are fully eloped and free from disease.

'ggs for hatching should be from)ng, healthy stock, and to hatch)ng chicks the eggs should not be r ten days old at time of setting. gs for incubation should never be ed small end down, as it is not the ural position of the egg. If the eggs st be kept for some days, they should turned frequently to prevent the con- ts settling on one side. Have the iperature of the room the eggs are t in about 50 degrees, plenty of ven- tion, and the eggs covered with a h to prevent drying out.

'ggs produced under natural condi- is are almost always easily hatched, and nine times out of ten failures are due to improper care the first week of incubation.

If you desire an extra good hatch, it will pay you to look all your eggs over carefully before placing them in the machine. Discard all that show a mottled shell and those of very thin shell. Use only eggs of uniform thickness and size, and avoid all small and extra large ones and those with irregular shapes. Careful attention at this time will prevent so large a number of infertile eggs at testing time and will give you a larger percentage of strong, lively chicks.

It is a good plan to run the incubator for several days, and you will then know that everything is in good working order before placing the eggs in same.

The modern incubator, equipped with a reliable heat regulator and an absolutely accurate thermometer, is a wonderful hatching machine. Success in hatching depends considerably upon a correct, uniform temperature being maintained throughout the incubation period. With an unreliable and inaccurate thermometer, the best incubator becomes no better than a soap box as a hatcher.

Before placing eggs in incubator, I



Cantleak Chimney Flange

Patent Applied For

can be set up on any roof and it will give you straight draught, from your fire up thru your chimney, and a straight draught without any turns is what you want to keep a fire going properly.

Lord Farms, the inventors and manufacturers of the Cantleak Chimney Flange, have been experimenting for a number of years and at last have found the way to obtain a straight and steady draught for the coal burning brooders and mammoth incubators, or wherever a fire is used in an out building.

No wire stays to support chimney—easy to slip it into place and it will stay there. Takes less than two minutes to set up and take down. *Write today for one and forget your chimney troubles.*

LORD FARMS **METHUEN, MASS.**



HUMMEL'S

29th Annual Catalog Free

This catalog gives full description of

35—VARIETIES OF FANCY POULTRY—35

Write for it today

S. A. HUMMEL

Box 52 **Freeport, Ill.**

DON'T READ THIS IF YOU DO NOT LIKE

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

TOM BARRON STRAIN

Read What Our Pullets Did at the Egg Laying Contest, Lincoln, Neb.

The great big, long body, wide back, deep keel, large posterior and large beautiful drooping combs. This is the kind that is bred on the BELLA VISTA POULTRY FARM, KIMMSWICK, MISSOURI; the kind that made high records and won scores of blue ribbons for having laid 25 eggs or more per month, at the egglaying contests in the past few years, at Mountain Grove, Mo., Leavenworth, Kans. and Lincoln, Neb., with records of 200 to 225 eggs during the year.

At the Nebraska National Egg Laying Contest, November, 1, 1919 to October 31, 1920, LADY BELLA laid 255 eggs in a pen with 249 other pullets. Our entry of 9 birds (one of the ten having died after laying 1 egg first month) was sixth pen for the year out of 98 entries, 250 pullets in each pen. Our pen was first for October, 1920. Note:—9 hens only against many pens of 10 hens each.

The kind we must have to supply our large demand for select table eggs for our private trade in St. Louis, Mo. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. Raised on free range, early matured commence to lay at four and a half months old and late molters. IT SHOWS THE WAY THEY ARE BRED AND CARED FOR.

We have 600 like these in our special breeding pens this season, not a cull among them. The business hen. The money maker. The mortgage lifter. The kind you should raise. We have been at it ten years. Prominent poultrymen say they are the best and healthiest large flock of S. C. White Leghorns they have ever seen.

Eggs for hatching $3.00 per 15; $12.00 per 100. Day-Old-Chicks 30c each in lots of 25 or over.

Hens for breeders two years old $4.00 each, after June 1st, $3.00. March 1920 hatched pullets, $5.00 each, after June 1st, $4.00, as good as you ever laid eyes on.

Eggs from our pen of trapped-nest hens, which were in the egg laying contests the past year, 50c each. After May 1st, 25c each. If you want to raise this kind, better order now, as we could not supply half the eggs and stock we got orders for last season. If interested, write for catalog.

BELLA VISTA POULTRY FARM, Box A., KIMMSWICK, MO.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

THE GREATEST ALL-PURPOSE VARIETY ON EARTH.

If you want to make a reputation as a breeder and exhibitor of exhibition poultry, why not take up a variety that every Tom, Dick and Harry are not breeding and exhibiting—in other words, start with a comparatively newer breed and become a leader with them. Such are the possibilities with the **JERSEY BLACK GIANTS.**

FOR BEAUTY, UNSURPASSED—COMMERCIAL VALUE, UNEQUALED.

The M. and M. Strain are originated by Marcy Farm. We have introduced the Jersey Black Giants to the American public. So come to headquarters for your start.

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—AT BOSTON—

and a score of other shows, the highest honors went to Marcy Farm exhibits the past show season. Leaders everywhere—**New York State, Hanover Fanciers', Hagerstown, Allentown, Trenton,** and in Customers' hands at every great exhibition in America.

EGGS FOR HATCHING ONLY.

BLACK GIANTS—From Pen A and B, Madison Square Garden and Boston winners, **$20.00 per 15 eggs;** from Pens C and D, Trenton and New York State (Syracuse) winners, **$10.00 per 15 eggs;** from Utility or Farm Flock, **$6.00 per 15 eggs. DARK CORNISH—$20.00 and $10.00 per 15 eggs only.**

Order direct from this adv. or disappointment may be your lot. All orders booked in rotation as received. **117 Prizes, 2 Specials, 2 Best Displays and American Poultry Association Award of Merit all in less than 5 months.** Complete catalog with cuts of winners, etc., ready March 30th.

MARCY FARM P. O. Box 100 MATAWAN, N. J.

Wyandotte Standard and Breed Book

All Wyandotte varieties—Silver, Golden, White, Buff, Silver Penciled, Partridge, Columbian and Black.

The book includes the entire official Standard of Perfection on each variety; the Official Score Card, Explanation of Scale of Points, Instructions to Judges, General Disqualifications, Cutting for Defects, Standard Measurements, Symmetry, Color Terms, etc.

Breeding Standard Fowls: This includes Breeding of Standard Fowls, Does "Like Produce Like?" Why Fowls Differ in Breeding Value, Why the Male is "Half the Flock," Breeding from the Best, Double Mating, Characters Controlled by Sire and Dam, Mating to Offset Defects, Importance of Constitutional Vigor and How to Preserve it, Breeding for Color in Plumage, Relation of Under Color to Surface Color, Importance of Trap-nesting, Records, Age of Breeders, Number of Females to Male, Period of Fertility, How to Introduce New Blood, Longevity, Early Maturity, Grading and Crossing, etc.

Practical Poultry Breeding: How and When to Start, Back Yard Breeding Pen, Feeding the Breeding Pen, Hatching and Brooding, Care of Growing Stock, Feeding for Growth, etc.

Exhibiting and Judging. Development, Conditioning, Washing, Cooping, Care at Show, Care after Show, etc.

Utility Section. Wyandotte Standard shape and weight with reference to Egg Production, Breeding for Egg Production, Wyandottes as Table Fowls, Broilers, Roasters, Soft Roasters.

These and all other subjects are treated in a plain, easy-to-understand manner by the best authorities and the book is fully illustrated. Every breeder of Wyandottes, any variety, should have this book. The pictures alone are worth many times the price. Don't neglect your opportunity to get ahead—send your order today.

Price, $3.00 per copy, postpaid. Address all orders to

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL 523 Plymouth Court, CHICAGO, ILL.

BABY CHICKS

Book your order now for 1921 delivery. 25 percent deposit books order for any shipping date. 10,000 chicks every Tuesday from March 1st. Every chick is hatched from eggs of culled flocks that have been selected by the lay bone method or Hogan system and for Standard qualifications.

PRICES FOR 1921

	25	50	100	500
Barred Rocks	$4.75	$9.25	$18.00	$85.00
White Rocks	5.25	10.25	20.00	95.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.75	9.25	18.00	85.00
White Wyandottes	5.25	10.25	20.00	95.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	5.25	10.25	20.00	95.00
S. C. Anconas	6.00	11.50	22.00	105.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	4.50	9.00	17.00	80.00
Assorted Broilers	4.00	7.75	15.00	75.00

95% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Send for catalog.

SIEB'S HATCHERY LINCOLN, ILL.

ARNOLD'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

We started breeding Buff Leghorns in 1890. But never before have we put together four such wonderful matings as we have for 1921. Long backs, low tails, White Leghorn quality combs, even golden buff, well up on legs are characteristics of these four matings. No breeder on earth has four better matings. Cockerels and pullets for sale.

ARNOLD'S S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

OWEN FARMS STRAIN PURE. This is our third year in this grand variety. The past two seasons we bought eggs from matings headed by First Prize Males at Madison Square Garden, and our birds are full of their line quality. In fact we have four remarkable quality matings. Every bird in these four matings is either a son, daughter or grandson or granddaughter of a First Prize male at Madison Square Garden. A few cockerels of high quality for sale. No chicks for sale. Eggs from both varieties from eight matings as laid, $10.00 for 15 (no discount), ten chicks to a setting guaranteed. All eggs sent prepaid by parcel post.

AUG. D. ARNOLD Box 77 DILLSBURG, PA.

Single Comb Black Minorcas

Birds of quality, with showroom records hard to beat. A few cockerels left. Magnificent birds, $5 to $12 each. Pullets and yearling hens, $4 to $8 each. EGGS PER SETTING OF 15, $3 and $5. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

C. E. HUNTER, 3820 Charles Street, OMAHA, NEB.

CHOICE BABY CHICKS

In Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons and others. Conkey's Chick Starter, Brooder Stoves, Purina Feed. Prices Right.

P. F. CLARDY Mammoth Hatchery . ETHEL, MO.

PREMIER BUFF WYANDOTTES

Only selected, choice specimens of large size and good type and color in my yards. Record layers of large eggs. Eggs from large, typy hens, $10 per 15. Baby chix from same, $2 each. Eggs from mature rich Buff pullets, $5 per 15. Baby chix from same, $1 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. MRS. ELY BROYLES, CARROLLTON, MO.

spray or paint the inside of the mach with a solution of 1 tablespoon o cresol product to 1 quart of water. T spraying will reduce the temperat but it will do no harm; let the re lator alone and the heat will work to where you wish it to be. I have good success by dipping each egg in above solution and then placing the e in the incubator.

My experience has covered a num of years, during which time I h operated almost all types of mod incubators, both hot water and hot I find both will give satisfactory sults if handled properly and the structions of the manufacturers follow carefully.

Turn the Eggs Regularly.

Have regular times for turning cooling the eggs and filling the lamps

I start to turn the eggs on the e ning of the third day, and turn th morning and evening until the eightee day, after which the eggs are not turbed until the hatch is well clea up. For a successful hatch it is nec sary to cool the eggs daily. The f week they receive sufficient cool while being turned. I test the eggs the night of the sixth day and on morning of the seventh day. I be cooling them, letting them remain of the incubator until when I shut eye and place an egg to the lid I f that it has lost the burning heat. Th I put the eggs back.

In conducting various tests throu out the hatching seasons of past yea I have arrived at the conclusion t in order to secure a uniform hatch good strong chicks it is necessary t every egg be turned morning and e ning, and the eggs nearest the edge tray moved to center and those in center moved to the edge of the tr In the natural state the hen can be s stirring the eggs frequently and cha ing them from the center to the edge the nest.

I have never found it necessary supply moisture to any of the hot wa machines, but find with the hot air ty if moisture is added about the sev teenth day by placing pans of wa under the trays, removing same quic at pipping time, and sprinkling e with lots of water, a good hatch v be the result. If the chicks are allowed to drop down into the nurs trap, the water pans may be left th throughout the hatch, and no sprinkl will be necessary.

The second test is made on the fo teenth day, and any eggs that do show strong live chicks are taken and more room is left for the chi that do hatch. On a tray that is crowded the eggs can be spread well and there will not be the dan of them getting capped which a ch that has hatched has left on the tr If another hatching egg is capped it m smother the chick, as sometimes ha pens when it is working its way out the shell.

Be Sure Machine Is Running Rig

The first week I maintain a tempe ture of 102 degrees, and as soon as t eggs begin to show life I test out t eggs showing strong, healthy germ with good blood lines running from c ter of germ. I place the thermomet between these eggs to be sure they a developing properly, and, if so, keep t instrument there throughout the hat

following this plan you are thus as-
ed of an even temperature and will
experience the sudden drop when
instrument is resting on an egg with
veak germ that finally dies.
The second week I keep the tempera-
e at 103 degrees. The third week I
ry a temperature of 103, and when
eggs begin to pip I keep the ther-
meter between 104 and 105. Do not
e your courage and think that the
cks will roast or smother at this heat,
this is the proper temperature that
rsts out chicks full of life.
The temperature will be seen to drop
short time after the first chicks are
, and right at this time it is well to
ve up the flame in the lamp a very
le so that the temperature will re-
in at 105 until the hatch is well over.
ind that if this scale of temperature
maintained throughout the hatch you
ll be rewarded with a machine full
chicks with lots of vitality and free
m cripples, and a very small number
t are dead in the shell. Strong,
althy breeding stock and proper han-
ng of the eggs in the incubator means
ality in the chick when it leaves the
ll.

st Care of Chicks After Hatching.

The chicks now hatched are ready for
brooder. Right now and for the
t ten days is a very critical time in
ir lives. Great care must be taken
t none are chilled in the trip from
incubator to the brooder. They can
moved successfully if placed in chick
es or a basket with a flannel cover-
to place over their backs. The tem-
ature under the brooder should range
m 95 to 100 degrees to start with,
l then gradually be reduced as the
cks grow older. You will save a
at loss by running your brooding
ipment several days before the chicks
ne, to see that it is heating and regu-
ing properly.
have had good success with the
all oil burning brooders, but for
cks of from 200 to 1,000 I prefer the
ge colony brooder stoves with gal-
ized hover. These brooders distrib-
a uniform heat over the backs of
chicks and there is not the crowd-
that you will experience in the small,
rly ventilated brooders.
As each chick is taken from box or
ket, to be placed under the brooder,
bill is dipped into a cup or pan of
ewarm buttermilk. Fountains of
ter and buttermilk are within easy
ch of the chicks from then on.
thout doubt, the buttermilk diet from
start goes a great way to prevent
ite diarrhea.
Shallow boxes of sand are provided
m the start, and no commercial grit
given until the chicks are ten days
. The chicks are fed no feed other
n the buttermilk until they are forty-
t hours old. About four o'clock of
second day they are given their first
l, which consists of 1 part good
eat bran and 2 parts rolled oats, to
ch has been added a very little char-
l and fine granulated bone.
They are fed this mixture until they
seven days old. They also have all
buttermilk and water they can
nk. At 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. the sev-
n day they are given a very little
mercial chick grain, scattered in the
r of alfalfa or fine cut straw, with
ed oats and bran for the other three
lings.

WHY EVERY BREEDER SHOULD
INVESTIGATE
"VIKING" RHODE ISLAND WHITES

BECAUSE R. I. WHITES ARE:
1. The World's Greatest Layers—Absolutely.
2. They Take Rank With the Best of All Market Fowl.
3. They Are So Easy to Raise.
4. They Are the Coming Most Popular Strain of Poultry.

Send for Your Free Copy of Authentic Information TODAY.

O. W. Binder, Box A, Fort Wayne, Indiana, U. S. A.

Hatching Eggs at Reasonable Prices

Thirty-three years of successful breeding of winners at national club meets, poultry shows and laying contests enable us to offer you eggs from matings whose pullets will be laying eggs for you next winter.

Eggs by the Setting, Hundred or Thousand; prize matings $1.00 per egg, $80.00 per 100; grand utility matings, $5.00 per 15, $25.00 per 100; Utility Flock Matings, $3.00 per 15, $15 per 100. Safe arrival and satisfactory hatch guaranteed. We also have a few breeders for sale.

ELM WHITE LEGHORNS

Made the following win, January, 1921, at Pittsburgh, the national club meet, in hot competition: Cockerels, 1st and 2d; Hens, 1st, 2d and 3d; Pullets, 1st, 2d and 3d; Pen, 2d; Champion Male, Champion Female and every special offered on above classes.

ELM POULTRY YARDS and STOCK FARM HARTFORD, CONN. Established 1888



BABY CHICKS AT REDUCED PRICES

Assorted, $14 per 100, $8.50 per 50, $4.50 per 25; Broilers, $12 per 100; Young's or Barron S. C. W. Leghons or Brown Leghorns, $3.75 per 25, $7 per 50, $13 per 100, $62.50 per 500, $125 per 1,000. Barred Rocks, $18 per 100, $9.50 per 50, $5 per 25. S. C. Reds, Rose Comb Reds, White Rocks, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, $20 per 100; $10.50 per 50; $5.50 per 25. Parcel post paid; 95% delivery guaranteed. Vigorous, henliked, purebred chicks from the big hatchery of 600,000 chick capacity. A big catalog free for the asking.

Farrow-Hirsh Co. Peoria, Illinois

CAPONIZING



Caponizing will transform a yard from a riot of noise, fighting and repugnance, into one of peace, pleasure and pride. Capons are dignified, gentle and pleasing alike to the eye, palate or purse—the acme of quality and require no extra care, room or fencing.

No matter how inexperienced or how many failures with other makes of tools, success and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Thousands testify to the superiority of my "Illustrated-from-life-directions" and "Unobstructed-vision-tools." Start right and enjoy Capons. Full set of tools and directions—$5.00. Removers and directions alone—$3.50. Sent prepaid upon receipt of price— no duty—no delay. Order direct from this Ad or send stamps for illustrated descriptive literature testimonials and special offer.

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PUTNAM'S LIGHT BRAHMAS

Bred for eggs, show, meat and vigor. Mating List giving recent Chicago winnings is ready for you.

O. L. PUTNAM, Ayer Street, S. E., HARVARD, ILL.



BABY CHICKS---BEST QUALITY

All Popular Breeds. Thoroughbreds. Priced right, Delivered right. Catalog free.

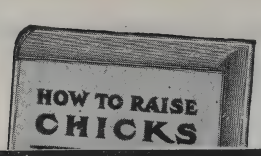
BUCYRUS STANDARD HATCHERY

851 South Main St. Bucyrus, Ohio

Tarbox's Silver Wyandottes (All American Strain) and Speckled Sussex

EGGS AND BABY CHICKS. Now is the time to get that order for eggs or baby chicks booked, if you have not done it, as the orders are coming in fast and someone may get left. Remember that we can furnish eggs and chicks from the best exhibition grade or utility grade. Our Silvers and Sussex are all the single mating line. We do not double mate. An order for eggs or chicks will strengthen you for next winter's shows or give the needed new blood for your breeding pens. Stock for sale at all times. Send for catalog and mating list.

A. & E. TARBOX, Box A, YORKVILLE, ILL.



A guide to success in this, the most difficult poultry problem

Know How to Turn Loss Into Profit

The results of many years of practical experience and study. Written by Prince T. Woods, a man who knows how and who can teach others. This book will save many dollars for any poultryman and is indispensable to the beginner.

Read These Chapter Titles Over

Chapter I—Selecting and Mating Breeding Stock. Chapter II—Food, Vegetable, Animal and Mineral. Chapter III—Fowls and Food. Chapter IV—Care and Management of Breeders. Chapter V—Eggs for Hatching. Chapter VI—Incubation, Natural and Artificial. Chapter VII—Brooding with Hens and with Brooders. Chapter VIII—Chick Foods and Feeding Chicks. Chapter IX—Growing Chicks. Chapter X—Facts About White Diarrhea. What white diarrhea is. Symptoms of disease. Causes. Is there more than one form? Has germ of specific disease been found? Infection. Prevention. Treatment. Formula for a simple remedy which has proved effective in many cases in many climates for years.

Don't go through years of costly and discouraging experiments to learn the facts taught in this book. One chick saved will pay for it. Learn how to feed; to prevent disease; to make your own brooders, and feed for your chicks. **75c postpaid.**

American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.



S. C. Rhode Island Reds

CHICAGO COLISEUM WINNERS

S. C. Rhode Island Reds eggs from my two pens of Chicago and Toledo winners, bred from hens with records from 213 to 268 eggs in one year, $10 per 15, $18 per 30; mating list. Matured cockerels and a very few pullets for sale. These birds have size, vigor, ideal shape, well finished tails, rich, deep, even color and are bred for eggs. Many are bred from my Chicago Coliseum winner here pictured. Can also spare a few cockerels from a hen that won at the Coliseum as a pullet and laid 268 eggs in one year. **CHAS. A. SIMMONDS, Route 1, Deerfield, Ill.**



1st Cock, Madison Square Garden

BLACK LANGSHANS

FIRST PRIZE WINNERS

For 12 Years at New York and Chicago

Eggs from the Choicest Exhibition Matings, **$10** for **15.** Catalogue and Mating List.

ALL EGG SHIPMENTS PREPAID

M. S. BARKER, R. F. D.1, Thorntown, Ind.

PURITAN-FARM ZANESVILLE, OHIO

CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$4.50	$8.50	$17.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	4.50	9.00	18.00
Ringlet Barred Rocks	4.50	9.00	18.00

Order from this ad and you will receive chicks more promptly. We guarantee live delivery and prepay carrying charges. Circulars on request.

PURITAN FARM **Route No. 2, Box 22** **Zanesville, O.**

Leggett's "Superfine" Columbian Wyandottes

They WIN—4th pullet, 5th hen, 3rd young pen, Boston, 1921; and 2nd hen, 1st pullet, 3rd old pen, 1st young pen, best pen and display at Syracuse, 1920.

They LAY—38 pullets averaged 75% production in January; have hens with records of 268 eggs per year in my pens. Eggs, $3, $5, and $10 per 15. Guaranteed as to hatchability.

H. A. D. LEGGETT **WINOOSKI, VT.**

Davis Mammoth Hatchery

W. E. DAVIS, Prop., ELMIRA, N. Y.

Day old Chicks—Eggs—Wholesale, Retail

The kind that live, grow, lay and pay. Special free feed and brooder offer. Ten days' feed and brooder given free with each order booked within 30 days. One brooder stove given free with each 500 or 1,000 chick order—Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs, Anconas, Campines, Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Terms cash with order. Postage prepaid. None shipped C. O. D.

Baby chicks, certified for high egg production, $50 per 100. Eggs, certified stock, $25 per 100. Baby chicks, certified stock, $30 per 100. Eggs, uncertified stock, $15 per 100.

The rolled oats and bran are ually reduced until only the chick is fed, except at noon, when the r oats and bran are given until the cl are ten days old. From then on I a mixture of ½ part rolled oats, 1 corn meal, 1 part shorts and 2 wheat bran; also some infertile hard boiled and chopped fine. Th fed at noon only and is placed in tro or hoppers so that the chicks can all they want for about one-half ho

Brooder chicks suffer considerabl health and growth for want of suffi green food, and there are few of t who rear chicks who seem to be aware of the benefits which gro birds derive from a regular and failing supply of this necessary a of diet. Observation teaches us chicks are exceedingly fond of g stuff in every form, and that it is for them there can be little doubt the brooder is moved from the gr upon which it has stood for a days to a fresh patch of short g grass it will be seen that the chick once will proceed to devour the te shoots until they have made their quite bare.

If the chicks must be confine bare runs, provision should be made supplying them with plenty of g food every day in the form of spro oats, lettuce, Swiss chard or raw s potatoes.

Give the chicks plenty of exe Make them work for all the sc grain, and you will be rewarded big, healthy broilers and pullets at to ten weeks of age.—Charles Fra Stein, New York.

LICE AND MITES.

Second Prize Article.

Of the various parasites attac poultry, these two are probably the common, especially in the farm that does not receive the care give flocks found on the more specia poultry farms. The presence of parasites not only results in a decr egg yield, but also causes a general lessness among the birds, and in s cases they may refuse to eat. If y chicks become seriously infected it results in their death. It is impo that the poultryman know somethin the difference between these two sites, because the control measure is based on certain differences in life cycle and feeding habits. Fo ing is a discussion of each of these parasites, with remedies for their trol and eradication.

Louse.

The louse ranges from one-sixt to one-eighth of an inch in length is pale yellow or gray in color. It on the body of the bird and is active. This parasite has biting m parts and its food consists of the s hair and feathers of the body. louse does not suck the blood o fowl. Lice are found in greatest bers around the vent and unde wing. The eggs are commonly nits, and are fastened in clusters, erally, around the vent. They are white, and oblong in shape, and in from six to eight days. They i diately start running and irritatin bird. In about three weeks th mature and lay eggs for another They breed very rapidly and it has

You can *both* Start *and* Grow your chicks on this *one* feed



BLATCHFORD'S CHICK MASH is the most *thoroughly efficient* and *completely successful* STARTING feed on the market today. No other feed will give chicks the same vigorous, peppy start in life. No other feed will nourish so thoroughly every part of the chick's body, or give them in equal measure the substantial foundation so necessary for future development and growth. No other feed will provide the same protection from white diarrhea, bowel trouble and leg weakness.

These are Established Facts

All the above facts *have been proved.* They are the sum total of the actual experience of thousands—*yes, hundreds of thousands*—of users. They have been substantiated by poultry breeders of national reputation—men like Sheppard, Fishel, Poorman, Halbach, Pape. They are the every-day experiences of farmers in all parts of the country, and keepers of back-yard flocks in cities and towns everywhere.

Blatchford's CHICK MASH

(formerly known as Blatchford's Milk Mash)

WE challenge *any* other feed on the American market to give baby chicks as thoroughly satisfactory a start as they will receive on Blatchford's Chick Mash. Extensive experiments and tests have been made on the Blatchford Experimental Farm with various chick feeds and with hundreds of chicks. The results of these tests together with evidence received from poultrymen located in all parts of the country who have tried other chick starters and growers *prove* conclusively that *Blatchford's Chick Mash* will *start* and *grow* bigger, stronger, healthier, better chicks than can be started or grown on any other feed.

One feed for BOTH Starting *and* Growing

You have only to refer to the following letters from users to realize that *one* feed—*Blatchford's Chick Mash*—is thoroughly capable of *both* starting and growing chicks. *Also* it enables its users to raise a *bigger percentage* of their chicks and to raise them *quicker* and *better* than by any other method. Use this *one* feed for starting and growing. This is the *right* way, the sure way, the economical and sensible way.

Here's what users say:

The fact that the HALBACH STRAIN White Plymouth Rocks made a World's Record by winning every First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Prize offered at the last great Chicago National Show, 1921, has undoubtedly been brought to your attention. You will be especially pleased to learn that all of these birds were grown on Blatchford's Chick Mash, formerly known as Blatchford's Milk Mash. We have been feeding Blatchford's for over five years and have found our chick problems reduced to a minimum by its use. The chicks grow very quickly and evenly. The mortality is very low and I do not believe that there is any other feed that will keep them booming as well right from the start. H. W. Halbach & Sons, Waterford Wis.

Your Chick Mash is sure a winner. We have had no bowel trouble with our chicks and they seem to grow like weeds. Wm. Langbehn, Avoca, Iowa.

If we can't get your Mash we don't want to raise any chicks. We can't raise them successfully without it. J. H. Vandervort & Son, Sidney Center, N. Y.

Blatchford's is the best we have ever used. We would not attempt to raise chicks without it. H. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio.

We use lots of Blatchford's. For starting and growing it is unequaled. Chas. G. Pape, Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

We brooded 1700, used Blatchford's and only lost 47. They were the most uniform bunch we ever raised and have made wonderful layers. R. & S. Poultry Ranch, 4th Ave. and H St., Chula Vista, Cal.

Send for a TRIAL Carton —Try it Yourself

If you are raising baby chicks this year you want to raise as near 100% of them as is humanly possible. You do not want to see about half of them die off because they are *improperly* nourished or because they are *under* nourished. That is usually the fate of 40 to 50% of all the chicks that are hatched. But it is an *unnecessary* loss. It can be *prevented* by *starting* and *growing* your baby chicks on *Blatchford's Chick Mash.* You have our assurance for it—also the experience of thousands of users to give it additional emphasis. *Now try it yourself*—in the following inexpensive way.



4 lb. Trial Carton for 50 cents

Blatchford's Chick Mash is undoubtedly handled by your local feed dealer. Get a supply from him and have it ready to start your chicks as they should be started. If, however, he does not handle it, accept our special introductory offer of a 4 lb. trial carton for 50 cents (shipped anywhere in the United States, all charges prepaid). The only way you can possibly find out how thoroughly efficient Blatchford's Chick Mash really is for starting and growing baby chicks is to *feed* it. This offer makes it possible for you to try it at small expense. It is an offer you should accept *at once.* It will insure you greater success with your chicks this spring than you have ever had before. It will enable you to start your chicks right and grow them rapidly. It will be the best 50 cent investment you have ever made. Use the coupon below. Send it to us *today.* A 4 lb. carton will be sent you immediately.

BLATCHFORD CALF MEAL CO.
In business over 121 years
Dept. 6024 **Waukegan, Ill.**

BLATCHFORD CALF MEAL COMPANY
Dept. **6024** Waukegan, Ill.

Enclosed please find 50 cents for which please send me, *postpaid,* a 4 lb. trial package of Blatchford's Chick Mash.

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____

My feed dealer's name is _____

_____

The "Y" Triangle and the Poultryman

Great Organization Takes Steps to Benefit the Poultry Industry

The Y. M. C. A. triangle is known the world over. It is an emblem of service to mankind. It represents a world-wide organization which has done and is doing big things for the improvement of men and women.

One side of this "Y" triangle stands for "Mind." And always the Y. M. C. A. has been active in providing education and culture. Its libraries and reading rooms are found in most cities and towns—its lecture courses are notable for the quality of the speakers presented—its educational courses are famed for the practical benefits they bestow.

In its educational work the Y. M. C. A. never aims to supplant established schools and college. Rather, it intends to supplement the work of these institutions and provide instruction for those who cannot, either through lack of time or money, avail themselves of the opportunities offered by the usual educational institutions. And these local Y. M. C. A. schools occupy a high place in public esteem for the amount and character of the good work done.

But there are untold thousands of men and women who cannot avail themselves of the advantages of resident courses of instruction. This is especially true of those who live in small towns and the country districts. And to serve all such, the Y. M. C. A. has organized a great correspondence school under the name of the Extension Division of the United Y. M. C. A. Schools. It is the object of this new work of the "Y" to give education and vocational training by the most approved correspondence method. And these home study courses are open to men and women, young and old, without respect to place of residence, sex, color, or creed.

Further, and highly important to the student, the United Y. M. C. A. Schools are operated for service and not for profit. The Schools are not in any sense a charity. The student pays for his course—but he in turn receives the most interested and capable service—big value for his investment—complete satisfaction.

At present, 167 different courses are offered. One of these is Poultry Husbandry.

In keeping with their invariable policy, the authorities of the United Y. M. C. A. Schools determined to present the best available instruction in this subject. And it was decided that the new Interstate Poultry School Home Study Course met their rigid requirements. It is this course that poultry students of the United Y. M. C. A. Schools receive. And this notable course can be secured nowhere else.

The active and advisory faculty having control of instruction in Poultry Husbandry is perhaps the strongest ever assembled. Every man connected with it has accomplished great work in the poultry industry. All are practical and successful poultrymen—most of them are experienced teachers—all are known and respected by the poultry fraternity—each one can and will help you.

Consider this list of real authorities in poultry husbandry—men to whom you can submit your problems—men who will guide you to success in this great industry: Mr. H. C. Forster, Mr. T. F. McGrew, Mr. F. L. Benedict, Mr. M. L. Chapman, Mr. John S. Martin, Prof. F. H. Stoneburn, Prof. F. C. Elford, Prof. A. E. Rolf, Prof. F. C. Hare, Prof. G. D. Horton, Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Prof. J. E. Dougherty.

Consider, too, the geographical location of these men. One of them lives near you—knows your LOCAL conditions—can give you help on problems which peculiarly affect your section.

Each student receives the basic course which completely covers commercial poultry keeping and in addition a special chapter dealing with special conditions applying to the section in which the student lives, as Canada, the lower Mississippi Valley, the Southeastern States, the Pacific Coast, etc. This new feature is of greatest value.

The lessons are practical, interesting, understandable, workable, complete. And they are right up-to-date, including all the latest developments in the industry. They are prepared in loose leaf form and are lavishly illustrated, many cuts being in four colors.

This remarkable course is offered at a moderate price, a price made possibly only by the fact that the United Y. M. C. A. Schools are operated primarily for service and not for profit. No matter who you are or where you are, you may secure its benefits. It will pay you to investigate now. Write today for full particulars. Just say, "Tell me about your home study course in Poultry Husbandry"—and we will tell you. Address

UNITED Y. M. C. A. SCHOOLS

Dept. 15-A **375 Lexington Ave., New York**

estimated that the total offspring fr a single pair would reach the enormo total of 125,000 in about eight wee This rapid increase adds to the difficu of controlling them. Since this pa site feeds on the body of the bird, method of control is to treat the b itself.

There are three treatments availab as follows: sodium fluoride, dusti with powder, and the mercurial oi ment. The sodium fluoride can be pu chased from a drug store, and there a two methods of using it, the pin method and the dip method. In t pinch method the powder is dust around the vent, feathers and wings the bird, putting about a pinch in ea place. In the dip method one oun of sodium fluoride is added to a gall of water and the bird is treated dipping. This is more disagreeable th with the pinch method, but is satisfa tory if done right. Dipping should on be done on a warm day. With the se ond method, that of dusting with po der, the powder is made at home at very small cost, and is very effecti The following formula is used, thr parts of gasoline, one part of any stan ard stock dip, and enough cement plaster of paris to dry up the mixtu After mixing, place on a box to d The gasoline is used to prevent the c ment or plaster of paris from settin and will evaporate when the mixture drying.

When dry, the mixture will be in powdered form and ready for use. T mecurial ointment used in the thi method is in the form of a salve co posed of two parts of vaseline, and o part of blue ointment. This can be p up by any druggist. When applyi this treatment, use a piece about the si of a pea, and place one around the ve and one under each wing. These shou be well rubbed in. When treating he for lice, it is necessary to give tw treatments in order to get the bro that was in the egg stage when the fi treatment was given.

This type does a great deal of da age to young chicks. It is dark color and about one-tenth of an in in length. They live on the feathe of the neck and head, and the eggs a laid and glued to the feathers of the parts. They hatch in about five da and the louse is mature in about t days. Treatment consist of using ointment made up of a tespoonful any standard stock dip to a cup melted vaseline or lard. Use after co ing. Pure lard alone is an effecti treatment.

These differ from lice in that th live in the house and not on the bi And on this difference is based t method of treatment. They are fou in cracks, crevices, litter, nests, und the roosts, and other cracks of t house. Generally they are found in t cracks near the birds. The mite is lo lived, and like the louse, it reproduc rapidly. They are red in color wh full of blood, but normally are white greyish white. This parasite has sucking mouth part and lives on t blood of the fowl. The common bo mite is from one-twentieth to one or hundredth and twenty-fifth of an in in length. During the day they rema hidden in the cracks and crevices b at night will come out and attack t bird. The eggs are laid in the crac and crevices and other places the mi

ves in, and hatch out in about four ays. In from three to five days the ıites are mature. During the winter ıey are inactive. It is necessary to ɔray two times in the summer, the ɛcond spray within ten days of the rst.

Thorough spraying is very important ı effectively controlling this parasite. ɛarly spring is the best time to spray, ut it depends on weather conditions. ɛlean up all rubbish and any unneces- ary material around the house, as all ıese things form hiding places for the ıites are mature. During the winter ; good policy to have all equipment ɛmovable. Provide light and ventila- on. Paint or spray the roosts, walls, nd dropping boards with a full strength ɔlution of two parts crude oil, and one art stock dip. Lime sulphur at the rate f five gallons to forty gallons of wa- ɛr is also good. Other spray materials ıat may be used with satisfaction are rude carbolic acid, kerosene, and ordi- ary stock dip and water. If the latter ; used, it should be made stronger than sual.

This is a very small mite, that lives n the fowl all the time. It burrows nder the scales on the shanks of the hicken, causing lameness and irrita- on. Dipping the shanks in ordinary rude oil is a good treatment, but care ıust be taken not to get the oil on the eathers. The number of treatments ecessary will depend on how bad the ird is affected.

This is another very small parasite, nd it works at the base of the feather. ; causes irritation and general restless- ess among the birds. Treatment con- sts of using an ointment made up of ne tablespoonful of ordinary stock dip ɔ a cup of melted vaseline or lard. Ap- ly when cool. H. W. Baldwin.

OUR COVER.

The male on our cover this month is the ıngle Comb White Leghorn cockerel that ɛaded the first young pen at the Chicago oliseum Show, December, 1920. By com- aring this picture with the illustration in ıe Standard of Perfection, it will be found ıat this male is far in advance of the Stand- ɔd male. He has a better comb, a fuller ɛast, greater length of body, more symmet- cal tail and he is deeper from center to ack across saddle to vent. He is also bet- ɛr balanced on his legs. The beginner can ke this illustration on the cover as a odel.

The length of this bird, as measured from ont of breast bone to tail coverts, is an ɛpression of progress. This rangier type is aracteristic of the birds that are admired ost by many of the best breeders.

Standard weights for White Leghorns are: ck, 5½ lbs.; hen, 4 lbs.; cockerel, 4½ s.; pullet, 3½ lbs. There is a strong sen- ment in favor of increasing the weights of ɔth hens and pullets one-half pound in the ɛxt Standard, which will be issued in 1923. oo many White Leghorn females are small, sh bodied birds, and they are not producers cockerels such as headed the first young en at Chicago.

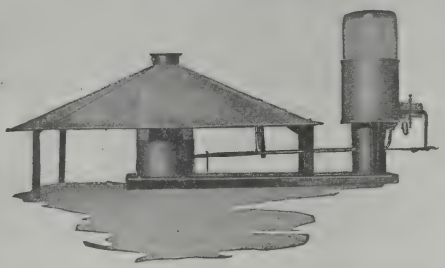
The Leghorn is an economical consumer feed, eating about 10 pounds per head less an the birds of heavy breeds. The fe- ales are non-sitters and lay white shelled ggs. The variety has proven most popular ı commercial poultry farms where hens are ɛpt solely for egg production. From the ɛeders' standpoint, the birds are elegant ıd respond quickly to intelligent handling ıd wise mating.

April is one of the most satisfactory months which to hatch Leghorns. If hatched ırlier the pullets are very apt to start laying August and September, and go into a ll molt, during which they do not lay. pril and early May are fine for Leghorn icks.

At the Chicago National Show the .. P. A. diploma for the best male in ıe Mediterranean class was awarded ɔ the 1st Blue Andalusian cockerel.

Still Time—but Get Busy!

Order your Newtown Brooder and raise those chicks



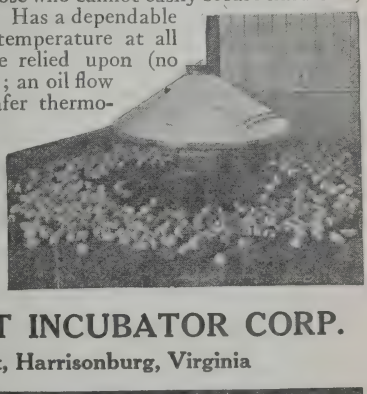
As a poultryman, you know the Newtown Colony Brooder — possibly have used it — at least have seen it in operation. So you *know* it is the brooder that "raises the most chicks, the best chicks, with least labor and at lowest cost."

That's the brooder for you. The one you can depend upon to *raise* the big broods you will hatch during the next few weeks. Now you want to know whether you can still secure a genuine Newtown Brooder. Yes, YOU CAN! Your machine is here—ready for the shipping tag. We will get it started your way *quick*—the same day your order reaches us.

So get busy—*now*. Get the sure-thing-chick-growing Newtown on your plant at the earliest possible moment — and be happy.

Select the type you prefer — coal-burning or oil-burning.

The coal-burner has been used for years with most satisfactory results. The newer oil-burner does its work exactly as well as the coal-burner, but is preferred by those who cannot easily secure hard coal, or who would rather use oil. Has a dependable heater that maintains the temperature at all times; a burner that can be relied upon (no clogging or thickening of oil); an oil flow accurately controlled by wafer thermostat; no wick to bother with; a steady blue flame and no smoke. And it's economical, too. Admittedly the leading brooder of its type.



Write or wire for catalog—get busy.

NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORP.

21 Warsaw Street, Harrisonburg, Virginia

Paige's S. C. Black Minorcas

Are victorious at Madison Square Garden, 1921

Hen, 2nd; Pullet, 3rd; Cockerel, 4th;
Old Pen, 1st, and Young Pen, 4th.

Our winnings were made in competition with one of the strongest classes ever exhibited. At Boston, 1921, we won 1st old pen and 1st young pen.

Eggs and Chicks from our prize pens at Madison Square Garden and Boston poultry shows. If producing an abundance of large, white eggs is your primary object, start with Paige's Minorcas, the acknowledged prolific layers, delicious table fowls and dependable prize-winners.

Our specialty: Prepotent cockerels that will improve any flock. Write and state your requirements.

F. E. PAIGE, 715 West Avenue, Medina, N. Y.

Conkey's The Starting

Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed carries your little chicks safely through the critical first 8 weeks. It is an appetizing combination of pure, sweet grain and concentrated sanitary Buttermilk

It prevents the big losses due to weakness and disease; it gives your chicks the quick snappy getaway that produces early broilers and layers. Lactic acid in buttermilk is an "intes tinal broom." It helps to sweep away the germs which are usually the cause of White Diarrhea Buttermilk itself has a relishing, tonic effect on poultry, especially when combined with clean, sweet, plump grains, as Conkey alone knows how.

Conkey's Made by THE ORIGINAL Process No Dried Buttermilk Ever Used

Conkey's is different—Conkey makes the *only, original Buttermilk Starting Feed.* Conkey never uses "dried-out" powdered buttermilk. By THE ORIGINAL process which is exclusively used by Conkey, wholesome buttermilk, with its tart appetizing taste, is thoroughly incorporated with the other ingredients. However, it's not the buttermilk, nor the grain alone—its THE ORIGINAL Conkey process of combining them that produces such wonderful results.

Try This Fair Test

Take one-half your first hatch and feed them three weeks on Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed. Feed the remainder of the chicks on any other chick feed you please. Then compare the two groups and you will find the Conkey-fed chicks bigger, stronger, healthier and more active.

Low in Fibre—Just Right in Protein

For baby chicks, feed with a protein content in excess of 14 per cent is dangerous, as the delicate digestive system cannot assimilate it. Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed runs 12 per cent, the ideal average.

A fibre content of more than 5 per cent is very injurious to little chicks. Conkey's is scientifically correct, for it runs only 4 per cent fibre. The correct balance of food elements and the high quality of ingredients make Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed the cheapest baby chick food you can use.

Too much fibre injures. Too much protein overtaxes. Conkey's is low in fibre and just right in protein. Read the guaranteed analysis of Conkey's and compare it with others: Crude Protein 12%—Crude Fibre 4%—Crude Fat 3%—Nitrogen Free Extract 56%—Carbohydrates 60%.



Feed It For the First Eight Weeks

When the chicks are hatched, give them clean water with the chill taken off and fine grit, but no feed for 48 hours. Then feed Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed dry, often but sparingly for the first few feeds, so they will clean it up, gradually increasing, and continue for eight weeks, with occasionally a little green food. If you do this, you should lose very few chicks on account of sickness.



Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed is sold at dealers carrying poultry feeds and supplies. Many dealers sell from one ton to 30 tons a season. It comes in 2½-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. containers, and 25-lb. and 100-lb. bags. If your dealer can't supply you with Conkey's, write direct to us and we shall see that you are supplied.

FREE—Conkey's Poultry Book

Send your name for a free copy of 64-page Book on Feeding and Raising of Chicks, Culling of Hens, etc.

The G. E. Conkey Co. Poultry Feed Specialists **6531 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio**

Buttermilk Original Feed

Conkey is credited with one of the most progressive discover-
s given to the poultry world in recent years. THE ORIGINAL Buttermilk
arting Feed, as the *first* commercial poultry feed containing Buttermilk, placed
nkey in the front rank of contributors to poultry progress, but Conkey's great-
t gift is the invaluable lesson he has taught in demonstrating the need of three
ifferent feeds for the most economical feeding of poultry. Conkey makes one
ed for starting the chicks, another for growing and developing, and still
other for the egg-laying period.

Hatchery Assn. President Endorses Conkey's



Herbert H. Knapp, Shelby, Ohio, President of the International Baby Chick Association, writes: **"In our own plant** we found Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed a life saver. Not a single case of White Diarrhea this season.

"Your chain of feeds was a happy thought. Three Buttermilk Mashes for Starting, Growing and Laying are complete and surely do bring results."

e Sure to Get Conkey's in Original Package

If it isn't in the original package, it may not be Conkey's. Don't misled by the use of the word "buttermilk," which is being used to cover a multitude of sinful grains.

Birds, like human kind, thrive best on things they like best, provided those things are digestible and nutritious. That is why chicks grow so fast on Conkey's — it's temptingly palatable, highly nutritious— at same time easily digested.

Please remember, a baby chick requires a special ration for the first six to eight weeks, just like a baby must have an infant's diet. For a developing, maturing bird, a heavier diet, too rich ordinarily for the delicate digestive organs of a baby chick, is necessary to develop sturdy bone and muscle. And, naturally, egg-production calls for a different ration. This simple, logical system of feeding which Conkey has presented to the poultry world since he first introduced THE ORIGINAL Buttermilk Starting Feed, has proven so successful that hundreds of imitators are springing up. These imitation buttermilk feeds, flooding the market today, are the strongest proof of the tremendous practical success and value of Conkey's ideas.

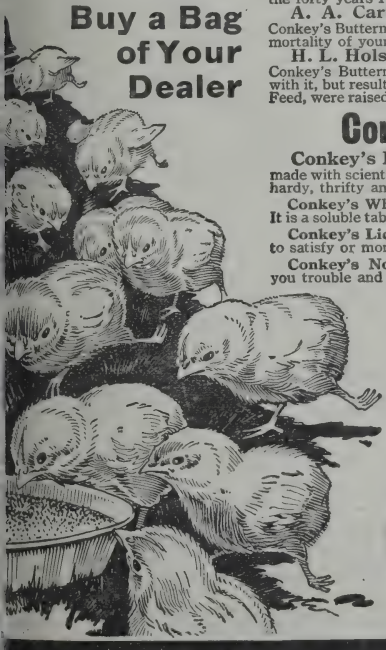
Prominent Poultrymen Use and Recommend It

U. R. Fishel, the well known breeder of White Plymouth Rocks at Fishelton Farms, Hope, Ind., writes: "Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed is the best feed for young chicks. I have found nothing to equal it in the forty years I have been in the business."

A. A. Carver, Specialty Breeder of Rhode Island Reds, Seville, Ohio, writes: "Have used Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed for years past with remarkable results. Before I used it I always had a large mortality of young chicks each spring. Thanks to your Feed, I have saved this great loss."

H. L. Holsinger, Manager of the Summit Poultry Farm, Ridgley, Md., writes: "We have found Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed unequalled by any other. Some of the other advertised feeds were tried along with it, but results from Conkey's were so much better that we feel there is no comparison. 2200 chicks, fed on your Feed, were raised to eight weeks old with the loss of only nine chicks. Can anything beat this?"

Buy a Bag of Your Dealer



Conkey's Time-Tried and Proven Remedies

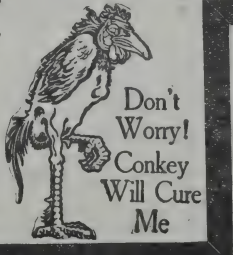
Conkey's Poultry Tonic is a Regulator, Laying Tonic, Molting Powder and Chick Conditioner, made with scientific care and used the world over. Contains no filler and no cayenne pepper. It keeps chickens hardy, thrifty and profitable.

Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy destroys the germs that cause the trouble and allays the intestinal fever. It is a soluble tablet, given in the water. Keep a box in your Conkey Corner during the hatching season.

Conkey's Lice Powder is unequalled for ridding fowls of body lice. Very effective, yet harmless. Guaranteed to satisfy or money refunded.

Conkey's Nox-i-cide is the great poultry disinfectant and germ destroyer. It will prevent disease and save you trouble and loss. Use it constantly.

Conkey's Roup Remedy has been the standard remedy for Roup and Canker for 20 years. Keep it in the drinking water during fall, winter and early spring.



Send for a copy of Conkey's Poultry Book—a complete treatise on the care of Poultry. Sent free.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO., 6531 Broadway, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Poultry Feed Specialists

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.
6531 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

I am interested in the following that are checked:
Free Book on the Care and Feeding of Poultry—Prices on Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed.....Prices

on Conkey's.....
(Fill in any item in which interested.)

Where can I obtain.....

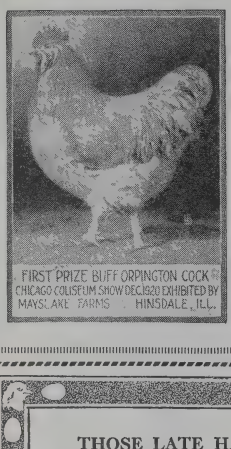
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Town.....State.....

BUFF ORPINGTONS

from

Mayslake Farms



Are one of the leading and oldest winning strains in America.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

FROM CHICAGO COLISEUM WINNERS

At $10 and $15 per 15.
All Unfertiles Replaced Free.

MAYSLAKE ORPINGTONS are line-bred, massive, deep bodied, true to type and color. They won: **At Chicago Coliseum 1920, three 1st, three 2nds, two 4ths and 2nd best display. At Ohio State Fair 1920, three 1st, three 2nds, two 3rds and Champions best male and female in entire show.**

WRITE FOR MATING LIST.

MAYSLAKE FARM **HINSDALE, ILL.**
F. S. Peabody, Owner; Frank F. Conway, Mgr. Poultry Dept.

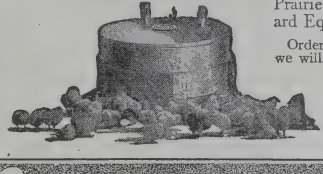
THOSE LATE HATCHES MUST BE GROWN QUICKLY AND WITHOUT BIG LOSSES

Late-hatched chicks are profitable if quick-grown. But there's no time to lose now. The May and early June chicks *must be raised.* You can't replace them this season. So use

PRAIRIE STATE BROODERS

and watch the youngsters grow like weeds. Big, sturdy, husky, evenly-developed, and with practically no loss.

Prairie State Brooders are made in many styles and sizes to meet all individual requirements. Indoor and outdoor lamp brooders and coal-burning colony brooders. One quality only—*the best.* "First in efficiency" and, like Prairie State Incubators, America's Standard Equipment.



Order from your dealer. If he won't supply you we will. *Write or wire for complete catalogue.*

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.

114 Main St. Homer City, Penna.

Your Success Is Assured

QUEENSBURY FARMS

With Queensbury trapnested White Leghorns. Free range breeders and scientific incubation under the personal supervision of our expert. We are entirely sold out on baby chicks up to May 1, but can accept a few more orders from May 1 to July 1, and hatching eggs beginning April 1. If you want to breed our huskies make reservation now. Prices $20.00 per 100 and up. We guarantee all orders to be filled from our own blooded stock.

If you have not made your booking for pullets for summer and fall delivery, get busy.

QUEENSBURY FARMS

123 North Main Street **TOMS RIVER, N. J.**

WHITE FACED
SMOOTH FACED
MEDIUM FACED

BLACK SPANISH

I am breeding Black Spanish of a hardy, vigorous type that are unsurpassed as layers of large, white eggs and are not without merit as market fowls. Winners in the largest Spanish classes of the past show season. Eggs. Baby Chicks. Circular on request.

CLARENCE HEWES **2055 Hillside Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.**

BABY CHICKS

PROVED PAYERS From RECORD LAYERS

Because they are hatched right from RHODES heavy laying strains at prices in keeping with the quality. Don't order until you get our catalog. Eight popular varieties.

RHODES HATCHERY **Box A** **DAKOTA, ILL.**

BRINGING BACK THE SPANIS

By CLARENCE HEWES.

A generation ago the supremacy the Black Spanish as a layer was challenged. It was by far the m prominent representative of the Medit ranean class, and many fanciers v with one another for victory in showroom.

The white face, novel and distincti fascinated the fanciers of the time; seemed they could never emphasize to their full satisfaction, and they veloped it larger and larger until large pendulous appendage became indispensable condition of Spanish e cellence. Other qualities might largely ignored if only large faces w secured.

Fairness demands the admission t birds of excellent type, color and o size superior to most present-day stra were sometimes seen, and under the c cumstances their creators certainly served great credit. But this was period to which we are wont to re as the era of the real fancier—the f cier who thought it a reflection on spirit of his sportsmanship to have intimated that he was to any deg mercenary or too practical in his aims.

Since extreme over-development of f is abnormal, it was difficult to obt large faced birds. A close select that could brook no interference other considerations was required. La faces soon dominated and obscured ot Spanish traits. No doubt the Span breed suffered, in some degree, fr lessened intrinsic worth, but not, I sure, as greatly as is commonly sta and believed.

First Impressions of the Breed.

I was deterred several years ago taking up Spanish from the frequen of remarks made by persons that thought out to know, that Spanish w not hardy, that their eggs hatched po ly, that the chicks were difficult to re and the adult fowls easily acquired poultry ailments.

To be sure, those who told me th things were not Spanish breeders. T were speaking from hearsay, but t were judges and poultrymen of w observation, evident sincerity, and partiality; and they invariably prefa their remarks with a tribute to the su riority of the Spanish as a layer. did not occur to me to doubt th opinions; furthermore, they obtai abundant verification for me in the specimens of Black Spanish that I s which were, for the most part, hucks shown birds at the fall fairs and sm occasional exhibits at winter shows.

Males, usually cocks, seemed alw to predominate in these exhibits. Si large faces were the index of excelle and these were always borne by c birds in the greatest exaggerati breeders seemed to specialize in t exhibits on these old males, present them as most freakish and therefore best of their possessions.

These birds were invariably shown poor condition; the heavy faces m them coop-tired. In an apparent tempt to support their heavy heads t drew their necks in, humped up t shoulders, and gave a fair imitation the "Don't Worry" chromos made mous by the G. E. Conkey Co. I consciously accepted these exhibits substantiation of the unfavorable c

ients I had heard, and now with a ret-ospective of a few years, can see why did so and can appreciate the better hy others, who may be attracted to panish, may, under this combination f advice and observation, turn away, nless a fuller opportunity for investi-ation is offered.

Females, as I remember, conveyed no inister impressions. They were trim, eat, sizable, and had faces that had ttained, except in very aged hens, no isfiguring size or coarseness. My im-ressions of them were always favor-ble, and even an occasional cockerel ron my admiration. It was those fa-ially disfigured, "dopey" cock birds that iscouraged me.

Spanish Prove to Be Hardy.

Characteristics of certain strains are ometimes as pronounced as those of arieties or even breeds. On the very ay that one man discards a certain ariety as worthless his neighbor may ike it up and, to do so, may drop the ery breed with which the first man is oing to replace his discards. Blanket laims of virtue for any breed will meet ith criticism from one who has had n untoward experience with inferior pecimens of that breed. So I will make o general statement that the unfavor-ble advice and comment given me was nwarranted. There are Spanish and panish; I have not seen them all. But do wish to state that when I made y initial outlay for Spanish, securing lot of baby chicks, I found absolutely othing in their habits of growth and evelopment to justify any criticism of eir health or vigor.

That lot of chicks was the foundation f the flock of Spanish I have today, nd after some years of opportunity for osest observation, the Black Spanish as completely vindicated itself with me, y having proved absolutely healthy, igorous and hardy, both as chicks and dults; and the birds have proved to be ie best layers of any fowls I ever wned, and I have owned many. I ave since bought from several differ-nt breeders and strains, and these pur-nases, for health, vigor, hardiness and ctive dispositions, have invariably been ll that could be asked of any fowl.

In all my investments in Spanish I ave expressly stipulated against large, vergrown faces, and it may be that in o doing I was specifying a hardy type. erhaps, again, this matter of vigor, ke other qualities, is a matter of strain s much as of breed. I do not know, s I say I have not seen them all, but have met during the past season sev-ral breeders of Spanish who were just bit resentful at the common tendency f lay poultrymen to criticize Spanish in o general terms.

It might be politic for one who wishes o encourage the breeding of Spanish, as do, to ignore this matter of constitu-ional vigor, but the impression prevails n the mind of the poultry public that ere is a question about the hardiness f the Spanish, and this suspicion can nly be met by facing the facts.

Get Away From Abnormality.

The first step toward bringing back he Spanish is to abandon promptly and nally the idea that they can hold a eputation for economic worth while red to an accepted ideal that fixes the evelopment of an ungainly and abnor-nal head appendage as the gauge of uperiority.

Extreme development of novel or dis-

BUSINESS BIRDS



JACK DEMPSEY
Heavyweight Champion, Heads Pen No. 1

IT is not eggs alone that yield profit to the poultry raiser. Half the stock is roosters. Big broilers—massive, meaty roasts—giant capons—the all-round Business Birds bring results. Eggs plus meat means

BUFF ORPINGTONS

Cockerels, 8½ to 11 pounds—hens, 7½ to 9 pounds, natural born mothers—pullets laying under seven months—great winter producers of large brown eggs—sure-enough BUSINESS BIRDS.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons
Even, mellow buff from tip to tip. Real Orpington type. Above standard weight. Not from some prize-winning strain, but winners themselves of blue ribbons. Still some classy cockerels at low prices. Eggs per setting—$5, $7.50 and $10.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds
Every bird above standard weight. True to shape. Rich red surface and undercolor. Popular as egg machines. Eggs for hatching—$5 for 15, $9 for 30. Book orders early—good hatching eggs will be scarce later in the season.

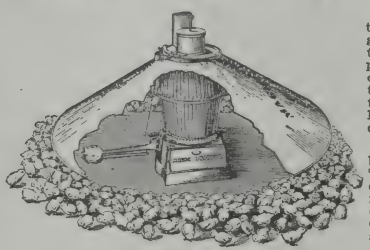
Order eggs now—25% with booking Balance before shipment

BLUE MOUND
"THE BIRD NEST"
S.C. BUFF ORPINGTONS AND S.C.R.I. REDS
BIRDS AND EGGS OF MORE THAN COMMON QUALITY

Satisfaction guaranteed on eggs and stock Shipping charges prepaid

T. M. AGNEW, Box 429, Blue Mound Road, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

The Magic Brooder



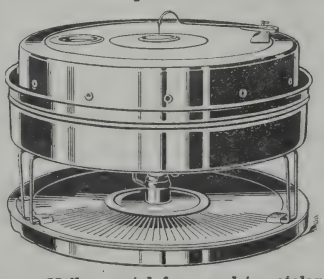
Self-regulating; efficient and high-grade throughout; built with top and bottom draft; gas-proof chamber (the only brooder with this improvement), rocker grate and improved regulator. Will brood strong, vigorous chicks. Reader, the success of raising poultry depends on the brooder. It must hold the fire and never go out. You only have to kill a chick once to be dead. Even one good chill will ruin them for life.

Buy the Magic—the most dependable brooder in the world; it insures success. The writer, C. V. Hill, gathered in December over 1,000 eggs per day from 2,300 layers raised with the Magic brooders, which net a clear profit of forty to fifty dollars per day. Come to Trenton and visit my Poultry Plant and see for yourself.

OUR GUARANTEE—Will refund money in 30 days if brooder does not do all we claim. Write for free catalogue, describing the Magic Brooder, together with plans of colony and laying houses. Live agents wanted in territory not taken. Address,

THE UNITED BROODER CO.
348 Pennington Avenue, Trenton, N. J.

$9.00 Buys this all-metal Cycle Hatcher



50-egg capacity, double wall construction with circulation of heated air between the walls. Hatches more and better chicks—fully equal to hen hatched chicks in every way. Light weight, small size, can be operated in almost any location. Heat supplied by a long-burning Safety Lamp, controlled by automatic regulator. Requires less attention than a setting hen. Costs only a few cents to run a full hatch.

Fully Guaranteed. Order one NOW! Raise more chicks this year. We can make immediate shipment by parcel post. Send $9 and pay postage on arrival, or write us a postal and we will send C. O. D.

Brooder-Hatcher, combines Hatcher and Brooder in one machine. One lamp does double duty; all-metal, simple, safe, fireproof, durable. $11.00, 2 for $21. Order today, and pay postage on arrival.

Mail a postal for complete catalog of poultry supplies and appliances—Ready-Built Laying Houses, Brooder Coops, Feed and Water Dishes, Leg Bands, Shipping Boxes, etc. Also thoroughbred poultry, eggs for hatching and baby chicks.

CYCLE HATCHER CO. **292 Philo Bldg.** **ELMIRA, N. Y.**

WHITE QUILL WHITE ROCK
HATCHING EGGS ARE THE BEST

Mr. A. F. Poltl, Hartford, Wis. — Ironwood, Mich. March 5, 1921.

Dear Sir:—Out of the setting of eggs bought of you from pen No. 6 last June, I got a hatch of nine chicks, but raised only four cockerels and one pullet. However, I am very well pleased with them. One of the cockerels and the pullet won first place and also sweepstakes over all other breeds as well as in their own class in the annual poultry show here.

I certainly appreciated the square deal I received from you and wish you unbounded success.

Yours very truly,
Wm. F. Lisanantti, 209 E. Birch St.

Hatching Eggs from my matings, made up of my recent Chicago Coliseum champions at the following prices:

$12 per 15; $23 per 30; $38 per 50; $70 per 100.

Order direct from this ad or write for free mating list.

ADAM F. POLTL — HARTFORD, WIS.

FUNK'S INTERNATIONAL STRAIN

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

HATCHING EGGS AND DAY-OLD CHICKS from Hogan tested, trapnested hens. My breeding females are extra large egg type individuals with past performance records of the highest egg yields.

Full Blood Toulouse Geese

Extra choice breeding birds of either sex. Large, vigorous and heavy-boned stock from my prize-winning pens. $10.00 each, $25.00 for three. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for free catalog containing prices of hatching eggs and day-old chicks.

Funk Egg Farm — Lyle W. Funk, Sole Owner — Box 38 — Bloomington, Illinois

Crystal Poultry Farms High Quality Baby Chicks

Baby Chicks and Eggs from heavy laying strains and prize winners at 1920 New York and Ohio state fairs. Thirty-nine leading breeds, also ducks.

Our customers tell us our chicks are the finest they have ever owned.



"Mr. Strong: I shall always recommend your place for baby chicks because one can always depend on yours as being just what you say they are."

"There are so many people who come to see our chickens which you sent us because they are the finest ones around here. They are the finest ones we have ever had and we have always kept poultry."

"The chicks which we got of you the latter part of April, started to lay the 10th of September and we have eaten so many eggs since that we are almost tired of them."

"The Langshan chicks which you sent me last year started to lay sooner than my Leghorns."

"We received the chicks last evening, all 100 alive and strong."

OUR PRICES ARE SURPRISINGLY LOW.

Demand for our chicks is tremendous and it is important that you order early. Send today for our free circular and price list.

CRYSTAL POULTRY FARMS, Shepard Strong, 7911 Franklin Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.



GOLDEN-MASTERPIECES

In personally selecting from the Walhalla flock 160 magnificent Buff Orpingtons, Feb. 4, we made a valuable addition to our flock of Chicago Coliseum winners. We feel that we are now truly headquarters for the Rawnesley-Shields line of Chicago, New York and St. Louis winning blood.

Breeders of Rawnesley-Shields and Walhalla birds will find here blood and individuality which will make good in their matings. Eggs from great birds of royal breeding at $5, $10 and $15 per 15. Range eggs at $3 per 15 or $17.50 per 100. Breeding pens and baby chicks in any number. Terms of sale are the fairest of all. Correspondence and selections by Fred Wyant.

WYANT BROS. — **THORNTOWN, INDIANA**

BABY CHICKS

At reduced prices, from the best laying strains of purebred stock. Order direct from this add and save time. Catalog free. Prices are prepaid to you and 100 percent delivery guaranteed.

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$4.25	$8.00	$15.00.
S. C. Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00.
White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00.

Rosedale Poultry Yds. and Hatchery, Knox, Ind., Box, A-4

tinctive characteristics imposes an und burden on practical qualities. Such c velopment of any quality can only obtained by subordinating, in the effo every other quality. If success is gain the result is a one-sided, freakish cre ture. To saddle onto a Standardbr fowl an abnormal development of o distinctive trait is to emphasize th trait to exaggeration and to render le prominent all others.

After several decades of observi Spanish bred to excessive size of fa it is not strange that the public h almost forgotten that this breed ev possessed other claims to distinction. their minds, Spanish exist as an ultr fancy breed, made novel and clowni by extreme development of a large, pe dulous face. That Spanish have f centuries held renown as layers and fowls of balanced and distinctive beau is a fact that has been obscured by t giving of too much consideration a too much publicity to the fostering a purely incidental characteristic.

Extremely large, overdeveloped fac on Spanish are unsightly and freakis They create an impression of somethi abnormal and discourage a close a quaintance. They favor no end of beau or utility, and can only be maintain by the neglect of more beautiful a more useful qualities.

This is not the tirade of a utili breeder. I am a fancier, but a practic one, I hope, breeding Black Spanish every desirable end of beauty or utilit but refusing to follow fads and fanci that cannot lead to either end.

Desirable Changes in the Standard

The white face must always rema a distinguishing characteristic of t Spanish. Sensibly and conservative preserved, it should always be the trad mark of pure Spanish blood. Pu white faces of medium size without trace of foreign color, with the so fine texture of a kid glove, and lyi smooth, without folds, ridges or excre cences, are not too easy to secure; i

EDGEHILL
GIANT SINGLE COMB BLACK
MINORCAS

America's Grand Champions at Madison Square Garden, 1920

National meet of the International S. C. B. M. Club, 1920.—We won: Cock, 1; Hens, 1-2-3-4-5; Cockerels, 2-5; Pullets, 3-5; Old Pen, 1; Young Pen, 2-3; Best Display; President's Cup. This is the Largest and Best Display of Minorcas cooped in the United States for many years—20 OF AMERICA'S MOST PROMINENT BREEDERS, EXHIBITING 204 BIRDS.

New York State Fair, Sept., 1920. We won: Cockerels, 1-2-4; Hens, 1-4; 4 Specials in Color and Shape. Only 6 birds shown.

Trenton State Championship Show., Dec., 1920. We won 5 firsts. (No old pen shown); Best Display; Specials. Best Minorca and Best Cockerel in the Mediterranean class.

Edgehill Minorcas in the hands of our customers have won the Blues at the largest and most prominent shows held during 1920.

Hatching Eggs from our choicest matings will produce Blue Ribbon Winners for you. Stock for sale; 1921 Mating List free.

Edgehill Farm, Box A, Scotch Plains, N.J

eed, such faces, hanging like porcelain endants below the coral red comb and dged in contrast to jet black plumage, ive the Spanish the most striking and eautiful head appendanges of any ıoroughbred fowl. If there are any reeders with an ardent fancier's spirit ho believe these qualities too easy of ttainment, let them turn their atten- on to breeding out the ear-spot—a little ısk that alone will occupy their time nd do no harm.

Considering the unanimity of opinion ıat prevails among Spanish breeders ıat their favorites have suffered from ıe long continued furtherance of large ıces, there should be no difficulty in rocuring from the Standard revision ommittee the recommendation for the emoval of that line of text in the pres- nt Standard Spanish description which the sole excuse of large-face advo- ıtes.

I refer to that clause in the descrip- ve text which, with reference to face, ys: "The greater the extent of sur- ıce, the better."

The scale of points for Spanish is ıe same as for all Mediterraneans, and itself never afforded justification for ıe encouragement of unduly large ıces. The application of the same scale points to Spanish as to other Medi- rraneans was contemplated by the embers of the former revision com- ittee to act as a deterrent to the breed- g of overlarge faces. But in placing definite and specific allowance on e extent to which the face might be ed, they tempted judges to borrow om neighboring and kindred sections valuation for face that they thought nsistent with the emphasis given to it the descriptive text, and thus, through definiteness, was defeated the very end ught.

I would recommend a scale of points r Spanish that places a definite valua- n on face, and since lobes are in all spects a part of face in Spanish, I ould suggest that instead of linking attles and ear lobes together as one ction, that wattles be allowed to stand

Keep the Chicks Growing

Fall Eggs Are Desirable and Profitable

Chicks hatched this month or later will thrive if fed wholesome food that is free from musty, hospital treated grains or ingredients.

When you buy of us you are not risking the life of your chicks, because every ounce of grain is ground in our own mill (70 tons a day) which makes it possible for you to obtain feed that is pure and sound.

Basic Feeds

can be had by any poultry feeder who is anxious to obtain only the very best in feed for chicks or more mature stock.

Pinhead or Steel Cut and Rolled Oats

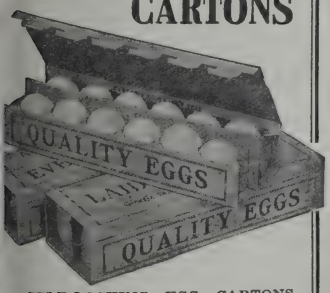
Let us send one or both of these wholesome foods to feed to your growing chicks. There is no more wholesome food to be found anywhere than these two.

Send Your Formula Write and tell us what you are feeding and we will quote you prices that are governed by the quotations in the grain market, and when the prices go down you get the benefit. Could anything be fairer? Let us quote you on hulled or pinhead oats. We want you to know more about basic feeds as ground and sold by us. Let us send you our current price list; you can see what ground poultry meal is worth at mill prices.

BASIC FEEDS COMPANY

Box 325 **Lockport, Illinois**

SELF-LOCKING CARTONS



SELF-LOCKING EGG CARTONS should be a part of your service to your customers. They will be pleased to receive your good eggs in neat, compact and well printed cartons and when the package is opened how large, how good the eggs appear!

Try a small lot. Send us $1.65, postage extra, for 100 stock printed cartons labeled "Extra Selected Eggs" or "Quality Breakfast Eggs." (Weigh 13 pounds.)

If you do not find the cartons the best you have ever used, we will return your money. Write for prices on quantities of 1000 or over printed with your farm name or brand name.

Self-Locking Carton Co.
436-438 East Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

"Better Hatched" Chicks



By the Postman.
Twelfth Season. Our Aim: Every Customer Satisfied.

Pure bred, bred-to-lay, from flocks selected for Standard qualities and production. We offer exceptional values in following varieties: LEGHORNS, ROCKS, REDS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, MINORCAS, ORPINGTONS, ANCONAS. Prices reasonable. Twenty thousand each week. Place your order early. Let us send you our Special Bulletin on HOW TO RAISE BABY CHICKS, prepared by poultry specialists, Free of Charge; also write for our attractive Catalog, which is Free.

Co-Operative Breeding & Hatching Co.
BOX 10 **TIRO, OHIO**

CHICKS—CHICKS—CHICKS

from One of the Most Productive Strains. Trapnested and Bred for Egg Production 13 Years.

Rosedale Single Comb White Leghorns

Rosedale Poultry Farm is not a hatchery. We breed our birds especially to meet the requirement of the high class utility breeder. Our object is and always has been to breed the highest type Utility Leghorns obtainable at a price within the reach of everyone. Write for catalog—it tells why Rosedale Leghorns are better.

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Inexpensive. Efficient. Uniform. Easy to use.

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Contagious Poultry Diseases

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Animal Industry Department of

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124 pages. No matter what question arises, this book gives the answer in a few words. Questions for the fancier; about feeding, correct rearing of chicks, what and how to build, diseases, incubation, breeding turkeys, ducks, geese, etc. Paper, 50c; cloth, 75c

American Poultry Journal Pub. Co.
523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois

by themselves, and that face and ear lobes be allowed to constitute a section of their own to which a definite allowance of points should be granted. The pendulous portion of the face is composed of lobe far more than of face, and these two sections are included in speaking of face, and should be combined in one sections in the scale of points. In a suggested scale of points for Spanish I would suggest that the two sections now reading as follows:

Head—Shape 2, color 4	6
Wattles and ear lobes—	
Shape 4, color 6	10
Total	16

be changed to read:

Head—Shape 2, color 2	4
Wattles—Shape 4	4
Face and ear lobes—	
Shape 3, color 3, texture 2	8
Total	16

I thus would take two points from color of head and leave two, which are ample for punishing the defects of color found in this section when it is, in fact, divorced from face. I would take all six points for color from wattles, which, when treated by themselves, need a color allowance no more than does comb, which gets along very well without it, through the protection afforded by the privilege of cutting under the head of "condition"—a provision that is eminently wise and could as well be extended to wattles.

It is true that wattles in Spanish are subject to the possibilities of discounts for degree of white extending from face, but this can be punished as a defect of face.

The entire six points now allotted to color in wattles and ear lobes, with the two points deducted from the allowance of color in head, would go to our new section of face and ear lobes, thus giving us for the new section eight points divided thus: three for shape, three for color, and two for texture. This would fix definitely the value of the new section and each of its subdivisions. With a straight-out, specific allowance of value in the scale of points, and with well defined limitations placed on size of face in the text, there would no longer be any incentive to breed for large faces, and the Spanish would be placed in a position where it could claim its proper place as a practical fowl without being obliged to "hide its face."

Minorca Type Not Wanted.

I would suggest no changes other than the above in the scale of points, and, in place of the clause recommended to be stricken out in the text, would favor the insertion of a wording limiting the size of face as to length. I do not think that the face should be permitted to extend below the lower edge of a normally developed wattle without being penalized.

Since Standard changes are now in the air, I would also say that I do not think that the present Spanish illustrations "gee" very well with the Standard text as to top lines. I am unable to observe any "short concave sweep to tail" in the male illustration; neither can I observe in the illustration of the female a back "which rises in a short concave sweep to tail." In the issue thus raised between the text and the illustrations, I favor the text, believing

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Wm. E. Shepherd, Scranton, Pa., wrot "Two weeks after we started last spring were a mighty discouraged pair. Every d from three to six chicks dead. A neighb put us next to Germozone and we are n sure if we had had it at the start would not have lost a single chick." Ral Wurst, Erie, Pa.: "Not a case of white dia rhea in three years." C. O. Petrain, Moli Ill.: "I never had a sick chick all last season." Mrs. W Christiana, Olive Ridge, N. Y.: "Have 800 chicks no weeks old and not a single case of bowel trouble."

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12x18x15 inches high. Ma of ½-inch cypress lumbe $1.50 each; 3 in 1 sectio $3.15 complete with to backs. Folder describi houses, nests, hopper brood coops, free.

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hat we do not want quite the straight, evere top line of the Minorca.

The Spanish is a deep bodied bird nd I would like to see the word "deep" n the text for body shape. Also, I think iat Spanish and all Mediterranean reeds should be broader and better ounded across saddle, and this breadth ould be in the frame and flesh and ot merely in the feathers. Narrow terns are not consistent in breeds laying laim to excellence as egg producers. requirement for at least moderate idth here would be beneficial, I am ure, not only to Spanish but also to Minorcas.

Spanish are a middle weight Medi-erranean breed, and middle weight leans just as much in this class as in ie American class. Spanish, as judged y their Standard weights, are practically of the same size as Wyandottes and Reds. Truth compels the admission, however, that Wyandottes and Reds more often attain their weights than do Spanish. This has led some to suggest that Spanish weights are too high. I do not think so. The same attention that was formerly given to production of extreme faces can be as intelligently directed to improvement of size, type and color.

It is a vast tribute to the Spanish that throughout all its vicissitudes it has never lost its repute as a layer. The most untoward comments that I have heard were coupled with the invariable tribute to its prolific yield of fine, large white eggs, and yet today, when the need for these very qualities is greatest, Spanish are not realizing their possibilities. Their light has been hidden by their over-zealous advocates.

In type, Spanish are graceful and stylish; by disposition, they are active and singularly docile; economically, they are unsurpassed in their field. We have only to withdraw our support of extreme styles and to direct it to sane and sensible attainments, and Spanish will come back to popular favor.

There is somehow an association between beauty and utility. You see it in every one of God's creatures. A neatness; a trimness; a purpose of design, balance, proportion, symmetry; a touch here and there; a grace, a lilt, all to clothe Nature's necessary functions in forms of beauty and attractivenes. Fowls need not be uncouth to be useful; they need not be abnormal to be beautiful.



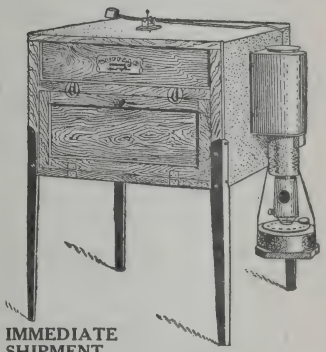
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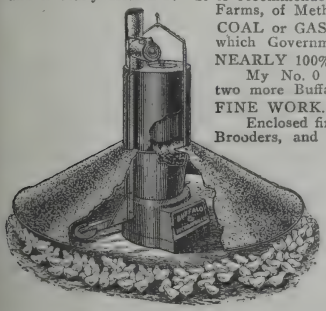
The Buffalo is made RIGHT and priced as low as it is possible to sell at the present market.



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LAMP HOVERS—For the brood up to 200 chicks the Buffalo Handy is clean, convenient, and economical. It burns kerosene, and is really HANDY. It is recommended to their baby chick customers by such conspicuously successful plants as the Lord Farms, of Methuen, Mass.



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NEARLY 100%. March 10, 1921.

My No. 0 and No. 1 Buffalos finished today, nearly every fertile egg. So I have just bought two more Buffalos.—E. N. Phillips, Sheboygan, Wis.

FINE WORK. March 19, 1921.

Enclosed find order for No. 3 Buffalo. I have used my No. 2 Buffalo for years, and two Buffalo Brooders, and they have always done fine work.—Miss Minnie Boutwell, Cherry Creek, N. Y.

BUFFALO IS BEST. Feb. 24, 1921.

Please ship my order promptly. I have two of your incubators, one about fifteen years old and still doing good work. I have other kinds, too; but the Buffalo is BEST.—Frank Forster, Gobleville, Mich.

QUICK DELIVERY. Feb. 28, 1921.

We ordered the No. 3 Buffalo on Friday and had it here the next Friday. Please send me another No. 3, and get it here in the same record time—Eaton Bros., Sullivan, Ind.

Catalogue Upon Request,

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF FORTY OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

By T. E. Quisenberry.

The Committee of Forty which was appointed at the last meeting of the American Poultry Association held in Kansas City met for their third session in Buffalo, New York, Tuesday morning, March 15. Previous sessions having been held in New York on Nov. 4 and in Chicago on Dec. 4.

For the third time some of the members of the American Poultry Association who are vitally interested in the affairs of the association and in the promotion of the industry as a whole, have paid their own expenses across the continent to attend these committee meetings. Thirty-two members attended this last meeting in Buffalo, manifesting their genuine interest and fidelity in the constructive work which has been undertaken by this association.

The members present were as follows:
Chairman, Grant M. Curtis.....Quincy, Ill.
Secretary, T. E. Quisenberry.....
.....Kansas City, Mo.
G. L. Ratz .....Tavistock, Ont., Canada
A. F. Cooper .....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Thos. F. Rigg.....Iowa Falls, Iowa
Dr. O. B. Kent.....Ithaca, N. Y.
Prof. James E. Rice.....Ithaca, N. Y.
Frank L. Platt.....Chicago, Ill.
Lyle W. Funk.....Bloomington, Ill.
Franklane L. Sewell.....Niles, Mich.
E. B. Thompson.....Amenia, N. Y.
M. F. Delano.....Vineyard Haven, Mass.
Lester Tompkins .....Concord, Mass.
George Cugley .....Springfield, Ohio
Charles McClave.....New London, Ohio
Joseph Russell.....Toronto, Ont., Canada
Prof. H. R. Lewis....New Brunswick, N. J.
R. O. Lipton.....Scotch Plains, N. J.
Chas. D. Cleveland.....Eatontown, N. J.
J. I. Lyle.....Plainfield, N. J.
Robert Essex .....Hamilton, Ont., Canada
J. W. Clark.....Cainesville, Ont., Canada
A. O. Schilling.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Harry Wolseiffer.....Vineland, N. J.
Prof. W. A. Brown.....Ottawa, Canada
John S. Martin...Port Dover, Ont., Canada
Harvey C. Wood.....Bound Brook, N. J.
Prof. Harry M. Lamon..Washington, D. C.
James H. Barber.....San Francisco, Calif.
Geo. Urban, Jr.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Harry N. Clark.....Cleveland, Ohio
H. P. Schwab.....Rochester, N. Y.

Managing Secretary's Salary Guaranteed—The committee felt that the success of the association, the effectiveness of our constitution and the welfare of the entire industry in this country hinged upon the fact that a capable and efficient managing secretary must be employed to put into effect the work which had been undertaken and in getting our constitution to properly function. With this thought in mind they passed a resolution urging the president and directors of the association to employ at the earliest possible moment such a secretary. The committee signed a guarantee pledging the officers of the American Poultry Association that they would raise sufficient funds, if necessary, to guarantee the salary of such an officer; his compensation not to exceed $6,000 for the first year.

Tariff on Eggs—Professor James E. Rice of Cornell University, chairman of the subcommittee on the defense of the poultry industry, made a very complete report on the work which had been done at Washington with a view of trying to secure a tariff on eggs to prevent American poultry producers from having their product come in competition with the low-grade Chinese eggs which are beginning to flood our markets and which are having a damaging effect on same.

President Cooper of the American Poultry Association authorized Professor Rice to solicit the necessary funds to carry on his work in securing the adoption of a protective tariff. It was agreed insofar as Canada is concerned that we favor a basis of genuine reciprocity on poultry and poultry products and that no tariff be levied on poultry products for breeding purposes. The committee will ask for voluntary subscriptions from members and producers throughout the United States in order to carry on the work of this committee effectively as emergencies arise. This committee is also instructed to act in various other matters in defense of the poultry industry.

To Advertise Poultry Products—Professor H. R. Lewis of New Jersey was made chairman of a sub-committee on the promoti and development of the poultry industry w special regard to the standardization poultry products and the advertisement the food value of poultry and eggs, and t committee is to co-operate with the co mittee on the Defense of the Poultry Ind try.

Constitutional Changes—It was thou best to permit the membership of the Am can Poultry Association to select the pl of holding their annual meeting by their o mail ballot, the vote to be taken at t same time of the annual nomination and el tion.

Another change was suggested in the co stitution, asking the association to ingre the membership of the Standard Revisi Committee for the revision of the prese standard to nine members instead of five permitted by the constitution at the prese time.

Annual Dues from Members—The ass ciation is badly in need of finances to car on its work and the president and office of the association have been requested to se a special letter to all $10 life-members the association asking them to become co tributing life-members to the extent of annu dues of $2, until such time as the associ tion's finances are in better condition.

Membership Campaign—It was voted ask the board of directors of the associati to prepare a suitable circular which should well illustrated and strongly worded, settin forth the advantages of membership in t association and inviting non-members to joi and that various breeders, incubator com panies, feed companies, poultry schools a others interested in the welfare of the ass ciation be invited to include these circula in their letters and with their literature wi the idea of putting on a general membe ship campaign.

Changes Affecting Breeds and Varieties—The committee have asked to have includ in our Standard the date of admission of t various breeds and varieties as a matter historical information.

The various sub-committees representin the different breeds in the Standard of Pe fection were requested to make a gener review of their description in the Standa and to make such recommendations to t revision committee as may appear to be a visable for the improvement and advanc ment of the breeds and varieties describ and illustrated.

It was thought not to be in the best i terest of the poultry industry to admit the Standard subdivisions of varieties on t basis of differences in color or shades color, and the committee voted to reco

DEATH OF H. V. CRAWFORD.

News reached the poultrymen in attendance at the Buffalo meeting of the death of Henry V. Crawford, for many years secretary of the Madison Square Garden Show. Mr. Crawford was in Florida with his daughter. Thos. F. Rigg had been fishing with him only two weeks before. He was 76 years old. His home was at Montclair, N. J.



mend that any action, previously taken, which is in any way contrary to this be rescinded. [This refers to the Brown Leghorn situation. After long debate, the Committee of Forty voted against Light and Dark Brown Leghorns.—Editor.]

The Standard committee were asked to consider the advisability of making the Standard weights the same for all varieties of a breed. Some of the changes suggested were as follows:

Black Minorcas—It was recommended that the words "long legs" in the present Standard of Black Minorcas be changed to read "legs of medium length but not stilty." Other specifications to remain the same as at present. The committee also asked to have considered the advisability of making the standard weights of all Minorcas the same.

Orpingtons—A complete report of the description of the shape of a male and female was rendered by this committee. One of the main features mentioned in the report on Orpingtons was the fact that the committee recommended that not more than one-fourth of the shanks of the female should be hidden or covered from view by the feathers of the body and fluff, and not more than one-third of the shanks of the female should be hidden from view. This was done to make the bird appear a trifle higher on legs and to be slightly closer feathered and better-producing specimen on the average. It was thought that the winning birds in Orpingtons at the present time correspond with the description as they recommended it.

Leghorns—The committee on Leghorns recommended no change in Leghorns except that the weights of the pullet and also the hen should be increased one-half pound in each case.

Anconas—A great difference of opinion exists regarding the making of changes in the Ancona Standard. The committee submitted changes which had been recommended by successful breeders and advised that the standard committee give them due consideration. The weight of pullets was increased from 3½ to 4 pounds. Some asked to have every second feather tipped with white.

Wyandottes—Practically no change was recommended in Wyandottes, except that back and shank were to be described as of medium length rather than to read "moderately short" as in the present Standard.

Plymouth Rocks—Very little change was thought necessary in any variety of Plymouth Rocks. The committee recommended that the carriage of the tail of both male and female be lowered to 35 degrees by the profile method instead of 45 degrees as in the present Standard.

EAST and WEST

Our 1921 Egg Laying Contest Pens are the sensation in both contests. This following the winning of the Nebraska Contest. The world's greatest winter layers, backing up this statement with Official Contest Records. Why not start with a strain of Proven Winter Layers as they are the kind for Big Profits. Also heavy laying deep burning Reds. Catalog.

"Tom Barron" S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. R. I. Reds

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1917-1918 Official Contest Champion All Breeds

LADY SNOW (S. C. W. Leghorn)



1919-20 N. A. Official Contest Champion All Breeds

KEYSTONE MAID (S. C. W. Leghorn)



1918-19 Official Contest Champion All Breeds

LIBERTY BELLE (Wh. Wyandotte)



1916-17 Official Contest Champion All Breeds

RED ROSE (S. C. R. I. Reds)



1919-20 N. A Official Contest Champion All Reds

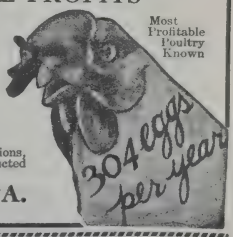
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Build right by beginning NOW. Write at once for "The Story of the 300 Egg Hen," gives photographic reproductions of all our champions, and prices on all our products. It is replete with other profit-producing information that you cannot find elsewhere. Price 10c, deducted from first order.

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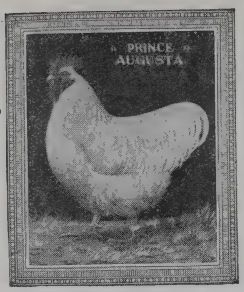
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White and Black ORPINGTONS

Secure your next season's winners by getting chicks or eggs from stock that always win wherever exhibited.

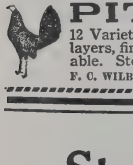
Eggs from Extra Fine Matings—$15 for 15; $25 for 30.

Eggs from Championship Matings—$10 for 15; $17.50 for 30.

Utility eggs in lots of 15 to 1,000.

We guarantee absolute satisfaction and prepay all charges to your door. Mating list free.

R. E. SANDY Box A STUARTS DRAFT, VA.

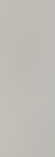


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12 Varieties—Dead Game Stock—Good layers, fine eating. Beautiful and profitable. Stock and eggs. Catalog 2c.

F. C. WILBERT & CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Light Brahmas—A number of changes were asked for by the Light Brahma breeders and in some respects the present show specimens of this variety are in advance of the Standard. The changes which they recommend will be presented to the convention and to the Standard committee for their consideration and adoption.

Rhode Island Reds—No changes were thought to be necessary in the present Standard for either Single Comb or Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.

Speckled Sussex—It was thought best to slightly change the undercolor of all sections to be slate shading into white or red or both at the base.

Andalusians—A number of changes were recommended in both the color and shape of Andalusians which it was thought would greatly improve the breed. These changes will be called to the attention of the convention and Standard revision committee. [Standard weights to be increased one pound and male hackle, saddle and tail to call for more clear blue in ground color, with lacing. —Editor.]

Definitions—Some of the definitions in the glossary of technical terms were thought to be incorrect in some cases and not clearly understood in other cases, some important definitions being omitted entirely. It was voted to recommend revisions in some of these such as heel, pad, shank, leg, thigh, down, stubs, feather, slipped wing, split wing, etc. [Legs are to be divided into three sections, namely: Shank, leg and thigh. The word "leg" will mean the drum-stick. This is not the thigh and it is an error to call it the thigh. The thigh of a chicken lies higher up, under the skin. The term "drumstick" is not dignified, and "leg," in common usage, means both shanks and drumstick. How to get the right word to cover the drumstick section is a hard problem.—Editor.]

Disqualifications—It was thought best to invite all specialty clubs to submit to the Standard revision committee a list of such disqualifications and serious defects in their respective breeds and varieties as they thought to be transmissible in breeding.

The disqualification for clean legged fowls are to include both down and stubs, appearing anywhere on the shanks.

If the superintendent of egg-laying contests and record of performance projects are forced to clip the wings of birds in order to confine them to certain quarters, same shall not disqualify such birds when they are being judged for application for certificates of performance.

Where disqualifications occur because of legs and toes showing color foreign to the breed, fading due to egg production, shall not be considered a disqualification.

Any specimen having a great amount of red pigment on the sides or backs of shank same is not to be considered a defect or disqualification.

The Standard Revision Committee will be asked to define more clearly where the presence of feathers, stubs, down, feather formation, or holes showing evidence of same being removed, should appear in order to disqualify a bird.

Any featherlike growth such as down, stubs, or feathers that is found below the small, round scales near the hockjoint is to disqualify.

Any twisted wing in which the primaries fold on the outside of the secondaries due to a deformity shall be a disqualification. Any bird with a pronouncedly split wing showing a bad gap between the primaries and secondaries is to be a disqualification unless such a gap is caused by missing feathers, or due to the immaturity of the feathers.

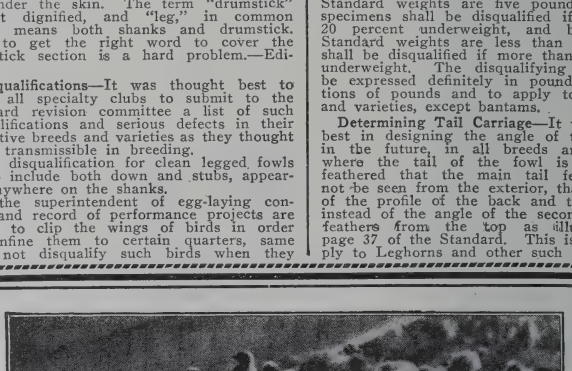
Standard Weights—A committee was appointed to investigate all the data available for the purpose of verifying all Standard weights and to recommend any changes they may find desirable for the best interests of the breeds and varieties affected.

The secretary of each specialty club is to be asked for an expression of his club on the requirements of his breed or variety for disqualifications for underweight, or as to the correct weight desired.

It was recommended that for birds whose Standard weights are five pounds or more specimens shall be disqualified if more than 20 percent underweight, and birds whose Standard weights are less than five pounds shall be disqualified if more than 30 percent underweight. The disqualifying weights to be expressed definitely in pounds and fractions of pounds and to apply to all breeds and varieties, except bantams.

Determining Tail Carriage—It was thought best in designing the angle of tail carriage in the future, in all breeds and varieties where the tail of the fowl is so heavily feathered that the main tail feathers cannot be seen from the exterior, that the angle of the profile of the back and tail be used instead of the angle of the second main tail feathers from the top as illustrated on page 37 of the Standard. This is not to apply to Leghorns and other such varieties.

Start Them RIGHT and Watch THEM GROW



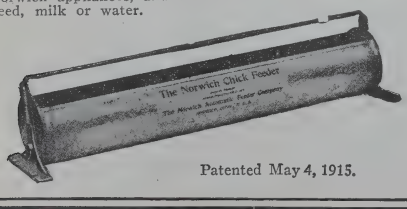
These are not cows in stanchions, but husky Leghorn chicks feeding from two 20-inch Norwich Chick feeders. This shows hygienic chick feeding to perfection.

Cleanliness is of Vital importance in raising chicks. Untold thousands are sacrificed every season through unsanitary conditions. There is nothing that will spread disease quicker than polluted feed. If chicks can get into their feed they will pollute it, and the result is always sickness and loss.

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as soon as the chicks are hatched. Should your chicks already have the disease **don't hesitate but write at once** and get your package of this guaranteed remedy. We **absolutely guarantee** that any chick you give the remedy to will be cured and stay cured. You take no risk whatever. You buy this remedy on our **Money-Back Guarantee.**

Thousands have used this **successful remedy 13 years.** Try it at our expense. If you don't like it you get your money back at once. Three sizes 50c, $1.00 and $3.00 by **mail prepaid. Be prepared.** Order today—NOW.

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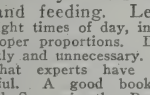
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You want your baby chicks to grow to strong, healthy fowls, as quickly possible. Many amateurs try to accomplish this by overfeeding, especially when grain prices are low as at present. Such haphazard methods are fatal to success. Poultry raisers must learn to understand feeding. Learn how to feed at the right times of day, in the right way and in proper proportions. Don't experiment. It's costly and unnecessary. Get and use methods that experts have tried and proved successful. A good book to aid is "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business" by T. E. Quisenberry, who has made a specialty of feeding problems for 25 years. You may have a free copy of this 96-page book by sending a postcard request to T. E. Quisenberry, Dept. 2062, Kansas City, Mo.

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Faking—In an effort to protect judges and limit faking to the greatest possible extent a sub-committee was appointed to recommend certain changes in our Standard instructions to judges and in our show rules. Among the things which are considered illegitimate fitting and as a faking, are as follows:

The bending or breaking down of sickle and main tail feathers. Crimped or broken back saddle feathers. Artificial colorings of lobes, faces, beaks, shanks or plumage. Removing white from lobes or faces. Coloring or removing red from a white face or a lobe. Attempts to alter or cover-up disqualifications pulling feather formations from shanks or toes so that a hole or evidence of same is left. Processing or treating a white bird so that the skin is left irritated, the feathers brittle and the natural life and appearance of same destroyed. Dyeing or processing any colored or partly colored bird so as to deepen the tone of the plumage color or alter, soften, or intensify the shade and tone of the plumage color. Singeing or dyeing feathers. The use of any artificial coloring. Cutting, trimming, fixing, or mutilating the comb or any section of the bird. [It is planned to put these rules into effect during the coming show season so as to stop faking the color of Rhode Island Reds and stop other bad practices such as breaking down tails, etc.—Editor.]

All of the above are considered faking. To pull occasional undesirable feathers on any variety, except sickle, main tail preliminary and second feathers is not considered faking. [This refers to minor body feathers, such as occasional false feather in back, a zigzag barred feather, an old feather in a fresh feathered bird, etc.—Editor.]

Physical Changes in Fowls Due to Production—It was voted to add a new chapter to our present Standard, designed to show the changes which take place in any Standard-bred bird due to the development and activities of the productive function.

The present Standard of Perfection has given us our foundation, by and through which our modern breeds and varieties have been built. It has made possible the uniform development of breeds and varieties through the standardization of characters.

The present Standard describes the breed or variety in only one condition of development. That is the most perfect physical condition, which is the time when the bird is fully developed, in the bloom so to speak and is just coming into producing condition.

The purpose of this chapter is to describe and illustrate the physical changes which take place in the appearance of birds during varying stages of production and non-production.

A complete knowledge of these changes will distinctly serve the poultry industry in the following ways:

(1) It will enable all classes of poultrymen to intelligently cull their birds to eliminate the low producer.

(2) It will allow the breeder to select high producing individuals for use in his matings.

(3) It will enable the breeder to correctly and intelligently select birds for production classes at poultry shows.

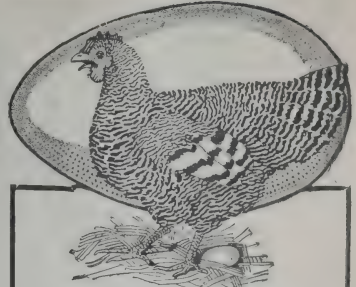
(4) It will serve as a guide and instruction to judges in awarding premiums at such production classes at poultry shows.

(5) It will serve as a text to students in studying culling methods and the behavior of birds in production and out of production.

A committee was appointed to prepare this chapter and same will be ready for submission to the convention at Seattle and to the Standard Revision Committee. The chapter is to be illustrated. Certain defects of shape in producing birds are to be illustrated and described in the Glossary of Technical Terms.

In order that all descriptions and phases of the present Standard birds be adequately protected and in cases where the present descriptions of shape in our Standard are not quite as full and complete as they should be in order to properly describe the productive qualities of our present Standard birds, it was thought best to ask the Standard Revision Committee to invite this special committee to sit with them in their final revision work so as to co-operate with each other and co-ordinate their work.

Subdivide or Breed Standards—The committee decided to recommend that the association, in addition to publishing our present complete Standard, also subdivide same and print and offer for sale separate breed standards containing the nomenclature, glossary of technical terms, instructions to judges, general disqualifications, cuts for defects and that portion of the Standard which pertains to that particular breed, together with its new chapter showing the physical changes which take place in a producing bird. The subdivided Standards to be printed upon receipt of sufficient orders to warrant same, and to be duplicates of the present Standard in illustrations, descriptions and general information as well as paper, printing and binding. The price to be not less than $1.50 per copy.



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It is a wonderful developer for baby chicks.



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Announce

the purchase of Owen Farms' entire stock of **Single Comb White Leghorns.** This acquisition to our yards includes the famous First Prize White Leghorn Cock at the recent Madison Square Garden Show of which the American Poultry Journal said:

> **"First cock was one of the greatest cocks ever shown; good head, wonderful back and furnish of saddle; good station and grand sweep from throat around under breast and body; correct carriage, and splendid furnish of tail."**

It means that Oak Dale Farms also secure the famous First Prize Cockerel at the great Madison Square Garden Show last year. Also First Prize Cockerel at the Madison Square Garden Show, 1919; the First Cockerel at Boston, 1918, and the Cockerel heading the First Young Pen, New York State Fair, 1919. These five males now head five of our choicest breeding yards, which were mated by Leghorn experts.

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The greatest strain of all the Columbian Rocks. And winners of the highest honors at Madison Square Garden and Boston.

My Columbian Rocks are prolific layers of large uniformly well shaped eggs. The chicks are hardy and develop rapidly when given just ordinary care. Pullets mature in from five to seven months.

Hatching Eggs from Championship Matings

Matings as they run from 25 superb pens. Every pen headed by and containing winners at one or another of the great shows listed in my mating list. Not only headed by a prize winning male but 75% of the females either winners at the greatest of all poultry exhibitions or full daughters, granddaughters, dams or sisters of the winning individuals.

EGG PRICES.

From 25 Championship Pens.....$10 per 15; $18 per 30; $28 per 50; $50 per 100
From General Range Flock.....$ 5 per 15; $ 9 per 30; $14 per 50; $25 per 100

This range flock contains all my carry-over sale birds and reserve breeders. Cockerels which I am holding for Cocks and Pullets and Hens for reserve and sale.

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One subdivision of the new Standard i to be a book on production values incl ing egg and meat production, description illustrations showing the changes which t place in a bird in and out of production, gether with the best types and requireme for broilers, roasters, capons, etc., as w as a scorecard for judging eggs and dres poultry.

Market Standard—A committee was pointed to create Standard rules and sco card for judging market poultry and eggs poultry and egg shows, at fairs and exhi tions of various kinds wherever such pr ucts are shown and this Standard and ru are to be incorporated in our Standard Perfection.

There is also to be included a section chapter dealing with instructions to judg selected to place awards on eggs and mark poultry shown in competition.

A committee was appointed to confer wi the Bureau of Markets of the Federal go ernment urging that a standard system grading poultry and eggs be adopted and p into effect in this country, and to establi and enforce such standards, grades and clas fications as seem most practical.

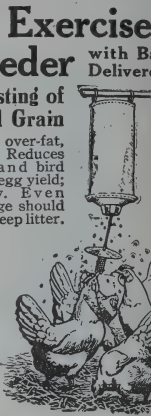
It was thought best not to issue a sep rate market and egg Standard except as me tioned above and it was the unanimous opi ion of all present that nothing should done to in any way detract from the Ame can Standard of Perfection or that would detrimental to Standardbred poultry, a nothing should be recommended which cou not and should not be included in our Ame can Standard of Perfection.

Registration and Certification of Winnin —The committee voted to recommend t issuing of certificates to owners of winni birds made at poultry shows but did n approve of the national registration of fow based on pedigree breeding. Inasmuch the American record of performance coun was already issuing certificate of perfor ance for high egg production records th this association did not attempt to issue c tificate of performance for it would only l duplicating that effort. It was moved th all birds entered in such projects shou score not less than 75 points and be free fro Standard disqualification. In certifying winnings at all A. P. A. poultry shows t association is to agree to band and identi such winning birds and to charge a nom fee for same. The local show associati to receive one-third of the fee. A suitab

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No More Wasting of High-Priced Grain

No more lazy, over-fat, non-laying hens. Reduces feed cost; rat and bird proof. Increases egg yield; improves fertility. Even hens on free range should have exercise in deep litter.



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Mating List for Stamps.

Melvin F. Uphoff
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rtificate will be issued to owners of all rtified birds.

Poultry Shows—In consideration of valuble medals, diplomas and other prizes to be ered by this association at all official A. A. shows, the committee decided to recomnt that each local poultry show association y an annual license fee of from ten to e hundred dollars in proportion to the size the show. Valuable service will be renred each licensed poultry show by the nerican Poultry Association. Recommended at A. P. A. shows employ licensed judges.

Poultry show associations which offer nerican Poultry Association special prizes ll be asked to emphasize on their entry inks the list of these prizes together with e cost of membership in the association d the name and address of the secretary the American Poultry Association.

Utility Classes—Production classes of andardbred poultry, were recommended for poultry shows and there will be provided the Standard of Perfection a description pullets and hens in heavy laying condin, as mentioned above, together with inuctions to judges to be used as a guide applying the Standard when judging all ecimens in these standard production cases, d no bird in this class shall be eligible to prize that scores less than the minimum ints required by the present American andard for that variety.

More Uniform Judging Urged—Some promnt members of the American Poultry Asciation appeared before the committee and ged that they recommend some method of curing more uniformity of decision on the rt of the judges in making their awards. ese members stated that when they made tries at poultry shows they had to study e whims of the judge more than they did e requirements of the Standard of Perction. Some judges require one thing and me another. It was, therefore, thought st to request the Standard Revision Comttee to work out some plan for schooling instructing our judges so they might get gether, exchange ideas and insure a more iform application of the Standard in judgg poultry shows.

The president and secretary of each active ecialty club was invited to serve as a mber of the subcommittee representing that rticular variety and all such shall be added the present subcommittee of this comttee of 40.

Each member of this committee of forty d the subcommittee members and visitors esent displayed a wide vision and a courage d fidelity such as we have never before seen played in the American Poultry Associan, convention or in any of its committee eetings. The results of this committee rk, we believe, will be epochmaking in the tory of our association. Every member of e committee pledges the American Poultry sociation its united support in carrying ward to completion the constructive work ich has been undertaken.



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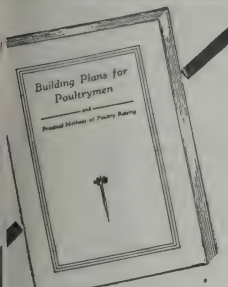
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Eggs, $3 per 15. Eggs, $5.50 per 30. Eggs, $14 per 100.
Day Old Chicks, $9.50 per 25. Day Old Chicks, $18 per 50. Day Old Chicks, $35 per 100.
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Caring for incubator eggs.
How to ship hatching eggs.
How to set a hen.
Hatching with incubators.
Caring for incubator chicks.
Feeding for quick growth.
How to fight lice and mites.
Cutting the cost of feed stuffs.
How to get plenty of eggs in winter.
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"BUILDING PLANS FOR POULTRYMEN" is a 128 page book containing 67 chapters of practical information.

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They are America's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain. Now celebrating their THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY.

Yes that's a long time to be breeding for a purpose EGGS, but the Laying History of America shows that it has paid the Three Generations of Joe Parks, for Parks Strain have made and hold about all the World's Rock Laying Records.

Miss Wonder 148 eggs 148 days. Miss Graduate 313 eggs year, 203 eggs 210 days. Lady Martha 323 eggs year, 400 eggs 448 days. Miss Smarty 325 eggs 356 days, and a host of Contest Winnings.

Parks Rocks have simply layed their way into Universal Popularity. The demand for them is simply wonderful, that accounts for the great number of Parks Strain advertisments in the back of this and most every other poultry publication.

Where buyers get our strain direct from us and keep them pure we allow the privilege of advertising our strain and help them free gratis in any way possible. You'd be surprised the great volume of business Parks Strain advertisers are doing.

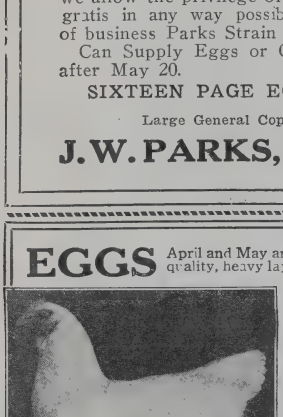
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$15, $32, $52, $90 per 100

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THE VIGOROUS STRAIN

The FAMOUS BELGIAN FOWL.—For the fancier, there could not be a more BEAUTIFUL bird. Every breeder has come under its spell of fascination.

"SUPREMACY" is the DOMINATING feature of the HOMESTEAD SILVER CAMPINES, The Vigorous Strain, as bred in their purity at the HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM. Their records at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—FOREMOST SHOW of the world—at Boston and N. Y. State Fair proves that HOMESTEAD dominates in the world of Campines.

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Our matings are the best in the world and NOT AN EGG LEAVES THIS FARM WE WOULD NOT USE FOR OUR OWN PURPOSE—not a pen mated that we are not using the eggs for our own hatches, therefore we give you the benefit of our experience.

EGGS AS THEY RUN FROM OUR PENS—$10.00 per setting of 15 eggs; $17.50 for two settings; $25.00 for three settings; $50.00 for 100 eggs.

EGGS SELECTED FROM OUR BEST PENS—$15.00 per setting; $25.00 for two settings; $45.00 for four settings and $75.00 for 100 eggs.

NO BABY CHICKS FOR SALE. Our new circular, which contains considerable interesting information, will be sent on request.

HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM Box A Wayland, Massachusetts

SPECIAL REPORT BY JAMES E. R
(Chairman of Sub-Committee on Defens
the Poultry Industry)

A large number of influential men in sixty-sixth Congress apparently recognize fact that agriculture should receive e consideration with other forms of manu ture in the framing of new tariff laws. T need and they have good reason to ex our support. Likewise, there are many men in Congress who are opposed to ta on farming products, although entirely ag able to tariffs on articles which are duced in the industrial centers which represent. These men should be met wise, vigorous opposition on the part of ducers of agricultural products.

If we are to secure proper protection our industry so that it will thrive as so-called manufacturing industries have thr we must meet the issue by education organization.

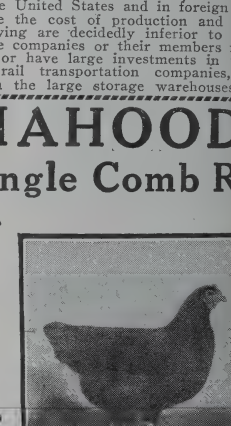
Notwithstanding the encouraging feat in the situation, we must not deceive selves as to the size and seriousness of job ahead of us or underestimate the size power of our opponents.

Agriculture is confronted by powerful terests representing great aggregations capital, organized and entrenched, whose most power will be exerted to prevent fa legislation intended to protect the produ of farm products. Our opponents are three principal groups. First, wealthy porations and individuals who find it m profitable to purchase agricultural prod in foreign countries to distribute in United States than to purchase them h and who in many instances have agencies branches doing business under different na in the United States and in foreign count where the cost of production and standa of living are decidedly inferior to our o These companies or their members freque own or have large investments in the w and rail transportation companies, as as in the large storage warehouses, dist

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POSITION WANTED — Young man, age 21, wants position on poultry farm. Central States. Some experience. Otto A. Fuchs, 24 Thomas St., Newark, N. J. 4

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uting agencies and retail establishments throughout the country.

The second source of opposition is from the large industrial centers where great manufacturing industries employ millions of persons. These industries which have thrived by virtue of a protective tariff which farmers have generously supported now in many instances oppose an adequate tariff on farm products, in the belief or fear that such duties would increase the price of materials which they buy and the cost of living to their employes.

The third line of opposition is on the part of consumers who are not producers of food products. The great consuming public quite naturally is alert and sensitive to any movement which is likely to affect the price of food. It is easily stampeded by a cry that "a tariff will increase retail prices," and is convinced with difficulty that the large importers and distributors in this country, who are also the principal exporters from some other countries, will absorb as profits the principal difference between the price abroad and the price here, and that the supplanting of our home produced products by foreign products is hampering American industry, thus affecting the prosperity and buying power of all our people.

Each of these three groups is well organized and ably represented in Washington and throughout the country. Unless they are met by equally powerful organizations and individuals representing agriculture, they will win. If they do win they will stifle American agriculture by reducing the farmer's meager profits, restricting his production through unfair competition with products produced by cheap labor. The industrial manufacturers will continue to prosper by a tariff law which protects the commodities which they sell while letting in free the products which they buy. Thus we see the alignment of opposing interests.

America can only prosper when tariffs are so levied that all American industries shall be properly safeguarded against unequal competition from abroad. If we would secure such laws we must put forth individual and organized effort to educate the public and Congress as to the justice of our cause. In order to win we must first be right, and, being right, we must fight. It will require both right and might to win.

We must also be united. We must be agreed as to what we are to stand for, that is, upon the fundamental principles which should guard our course of action.

The tariff brief was prepared primarily with a view to securing a permanent tariff which is now being framed by the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives. This bill will bear the name of Congressman Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan, chairman of the committee. Presumably this bill will be considered by the sixty-seventh Congress, which is to assemble April 11, 1921.

Every poultryman and friend of poultry culture should have a copy of this brief. The tariff brief contains twenty printed pages and deals with exports and imports of poultry and eggs, tariff duties, transportation rates, costs of production, etc., and will be mailed at cost. The poultrymen of California are distributing 6,000 copies. A copy of the brief can be secured by sending 5 cents in stamps to James E. Rice, professor of poultry husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.



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Yours very truly,
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WILLIAMS' SINGLE COMB MOTTLED Anconas—Hatching eggs, 300 egg strain, $5.50 setting; select breeders, $4; utility, $2. High View Poultry Farm, New Waterford, Ohio. 3-5

S. C. ANCONAS—Bred to lay. Eggs for hatching, $1.50 and $2.50 per setting; $8 per 100, postpaid. Mrs. Arthur Fite, Novelty, Mo. 3-4

WIN FOUR FIRSTS, silver cups, specials at Milwaukee 1920, class of 165. Three firsts and second at Kenosha, four entries. Fine cockerels. Catalogs free. Stoll's Ancona Yards, Route 2A, Box 393, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. 3

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Fifteen years with this one breed. J
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Comb Ancona chicks, 33c each, $30 per
Eggs, $2 per 15, $12 per 100. Exhibitio
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SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Dark ex
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$3 for fifteen. Andrew Miller, Mahto
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sians win high honors at Wisconsin
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orders for eggs and chicks from these
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Eggs, $3.50 and $5; nice cockerels,
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BEAUTIFUL BLUE ANDALUSIA
Pen 1, eggs from imported stock, $3;
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BLUE ANDALUSIAN eggs from Ch
Coliseum, Illinois State Fair winners;
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SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca eggs m five superb pens. Settings, $2, $3.50, No stock. Palmetto Minorca Yards, n Antonio, Tex. 3-5

ROSE COMB BLACK Minorcas—Best in west. G. A. Wright, Easton, Minne- a. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas exclu- ely—15 eggs, $2; $10 per 100. B. C. yo, New Paltz, N. Y. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas—Big pe. Eggs, $3 per 15. H. F. Goodwin, Porte City, Iowa. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—nners New York, Chicago, Cleveland. gs, $3 and $5 per 15. List. A. T. Ren- , Coshocton, Ohio. 3-5

ACME STRAIN Single Comb Black Mi- cas won in all Illinois shows, 1920-1921. ckerels, pullets and eggs for sale now. d for free mating list. A. B. Blevins, ncaid, Ill. 3-4

S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS FROM rld's best strain, $2 per 15. J. C. Laugh- , Platteville, Wis. 3-5

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS with quality in ing and exhibition. Eggs, $3 per 15. Al- d Thieman, Lockwood, Mo. 3-5

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS. the best. Joy Beswick, Berea, O. 3-5

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—MAY tched cockerels for sale; excellent stock, d from best matings. Win when exhib- d. Fine laying strain. Prices right. Philip Minch, Route 4, Painesville, O. 2-4

GIANT BLACK MINORCAS—Eggs, chicks, ck for sale. Minorca Farm, Selinsgrove, nsylvania. 2-4

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Eggs from ex- dition and breeding stock. Knippenberg os., Lawrenceburg, Ind. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—d for high egg production and exhibi- n. A. H. Johnson, Galva, Ill. 2-4

ONONDAGA MINORCA YARDS—Breed- of Single Comb Black Minorcas; wins t display and two silver cups at Flower y show, Rochester, 1920. Booking orders r eggs. Send for circular. Joseph G. on, Prop., 114 Beecher St., Syracuse, w York. 2-5

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—Stock, s. Beller's Minorca Farm, Killbuck, io. 12-5

BUFF MINORCAS.

BUFF MINORCA EGGS, 15 FOR $3, col post prepaid. Fred P. Dietz, Mt. non, Ind. 4-5

BABY CHICKS sired by Lynn, Boston Indianapolis winners, rose and single mb; $21 and $11 respectively for 25. Vern Weaver, New Lebanon, O. 4-5

ROSE COMB BUFF MINORCAS, $4 PER prepaid. Mrs. Aug Berger, Boaz, Wis. 4

BUFF MINORCA—15 eggs, $3, $5, $7.50. L. Redding, 702 West Eighth St., Marion, liana. 4-5

BRUCKLE'S BUFF MINORCAS—Blue bon winners at Indianapolis, 1 cock, 1-2 kerel, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1st pullet, 1 pen, specials; at Chicago, 1920, 1-2-3 hen, pullet, 2-3 cockerel, 1-2 hen, Kansas y. Get eggs from champion winners, of the best pens of Buff Minorcas in erica, fine type, color and size. B. E. uckle, Brownsburg, Ind. 4-6

BRUGGINK'S BUFF MINORCAS—Eggs, and $5 setting. George Bruggink, Rte. Dostburg, Wis. 3-5

BUFF MINORCAS—Eggs, $2, $3 and $5 set- g; also cockerels, hens, pullets. Circular . William Williams, 1102a W. 52d, Los eles, Cal. 2-4

S. C. BUFF MINORCAS that have size, e and color. Knippenberg Bros., Law- ceburg, Ind. 2-4

BUFF MINORCA EGGS—$3 and $5 for 15. E. Fanning, North Manchester, Ind. 2-4

FOR BETTER BUFF MINORCAS see midt's display ad, page 442. 4-21-1yr

WHITE MINORCAS.

WHITE MINORCAS—First prizes, Madi- Square, 1921. L. L. Reed, Marathon, w York. 4-5

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE Comb White orcas. Madison Square Garden, Coli- n, National, Chicago. Write for mating Jos. F. Reichert, St. Cloud, Minn. 3-5

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorcas. America's best. Stock and eggs. Thomas Brogden, Rush Lake, Wis. 3-5

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS—20 years a breeder. Eggs from choice stock. Harry Leibold, Delaware, O. 3-4

ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCAS—30 eggs, prepaid, $4. H. L. Carson, Middleport, Ohio. 3-5

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS—Bred to win, lay and pay. Knippenberg Bros., Lawrence- burg, Ind. 2-4

WINNERS AT MADISON SQUARE, Coli- seum (Chicago), Boston, Syracuse, N. Y. Order hatching eggs now. Hamilton Egg Farm, Rochelle Park, N. J. 2-4

MINORCAS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

WHITE AND BLACK MINORCAS—Both combs. On white, four firsts at Chicago National Poultry Show, 1920. Eggs, $2, $3 and $5. A. Kuchemann, Galena, Ill. 4-5

30 YEARS A BREEDER of Single Comb White and Black Minorcas—Eggs for hatch- ing. G. B. Smith, North Baltimore, O. 3-5

ORLOFFS.

MAHOGANY ORLOFFS—The cold climate fowl. Wonderful winter layers. Hatching eggs at reasonable prices. Circular free. Anton S. Anderson, Highland Park, Ill. 2-4

ORLOFFS.
Ravine Poultry Farm, Dayton, Ohio. 4

MAHOGANY RUSSIAN ORLOFFS—Stock and eggs; reasonable prices. Alfred Peter- son, Gardner, Ill. 4

MAHOGANY ORLOFFS—Frostproof, non- setting egg machines. Settings, $5. Dr. Blanchard, Newport, Vt. 3-5

KENNEDY'S SPANGLED AND MAHOG- any Orloffs are wonderful layers in cold weather. A rare fowl that you will appre- ciate. Ask for latest announcement giving fullest information, gladly sent free. John R. Kennedy, 1357B Kingston Road, Toronto, Canada. 4-6

KRAUSE'S MAHOGANY ORLOFFS. Pure- bred, large, clean-legged, non-sitting, won- derful layers; $10 and $15 for fifteen eggs; usual guarantee. E. Krause, Plainview, Minnesota. 2-4

HANSEN'S RUSSIAN ORLOFFS win all the blue ribbons at Madison Square Garden, 1921. First and second cock, first and se- cond hen; first, second and third cockerel; first, second and third pullet, besides win- ning all the blue ribbons at the Coliseum, Chicago. Eggs for hatching. Utility pens, $6 per 15; pens including prize winners, $10 and $15 per 15. Send for mating list Dr. M. A. Hansen, Osage, Ia. 3-5

BLACK ORPINGTONS.

BLACK ORPINGTONS—FAMOUS COOK strain. Quality, size, marvelous layers. Cock- erels, $3.50, $5; eggs, $5, 50. Mrs. L. E. Morris, Stanhope, Iowa. 4-5

BLACK ORPINGTONS — Cook - Welday strain, 15 eggs, $3. A. L. Spohn, Shelby- ville, Ind. 3-5

EXCEPTIONAL BLACK ORPINGTONS— Eggs, $5 per 15. First cock and first cock- erel, Augusta Show head pens. Females bred right and fed right for high fertility. Hal Riviere, Columbus, Ga. 3-5

BLUE ORPINGTONS.

ROSE COMB BLUE ORPINGTONS. CIR- cular. Dr. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa. 4-5

BLUE ORPINGTONS—Eva Light, Garden Grove, Iowa. 3-4

BLUE ORPINGTONS—Proved the world's best at Madison Sq. Garden, 1921. Hatch- ing eggs, flock run, $10 for 15. Mannetto Hill Farm, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y. 3-5

BLUE ORPINGTONS—Stock and eggs. John Anangst, 835 Shawnee St., Freeport, Illinois. 2-5

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

BLUE RIBBON FARM S. C. BUFF OR- pingtons, exclusively. Bred with vim, vigor and vitality in the hills of east Tennessee. Prize winners and egg producers. James Brooks, Greeneville, Tenn. 4

EGGS FROM CHOICE MATINGS of S. C. Buff Orpingtons; heavy layers, weighers, and lots of quality. 15, $2.50; 50, $6; 100, $10. S. E. Speers & Son, Cooksville, Ill. 4

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, Owen strain. Winners at three good shows; 23 ribbons in entry of 24 birds—3 purples, 7 blues. Eggs; pen 1—2, $5 per 15; pen 3—$3 per 15; utili- ty, $1.75 per 15, $4.50 per 50, $8 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. P. O. Boyd, Stew- ard, Ill. 4-5

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $2 per setting of 15. E. S. Harnden, Paola, Kan. 4-5

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs, pen No. 1, $3 per 15. Cockerel from hen with record of over 200 eggs; pen No. 2, $2. Baby chicks in season. Mrs. R. E. Wylie, Route 2, Peebles, O. 4

HIGH CLASS BUFF Orpingtons — Byers' strain selected eggs, $2.50 per 15; $12 per 100. Guarantee 90 percent fertile. Wm. Willenborg, Effingham, Ill. 3-4

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Record lay- ing strain. Special pens, $5 per 15; range $6 for 50. Frank Benes, Clarkson, Neb. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BUFF Orpington eggs from my splendid laying strain. Good color and type. Farm raised, $2.25 setting; $6.50 postpaid. Laura Killebrew, Durham, Missouri. 3-5

BABY CHICKS FROM Mammoth pure- bred S. C. Buff Orpingtons weighing up to 12 lbs. Fine, type, color, heavy winter lay- ers. Males from Byers 20 cents each, post- paid. Safe arrival guaranteed. Money with order. Ask about Capon. May Smith, Mosby, Clay County, Mo. 2-4

PUREBRED SINGLE COMB Buff Or- pingtons, Byers and Fashion Plate strains. First prize winners, winter layers. Se- lected eggs, $2 per 15; $10 per 100. Chas. Feasley, Mazon, Ill. 3-5

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—Special mated prize-winning egg layers. Send for mating list. E. B. Moffett, 738 South Campbell St., Springfield, Mo. 3-4

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTONS—Famous Wingold strain; excel in beauty, size and egg production. Special exhibition matings, 15 eggs $3; other pens, $2. Mating list. Rae Penniman, Pardeeville, Wis. 3-5

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—Bred to lay, $3 per setting, delivered; satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars. John O. Ward, Camp Point, Ill. 3-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—Good shape, size and color. Fred Cramer, Forest, O. 3-4

200-EGG STRAIN, trapnested, Single Comb Buff Orpingtons hatching eggs, $3 per 15. Otto Steiskal, Eau Claire, Michi- gan. 2-4

TRUE BUFF ORPINGTONS—Standard- bred from best blood lines in America. Beautiful color; fine type; large size; heavy winter layers of large eggs; supreme table fowl. Eggs, first pens, $3; second pens, $2; limited number from Special Exhibition Matings, $5 per sitting. Hundred lots, spe- cial price. Free booklet. Henry Robinson, Wyanet, Ill. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Fine type, clean colored eggs, $5 per setting. B. J. Bruhl, Illmo, Mo. 2-4

EGGS FROM HEAVY LAYING STRAIN Buff Orpingtons. C. I. Carnine, Gays, Ill. 2-4

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS— Beautiful Rouen ducks. Stock, eggs. Rob- ert Black, Lincoln, Neb. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—Cook strain. Farmers' prices. Catalog. Joe Mayes, Lewis- burg, Tenn. 2-4

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTONS—SHOW winners and egg producers. Write for mat- ing list. Albin C. Anderson, Galva, Ill. 2-4

WHITE ORPINGTONS.

TRAPNESTED S. C. White Orpingtons— Ten weeks old chicks, $15 per dozen. E. H. Wisen, Malcolm, Neb. 4-6

WHITE ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS. Farm range, prize winning flock. Embden geese, Holland turkeys, Pekin ducks. Also stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thomas Lonergan, Route 2, Rensselaer, Ind. 4

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS FROM prize winners—Eggs, $5 and $7.50. Floyd E. Bray, Neodesha, Kan. 4-6

WHITE ORPINGTONS eggs, baby chicks. Elm Grove Poultry Farm, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 4-5

ALDRICH-OWENS QUALITY White Or- pingtons—Eggs, $7.50, 100; $2.50, $5, 17. Stock. Sunnyside Farm, Sandwich, Ill. 2-4

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS — Hatching eggs. A. Merryweather, Park Lane, Highland Park, Ill. 3-4

BRENNAN'S WHITE ORPINGTONS win again—Chicago Coliseum. Fine quality. Prices reasonable. S. B. Brennan, Berwyn, Illinois. 3-5

MORRIS BEST EXHIBITION White Or- pingtons direct. Setting, $4. Circular. D. Eaton, Tamaroa, Ill. 3-5

SPECIAL NOTICE—Are you ambitious to produce White Orpington winners? Then book your order now for eggs direct from winners at Chicago, Indianapolis, State Fair, etc. Send for free mating list, giving full information and guarantee on eggs and stock from this great dual purpose breed. Fred Lang, 1006 Nutman Ave., Fort Wayne, Indiana. 3-5

THOMPSON BROS.' White Orpingtons— The best in Canada by test. Send for cata- log and matings. Port Dover, Ont., Can. 3-5

MORRIS, ALDRICH strain day-old chicks 25 cents up; eggs, 15, $3 up. Cocks, cocker- els. Mating list. Wieneke Orchards & Poul- try Farm, Fieldon, Ill. 2-5

WHITE ORPINGTONS—Massive, typical, best strains. Eggs, 15, $1.50; 50, $4.50. Chas. Postill, Rensselaer, Ind. 2-4

EGGS FROM CHOICE mating, $1.50, $3 and $5 per 15. A few cockerels for sale, $3 and $15 each. Write your wants on White Orpingtons. Neal Myers, Queen City, Mo. 2-4

WHITE ORPINGTONS that win and lay. Eggs $5 a setting. Baby chicks 50 cents each. Book order now. Crescent Farm, Box 443, Evansville, Ind. 2-4

PRIZE WINNERS—Cook's strain S. C. White Orpingtons. Eggs, $3 for 15; send for catalog. Benj. F. Dunn, Pinetops, No. Carolina. 2-4

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS from state show winners. Free list; order early. Some excellent cockerels left. Mrs. F. Happe, Danbury, Ia. 2-4

ORPINGTONS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

SINGLE COMB WHITE and Buff Orpington eggs from grand matings. Heavy egg production, type and color. White, $2 and $3, 15; Buff, $2, 15; $10, 100. Mrs. E. C. Webster, Charles City, Iowa. 2-4

PATRIOTS.

PATRIOTS—Each feather red, white and blue. Circulars. Oak Lodge Poultry Farm, Ammendale, Md. 3

POLISH.

PLAIN GOLDEN POLISH—STOCK AND eggs. S. C. Anstett, Fort Wayne, Ind. 4-5

GOLDEN POLISH EGGS—$2.50 per 15, postpaid. Loring Howell, Sharon, Kan. 3-5

TWO TO FIVE DOLLARS, fifteen; nine varieties; Polish eggs. L. Leavitt, Smithfield, Ill. 3-4

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SINGLE COMB REDS—Scott and Scranton strains; good dark red color; heavy layers. Pen, $5, 15; $12, 50; $20, 100. Flock, $1.50, 15; $6, 100. Cockerels, $5. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

ROSE AND SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Red eggs from free range utility stock at $2.50 per setting. Bernard L. Hotze, Leopold, Mo. 4-5

TOMPKINS SINGLE COMB REDS—Culled layers. Eggs, 15, $2; 30, $3.75; 50, $5.50; 100, $10. Chicks, 30 cents each. Albert Bonsall, Route 4, Salem, O.

EGGS FROM AMERICA'S BEST LAYing breed—Rhode Island Reds, both combs, $3 and $5 per 15. Radley's Royal Red Yards, Route 6, Schenectady, N. Y. 4

ROSE COMB RED EGGS—Farm range laying strain, $7, 100. Fred J. Miller, Marengo, Ill. 4

SINGLE COMB REDS—286 egg strain; Illinois winners; $5 per 15; pen 2, $3 per 15. C. P. Gundlach, Lincoln, Ill. 4-5

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ROSE COMB REDS (frostproof combs), great layers, Hoganize remarkably. Blue ribbon winners. Eggs reasonable. R. C. Hinkle, Hershey, Pa. 4-6

TAKING ORDERS NOw for May delivery of 8 and 10 weeks old S. C. Rhode Island Red pullets and cockerels. Priced from $1 to $2 each. 25 percent of amount must accompany order. Right care and feeding will give you some early laying chickens without the bother of raising. Correct balanced ration and feeding directions given with each order. Pens of ten or more at discount. G. S. Curtis, Box 668, Healdton, Oklahoma. 4

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Hatching eggs, $1.50 per 15, $6 per 100. Mrs. Edwin Sloan, Belknap, Iowa. 4-5

ROSE COMB REDS, bred 11 years for egg production; good type, good color; $10, 100. Embden goose eggs, 50c. Laura Mitchell, Weldon, Iowa. 4-5

ED'S TRAPNESTED Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—Quality eggs and chicks. Descriptive circular; write. E. Oelkuct, Bloomfield, Conn. 4

ROSE COMB DEEP MAHOGANY REDS, select matings. Eggs, $2.50 setting, $10 hundred. William Habig, Route E, Indianapolis. 4-5

S. C. REDS—Color special for 19 years. Winners at Chicago, Madison Square. Stock, eggs; catalog. Red Cloud Poultry Farm, Kennedy Heights, Cincinnati, O. 4

EXHIBITION EGG STRAIN S. C. REDS. Eggs, $7.50, 100; chicks, 25c, delivered. Fred Feldman, Waverly, Iowa. 3-5

SHADY GROVE FARM Single Comb Rhode Island Red eggs, 15, $2; 100, $10. Farm range. Ennis Wormington, Rte. 4, Monett, Mo. 3-5

SINGLE COMB REDS—Hatching eggs, $3; $5 for 15. Eight pens. Big, dark red, Bean-Scranton blood breeders. Write for mating list. Scarboro, Hillsboro, O. 2-4

SINGLE COMB REDS that have type, size, color, and laying qualities. Eggs $8 per 15. M. W. Buck, Dannemora, New York. 3-5

SINGLE COMB REDS—Eggs, $6 per 100. John Frueh, Greenville, Ill. 3-5

SINGLE COMB REDS—Eggs for hatching. Write for prices. Ralph Dean, Fullerton, Neb. 3-5

ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds—Eggs for hatching from four elegant pens. Write for mating list. J. M. Hoit, Marshalltown, Iowa. 3-5

EGG-LAYING EXHIBITION Single Comb Rhode Island Red eggs and baby chicks. How I Won Success Circular Free. Chamberlain Poultry Farm, Box A, Franklin, Ohio. 3-4

ROSE COMB RED winners. Try them. Dr. Hallam, Mooresville, Ind. 3-5

LESTER TOMPKINS - OWEN FARMS strain. Single Comb Red eggs. Flock 15, $1.50; 100, $8; pens, 15, $3. Prolific layers. Ellen Slusser, Rte. 10, Marion, Ind. 3-5

SMITH'S EVER-READY S. C. Reds—"Golden Rule Offer." Box 166, Batavia, Ohio. 3-4

S. C. RED EGGS—$2.50, 15; $4.50 30; Fred G. Keller, Millersport, O. 3-5

EGGS FROM ROSE Comb Dark Reds—Bred for size, type, color and laying. John Cook, Cambria, Wis. 3-5

SINGLE COMB REDS—Hatching eggs from state meet winners. A. R. Meyers, Watertown, Wis. 3-5

CAPEWELL'S S. C. REDS produce big, strong, hardy chicks. Thirty eggs, $7; 100, $22; flock, 30, $5; 100, $15. Circular. L. C. Capewell, 593 Blue Hills, Hartford, Conn. 3-4

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red eggs from extra fine stock at $2 and $3 per setting; $10 and $15 per 100. L. F. Thompson, Hope, Ind. 3-4

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TWENTY YEARS breeding Single Comb Reds. Stock and eggs from winners. Walker, Palestine, Ill. 3-5

S. C. REDS—Carver strain. Choicest exhibition matings. Write for circular. Ernest M. Wolford, Box A, McComb, O. 3-5

EGGS—RHODE ISLAND RED (280 egg strain), 15, $2.50; 100, $12. Italian bees, $12 colony. Miss Lulu Goodwin, Mankato, Minnesota. 3-5

HATCHING EGGS—Rose Comb Reds; deep mahogany red; great winter layers; large barred; $2.50 for 15, $4 for 30. F. C. Liebeck, Princeton, Ill. 3-4

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ROSE COMB REDS—Won at Altoona, 1920, first, second and fourth cockerel. Hatching eggs and chicks. R. G. Davidson, Route 1, Osceola Mills, Pa. 3-5

QUALITY ROSE COMB REDS—Winners and layers. Eggs for hatching. Walter Duncan, 806 West Adams St., Fairfield, Iowa. 2-4

S. C. REDS—Eggs from rich red, farm-range, 15, $1.75; 50, $4.50; 100, $7; 200, $13.50; 360, $23.40. Mrs. Fred Schroeder, St. Peter, Ill. 2-4

100 EGGS, $3.50 UP—Guaranteed Produce Winners. Welday's 220-egg Real Red Single Comb Reds. Catalog. Welday, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

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SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS—Superior quality, $5. Choice stock, $3. Satisfaction guaranteed. Clarence Steckel, White Hall, Ill. 2-4

THOROUGHBRED FARM S. C. REDS—Bred for egg production and show quality combined. Winners Detroit National Show, 1920. Hatching eggs and stock in season. J. C. Posselius, Marine City, Mich. 2-4

HATCHING EGGS A SPECIALTY—Pease's Perfection Reds (Single Comb). No pens, the cream is in the flock. You get the best, from the leading strains. 15, $2.50; 50, $6; 100, $12. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Jennie Pease, Carlock, Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB REDS—Linebred both for exhibition and egg laying. Rich in the blood of our pen winning 2d at National Red Show at Kansas City, 1919. We have had the assistance of one of the best poultry breeders and judges in the Middle West in mating up seven pens. Hatching eggs as they run $5 per setting, or selected pens 5, 6 and 7, $7.50 per setting. H. A. Kinley, 3802 King St., Florence, Neb. 2-4

SINGLE COMB UTILITY REDS—Eggs, $2.50 setting; $15, 100; Baby chicks, $25 per 100. Several breeding pens, $40 pen. Mrs. Georgia A. Harlan, Box 766, Calexico, California. 2-4

ROSE COMB REDS—Tompkins strain direct; dark red to the skin. Eggs, 15, $2; 100, $10; chicks, 25c. V. F. Michaels, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-6

TOMPKINS STRAIN Single Comb Reds—Hogen tested; 4 choice matings. Eggs, $3 per 15, $5 per 30. Stock for sale. Fred Oertel, Brighton, Ill. 2-4

OWENS FARMS REDS—Chicks and eg show and utility; catalog gratis. Riverd Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J.

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PEET'S RHODE ISLAND Whites win five largest shows in Michigan. Single a Rose Combs. Pen 1-2, both combs, conta ing winners, $5 per 15 eggs. Pen 3-4, b combs, containing some winners and a f lot of utility birds, $2.50 per 15 eg Write for mating list. Peet's Rhode Isla White Farm, Alto, Mich.

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MY RHODE ISLAND WHITES ma sensational laying contest records, winnin at largest shows. Circular free. M. Bohy, Albia, Iowa.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ROSE CO Rhode Island Whites. I am the old breeder of this breed. Eggs and stock sale from this wonderful laying strain. F catalog. Colonial Poultry Yards, 260 Cr by St., Akron, Ohio.

STOCK AND EGGS from my Madis Square Garden birds, 1920 show. Great l ers. Want you satisfied. Harry Billingt Fort Plain, N. Y.

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BLACK RHINELANDERS—Both com Eggs, $5 per 13. Valley Farm, Minster, O.

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E. B. THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL RIN let Barred Plymouth Rocks—Heavy laye big birds, very well marked and good sha etc. All hatched and raised by hens Safe carriers. Best units (pens) headed by f high priced birds, $5 per setting; next b units headed by fine bird, $3.50. Mrs. E. Burbank, Bingham Lake, Minn.

BARRED ROCKS—Palmer strain. Hatc ing eggs, $1.50, 15; $7, 100. W. H. Has brock, St. Peter, Ill.

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MOOERS' BRED-TO-LAY and Will-L Barred Rocks. Pedigree bred. Cocker eggs, baby chicks. Circular on prices, c and feeding information. Frank H. Moo Box B, Sauk Rapids, Minn.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM E. Thompson's Ringlets direct; prize winn in both fancy and utility classes; pens per setting, range flock $2. Mrs. Geo Neu, Farmington, Iowa.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, St. Lo and Kansas City winners; 279 egg rec Satisfied customers in all parts of Uni States and Canada. Eggs, $3 per 15, $5 30, prepaid. Mrs. E. R. Dees, Waltonv Illinois.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, stock direct. ggs, $3 and $5 per 15. We guarantee fair atch. Circular free. H. E. Frymire & Son, ebster, Ky. 4-6

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—Parks' rain exclusively. Selected eggs, $2.50 per 5, $6 per 50. S. A. Keeler, Harvard, Ill. 4

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—Parks' rain exclusively (from best pedigreed pens irect). Large, well marked winter layers. elected eggs, 15, $3; 30, $5.50; 50, $8; 100, 15. Eggs from specially selected pens, 15, 5. Circular free. W. G. Meradith, Dan-ers, Ill. 4-5

BARRED ROCKS—Healthy, heavy laying rain mated with Aristocrats direct from olterman. Farm range. Eggs, $2 per 10, 0 per 100. L. Brooke, Brooksburg, Ind. 4-6

JOHNSON'S GREAT SHOW and egg lay-g Barred Rocks win at two good shows. ribbons on 22 entries. Pullet line only. ggs, $1.75 per 15, $5 per 50, $8 per 100. ens, $5 per 15. Circular free. Stanley ohnson, Lee, Ill. 2-5

BARRED ROCKS—FROM ARISTOCRAT et eggs direct; eggs, $3 for 15. Large, oroughbred, free range utility stock, eggs, for 50, $7.50 hundred. George Wendt, enton, O. 4-6

RINGLETS DIRECT FROM Thompson's ark line. Eggs, $2.50 per 15, $10 per 100; atisfaction always. Let me convince you. eamen Rau, Latham, Ill. 4

BARRED ROCK EGGS, $5 PER SIXTY. arm range. Mrs. E. E. Mark, Strong-urst, Ill. 4-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS—Parks' strain, ogan tested. Guaranteed 90 percent fer-le. Folder free. Per setting, $2; 30, $3.50; , $5.50; 100, $10. Thomas M. Keller, Bun-mbe, Ill. 4

BARRED ROCK EGGS, $3 to $5 per set-ng. H. E. Hull, Ligonier, Ind. 4-6

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, Thompson's mperial strain, stock direct; awarded many remiums in different shows. Eggs for atching $2.50 per 15, $6 per 50. Mrs. rank Glaspie, Oxford, Ind. 4

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—200-g strain. Select matings from heavy win-r layers. Eggs, $2.50 for 15. Stock. S. W. orden, Route F, Box 165, Indianapolis, diana. 3-5

E. B. THOMPSON'S RINGLETS from di-ct matings—Eggs, 15, $4; 30, $7. Pullet ngs, $3.50 per 15; $5, 30; $14 per 100. ange, $3 per 15; $5.50, 50; $11 per 100. eorge W. Baker, Lombard, Ill. 4

PARKS' BARRED ROCKS—8 to 12 weeks d pullets; price, $1.25 to $1.75. Model oultry Farm, Route 4, Zeeland, Mich. 4

BARRED ROCKS—Norman's Supreme, ed to lay; fine narrow barring. Eggs, .50 per 15. Warren Champion, Pekin, linois. 4-6

RINGLET ROCKS EGGS—Pens, $3 to $5 r 15; light and dark flocks, 15, $1.50; , $2.50; 60, $4.25; 100, $6.50. Stock direct. I. Hostetler, Route 2, Nappanee, Ind. 4-5

30% REDUCTION SALE begins April 10. rks' pedigreed stock exclusively. Pens, los, cockerels, etc., shipped on approval. tting eggs, baby chicks. Circular. Frank abberton, Westwood, N. J. 4

"EDELMAN'S WINTERLAY" trapnested rred Rocks, Parks' strain. Guaranteed tching eggs, $3.50 per 15; pedigreed stock, each. Young stock May 15. George A. elman, Breeder, St. Louis Park, Minn. 4-5

OSCAR CARLSON, Sandwich, Ill.—Breed-of exhibition Barred Rocks. Bradley's ain. Eggs, $2 per 15; $10, 100. 3-5

BARRED ROCKS—Bred-to-lay, fine stock. avy Winter layers. Eggs: pen, $5 per ; range, $3. H. F. Goodwin, La Porte ty, Iowa. 3-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Parks' pedigree ed-to-lay Barred Rocks. Farm raised. gorous stock, $2.50, 15; $6, 50; $10, 100, epaid. 15 years a breeder of Barred ocks. C. W. Price, Hackettstown, New rsey. 3-5

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—Parks' ain (from best pedigree stock direct). gs from large well marked heavy layers, $2; 100, $12. Chas. Eaton, Mackinaw, inois. 3-5

E. B. THOMPSON'S RINGLETS direct—ullets and hens reasonable. Won 30 prizes. gs and chicks. Charles Figgins, Canton, souri. 3-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS (Parks)—Pen 1, ; pen 2, $5 per 15. Plato R. Ashley, La rte City, Ia. 3-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS for hatching. ree choice exhibition pens. These birds e bred right and mated right to produce ne high-class exhibition cockerels. Eggs, per 15. J. Panowski, Antioch, Ill. 3-4

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS — Quality tching eggs. Packed securely, not eaply. Mating list free. Satisfaction aranteed. Hallie Minnick, Rte. 2, Con-rse, Ind. 3-5

BARRED ROCKS (Thompson's strain)—Large, healthy stock, splendid breeders. Eggs, $4 per 15; $7 per 30. The best pay best. L. E. Birkey, Rantoul, Ill. 3-4

PARKS STRAIN DIRECT Barred Rock eggs from Hogan tested flock; $10 per 100; chicks, 25 cents. Mary Amerman, Lilly, Illinois. 3-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS for hatching—15, $2; 50, $5.50; 100, $10. Hen hatched and hen raised on range, the big, vigorous kind. Parks' bred-to-lay strain. C. A. Maulding, Dahigren, Ill. 3-5

PARKS' STRAIN WINTER EGG Layers—Barred Rock eggs, $3 per 15, prepaid. H. G. Farley, Staceyville, Ia. 3-5

BARRED ROCKS ("RINGLETS") direct—Cockerels, $5; eggs, $2.50 per 15; $4.50 per 30. Fred G. Keller, Millersport, O. 3-5

BARRED ROCK Eggs—Thompson's Ringlet strain. Range, 15, $1.75; 100, $8. Circular. Miss Delilah M. Moon, Rte. 2, Box 11, Martinsville, Ohio. 3-5

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—Eggs, 15, $1; 50, $3, 100, $5. E. P. Churchill, Allerton, Ia. 3-4

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—Pen 5 headed by fine dark cock direct from Thompson. Eggs, $4 per 15; $7 per 30; chicks, 50c. Pen 4, 3d and 4th cockerels at Litchfield. Eggs, $3 per 15; $5 per 30; chicks, 35c each, prepaid. Earl Lee, Witt, Illinois. 3-5

EGGS FROM HEAVY laying Hogan tested Barred Rocks. Ringlet males, 15, $2.50; 50, $6; 100, $10. Special mated pens, $4 and $5 for 15. Lucian Hill, Tekonsha, Michigan. 3-5

PARKS' STRAIN BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks. Large, vigorous, beautifully barred, regular egg machines. Eggs, 15, $1.75; 50, $5; 100, $9. B. F. Morgan, Independence, Indiana. 3-5

SETTING, $2; 100, $3—Eggs from Mammoth Barred Rocks; weight to 16 pounds. Howard Irvin, Polo, Ill. 3-6

THOMPSON'S STOCK DIRECT—Barred Rock selected eggs. Pens, $5, 15; range, $12, 100. Prize winners, heavy layers; satisfaction guaranteed. Fred Kronenburg, Walcott, Iowa. 3-4

BARRED ROCKS—Prize winners. Mating list free. R. H. Scheid, Easton, Minn. 3-5

BARRED ROCKS—Eggs from pens headed by choice exhibition males, $3 and $5 per fifteen. L. P. Jodar, 7750 Loomis St., Chicago. 3-5

TRAPNESTED BARRED ROCKS—Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Arthur Searles, Box A, Milford, N. H. 3-5

PARKS' PEDIGREED BARRED Rocks exclusively. Eggs $3 per 15. Arthur Bleckmith, Box 865, Cincinnati, Ohio. 2-4

JOHNSON'S GREAT SHOW and egg laying Barred Rocks win at two good shows. 19 ribbons on 22 entries. Pullet line only. Eggs—$1.75 per 15, $5 per 50, $8 per 100. Pens, $5 per 15. Circular free. Stanley Johnson, Lee, Ill. 2-4

100 EGGS $3.50 up—Guaranteed produce winners. Welday's Laymore Barred Rocks. Thousands sold. Catalog. Welday, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS—Eggs, $3 for 15. Circular free. C. A. Moxley, Taylorville, Ill. 2-4

PARKS' STRAIN BARRED Rock hatching eggs, $2.50 per 15. Geo. F. Fager, New Cumberland, Pa. 2-4

FORREST FERGUSON BARRED Rocks, selected breeders from pedigreed stock, highest quality bred-to-lay pullets and cockerels, $10 each. Eight weeks old, $3 each. Baby chicks, 50 cents each. Hatching eggs, 25 cents each. The Ferguson Farms, Dyersburg, Tenn. 2-4

GENUINE PARKS' STRAIN direct from Parks' best pedigreed line. Fifteen eggs, $3.50; cockerels and pullets, $5. Harry E. Carter, Pyramid Farm, Patoka, Ill. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS—Good as the best. Both matings. Cockerels, pullets, pens, eggs, mating list. Mrs. Chas. Popham, Box A, Charleston, Ill. 1-4

HEAVY LAYING BARRED Rocks—Winning fourth place North American contest score, 1,030 eggs for five birds. Eggs, $3 to $5 per setting. Lackawanna Poultry Farm, North Water Gap, Pa. 2-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS and eggs. Parks' direct. Mrs. James Whitesides, Memphis, Ind. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS—Genuine Parks' pedigreed stock. Eggs from choice matings of proven winter layers, $2.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. H. Jackson, Brocton, N. Y. 2-4

BARRED ROCK BREED BOOK—Latest, most complete, illustrated edition. By the Barred Rock authority, breeder, and judge. Sent postpaid for $1. Address Fred B. Havens, 902 West Main, Jackson, Mich. 2-4

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK cockerel-bred, vigorous stock, fine barring. Eggs, $3.50 and $5 per 15; $20 per 100. These are the same as you pay others $10 and $15 per setting. Few baby chicks, 40 cents each; book order for chicks. H. A. Parks, Parksley, Va. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS—Parks' pedigreed pens direct. Eggs, $2.50 per 15; $10 per 100. Utility, $7.50 per 100. Chicks, 20 cents. Cockerels, $5. Mrs. Lillian Marshall, Raymond, Kan. 2-4

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — Light and dark mating; 1st on dark hen; 1st on pullet bred cock; 2d on breeding pen; 2d on exhibition hen, at Providence Poultry Show. Eggs, $5 a setting. Walter Hunold, Box 74, Shawomet, R. I. Manufacturer of Challenge Leg Bands, made in nickel silver at 35 cents per dozen. 2-5

BARRED ROCK DAY OLD chicks and hatching eggs from hens with trapnest records over 160 eggs a year. Write for price list. Foxhill Farm, Box 766-D, Watkins, New York. 2-4

WILLIAMS' BARRED ROCKS—Heavy layers, farm raised, very large. Exhibition or utility. Eggs, $2.50. A. H. Williams, Berea, Ohio. 2-4

PARKS' AND THOMPSON'S Strain—Barred Rock eggs; 15 for $1.50; 100 for $8. Albert Stallsmith, Hartford City, Ind. 2-5

RINGLETS—BARRED ROCKS, S. C. Reds. A continuous laying and exhibition strain, bred and mated by an expert; guaranteed, satisfied. Eggs, $5 for 15; $9 for 30. A. Swade, 2015 Worden, Rosedale, Kan. 2-4

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks—Parks' strain. Heavy winter layers. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $9 per 100. E. E. Scrivner, Dahlgren, Ill. 2-4

PARKS' BARRED ROCK eggs—15, $2; 100, $9, prepaid. G. A. Stahmer, Hoyleton, Illinois. 2-4

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for hatching. Charles Schnaare, Grand Chain, Illinois. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS—HOLTERMAN strain. Eggs and baby chicks. Some fine cockerels for sale. J. H. Zimmerman, Ray, Ind. 2-4

(PARKS' DIRECT) BARRED ROCKS—Cockerels from pedigreed stock, $4 each. Eggs from choice matings, $3 per 15. Fred Oertel, Brighton, Ill. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS—Thompson's strain direct. Extra heavy winter layers; barred to the skin. Prize winners. Eggs, 15, $2; 100, $10; chix, 22c. V. Michaels, Tiffin, O. 2-6

PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks direct. Eggs, 15, $3; flock, 15, $1.50; 100, $9, postpaid. Cockerels, $5 each; baby chix, 100, $20. Everlay Egg Farm, Dahigren, Illinois. 2-4

ROSE COMB BARRED ROCKS—BEST all-purpose breed for all climates. Cockerels, pullets, eggs, baby chicks. Illustrated circular, origin and history. Baby chicks of other breeds. S. B. Wenger, South English, Iowa. 2-5

PARKS' BARRED ROCKS—Chicks and eggs; catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 2-6

BLUE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BLUE PLYMOUTH ROCKS now a standard variety. Stock and eggs from the originator. F. G. Hasselman, Waveland, Indiana. 3-5

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

EGGS FOR SALE—Prize winning stock of Buff Rocks. Also a few cockerels for sale. Emil Ziebell, 434 Jackson St., Waterloo, Wis. 4

HOGAN TESTED BUFF ROCK EGGS AT $3, 15; $5 per 30. Cockerels, $5, $7.50 and $10 each. Baby chicks, 40c each. Sam Moberg, Route 1, Tomahawk, Wis. 3-6

FINE BUFF ROCK EGGS, 100 for $7, 30 for $3. Mrs. Lucy Eminger, Gibson City, Illinois. 4

BIG BUFF ROCK cockerels and eggs—Solid color, "Hogan" tested layers. J. C. Clipp, Box A, Saltillo, Ind. 3-5

BUFF ROCK HATCHING eggs—Exhibition and winter-laying strain. Also cockerels. Vitense Poultry Yards, Oakridge Ave., Madison, Wis. 3-5

BUFF ROCKS—BEST strains. Eggs, $2 per 15. Ray Updegraff, New Philadelphia, Illinois. 3-4

WORKMAN'S BUFF ROCKS—Best exhibition and egg strain. Eggs for hatching. Write for mating list. Workman Poultry Yards, Loudonville, Ohio. 3-5

KRAMER'S BUFF ROCKS won two firsts at recent Chicago National Show. Five excellent matings. Eggs, $2.50 and $5 per 15, delivered. Baby chicks, $14 per 50. Catalog. Frank W. Kramer, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. 3-5

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS—SUPERIOR quality, $5; choice stock, $3. Satisfaction guaranteed. Clarence Steckel, White Hall, Illinois. 2-4

BUFF ROCK EGGS—Big boned, yellow legged, good undercolor, fine winter layers, farm range; $2 per 15, $3 per, 30, $4.50 per 50, $8 per 100. Mrs. W. Vickerman Riggs, Trafalgar, Ind. 3-4

HEISER'S ALL-GOLD BUFFS—EGGS, chicks and cockerels. Circular free. J. A. Heiser, Fisher, Ill. 3-5

SUNRISE STRAIN BUFF ROCKS—THE real things in Buffs. Bred for beauty and utility. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs and stock for sale. Circular free. E. P. Sears, Sunrise Farm, Box 68, Chesapeake, Ohio. 3-4

GOLDEN BUFF ROCKS—Prize winners. Eggs, $5 per 15. Christian Krugman, 436 W. Mifflin St., Madison, Wis. 2-4

HERTZ'S BUFF ROCKS—Stock and eggs. Mating and price list free. Joseph H. Hertz, Route 3, Box 21, Hanover, Pa. 2-4

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—PUREBRED farm raised stock and eggs for sale. Oren Anthony, Louisville, O. 4-6

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—Eggs, chicks from 200-egg strain New York Garden winners. Write for prices. T. J. Enslin, Hackettstown, N. J. 2-4

HEAVY LAYERS—Stock and eggs for sale. N. B. Hartman, Grantwood, N. J. 3-5

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Winners at Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Iowa State, Minneapolis and Chicago shows. Eggs, $5 to $10 per setting. Circular free. Roy Jacobs, Route 8, Waterloo, Iowa. 4-5

PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS—Mating list free. J. B. Ratzlaff, Burrton, Kan. 4

PARTRIDGE ROCK HATCHING EGGS, $3 setting. Clarence Doerr, Newton, Ill. 4-5

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—EGGS from pen headed by 1st prize cock bird, Belleville and Ofalon. Eggs, $2.50 and $5 per setting, prepaid. Walter Rednour, Cutler, Ill. 3-5

WINNERS—Partridge Rock eggs for hatching. First pen headed by first cock at Illinois State and other shows, $3 per setting; second pen, $2 per setting. Ernest Isaacson, Wataga, Ill. 3-4

PARTRIDGE ROCKS with egg records, Chicago winners. Riley E. Smith, Albion, Indiana. 3-5

PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS and stock—Blue ribbon winners. Frank P. Reichert, St. Cloud, Minn. 3-4

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Breeding stock. Cock, cockerels, $2.50; hens, pullets, $2 and up. Also show stock and eggs. J. Brower, 4406 Taft, St. Louis, Mo. 3-4

MY PARTRIDGE ROCKS won more firsts at Minnesota State Fair for six years than all competitors together. Eggs, $2.50. Frank Neudecker, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 2-4

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Good quality. Eggs in season. Theo. Kies, Sr. Warrenton, Mo. 2-4

KATZEN'S PARTRIDGE ROCKS—EGGS from Pittsburgh winning birds; also several males. Katzen, Sykesville, Pa. 2-4

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Partridge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 442. 5-15-tf

SILVER PENCILED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

SILVER PENCILED PLYMOUTH Rocks—Blue ribbon winners at Chicago, New York, Boston. Catalog free. P. C. Jungels, Lemont, Ill. 2-4

SILVER PENCILED ROCKS, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Bantams. Eggs for sale. Free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Massachusetts. 2-4

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

HAVE LARGE TYPE WHITE ROCK cockerels. Premium eggs in season. E. Fix, Benton, Ill. 2-6

WHITE ROCKS—Eggs and baby chicks. H. Collman, Norwalk, O. 4

WHITE ROCK EGGS, Fishel strain direct. Best in the world. $3 for 15. Mrs. Morris Brooks, Glendale, Ky. 4

FISHEL STRAIN DIRECT and pure eggs from carefully selected flock, $2 per fifteen. Thad Nash, Princeton, Ind. 4

TRAPNESTED WHITE ROCKS—Bred to lay and weigh. Eggs, $2.50, 15; $10, 100. Chicks, $25, 100. Hogan tested. Free range stock, $2, 15; $8, 100; chicks, $18, 100. 80 percent fertility. Philip Kraft, Box 468, Gilman, Ill. 4-5

WHITE ROCK EGGS—Choice matings, $2.50, 15; $4, 30; utility, $1.50, 15; $2.50, 30. Guaranteed. W. G. Northey, Route 3, Whitewater, Wis. 4-6

WHITE ROCK EGGS—$2 per 15. Extra large hens mated to Fishel selected breeders. Ray Williams, Milan, O. 4

WEAVER'S FAMOUS White Plymouth Rocks, "Best in Ohio." Fifteen eggs, $3-$5. Harry Weaver, Lancaster, O. 4

WHITE ROCKS—EGGS from winners at $2.50 per 15. Fertility guaranteed. R. C. Catherwood, Moweaqua, Ill. 3-5

WHITE ROCKS, FISHEL strain—Hatching eggs from large hens mater with cockerels sons from first prize young pen at the St. Louis Coliseum show, 1920. $2.50 per 15, $15 per 100. Also some baby chicks at 25c each. Mrs. Chester Beatty, Avon, Ill. 3-5

WHITE ROCK EGGS—Fishel strain direct, $1.50 setting, $8 per 100. Mrs. Guy Baker, Conway, Iowa. 3-5

WHITE ROCKS—Bred-to-lay. Eggs, 15 for $2.50; 100, $15. Sylvester Thoele, Effingham, Ill. 3-4

EGGS—WHITE PLYMOUTH Rocks only. Fishel and Halbach strain. Our flock is bred from famous winners and record layers. Twelve years' experience in this breed. Pens, $3.50 per 15; $8 per 50; $14 per 100. Utility eggs, $2.50 per 15; $6 per 50, $10 per 100. Patterson Farm, Rte. 2, Ramsey, Illinois. 3-4

FISHEL STRAIN DIRECT White Rocks. Eggs, $8 per 100, $2 per 15. Ernest Virtue, Galena, Ill. 2-4

HARVEY'S WHITE ROCKS—Eggs, $2.50 and $5 per 15; cockerels, $5 and $10; pullets, $3 and $5. A. W. Harvey, Stonington, Connecticut. 3-5

LOOK! 50,000 SUPERB "Just-Rite" White Rock baby chicks. Select and exhibition grades. A hatch every week all year. Catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE ROCK EGGS from heavy laying strain; $1.50 per 15, $8 per 100. Mrs. Gilbert Luyster, Franklin, Ind. 3-5

WHITE ROCKS—Eggs from high scoring, vigorous stock, first prize winners, good layers, Fishel strain, $2.50 per 15; $12 per 100, prepaid. Mrs. J. Brown, Rte. 6, Creston, Iowa. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS—WINNING males Chicago Coliseum, Louisville, Indiana State Fair, Lafayette, properly mated. Mating list ready. Avondale Farms, Crawfordsville, Indiana. 2-4

WILLIAMS' WHITE ROCKS—Farm raised, heavy layers. Stock or eggs. A. H. Williams, Berea, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE ROCK EGGS—HEAVY laying strain, trapnested year round; $2-$2.50 per 15; $12 per 100. Wm. J. Jehling, Valmeyer, Illinois. 2-4

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—From the Famous Fishel White Rock Farm. Bred to lay. Stock and eggs for sale. Have a few choice cockerels for immediate shipment. Write for 1921 mating list free. Prices on stock a matter of correspondence. M. J. Schafer, Nehawka, Neb., Box 74-C. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS—FISHEL direct, large free range eggs; 15, $1.50; 100, $8. John Brauer, St. Peter, Ill. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS—LARGE FARM raised stock. Bred to lay. Eggs, $2.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. C. Smith, Winchester, Ohio. 2-4

NO BETTER WHITE ROCKS—Line-bred, trapnested, 240 to 289-egg line. Exhibition and utility eggs, $3 and $5 per 15. R. L. Hooper, Rte. 9, Fairfield, Ill. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS—FISHEL strain, hatching eggs from winners and layers. Guaranteed. Jersey Ridge Farm, Davenport, Ia. 2-4

PRESTON'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK hatching eggs; six grand pens mated; range flock, $12 per 100. Write for mating list. L. F. Preston, Box C, Holden, Mo. 2-4

BLACK WYANDOTTES.

BLACK WYANDOTTES—$5 per setting. R. E. Hickman, Girdletree, Md. 3-5

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Sanborn strain, year round layers. Exhibition quality. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $8 per 100. Ben Threlkeld, Ewing, Ill. 3-5

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS from blue ribbon winners at Chicago, Elgin and Freeport. Ralph E. Larson, Morgan St., Elgin, Illinois. 3-5

QUALITY BUFF WYANDOTTES—G. E. Northern, 728 Blanchard, Shelbyville, Indiana. 3-5

WIN—BLUE STRAIN BUFF Wyandottes. Eggs from prize-winning stock. Send for mating list. William E. Woolley, Sidney, Ohio, Rte. 5. 3-5

EGGBRED EXHIBITION BUFF WYANdottes—Chicago and laying contest winners. Breeders, eggs; priced right. Circular. Lea Munger, DeKalb, Ill. 3-4

HIGHEST QUALITY BUFF Wyandotte products. 100 eggs, $12.50; setting, $2.50; 100 chicks, $25. Cockerels, $5. Dr. Clausen, Buffdotte Poultry Yards, Walnut, Illinois. 2-4

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

EXHIBITION BREEDING PENS mated. Winners seven state fairs, 1920. Eggs, $3 per 15. B. N. Stephenson, Salem, Ind. 3-5

ROSE COMB COLUMBIAN Wyandotte stock for sale. Eggs $1.50 and up. George Eichelmann, Rte. 3, Waterloo, Ill. 3-4

HALL'S COLUMBIAN WYANDOTT again win at Boston and Madison Squ Garden. At Boston won 1st old pen; young pen, 3d cock, 3d cockerel, 3d and pullet and 3d hen. At New York won pullet, 2d cock, 3d cockerel and 5th hen a small entry. Eggs, $5 per 15. Stock sale. Geo. Lyman Hall, Dudley, Worce County, Mass.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Bred eggs and ribbons. S. M. Watkins, Wal Illinois.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Eggs per 15. Mrs. S. B. Russell, Eldon, Mo.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Winner Boston, and Rochester, N. Y., 1921. Ch breeding cockerels, $5 for quick sale. Hat ing eggs. Gilbert Poultry Farm, Whit Road, Haverhill, Mass.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Michig champion strain; blue ribbon winners troit Show, California Fair. Eggs fr prize pens, bred for heavy laying past years; $3, 15; $5, 30, prepaid. Fertil guaranteed. Elegant cockerels. Arth Schaack, 5389 Rohns, Detroit, Mich.

POLGREEN'S COLUMBIAN Wyandot have won first and second prizes at Ma son Square, New York State Fair and H erstown shows the last two years. Gr layers. Stock and eggs for sale; circu H. W. Polgreen, Albany, N. Y.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS fr breeding pen on range, 10c each. A. Smidt, Route 4, Racine, Wis.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Result of ma years selection and breeding of world's b strains. Eggs from National and Colise show winners, $3 per 15, $7 per 50, $12 100. F. C. Liles, Collins, O.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Entire flock sale. Settings, $3. Free circulars. Pears Bros., 2043 N. 7th St., Kansas City, Kan

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Eggs, $3; 30, $5. E. J. Springs, Thompsonvi Illinois.

ENTIRE FLOCK PARTRIDGE WYA dottes. Some February chicks. Pen g Buff Wyandottes. W. J. Coffin, Wave Iowa.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES — PU strain. Eggs from my prize winners. Se for mating list. Hurless Hughes, Eld Iowa.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE Show bir Eggs, $2.50 per setting of 15. John Theune, Oostburg, Wis.

WOLVERINE PARTRIDGE Wyandotte Eggs from exhibition and trapnested m ings. L. O. Slough, Reading, Mich.

PREMIER STRAIN Partridge Wy dottes. Stock and eggs for sale. Male bi $5 and up, females $3 and up; eggs, $3, and $10 per setting of 15. Fred Page, B ton, Ill.

"DELLWOOD" STRAIN—Birds bred owned by us won at Chicago National sh this year. Eggs reasonable, direct fr prize winners. Dellwood Poultry Farm, lington Heights, Ill.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, $1.50 15, $7 per 100. Mrs. M. Hagedorn, Route Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Hatc ing eggs from heavy laying strain. A a couple husky cockerels left. Rising S Poultry Farm, Tunkhannock, Pa.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—EG for sale from good stock; 15 eggs, $1. 50 eggs, $4.50; 100 eggs, $8. From pr winning stock, 15 eggs, $5; transporti charge prepaid; gauranteed satisfacto hatch. W. H. Hailey, Elston, Iowa.

SILVER WYANDOTTES — High scori well mated. Eggs, $2.50 and $4 per s ting. Infertile replaced half price. Ir Reed, Route 7, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

"BEAUTILITY" SILVER WYANDOTT Males. Females. Eggs. Mrs. Edwin Shu Plevna, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Eggs, $2 p setting, postpaid. Loring Howell, Shar Kansas.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Indianapolis a Cincinnati winners. Eggs prepaid. Circ lar free. J. A. Beall, Modoc, Ind.

FOR SILVER WYANDOTTES, the ki that win and lay, address Helfrich Bro Hammond, Ill.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Trapnested ten years; record layers and winners in ea pen, including first and special cocker Greater St. Louis show, 1921. Eggs, $5 p 15. Circular free. Charles Schroeder, Peter, Ill.

EGGS FROM SILVER WYANDOT thoroughbreds—Won five prizes, also silv cup, Ohio State Silver Show, January, 19 Thomas Cox, Lancaster, Ohio.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Stock d eggs. George Berry, Sheldon Jct., Ver- ont. 2-4

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE Eggs—$2 r 15; $12 per 100. Philip W. Klein, Val- ayer, Ill. 2-4

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES—Winners at Chicago and Boston shows for even years. Eggs from four pens, $5 and 0 per setting. Bloese and Staat, Nor- ood Park, Ill. 3-5

SILVER PENCILED Wyandottes, Rocks, ghorns, Bantams. Stock and eggs for le. Free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry rms, Montello, Mass. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES — Fishel's heavy ying, egg-a-day strain. Pen, $5, 15; $12, ; $20, 100; flock, $1.50, 15; $6, 100. Ella hitwood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from heavy ying quality bred stock, $2 per 15; $10 r 100. Eggs from a special pen of high- ass exhibition bred birds, $3.50 per 15; rtility guaranteed. Allen R. Rice, East anton, Ohio. 2-4

IMPORTED BARRON WHITE Wyan- ttes, eggs and chicks. Geo. Hynick, 322 ast Grant Ave., Altoona, Pa. 4-5

KEELER STRAIN WHITE Wyandotte :gs, $3 for 15. R. R. Updyke, Ethlyn, issouri. 4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—MARTIN strain. ll white, mature stock. Heavy layers. 'inners at Indianapolis, St. Louis. Best :gs, 15, $3; 50, $5; others, 15, $1.50; 50, ; 100, $7.50. Herbert Smith, Liberty Cen- r, Ind. 4-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING — Choice White 'yandottes, Keeler strain, $1.25 per 15; .50 per 100. Clarence Willke, Anchor, Ill.4

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs—$2 r setting; $9, 100. Mrs. E. Morgan, Tus- in, Ill. 4

EGGS! REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES -15, $3; choice, $5. From winners, 100 ues. Cockerels. Elwood Taylor, Berwyn, aryland. 4-5

$5 BUYS 25 MARTIN strain White 'yandotte chicks from farm raised, free nge stock. Emile Burnier, Assumption, linois. 4-6

EGGS AND CHICKS—From Fishel's Egg-A-Day strain White Wyandottes. Eggs uaranteed to be 75 percent fertile, prices ry reasonable, considering quality. Place our wants with us and you will never gret it. Inquiries promptly answered. Stamm & Son, Ardmore; P. O., Elm- urst, Ill. 4

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING eggs -$1.50 setting. J. Krejci, 2165 E. 86th St., leveland, Ohio. 4

WHITE WYANDOTTES — Pullets, eggs, hoice Dorcas matings direct from Martin. loyd Caldwell, Neoga, Ill. 4

WHITE WYANDOTTES — Regal-Dorcas rain direct. Won wherever shown, bred- -lay and win. Eggs, $2 per 15; $3.50 per ; $5 per 50. Frank Hardwidge, Poneto, ndiana. 4-5

IT WILL PAY YOU to wait and pur- ase our commercial and exhibition quali- y White Wyandotte three months' pul- ts and five months' cockerels ready for elivery July 1. Send for our catalog. arl's Knobby Stone Poultry Farm, Box A, arvon, Pa. 4-5

FIFTEEN REGAL-DORCAS WHITE 'yandotte eggs, $3; 30 for $5. Stock sold. arl J. Jeffs, Ottawa Lake, Mich. 4

PUREBRED WHITE Wyandottes—Fine, rge and handsome fellows of the yellow gged kind, from best laying strain. Cocks d cockerel, $5 each; also eggs for hatch- g, $2 per 15; $3.50 for 30; $8 for 100. lius Stackman, Cameron, Wis. 4

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTES from 0-294-egg strain, 15 eggs, $3; 100, $18. lss Ruth McEwen, Cherry Box, Mo. 4-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, $6 per 100. . M. Simpson, Palmer, Ill. 4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Trapnested for inter lays; $2 and $3 setting, $9.50 and .50 hundred, delivered. Mating list free. tisfaction guaranteed. Shell Lake Poul- y Farm, Shell Lake, Wis. 4-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Bred for show nd high egg production. Eggs $2.50 per ; $15 per 100. East Side Poultry Yards, hdown, Ark. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs 100, $7. ronze turkey eggs, 50 cents each. O. J. ustin, Pana, Ill. 3-5

HEAVY LAYING STRAIN Rose Comb hite Wyandottes—Eggs, $2 per 15, post- aid. N. M. Brockett, Carmi, Ill. 3-5

EGGS FROM PREMIUM White Wyan- otte 10 cents each; $8 per 100. Allie Brad- y, Carthage, Mo. 3-5

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS om stay-white stock. Clyde F. Cusick, llendale, Ill. 3-5

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE Wyandottes—Eggs ready Feb. 15, $9 per 100 up. Send for mating list. Chester L. Mason, Early, Iowa. 2-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Fishel strain direct. Trapnested stock. Eggs, $2 to $3 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular. Emma Meister, Waterville, O. 3-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES — Regal-Dorcas direct. Quality eggs and stock. Both guaranteed. Prices right. G. A. Altenbern, Roosevelt St., Freeport, Ill. 3-5

PERISHO POULTRY FARM, Martinsville, Ill., breeds stock they can sell collect on delivery. Thirty eggs that will produce same, $5. 3-5

PEDIGREED REGAL WHITE WYANdottes—Winners at Heart of America, Missouri State, and Albia shows. Eggs, $10, $7.50, $5, $2.50 per 15. Rev. Roy E. James, Mendota, Mo. 3-5

EGGS, CHICKS from my exhibition strain White Wyandottes with egg records: pullet 264, hen 212; flock average, pullets 202.2, hens 187.4. Charles Neubauer, Melrose Park, Illinois. 3-4

KEELER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES — Bred for beauty and eggs; $5 per 50, $8 per 100. J. L. Rice, New Sharon, Ia. 3-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING from pedigreed trapnested White Wyandottes. Postage paid. Send for egg circular. L. B. Jamieson, Rte. 1, West Springfield, Pa. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS—$25 per 100; eggs, $12 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. J. Shannon, Rte. 6, Appleton, Wisconsin. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Stock, eggs and chicks. Regal strain direct. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lawton A. Reiling, Box A-502, Bellevue, Ia. 2-4

DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES — Eggs and chicks. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Allen D. Martin, Geneseo, Illinois. 3-5

EGGS FROM PURE WHITE Wyandottes —100, $12; baby chicks, 100, $25. Martin Nelson, Momence, Ill. 3-5

BARRON'S 200-EGG STRAIN—Cockerels, $5; eggs, 10 cents. Woodford Farm, Madisonville, O. 3-5

JOHN A. BRUHN, Homer, Ill., breeder of heavy laying "Ideal" White Wyandottes. Guaranteed eggs, 15, $1.50; 100, $7.50. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—WORLD'S best strains. Official records 262-294. Eggs, 10 cents. Cockerels, $3. Catalog free. Ralph Smelker, New Paris, O. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Bred for beauty and eggs. Stock and hatching eggs. Miss Marion J. Moore, Hamburg, N. Y. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—REGALS. Eggs in 200 lots, $8 per 100. Catalog free. Address Perisho Poultry Farm, Martinsville, Illinois. 2-4

100 EGGS, $3.50 UP—Guaranteed produce winners. Welday's Laymore White Wyandottes. Thousands sold. Catalog. Welday, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

MASSEY'S WHITE WYANDOTTES—Win at Chicago, St. Louis, Des Moines, Kansas City. Splendid layers. Stock and eggs for sale. Ernest Massey, Mystic, Iowa. 2-4

REGAL DORCAS EGGS, $1.50 per setting. (Golden Rule applied.) H. Litherland, Atlanta, Ill. 2-4

"CHALK WHITE" WYANDOTTES LAY and win. George Clary, Endicott, Neb. 2-4

MARKEEMO STRAIN White Wyandottes. None better. Selected breeders, $3 each; eggs, $2 per 15, $10 per 100. Louis A. Osborne, Sedalia, Mo. 2-4

PEARL WHITE, STAY WHITE—WHITE Wyandottes, eggs and birds for sale. Write for full information. Ye Quill and Apple Yards, Frank Sanders, Ottawa, Ill. 2-4

MARTIN-DORCAS WHITE Wyandottes—Chicks and eggs; catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 2-6

WYANDOTTES—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

BROWN'S 200-EGG strain Blue, Silver Laced, Black Wyandottes—Won 23 ribbons, Washington Show. Eggs, $4 setting. Ray D. Brown, Vienna, Va. 4

COLUMBIAN AND WHITE Wyandottes that win and lay. Hatching eggs. John Lowe, Marquette, Mich. 3-5

SILKIES.

QUALITY WHITE JAPANESE SILKIE Bantam chicks, 40 cents. Eggs, 20 cents each, from first prize Chicago Coliseum winners. Beautiful fluffy pets. Feathers valuable. Cannot fly. Unexcelled as mothers. Ella Wiley, Route 5, Carthage, Ill. 4

LIGHT SUSSEX.

TRY LIGHT SUSSEX for their great laying qualities. 15 eggs, $3; 30 eggs, $5, postpaid. D. L. Wiegmann, Hoyleton, Illinois. 2-4

RED SUSSEX.

TAYLOR'S RED SUSSEX have no teeth. Ideal family fowl. 15 eggs, $5-$3. Claud Taylor, North Canton, Ohio. 4-6

SPECKLED SUSSEX.

SPECKLED SUSSEX — Winners, Dallas, Memphis, Chicago Coliseum, Cincinnati. Circular. Eggs, $3 setting. Seven live chicks or another setting free. H. L. Bedford, Bailey, Tenn. 4

SPECKLED SUSSEX for sale—Stock and eggs from 1st and 2d pen, West Michigan State Show, 1921. Wm. Mathieson, 413 Also all firsts and seconds, Boston, 1919. Pine St., Muskegon, Mich. 3-5

SCHILLING'S SPECKLED SUSSEX win first cockerel, second and third cock, first and second hen at New York, 1921, in largest and strongest class ever shown; three out of four firsts, Boston, 1920-21. Also all firsts and seconds, Boston, 1919. Choice breeding birds at interesting prices. Eggs from select pens, $10 per 13. B. O. Schilling, Brighton Sta., Rochester, N. Y. 3-5

SPECKLED SUSSEX—Eggs from selected stock, $3 per 15; $5 per 30. Swan S. Nelson, Paxton, Ill. 3-5

MY SUSSEX are still winning. Five first prizes and 4 specials at the National and Coliseum shows on seven entries. Eggs only. $3, $5, $8 per 15. C. A. Campbell, 1913 W. 59th St., Chicago, Ill. 3-4

SPECKLED SUSSEX—Exhibition and laying stock, Coliseum winners. Eggs, baby chicks, stock. Write Parkway Poultry Farms, Wheaton, Ill. 2-4

SPECKLED SUSSEX—Eggs from selected stock, $5 per setting. Mrs. George Stoudt, Erie, Ill. 2-4

SPECKLED SUSSEX EGGS from prize winners, Twin County, Great Roanoke fairs. Rev. S. E. Jones, Romney, W. Va. 4-5

SPECKLED SUSSEX—Start where others started. Eggs. Mating list free. Rogers & Son, Jr., Oxford, N. Y. 4

SUMATRAS.

BLACK SUMATRAS—Hatching eggs, $3 per setting. John Ohlsman, of Lakeland, Minnesota. 3-5

SPANISH.

WHITE FACED BLACK Spanish—Winners for years at largest shows and bred to lay. J. R. Galloway, Elwood, Ind. 2-4

FOR SALE—White-faced Black Spanish eggs; stock also. Louella E. Jaqua, Portland, Ind. 2-4

SEVERAL BREEDS.

EGGS—Red Caps, Lakenvelders, Salmon Faverolles, Russian Orloff. Boston winners. Burleigh & Jones, Lakeport, N. H. 4-5

FIRST CHAMPION, MADISON SQUARE. Indian Runners, Rouen, Pekin ducks; Leghorn and Red chickens. Hatching eggs. Gaebel Brothers, Morristown, N. J. 4-5

SILVER CAMPINES and White Wyandottes. Baby chicks and hatching eggs. Write for prices. A. P. Johnson, Ophiem, Illinois. 4-5

HATCHING EGGS — EIGHT BREEDS — Layers, winners; mating list ready; 75c to $5 per 15. W. D. Pitcher, Buchanan, Mich. 4

HATCHING EGGS—From our bred-to-lay Rose Comb White Wyandottes and Orpingtons and both comb Rhode Island Reds. Prices from $2 to $5. Johns Poultry Farm, Box 1, Pearl City, Ill. 4-5

RHINELANDERS AND MALLARD ducks —Eggs only. Ravine Poultry Farm, Dayton, Ohio. 4

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Barred Rocks, Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and Pearle Guineas. Winners at Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Kentucky State Fair. Recent shows. Cliff Bryant, Box A, Hamilton, Ohio. 4-5

WE BUY, WE SELL poultry, ducks, geese, pigeons, feed, Miller hemp, peas, kaffir wheat, corn, middlings, shock, meat meal, raincoats, canvas oil coats, bicycles, birds, rabbits, guinea pigs, dogs, pet stock of all kinds, baby chicks, rifles, cartridges, crates. Daniel Schaller, Route 2, Orwigsburg, Pa. 4

LOOK! LOOK! ALL breeds of chicks and eggs. Eggs, $1 per 15; $6 per 100. Write for lowest price list you ever saw on the world's most famous strains. Shipped direct from this large plant to you. Can ship any amount any time, no waiting. Fleming Bros., Shelbyville, Illinois. 4

EGGS—BARRED ROCK, 100, $7; Buff, same. Bronze turkeys, $1-$2 each. Clara Dunn, Camden, Ind. 4-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Toulouse geese, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Dark Cornish, Houdans and others. Write for prices. O. S. Haugen, Route 5, Stoughton, Wis. 4-5

HATCHING EGGS.—Dark Cornish, $5 per 15; S. C. Anconas, $3 per 15. Rosemeyer, Platteville, Wis. 3-5

BRED-TO-LAY BLACK Langshan and White Leghorn eggs, day-old chicks, six weeks' old chicks, pullets and hens. No order too large or too small. Elite Poultry Farm, Junction City, Kan. 4-6

HATCHING EGGS OF QUALITY—S. C. White Leghorn, S. C. Anconas and Partridge Rocks, $2 per 15. Lockwood Spangle, Cutahville, Va. 4-5

STATE FAIR PRIZE WINNERS—Eggs, 125 varieties. Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Langshans, Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Polish, Buttercups, Cornish, Malays, Pit and Standard Games, Frizzles, Silkies, Rumples, Naked Necks, Guineas, Waterfowls, Bantams, etc. Lee Kyburz, Lake Beulah, Wis. 4-5

HATCHING EGGS and Chicks—Thoroughbred English Single Comb White Leghorns, Martin strain White Wyandottes. Trapnested stock. Booking orders now. Mating list free. Leghorndotte Poultry Farm, Route 5, Charleston, W. Va. 4-5

HATCHING EGGS—EXHIBITION Cornish, Houdans, Anconas, Orpingtons, Langshans, Cochins, Brahmas, Minorcas, Wyandottes; Pekins, Rouens, Runners, Mallards. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Ind. 3-5

EGGS $1 SETTING—Parcel post paid. Thoroughbreds. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, Anconas, White Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons. Philip Condon, Westchester, O. 3-5

EGGS, BEST LAYING strains—All leading varieties. Prices right. Write for circular. South Side Poultry Co., Caledonia, Minnesota. 3-5

ANCONA-SPECKLED SUSSEX catalog. Eggs, $3, prepaid. Dandy Cockerels. Unequaled show record. C. A. Knight, Olena, Ohio. 3-5

EGGS FROM THOROUGHBRED Light Brahma, Columbian Wyandotte, Silver Campine, Rocks and Reds, $1.50 per 13; $3 per 30; Leghorn eggs, $1.00 per 13; no postage paid. S. G. Bealer, Coopersburg, Pa. 3-5

100 EGGS, $6; 50, $3.50; setting, $1.50; from purebred Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Houdan, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Single Comb Buff and White Orpingtons. Fawn Runner ducks. Richard Wegner, Ladysmith, Wis. 3-5

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH, Buff Rocks, Rose Comb Anconas. Eggs only. Helena Hoppe, Melrose, Minn. 3-5

S. C. WHITE, BUFF Leghorns, White, Barred Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Baby chicks, $18 per 100; eggs, $2 per setting. Buff Orpington baby chicks, $25 per 100; eggs, $3 per setting. Corner Vein Poultry Farm, Box 255, Gilman, Ill. 2-4

SPECKLED SUSSEX and Anconas—Seven years developing, handsome, vigorous birds; eggs from one grand pen, $5 per setting. James Dodson, Palmyra, Wis. 3-5

90 VARIETIES—POULTRY, Eggs, Baby Chicks, Dogs, Pigeons, Hares, Parrots, Ferrets, Mice. List free. Descriptive 60-page book, 20c. Bergey's Poultry Farms, Telford, Pa. 2-4

HUMMER'S FAMOUS CHICKS—ROCKS, Reds, White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas and Minorcas. Airedale puppies. Circular. E. R. Hummer & Co., Frenchtown, N. J. 2-4

HATCHING EGGS—ROSE COMB White Orpingtons, Columbian Wyandottes, White Geese, Embden, China; White Holland Turkeys; Pearl Guineas; White Blossom Sweet Clover Seed; Early variety. Mrs. Wm. Leinweber, Rte. 2, San Jose, Mason Co., Illinois. 2-4

BUFF ROCK, CORNISH Game, White Leghorn Eggs. Purebred, good laying strain. Clarence Wise, Middletown, Indiana. 2-4

WHITE LEGHORNS, BUFF Orpingtons, Reds — Cockerels, Pullets, Eggs, Chicks. Bellevue Poultry Farm, Hurley, Wis. 2-4

EGGS FROM WONDERFUL LAYERS—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns, 15 for $3; 100, $12. Bramble Poultry Farm, Chestertown, Md. 2-4

CHICKS AND EGGS of high record layers. Single Comb White and Black Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Very reasonable. Catalog free. Van Driest Farms, Box R, Cedar Grove, Wis. 2-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Dark Cornish Game. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Harry Hough, Hartford, Mich. 2-4

DR. HARWOOD, Malone, N. Y.—American Dominiques, Black Javas, Buff Brahmas. Anconas, Games. Circulars. 2-4

EGGS—LANGSHANS, BRAHMAS, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, $2 per 15, postpaid. Geese, ducks, guineas. Catalog free. M. H. Myers, Edom, Va. 2-4

ALL PRIZE WINNING STOCK—ROSE Comb Rhode Island Whites, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb White Orpingtons, Light Brahmas. Stock, eggs, baby chicks. Free mating list. R. E. Walsh, Fredericktown, Mo. 2-4

TURKEYS.

AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS In Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. See our ad on page 442. 2-tf

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, $6 and $7.50 per ten. Lottie B. Ames, Route 8, La Porte, Ind. 4

BAUMAN'S BEAUTIFUL BOURBONS—Pedigreed and registered breeding toms, 40-42 lbs.; hens, 19-25 lbs. Eggs, $2 each. Besse Bauman, Clayton, Ill. 4

BOURBON RED EGGS from mammoth size hens, $5 per ten. H. Rodham, Lakeland, Minn. 4

BOURBON RED eggs, 50 cents each. Baby turkeys, 75 cents each, from big red beauties. Ella Wiley, Route 5, Carthage, Ill. 4

BOURBON RED EGGS — $4.50 per 10. Mrs. Fred Simpson, Salem, Ind. 4-5

GIANT GOLDBANK Bronze turkeys—Eggs, $6 per 10. Fred Baynes, Salem, Indiana. 4

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY eggs—10, $6. M. V. Caldwell, Lisbon, Ohio. 4-5

FOR SALE—WHITE Holland turkey eggs, 50 cents each; 3 young gobblers, $10 each. J. Jolman, Route 4, Grand Rapids Road, Muskegon, Mich. 4

BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs from America's premier flock of pure blood Bourbon Reds. Eggs packed in wooden containers in cork and sent postpaid, 50 cents per egg. Edgewood Poultry Farm, Route 7, Bloomington, Ind. 4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Eggs, $3.80 per 9. Postage additional. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Young toms, $10. Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Calamine, Wis. 4

WILD TURKEY EGGS—$1 each or $10 per dozen. Geo. Veitengruber, Millington, Michigan. 4

BOURBON REDS — EGGS from choice matings. Well marked. Rich red, 75 cents and $1 each. Best blood lines. Okey W. Drushel, Millerburg, O. 4-5

BRONZE TURKEYS—CHAMPION Gold-Bank strain. Hens, 20 to 25 pounds. Pullets, 16 to 18. Beautiful young tom, 30 pounds. Eggs, 75 cents each. A. L. Ackerman, Rich Hill, Mo. 3-5

FOR SALE—FINE two-year-old Bronze Turkeys. E. F. Dunbar, Manchester, Vermont. 3-5

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY EGGS—10, $5. Edgewood, Salem, Ind. 3-4

BIG TYPE BRONZE turkeys, hens and eggs. First Chicago and Cleveland winners. J. C. Clipp, Box A, Saltillo, Ind. 3-5

BABY TURKEYS, $1 each—Booklets on "Turkey Raising," 25 cents; "Ducks," 25 cents. Silverlake Poultry Farm, Tilton, New Hampshire. 3-5

BOURBON RED, WHITE Holland and Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, 75c each. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 3

FOR SALE—Bronze turkeys, $12 up; eggs, ten for $6, prepaid. Aaron J. Felthouse, Goshen, Ind. 3-5

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—Miss Tucker, Merrynook Farm, New Brunswick, N. J. 2-4

VIGOROUS GIANT BRONZE Turkeys—Beautiful "copper bronze" strain. Prize winners at great national show, January, 1920. Unrelated birds furnished. No eggs sold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leo Smith, Rte. 1, Independence, Ia. 5-20-1 yr

AMERICA'S BEST BREEDING Giant Bronze Turkeys. See ouf advertisement on page 442. 2-15-tf

DUCKS.

"BROOKLAWN" PEKIN DUCKS awarded first premium, Coliseum poultry show, Chicago, 1920. Place your orders now for April, May, June delivery, hatching eggs and baby ducks. Send for illustrated circular, price list. H. B. Leachman, Brooklawn Farm, Bensenville, Ill. 4

EGGS—COLORED MUSCOVY and Rouen ducks, 12, $2.50; 25, $4.50. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb. 4

DEUBLER STRAIN Fawn and White Runner Duck eggs for sale. Best laying strain. Rising Sun Poultry Farm, Tunkhannock, Pa. 4-5

WILD MALLARD DUCK eggs, $2 per 15. Postpaid. Catherine Howell, Sharon, Kansas. 4

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS and eggs—None better. Ducklings, 50 cents each. Eggs, 20 cents each. No orders accepted for less than 30 ducklings, or 50 eggs. Pine Run Duck Farm, Mountain Top, Luzerne County, Pa. 4-5

FAWN AND WHITE Runners—Wonderful layers. Eggs, $2 per 13. E. D. Hintz, Warrenton, Mo. 4

BLUE MUSCOVY EGGS — Famous red, white and blue ducks. First prizes all winter shows; $6 per setting. J. F. Wild Farm, Indianapolis, Ind. 4-6

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS—15c. Woodford Farm, Box M, Cincinnati, O. 4-5

FAIRY WHITE INDIAN Runner Ducks—Imported Walton-English strain. Exhibition quality, world's greatest egg layers. Eggs. Write for price list. Mrs. R. I Peters, Box 50, Hopkins, Mo. 4-

DUCK EGGS FOR HATCHING—Englis Penciled Indian Runners. The Leghorn o the Duck Family. Large white eggs. Floc headed by first prize drake, Illinois Stat Fair, 1920. Eggs, $3 per 12, prepaid. Floy Hosford, Candor, N. Y. 4-

PEKIN DUCKS—EGGS, $3 per 12, pre paid. Mrs. Ada Blatchley, Cornell, Wis. 4-

MALLARD CALL DUCKS—Highest qual ity eggs, $2.25 per 12. Baby ducklings, 50 each, postpaid. Mrs. Edwin Seiver, Mar quette, Neb.

12 PEKIN DUCK Eggs, $1.50—Ella Whit wood, Hudson, Ill.

2,500 MAMMOTH PEKIN ducks weighin 8 to 12 pounds each. Bred from Chicago New York, World's Fair, Madison Squar Garden winners. Eggs, $3 per 11. Her sey's Poultry Farm, Parkersburg, Ia. 1-

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK eggs from m large heavy egg-laying strain, $2 per 1 Mrs. Retta Suhling, Princeton, Ind. 3-

MAMMOTH 10-LB. Pekin and Roue duck eggs. Ellis Beaver Crossing, Neb. 3-

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS—Large stock Eggs, $2 per 11. M. Retterath, Stacyville Iowa. 3-

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK eggs fro extra large pure stock, $3 per 11, prepai H. G. Farley, Stacyville, Iowa. 3-

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN duck eggs $2.50 per setting; $6 per 3 settings; $15 pe 100. I. C. Gengler, Caledonia, Minn. 3-

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS—Fine stock Eggs, $1.75 per dozen, postpaid. Joh Eyer, Kalida, Ohio. 3-

BLUE MUSCOVY—National poultry show 1st prize Chicago, 1921. Eggs, $5 per 1 Al Piper, Oak Lawn, Ill. 3-

WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS—Pekin an Mallard duck eggs, $2 per 15. J. C. Laugh ton, Platteville, Wis. 3-

WILD MALLARD DUCKS—Highest qua ity, unrelated breeders, $4 each. Bab ducklings, 50 cents each. Hatching egg 25 cents each. The Ferguson Farms, Dyers burg, Tenn. 2-

MASON'S MAMMOTH PEKINS—Winner at Omaha, Iowa State Fair and State Sho 1921. Four great matings for eggs. Ch ter L. Mason, Early, Iowa. 2-

OUR 250-EGG BUFF ORPINGTON Duck outlay runners. World's leading breede Catalog. Welday, Seville, Ohio. 2-

NEW 300-EGG SEVILLIAN Ducks—Com ing breed. Large, white. Catalog. Welda (Originator), Seville, O. 2-

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN Ducks—Ex ceptional quality, unrelated breeders, $ each. Baby ducklings, 50c each. Hatchin eggs, 25c each. The Ferguson Farms, Dy ersburg, Tenn. 2-

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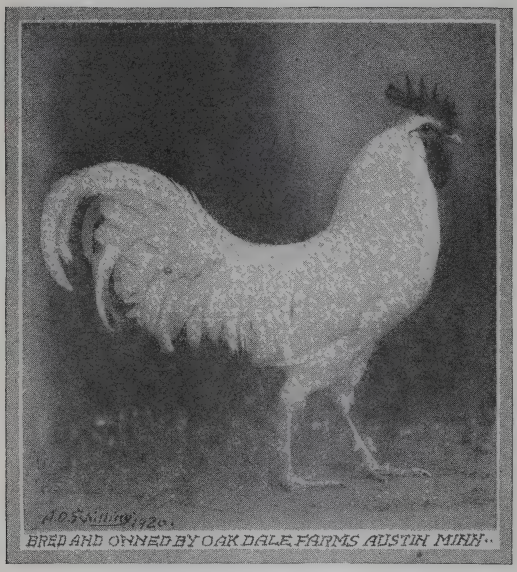
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The poultry raiser who neglects to improve his flock each year is standing still, and is failing to live up to his opportunity to breed better and more productive flocks.

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Win at the Premier Show of All the World

Madison Square Garden New York, January, 1921

The Greatest Record of All Time



First Prize Cock at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1919—The Sire of First Prize Cock of 1921

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Sweepstakes Championship Male and Female and Every Special Prize—every bird bred on my farm.

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These **100% Perfect Records** are the crowning achievement of the unexampled "Ringlet" Records at New York for **more than 30 victorious years.**

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You want eggs to produce the Silver Cup and Blue Ribbon winners for next season's shows. No other Barred Rock eggs have ever produced the extreme high quality birds as my Imperial "Ringlets." Hundreds of old customers order eggs every year—these eggs have brought them rich rewards in Silver Cups and First Prizes, and proved the foundation for many a money-making business.

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Their First Stroll

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THE KIND THEY PRODUCE

NOW

the eggs from these same magnificent matings are just half of these prices.

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The Mark of Quality

Oak Dale Farms

ANNOUNCE

the purchase of Owen Farms' entire stock of **Single Comb White Leghorns.** This acquisition to our yards includes the famous First Prize White Leghorn Cock at the recent Madison Square Garden Show of which the American Poultry Journal said:

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For mating list write today to

Oak Dale Farms, Box A, Austin, Minn.



White Quill White Rocks

Champion Hen, Chicago Coliseum, 1920. June hatched.

Champions Chicago Coliseum, Etc.

Hatching eggs from my best matings at $6 per 15, $11 per 30, $20 per 50, $35 per 100.

Second quality matings, $25 per 100. 2,000 baby chicks, best quality, $12 per 15, $22 per 30, $40 per 60, $70 per 100. Second quality matings, $8 per 15, $15 per 30, or $45 per 100, for June delivery. Book your orders now.

Hundreds of my FINE BREEDERS at HALF PRICE AFTER JUNE 1.

Make your reservation now.

Adam F. Poltl, Hartford, Wis.

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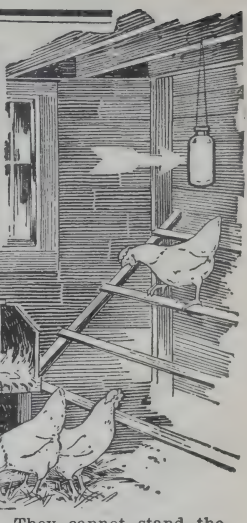
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May we suggest that you place your order now—before it is too late—for the eight to twelve weeks old pullets.

Our Single Comb White Leghorns are bred from consistent layers, and the start we give the chicks assures you of heavy fall and winter egg production. Two dozen extra eggs in October and November will more than pay the price of the eight-week-old pullets.

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IF YOU have never used Licecil and are inclined to doubt the claims made for it, just consider the letters which appear on this page. These testimonials are but a few of the hundreds that are continually coming in from satisfied customers from all parts of the U. S.

KEEPS ON USING LICECIL

Please find check for $5 for which send me six bottles of Licecil. I have been using Licecil and find it O. K. This is the third order, which speaks for itself. J. D. ALLEN, Lynchburg, Va.

IT DOES THE WORK

I have used the three bottles of Licecil according to directions. It did the work all right. OSCAR THOMPSON, Long Beach, California.

WANTS MORE

I am sending for some more Licecil. It is the best preparation to rid the place of lice I have ever found. Send as quick as possible, because I am all out now. JOHN HOLTRAP, Lynden, Washington.

VERY EFFECTIVE

Received shipment of Licecil, which I have divided with some of my friends. We have found it very effective. HANS EYRERSEN, Silver Creek, N. J.

PLEASED WITH RESULTS

Received Licecil sometime ago and am well pleased with results. Expect to use it continually hereafter. FRED S. WILLIS, Wyandotte, Michigan.

LARGER ORDERS

Enclosed find $5 for six bottles of Licecil. Kindly rush this along and oblige. One of your satisfied customers. EDWARD LEHR, Escanaba, Michigan.

REORDERS

I enclose $2.50 for which please send me Licecil. I found Licecil very much better than anything I ever tried. MRS. JOHN ANDERSON, Buford, Wyo.

KEEPS ON USING IT

Find enclosed money order for Licecil. I was well pleased with results from the other bottle I bought. Have over 200 birds and when I use Licecil lice are a very scarce article with me. J. E. PLATT, Maywood, Ill.

THE BEST

I bot a bottle of Licecil from you some time ago and found it the best thing of the kind I ever used. Please send me another bottle for the enclosed. MRS. L. M. JOHNSON, Plumville, Pennsylvania.

LITTLE WORRY OR WORK

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. Like it very much. With Licecil there is little worry or work. Enclosed find money order for $2.50 for the three bottles. BERNARD F. OSTERFIELD, Dayton Ohio.

SEND MORE

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. I received the one bottle ordered recently, and have had splendid results. There is one thing sure, no lice or mites will stay on the chickens with the odor of Licecil about. L. G. STAYNOS, Sherman, Texas.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL

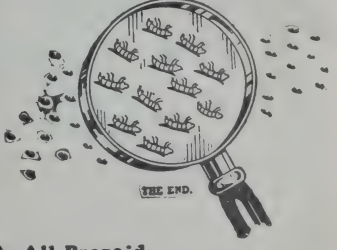
If you prefer to fight poultry pests in the old way—it is certainly your privilege to do so. But your own best interest, and the success others are having, will lead you o give Licecil a fair, honest trial at the earliest opportunity.



Chicken Mites Filled With the Life Blood of Faithful Hens.

HOW TO USE LICECIL

Simply put a few drops in the nest and on the roosts, hang the uncovered bottle in coop or hen house. The powerful evaporating vapors which leave the bottle descending in a mist form penetrate cracks, crevices, everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, roaches, bed bugs, ants, etc., will be destroyed by Licecil vapors. Will not injure chicks.



MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS.

1 Bottle $1.00; 3 Bottles $2.50; 12 Bottles $9.00—All Prepaid.

AMERICAN SUPPLY CO. Dept. 54 QUINCY, ILLINOIS

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Niagara Farms .....
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BYERS' ORPINGTONS

Read my April ad on page 444

Some one has said that real greatness lies in giving opportunity to others. In this business that means the delivery of quality represented instead of a substitute. That's my policy as thousands of Orpington fanciers throughout North America will tell you. Regardless of what you may pay you can never start right unless the seller really has the quality to deliver and assumes a helpful attitude toward you when filling your order.







EGGS---Half Price

From Champion Exhibition Matings after May 10. $7.50 per 15, $14 per 30, $22.50 per 50, $42.50 per 100. From Special Matings of Champion Blood, just half the above prices.

Eggs shipped prepaid. Infertile eggs replaced free. Cockerels and pullets, 2 months old, bred only from my Champion Exhibition Matings, $8 each, 10 or more $7 each. Buy them now and win at your State or District Fair next fall.

C. S. BYERS *(The Best Breed Bred Right 20 Years)* **HAZELRIGG, INDIANA**

BUFF MINORCAS

Nearly all my great Chicago Coliseum Winners were hatched in May. Quick development and better color in late hatched chicks is the reason. Get my modern Buff Minorcas if you want to lead instead of follow.

All $15.00 Champion Exhibition Mating Eggs now: $7.50 per 15, $14.00 per 30, $22.50 per 50.
Quality Mating Eggs now: $3.00 per 15, $5.00 per 30, $8.00 per 50, $15.00 per 100.

EDW. F. SCHMIDT **Summer Sale List Free** **Hazelrigg, Ind.**

Bronze Turkeys

VIGOROUS BREEDERS ....GREAT WINNERS....

Partridge Rock

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1921—On Bronze Turkeys we won: 1-4-5 Cock, 1-2-4-5 Hen; 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerel; 1-2-3-4-5 Pull On Partridge Rocks we won: 1-2-3-4-5 Cock; 2-3-5 Hen; 1-4 Cockerel; 1-3-4 Pullet; 1 Young Pen; 1 Old Pen. Exhibition and Breedi Stock for Sale. Write for prices and catalog. BIRD BROS, Box C, MEYERSDALE, P

Harnly's White Orpingtons

THE BEST

EGGS--Half Pric

ORDER NOW. STOCK EGGS AND CHICKS. FREE CATALOG.

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1st Chicago Coliseum Cock, 1920.

Morris White Orpingtons

"The Proven Leaders"

The World loves a Winner—we have them.
Winners as Layers; Winners in the Show Room.

Egg-Laying Records in Official Contests

Here are sample egg records of actual blue ribbon "Proven Leader" winners, bred and raised on our farm, made in Official Contests:

PRINCESS PAT .....303 EGGS PER YEAR
PAULINE .....245 EGGS PER YEAR
PEGGY .....241 EGGS PER YEAR
POLLY .....226 EGGS PER YEAR
PANSY .....216 EGGS PER YEAR



Triumphs of 1920-1921

The Morris "Proven Leaders" won nine First Prizes out of possible twelve this season at America's two premier shows as follows:

CHICAGO COLISEUM,
December 6, 1920.

Cocks 1-2-3-5
Cockerels 1-2-3-5
Hens 1-2-5
Pullets 1-2-4
Old Pens 1-3-4
Young Pens 1-2

Best Display and All Specials.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK,
January 20, 1921.

Cocks 1-2
Cockerels 5
Hens 4
Pullets 1-4
Old Pens 1
Young Pens 3

Shape Special and Color.
Special on 1st Cock.

Our strain of White Orpingtons is linebred on scientific lines, no hap-hazard breeding. That accounts for our breeding First Cockerel at Madison Square Garden in 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, and being able to win Champion Pen at both Chicago Coliseum and The Garden this season, containing our famous hen PAULINE, egg record 245; also Hen No. 61, egg record 215, proving again that the highest exhibition quality stock can also be high egg producers if bred right.

3000 White Orpington Chicks for Delivery in May—Also Eggs for Hatching

We are prepared to make prompt shipment of both eggs and chicks, all of which we send **prepaid,** guaranteeing safe delivery. Be sure to write for our catalog and mating list.

THE MORRIS POULTRY FARM **Harold Rawnsley, Mgr.** **LEBANON, OHIO**



WILBURTHA HATCHING EGGS, HALF PRICE

White Rocks—White Leghorns—R. I. Reds—Jersey Black Giants

After May 15 the price of Wilburtha hatching eggs by the sitting will be one-half list price. We make no reduction on eggs or chicks by the hundred from our utility stock. Write, phone or wire for complete price list.

WILBURTHA POULTRY FARMS **27 River Road** **Trenton Junction, N. J.**

Wyckoff's S. C. White Leghorns

AMERICA'S BUSINESS HEN

Acknowledged everywhere as the World's Greatest Laying Strain—unequaled in standard qualities. Remember that we are the originators, and for over 40 years specialty breeders of the justly celebrated WYCKOFF STRAIN of S. C. White Leghorns, the most profitable strain of poultry in America today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the fact that on recent investigation of 20 of the largest and most successful Leghorn egg farms in the United States, **in every instance,** it developed that the WYCKOFF LEGHORNS were their foundation. The most substantial proof of their exceptional quality.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

from the most carefully selected matings. Our breeding pens for 1921 are made up of the most carefully selected lot of stock in the country, barring none. Every egg furnished will be from a grand lot of special selected birds, representing our highest quality stock in every particular. For size, strength, vigor and laying qualities, together with the true Leghorn type, they are unequaled. **Positively no second grade or immature birds mated, and no orders filled with eggs from "farmed-out" or other bought up junk. We are BREEDERS, not hucksters.** Place your order for some of the eggs from this high grade stock, and get in line with the most profitable era ever known in the poultry business. Send for free catalog, giving prices and complete description of stock, together with testimonials from satisfied customers in all sections of the country. Address

C. H. WYCKOFF & SON

AURORA **CAYUGA COUNTY** **NEW YORK**

Again—for the Ninth Time

MY SILVER CAMPINES ARE CHAMPIONS

At the Coliseum, Chicago, Dec. 1 to 6, 1920, I Won

Cocks	Hens	Cockerels	Pullets	Old Pen	Young Pen
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	3	..	..
..	..	5	4	..	..

I have had 62 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in last nine years. During the same period, I have had 147 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history.

I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high egg record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have been linebred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous.

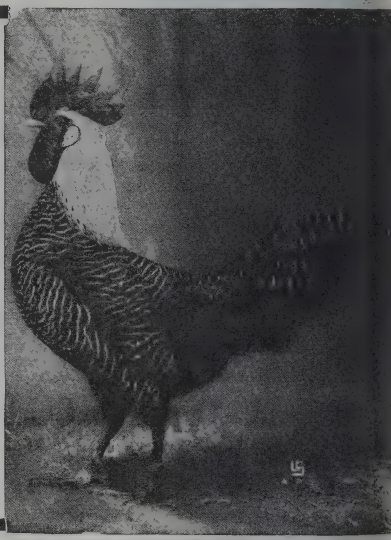
HATCHING EGGS

From the Finest Exhibition Silver Campine Matings

Per Setting of 15 Eggs, $10 **Three Settings, $27.50**

One Hundred Eggs for $50 **Write me today for information**

FRANK E. HERING, Desk B., SOUTH BEND, IND



S. C. White Leghorns

of Tom Barron strain. The great big, long body, wide back, deep keel, large posterior and large, beautiful drooping combs. Nothing else bred on Bella Vista Poultry Farm, Kimmswick, Missouri. Raised on Free Range, early matured, and commence to lay at four and one-half months' old.

Official Egg Records show the way they are bred and cared for at Bella Vista Poultry Farm, Kimmswick, Missouri. We have 600 like these in our special breeding pens this season, not a cull among them. The business hen. The money maker. The mortgage lifter. The kind you should raise if you want eggs and lots of them. We have been at it ten years. Prominent poultrymen say they are the best and healthiest large flock of S. C. White Leghorns they have ever seen.

Hatching Eggs $3.00 per 15, $12.00 per 100. Day-Old-Chicks, 30 cents each in lots of 25 or over. Hens for breeders, two years old, $3.00 each. March, 1920, hatched pullets, $4.00 each. As good birds as you ever laid eyes on. Eggs from our pen of thirty trapnested hens, which were in the Egg Laying Contests the past year, 25 cents each. If you want to raise this kind, better order now, as we could not supply half the eggs and stock we got orders for last season. If interested, write for catalog.

BELLA VISTA POULTRY FARM, Box A., KIMMSWICK, MO.

Bred for Egg Production Official Records Prove

At the Nebraska National Egg Laying Contest, Nov. 1, 1919, to Oct. 31, 1920, she laid 255 eggs in a pen with 249 other pullets. Our entry of nine birds (one of the ten having died after having laid one egg) was sixth pen out of 98 entries, 250 pullets in each pen. Our entry was first for October, 1920. Note—nine hens only against many entries of ten hens each. LADY BELLA laid 254 of those eggs from January 1st to October 31st. Many ribbons at Mountain Grove, Mo., Leavenworth, Kans., and Lincoln, Neb.

The Dawn of a New Era in the Poultry Industry



MORE than 20 years ago in the town of Quincy, Ill., a young man founded a business that was destined to have a far greater influence on the progress and development of the poultry industry than he realized. When he began the manufacture of poultry raising equipment his biggest assets were faith in his ideas d a firm determination to work them out ccessfully.

Only those most familiar with the history the growing success of the H. M. Sheer mpany, know of the days and years of tiring efforts, the sleepless nights that is inventor spent in designing and rfecting the equipment that has been ch a big factor in the development of the ultry industry.

The crowning achievement of Mr. Sheer's cent success, was the invention of his Sol-Hot Wickless Blue Flame Oil Gas Heater, which is fast revolutionizing the method of heating incubators and colony brooders and has been aptly proclaimed, the "dawn of a new era in the poultry industry."

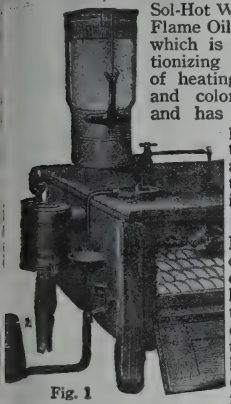


Fig. 1

Sol-Hot Heaters quickly became popular because they put an end to the troubles, losses and disappointments that ways result from the old fashioned, dangrous, unreliable and unsatisfactory wick mps with their soot, gases and inefficiency.

Each succeeding year has found the popularity of Sol-Hot Heaters increasing by aps and bounds. They were successful om the start because they were WICKSS and constructed on a principle which porizes common kerosene and produces odorless, intense blue flame, thus doing ay with the common objections of wick burners and coal burning stoves—everything being made of high class materials and with a view to absolute safety, economy of operation and convenience.

If you could visit the modern, complete manufacturing plant of H. M. Sheer Company today, you could not help being impressed with the success that has been attained by Mr. Sheer. It is a living testimonial of what can be accomplished by perserverance, hard work and a striving toward an ideal. In this modern up-to-date manufacturing plant practically every part that goes into the construction of Sol-Hot Equipment is manufactuaed from raw material. The valves, burners, screens, thermostats, etc., (the product of this inventors brain) are manufactured right here under his personal supervision. Sol-Hot Equipment is not an "assembled product." Every part is designed, which accounts for their greater efficiency, uniformity and dependability.

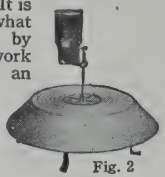


Fig. 2

For instance, the Sol-Hot Burners are made in five different sizes in addition to the Giant Burner for Colony Brooders, while practically all other manufacturers of brooders who buy their heaters, confine their line to one or two sizes.

We believe it will be interesting to our readers to call their attention to a few of the improvements and conveniences that are found only in Sol-Hot equipment. For example illustration No. 1 shows the Sol-Hot for incubators. The burner can be lowered and swung to one side without disturbing the position of the oil fount or changing the oil adjustment regulator. This improvement does away with the necessity of adjusting the regulator every time the lamp is handled—a convenience that every user of an incubator lamp will appreciate.

Illustration No. 2 shows the first oil heated Canopy Brooder ever made—the invention of Mr. Sheer and one that made possible the caring for and raising of big hatches—something that could not be done before artificial methods of brooding came into use. Illustration No. 3 shows the new modern Sol-Hot Canopy Brooder—the brooder that has put all others in the background.

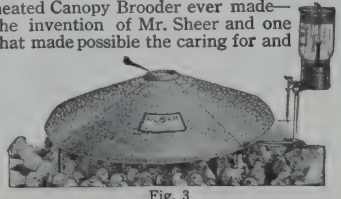


Fig. 3

The All Metal Vaporizer shown in figure 4, while a very simple device, marks one of the biggest forward steps in wickless oil heating construction. It does away with the old troublesome, asbestos ring vaporizers, with its carbon and inefficiency. Every poultry raiser who has ever operated a wickless burner with an asbestos vaporizer does not need to be told how much trouble they are. While they are all right when new, they quickly become hard and coated with carbon—are hard to start—burn unevenly and often go out entirely. This new All Metal Vaporizer will not carbonize—never wears out—is absolutely dependable and burns evenly all the time. The U. S. Patent Office on March 29, 1921, recognizing the originality and merits of this device, issued to Mr. Sheer, patents on this vaporizer with five claims covering almost any conceivable construction of an All Metal Vaporizer.

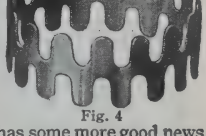
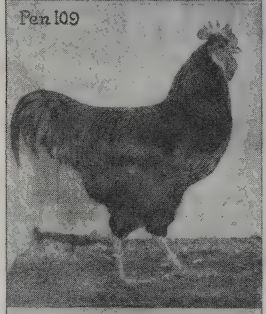


Fig. 4

While it would seem that the height of perfection had been reached in Sol-Hot construction, a recent interview with Mr. Sheer disclosed the fact that very soon he has some more good news for poultry raisers — other new improvements are being perfected. This announcement coming from H. M. Sheer is of utmost importance to poultry raisers and just at this time to all dealers in poultry equipment. **Dealers before making contracts on next seasons goods, will find it to their decided advantage to ask for a demonstration of the new Sol-Hot with latest improvements. These new improvements and new pre-war price inducements will be welcomed by all dealers.**

Poultry raisers who are planning new equipment next season will do well to write to H. M. Sheer Company, 26 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill., and ask Mr. Sheer to put their name on his mailing list to receive his announcement of the 1921 improvements when ready for mailing.


Pen 110.


Pen 109


Pen 103.


Pen 91.


Pen 112.

Owen Farms

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS and BUFF ORPINGTONS

Stand Pre-eminent

Their record as the foundation blood for other good flocks all over the World. Their show record in my hands or those of customers of Owen Farms at large and small shows all over this country and abroad. Their individual egg records in trap-nests and flock records as layers wherever they have gone. Their pre-potency, stamina and vigor; and their ability to make good for their owners, have all been factors in establishing their supremacy.

The permanency of Owen Farms' business has been assured by the genuine values given, and the "Golden Rule" treatment accorded to every customer. This is the reason that many hundred orders come back each year from old customers, and why "Once an Owen Farms Customer, Always a Customer of Owen Farms" has become a truism.

The 1921 Egg Trade

Has taken every good shelled egg produced that has not been set here on the Farms. Many thousands of Owen Farms chickens are growing or hatching all over the country. The average quality will be the finest ever produced. Hundreds of these youngsters will develop into winners for egg customers of Owen Farms. Hundreds more will be hatched between May 25th and July 15th. June is the month of roses and also the month to hatch Red and Buff pullets that will be in bloom and will win the large shows from Thanksgiving week on. My customers who are ordering for early May delivery are wise and will have pullets just ripe for hot competition and not gone by.

Those of you who have not already ordered for delivery after May 15th will be glad you did so if you order now and take advantage of the half price rate and hatch winning pullets during June.

I will hatch here until July 1st, or a little later, as I want pullets for January and February showing.

Half Price Egg Sale

Commences May 15th. Look up my mating list or my April advertisement. If you have not a copy of the list, it is yours for the asking.

Eggs from my finest matings after May 15th will be $12.50, $9.00, $6.00 and $3.00 for 15. Combined sittings of Group 2 and 3 will be $7.50 for 15.

Group 3 eggs for $30.00 for 100, and Group 4 eggs $15.00 for 100 are wonderful value for a small sum.

Half Price Stock Sale

Will give you fine tested breeding birds for just half their value now. You can carry them over for 1922 breeding or showing. At no other time of year will your money go quite so far in securing choice birds at a low cost. Write me your exact wants, and, if you will, the amount you wish to invest; I will write you fully and advise you to the best of my ability. See how close we can get together through correspondence. Come and visit Owen Farms if you can. If this is not possible, come to me by mail.

OWEN FARMS

Maurice F. Delano, Owner

107 WILLIAM ST. VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS


Pen


Pen


Pen


Pen



AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Volume 52 Chicago, Ill., May, 1921 No. 5

Improvement Begins in the Breeding Yard

Two Chicks Are Hatched—Both Are Bright Eyed, Downy, Chirping, Little Fellows—One Develops Poor Quality—The Other Becomes a Proud Showroom Winner—The Difference Is Due to Their Breeding.

By E. H. Hoffman

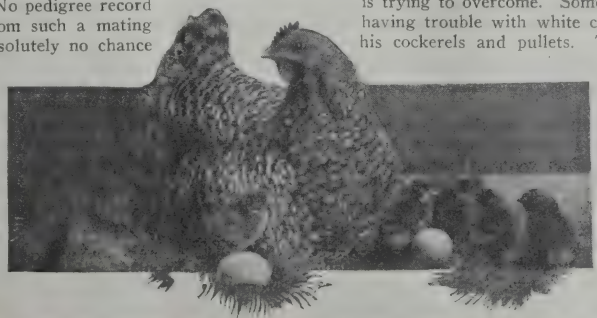
IN THIS age of progress and advancement every effort is being made for improvement in all lines of breeding. The Standard varieties of poultry are being so much improved through careful selection and wise matings that birds are now being exhibited that come very near the ideal. Ill shaped and poorly colored specimens are not as numerous as they were years ago, and in many of the varieties it takes a specimen that is almost perfect to win the blue ribbon.

This has been done through study, trapnesting and careful mating. Breeders are getting over the idea that they can get to the front by chance matings. They are constantly striving to mate their birds so the offspring will be a little better than the ancestors.

To do this requires study, and one must develop a real fancier's instinct to accomplish it. So many men and women are developing themselves into good breeders that the haphazard breeder is being outdistanced and his birds are remaining about where they were, i. e., in a rut. He does not seem to have the ambition to advance or to be able to make the keen analysis of mating which is necessary if he is to get to the front. And yet there are men in this progressive age who seem to be satisfied with showing second grade stock and meeting defeat in the showroom.

Such a man cannot be called a "fancier"; he is nothing more than a poultry raiser. Occasionally he may succeed in getting a few good birds, but when he does it is not through his science as a breeder, but merely because he happened to strike it right.

Flock matings are what are usually used by poultry raisers of this kind. They have twenty or more females running together and either allow a couple of males in the yard together, if they do not fight, or, if they do, they are alternated every day or two. Promoting poultry in such a manner cannot be called breeding. No pedigree record of any chick that comes from such a mating is possible; and there is absolutely no chance of building up a flock where such methods are used. If six or eight of the very best females were taken from a flock mating, carefully mated to a male that is suited to them, then improvement is possible; or if no improvement results from such a mating, the chicks that are grown at least afford a basis for observation and study. Every chick from such a mating can be recorded, and if trapnests are used, the dam of every chick is known. The old plan of indiscriminately taking chances is an uncertain way to build up a flock.



He who has not grown a brood of chicks or planted a garden has missed much.

Introduce Good Blood.

Breeders who are not satisfied with their flocks and know wherein they are weak, should either purchase a few good birds, perhaps a male bird, or eggs for hatching, from some reliable breeder who has built up his flock by linebreeding and has blood in his strain that will reproduce either as good or better. It is the foundation stock that goes a long way toward success, but that does not necessarily mean that, should a setting of eggs be purchased from the best breeding yards or from some large and successful breeder, the customer will immediately be in the same class with the man from whom he bought the eggs. The foundation stock is simply the start, and if the blood lines are there it is up to the beginner to build up his flock himself. He cannot expect anyone else to do it for him. He must take enough interest and know enough about his breed to do his own mating. He cannot expect to become expert in his line if he depends upon someone to come to his yards and mate his birds for him each season. The young breeder must early learn to assume a deep sense of responsibility in connection with his matings.

In building up a flock it is important to select a male that is full of vigor, as nearly ideal in type as possible, and strong in sections where the flock is weak. To such a male mate females, as far as possible, that possess features that are needed to improve the flock.

For instance, if a breeder has had trouble in producing birds with good head points, then he must not use either males or females having these defects in a pronounced degree that he is trying to overcome. Sometimes a Leghorn breeder is having trouble with white cropping out in the faces of his cockerels and pullets. This defect is very serious as it disqualifies the specimen, and when it is once bred into a flock it is difficult to overcome. Therefore, never use a male that shows the slightest indication of white in the face.

Sometimes there is a dispute as to what constitutes white in the face. I have met Leghorn breeders who argued that white

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SPRING WORK IN THE POULTRY YARD

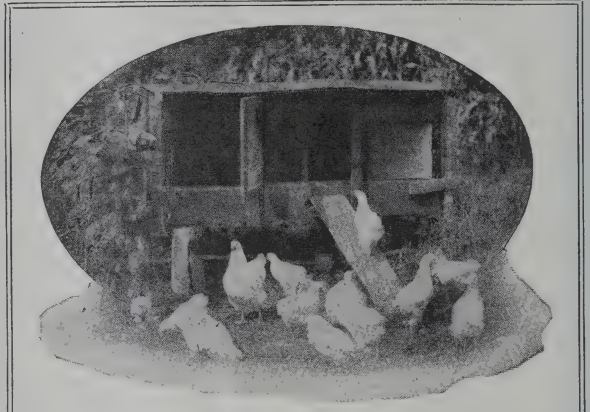
May Is a Splendid Month for Chicks—A Grass Range Is Desirable for Both Young and Old Fowls—Plant Corn or Sunflower Seed to Provide Shade During Hot Summer Months—Breeding Stock Should Not Become Too Fat.

By C. A. Simmonds

THIS is the season of looking forward. The chicks that are hatched and started at this season are the basis for the year's success. What are the chances for rightly building upon this base? Are coops and colony houses all in good repair, cleaned and disinfected? How about the range? Will you be able to raise your chicks on fresh ground this year? If not so fortunately situated, you should turn over the ground and get it seeded down as soon as possible.

Chicks Are the First Thought.

Every poultryman usually plans to hatch as many chicks as possible. In the northern states the April and May hatched chicks are the easiest grown and generally mature into the best specimens. Early June is almost as good, but the chicks that are hatched later require good care and freedom from annoyance and domineerance of the older chicks if they are to develop as rapidly as the earlier broods.



Shade and Shelter for Young Stock on the Range.

Broody hens are plentiful this month, and it pays big to set every one of them. The more chicks you hatch, the closer you can cull. But do not make the mistake of culling too late, as it is better to give a few chicks plenty of house room and range over fresh ground, and good feed, than to try to raise too many and crowd them on the roosts or range, or fail to supply the proper amount of food and care. If the breeding stock has had proper care through the winter months they should now be producing an abundance of big, meaty eggs which will give ninety percent hatches and big, bulky chicks that will grow like weeds.

If you have been feeding your breeders dry mash, remember that the fowls are getting green food and animal food as well on range or in their parks at this season, and therefore should not be expected to consume large quantities of mash.

Be careful to feed enough grain to keep the breeders in good condition without them getting overfat. If you use an automatic feeder for feeding scratch feed, you can regulate the supply of this grain and prevent the birds from getting too heavy, by closing the slide a little and making them work harder for their grain.

At this season it is a good plan to set the hens on the ground, using half-inch mesh for the bottom of the nests, to keep out rats and mice.

If you are using incubators for hatching, you will need to cool the eggs longer, now that the weather is warmer. Cool the eggs during the second week of incubation till the eggs feel only slightly warm, and the third week cool them until you cannot feet any warmth at all. Pay no attention to the number of minutes you leave them out of the incubator, but leave them out till they feel cool enough when held against the eye. The eggs must cool down and the contents contract in order to draw in fresh air.

When the egg warms up again, the expansion forces out some of the air, and then the air in the egg is changed. When the eggs are not cooled, the chicks are literal smothered to death.

Care of the Old Fowls.

A poultry plant that is laid out with a view to giving a the stock free range during the summer should comprise fou fields: one for the hens that are to be kept over for breedin the following season; another for young cockerels after sep rating them from the pullets; and the other two for startin the young chicks. One for the early chicks and the othe for later broods. The pullets remaining in the fields wher they were started until time to put them in their winte quarters.

Now, by plowing up a portion of each field every year is very easy to figure out a rotation whereby the broo coops in which the chicks are started will always be on groun that is fresh and swee

The poultry manage who takes a position on plant laid out on differe lines has a more difficu problem. Often it is dif cult to provide green rang for all the fowls. It the becomes necessary to pla the system of feeding suit conditions and so o set as far as possible t natural disadvantages the farm.

There are two ways which grain is easi sprouted in the soil at th season of the year. O way is to bury the soake oats in a trench, coveri with two or three inch of soil and laying a boa over the top to keep t fowls from digging o the oats until they a ready to be eaten, which will be from three to five da depending upon the weather.

This system is best for grass fields or yards where t sprouted grain is wanted for a soft feed and to suppleme the green stuff on the range when the weather is dry a the grass through growing. The other method is suited yards not large enough to keep sodded, or where chicks e grain in a cornfield or potato patch. Twice a week scatt the oats that has been soaked about thirty-six hours over t yard or space in the field to be used, and follow with a on horse cultivator plow. This will cover the oats just plante and also those of the previous planting that are now w sprouted. Fowls of all ages enjoy nothing better than scratch in the mellow soil for the tender sprouted grai which is both a feed and conditioner, aiding the digestion other feed.

The exercise that the fowls are induced to take in t open air is also very beneficial, especially for those that a confined in small yards. The commercial poultryman wh has been forcing his hens for maximum egg production du ing the winter is apt to find they are beginning to get out condition at this season.

Some hens have pale combs and others' combs begin darken at the blade and the tips of points, and they mo around in a dull, lifeless manner. The latter is an indicati of liver trouble, while pale combs show a general anem condition or lack of blood.

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GROWING CHICKS IN LIMITED QUARTERS

A Successful Back-Lot Poultryman's Experience—His Method of Hatching, Brooding and Feeding—What a Man With Limited Space and Limited Time Can Accomplish.

By Alfred B. Garner

LAST MONTH, under the title of "Handling the Back Yard Flock," the writer told of his method of keeping chickens to secure the maximum number f eggs with the least expense and with the expenditure f but half an hour of time each day. That was an article n back-lot poultry keeping after the chickens had been aised and had reached the egg-laying stage. This is o be an article on hatching and raising of chickens to ne egg-laying stage. It is also a story of poultry raising 'om egg to pullet and cockerel-hood which is meant to pply solely and only to back-lotters with limited space ad limited time.

Right at the start we may as well say that this article n rearing is based on the supposition that the reader as adopted our view that the Mediterranean breeds for ack-lotters spell success, the Leghorns preferred. The Mediterraneans, as we all know, are not classed as a neat breed, and for that reason are looked upon by many s of no account excepting as egg machines. Prospective ack-lotters can hardly be blamed for this view, when e consider that perhaps their experience has brought iem in contact with only the ordinary Leghorn scrubs y the thousands along the roadside farms. The poor pinion of Leghorns has no doubt been increased by a iew of the bantam-sized eggs laid by these same scrubs. A full-bred Black Minorca, one of the Mediterranean reeds, may easily weigh as high as nine pounds. Of ll chicken eggs, the Black Minorca egg is the largest. 'o chicken, regardless of breed or size, lays an egg irger than the Black Minorca. If the Black Minorca iid as many eggs as the Leghorn, I certainly would advise eeping that breed alone. There are poultrymen who will ay that it does. I can only give my opinion.

Different strains of Leghorns, and full-bred strains, too, iffer greatly in weight. The kind advised by many breed- rs of prominence weigh but three and a half to four ounds each. I keep heavier stock than that. They are ig, upstanding, vigorous birds. The average hens weigh 'om five to five and a half pounds each. But remember, 'hether you pick the heavier or the lighter strain, if you dopt Leghorns you will never have a pen full of clucky ens on your hands all summer to eat their heads off. 'he Mediterraneans, in confinement, do sometimes get 'ucky, but it is the exception and not the rule, and it can asily be broken up in a day or two.

And the Leghorn egg. The egg of a full-bred Leghorn f the proper strain equals in size and weight the egg of ny other breed of chicken, regardless of size or weight r breed, excepting only the Black Minorca.

Leghorns as a Commercial Egg Fowl.

Another reason I advocate the Leghorn for back-lotters. When you want to raise a Leghorn chicken to pullet aying age, the best time is to have the hatch occur the tter part of April or early May. With the heavy breeds, o bring them to laying age before the cold weather omes, and to bring them to that age without too much orcing, you must hatch either in March or very early n April. What difference does that make? you say—only month's difference. Yes, only a month, is true, but ne difference in season of that month means the differ- nce between night and day as poultry raising goes. farch, as we all know, is generally the month of cold, lustery winds, with early April usually a good second. 'he winter tang still lingers in the air and the sun has ot as yet developed its full springtime heat. That means ast that much more care and attention and expensive eating appliances for the peeps, or it means the death of ne peeps or the stunting of their growth.

On the other hand, Leghorn time (late April or early May) usually sees milder weather. Old Sol is now getting in his licks in good shape; he's warming up the ground, stirring up the bugs and worms, and giving just that degree of warmth and sunshine so necessary for the proper growth and health of the newly hatched balls of fuzz. And all this means just that many more chances of success; just that much less care and attention needed; and just that many more chicks raised to full grown chickens—sturdy, healthy, thoroughly developed chickens filled with that vitality so necessary for success.

I never hatch even my earliest Leghorns before the middle of April. There is danger, if hatched earlier, that they will mature, lay, and start their first molt before winter begins. This will stop their egg-laying and is to be avoided.

As this story is to conform to my former story of the back-lotters and show how I can raise chickens, have eggs and success, and still do all the work in a very short time and at such times as will not interfere with my daily work at the office, I want to plead guilty to the fact that if my method is followed you will need the help of your wife or family a few minutes a day for the first two weeks of the chicks' life. I find the majority of women who live in cities have a wholesome distaste and fear of chickens except for the time of their peep-hood days—and this is the only time I need their help. My folks are among the number and I can count on their assistance only for the first few weeks while the peeps are but balls of down.

The Incubator.

As I have but a limited number of chickens, due to the limited space of a city back-lot, I use but small incubators. The older an egg grows, the poorer will be the hatch and the less sturdy the chicks. You can keep eggs in a medium cool cellar for ten days with perfect safety, but I believe in using the freshest eggs possible, and I therefore use the small size incubators—the 60 and 65 egg size.

I also use a Magic Egg Tester to test the eggs before putting them into the incubator. There are several makes of these testers on the market, no doubt all good. I have used but the one kind and am only writing about what I know from personal knowledge. This egg tester will not tell you if the egg is fertile, neither will it tell you the sex of the chick that will hatch. But it will tell you the relative density of the contents of the egg—that is, whether the combined white and the yolk in the egg is dense and full with plenty of food for the growing embryo, or whether the whites and yolks are fluid and watery and capable of furnishing but a weak and scant feed for the chick that is to be. This means either a good big hatch of big, healthy, robust chicks which have no need to crowd together to keep heat in their little bodies, or weak, undernourished peeps, few in number, many of which will turn out cripples and runts. This is a big step toward success.

The tester is nothing but a graduated aluminum tube with a spring to hold the egg in place. With the egg in place in the spring, you drop it into a jar of water, and the depth to which the egg sinks on the graduated scale shows the density of the contents—the more weight relative to size, the better the egg for hatching. This would seem at first glance to be but a weighing of the egg, but it is more. It is a weighing of the egg and showing the weight of same as compared to the size of the egg. Quite a difference.

After sorting out the strong eggs in this manner they

go into the incubator. The incubator has been started three or four days before this and so regulated that it has held to the 102-degree mark for the last two days without variation. This is the temperature at which I start the hatch. On the seventh day I increase the heat to 102½ degrees and on the fourteenth day to 103 degrees and keep it at that temperature to the end of the hatch.

I place the eggs in the incubator on a Friday evening, because as I do not work on Saturday I have a better chance of giving them the right start. If I had a position where Saturday work was necessary, I would start them Saturday night and have Sunday for the day of watchful care. I start them at night so I will not be tempted to monkey with the regulator if it does not show up at the 102-degree mark as soon as I think it should. Although I know I had the incubator regulated properly before setting the eggs, and although I know it takes quite a few hours before the eggs will heat up and the thermometer show up the actual conditions in the incubator, and although I know if left alone that it will come back to where it was in due time, and although I know I should not touch it at all, yet I am always tempted to do something I know I should not—and if I am in bed I do not. Kind of a weak will power, you say; but they also say an honest confession is good for the soul.

I have the incubators in my cellar. The temperature there seldom varies to a very great extent. Around the incubators, on the cement floor, I splash water every day to furnish the moisture. I turn the eggs, trim the lamp every day, adjust the flame—all as the manufacturer directs. I see to it that the air is as pure as I can get it, for I know without pure air the hatch will be a failure. If my steam heat plant is still going, I take especial pains to see that plenty of air is circulating to carry off the coal gas. Quite often at Leghorn hatching time the fire is out. Then the work of furnishing pure air is greatly lessened. Purer air—larger and better hatches are a certainty.

Getting Ready for the Chicks.

While the hatching is going on I begin to get ready for the chicks. I knock together a stand out of old boxes just high enough to comfortably tend to the peeps. The stand is about eighteen inches wide and four or five feet long. Around the top of this I place a thin board or heavy pasteboard top a foot high. This prevents the chicks from scratching the feed over the kitchen. Surmounting this is a wire netting about a foot high. This keeps the chicks in. A 2-inch strip divides the stand into two parts after allowing for the space occupied by the brooder itself. The front half is covered with about two inches of dirt and the other end with fine cut alfalfa or clover, and the soap box brooder.

To prepare the heatless brooder I use an Ivory soap box. This is the home of the peeps for the first two or three weeks of their existence. First remove the top. In the center of both ends and sides I nail a lath from top to bottom. Crossways on each of these strips I nail other short pieces of lath about an inch apart, having these spaces on sides and ends the same distance from the top. These form the notches wherein will rest the wire frame supports of the muslin covering that rests lightly on the chicks' backs. I round off each corner about three inches high with cardboard so the box has no sharp corners in which the chicks can congregate. This makes a kind of a circular instead of rectangular inside of the box.

Next we take a piece of springy strong wire long enough to go entirely around the box and with a loop on one end. Over this is sewed a piece of soft muslin or canton flannel. This is the piece of muslin which rests on the chicks' backs and gives them that sense of security given by a mother hen. One end of the wire is slipped through the loop end so it will slide and the wire frame fitted into the lath slots so the muslin, which must sag in the middle, is tightly drawn and is just high enough to rest lightly on the chicks' backs. As they grow older and bigger the wire frame is moved to a higher slot to co form to the new height of the chicks.

Then comes the heater portion of the brooder, strictly speaking, the retainer of the heat the peeps thes selves create, for this is the only heat either necessa or used in the brooder. To make this, make a mus pad, well stuffed with cotton, but not too tightly, abo an inch and a half or two inches thick, and have t pad just large enough to snugly and firmly fit the top the box. Cut a hole in the front end of the box b enough for the chicks to get in and out. Over this ope ing fasten a slide which you can open or close, and this slide have a hole about half an inch round. This ho provides air and circulation of air when the slide is close There you have your brooder, all for a few cents. T chicks themselves produce all the heat needed, and t cotton filled pad on top keeps it in and yet provides plen of air circulation. This brooder will work with any nu ber of chicks, not less than fifteen for the soap box siz and a larger number in proportion for a larger si brooder. It is a long explanation, but a very simp proposition when you make it.

Hatching Time.

If you have operated your incubator properly, th hatch will start early on the twentieth day. If you ha it too hot, some will hatch earlier; if not hot enough, t hatch is delayed. Either too soon or too late means le perfect chicks and fewer of them. Let us suppose y have incubated properly and the chicks are popping o as they should.

I am going to tell you some of the "don't" items no I plead guilty to not always carrying out this advi myself, and if you are like myself I know how hard will be to persuade you to always carry out the instru tions. For the few years I failed to carry out this advi myself I knew I was doing wrong but did it anyhow. never do it any more, and neither should you. It mea more chicks, better chicks, and success if you do not.

Watching Them Pop Out.—If you have children, takes a hard heart to stop them from watching the hatc ing of the peeps. Even Father himself can hardly resi and sits with his eyes glued to the glass door for hou If the incubator is in a dark cellar he holds a light the glass door, watching the operation.

Result.—As soon as the chicks are born they sta for the light. They are still weak, moist and slimy. The flop and clamber over the eggs in their path, taking lo rests on top of the eggs when their little strength pla out for a time, and leave a trail of slimy eggs in the journey, the slime cutting off just that much air fro the unhatched eggs at a time when every bit of air is vital importance. After a struggle, if there is a nurse space below, they reach the front of the incubator a drop down to the nursery. The nursery chamber is mu cooler than the incubator, the chicks are wet and clamm hence follows a chill. Or else, if the incubator has nursery chamber for them to drop into, the slimy, clamm chicks crowd up against the glass, laying on top of unhatched eggs in the front rows and making it almo impossible for them to hatch at all. Had you staid aw and dropped a cloth over the glass door to shut out t light from the interior, the chicks would have remain right where they were hatched; would not have wast their strength in a useless premature journey; would ha dried off properly in the warm air of the incubator itself and, no slimy eggs, no chilled chicks. Hence, don't.

Opening the Glass Door.—You see chicks seeming gasping for breath; you see peeps half in the shell a half out that struggle and struggle and cannot get fre you cannot see the thermometer clearly, and you op the door to remedy it before the hatch is completed. A just as soon as you open that door, out goes the moistu so necessary to properly hatch the eggs; in goes the co air to chill the eggs that are hatching and to chill t ones that are hatched and not yet dried off. And all it unnecessary. A chick that

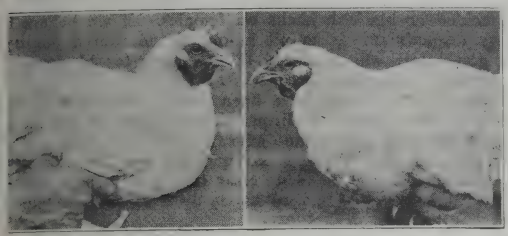
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The Steady Position of the White Rock

A Variety Noted for Its Hatching, Growing and Laying Qualities—Breeding to Produce Exhibition Quality—If You Have Four Good Females Do Not Add Six "Fillers" to the Pen.

By Wm. A. Halbach

POSSIBLY no variety has been making more steady, consistent gains in popularity than has the White Plymouth Rock. Breeders and boosters of other varieties often ask: "Why is it that White Rocks have enjoyed an ever-increasing demand, without the usual dor-



Head of a high producing White Plymouth Rock female, showing strong vitality. To the right, the head of a low producer, showing the shrunken comb, long beak, overhanging eyelid and shallow face, all indications of low vitality.

ant periods? Why is it that anyone taking them up seldom, if ever, changes to another breed?" White Rocks have been helped by advertising and publicity, like many other breeds, but the birds themselves have measured up to the claims of their breeders, and the variety is today in the front row, with large classes in all large and small shows, with winners in egg-laying contests, with an unusual demand as superior market fowl.

Sifted down to a few words, the popularity of the White Plymouth Rocks is due to their sterling worth as money makers. In no other breed can one find such a happy combination of so many desirable features. A few fanciers breed just for the fun of it, but most people breed poultry for eggs, meat, profit, and in all three the White Plymouth Rocks excel.

The Standard requirements for White Plymouth Rocks demand that the birds have a long body, combined with general width the entire length, as well as the development of the egg organs, which is necessary for egg productiveness. The raw material taken into their system is readily assimilated and transformed into the finished product, the delectable egg. The White Rock hen is not abnormal; she does not begin laying immaturely; she is fully developed when she lays her first egg, and then gets busy on the job and diligently sticks to producing large brown eggs in laying quantities. That they have few equals and no superiors as layers is proved by their many winnings at the egg-laying contests.

White Plymouth Rocks are the ideal market fowl. Their thick, full breast, heavy thigh, fine firm meat, bright yellow skin, free from all dark and objectionable pin feathers, make them ideal for capons and always in demand as a table fowl at top prices. Only yesterday a farmer visited me and said, "I am going to start with White Rocks. My neighbor and I have been trying them out. I decided to keep the ——— variety, while my neighbor took the White Rocks. However, when it comes to selling them he usually gets from three to five cents a pound more than I do. Besides, his birds laid all winter long." Being great foragers and diligent workers, the White Rocks develop unusual vigor and speedily attain a good size.

You will find that White Rocks do well in any climate. They are rugged and vigorous. They make good in large flocks on the farm, with unlimited range or in the confines of the back-lotter's small space. They are not inclined to excessive broodiness, but when set and allowed to rear their young they make good mothers. However, very little of their time is lost by hatching, but most of it is spent gathering material for tomorrow's egg.

It is safe to state that White Plymouth Rocks from one end of the country to the other are bred up to a higher degree of perfection than any other variety. This may seem like a rather strong statement, but the following facts are ample proof: The White Rocks are far in the lead when it comes to winning champion birds of the entire show. Old-time fanciers know that this award has been captured so often by White Rocks that they frequently ask, "Did the sweepstake championship go to a White Rock?" At the Chicago National Show, White Rocks have carried off the sweepstakes championship for best bird in the entire show three times in the last four years.

Utility and Beauty Combined.

However, the greatest factor in favor of the White Plymouth Rocks, the one feature that draws more converts to their cause than any other, is the combination of usefulness and beauty in the one fowl. Here the utility man and the fancier agree. The one can say, "She does lay"; the other cannot come back with, "She is an eyesore." Much has been written, more has been said about the fancy versus utility question. The average poultryman and most beginners were almost led to believe that an exhibition bird could not be a good layer—a good layer had to be a hard looker. But most of this sort of bunk has ceased.

Professor Phillips of Purdue University, a highly respected authority on poultry culture, in handling the winning hens and pullets in the White Rock class at the last Chicago National Show, made this statement: "These birds would look just as good in the utility class as they do in the exhibition class." The first prize hen in the Plymouth Rock bred-to-lay class and the first prize hen in the White Plymouth Rock exhibition class were full sisters. Facts of this kind prove the claim true that the Standardbred White

(Continued on page 584)





A White Plymouth Rock cock on farm range. Above, a White Plymouth Rock hen on the poultry farm of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Egg record: 84 eggs in 92 days; 109 eggs in 122 days; 176 eggs in one year.

Columbian Wyandottes Making Progres

Suggested Changes in the Standard that Will Make for Improvement—Back Color in the Male Highly Important—Undercolor of All Sections—Principal Defects in the Variety that Are Being Overcome.

By Ralph Woodward

THE time is approaching when consideration of the revision of the Standard of Perfection will be in order. In the matter of making past revisions, too little attention has been given to the advice and suggestions of specialty clubs, or else these clubs did not take sufficient interest in the revision to properly present what views they were agreed on tending toward the improvement of their varieties.

The Standard is intended to present in its phraseology, illustrations, definitions and descriptions of poultry something idealistic, something perfect; and the greatest care should be taken to make the descriptions of the various sections clear, accurate and harmonious one with another.

Advice and help should come from breeders who know their own variety and what its greatest needs are, and who wish "to make the beautiful more useful and the useful more beautiful."

The Columbian varieties, including the Light Brahmas, fared well in the last revision of the Standard, and the changes adopted have done much to improve both the breeding of exhibition specimens, and, by the clearer descriptions of some sections, have made it simpler for breeders, particularly amateurs, to understand the ideals to which they should aim.

The chief points of improved descriptions are found in a clearer statement of color of necks, both male and female; a better description of backs, especially in the backs and saddles of males; and, most important, a definite and concise term for undercolor, which was fixed as "bluish-slate" in place of the most indefinite and confusing "white, bluish-white or slate"—which meant nothing because it was not definite.

The adoption of "bluish-slate" for undercolor marks t turning point in the breeding of better Columbians, f it recognizes the need not only of a fair and concis name for a desired color, but also the importance of deep tone of undercolor as a help to breeding. Anoth important point gained was in a disqualifying clause f speckled or blackish backs on females. If we believe any disqualifications at all in our Standardbred poultr a good start was made in disqualifying for black spo prevalent in the web of back feathers.

Probably it would have been asking too much at th time to have this same disqualification apply to the back of males, as we were not educated then to clean-backe males; but now there is no question that, in the ne revision, it should be made clear that it is just as impo tant to have white-backed males as it is to have clea backed females.

Back Color of the Columbian Male.

We cannot be too insistent on this obligation to hav clean-backed males. The 1915 Standard gives a fai accurate and clear description of the backs of both mal and female. The disqualifications for females reads, "o or more solid black or brown feathers on the surface back." The disqualifying clause then goes on as follow "positive black spots prevalent in the web of the feathe of back except slight dark or black stripes in saddles nea tail of males, etc."

This last part of the clause is supposed to apply both sexes; but, as a matter of fact, is generally ignore in its application to males. Solid black striped feathe in the backs of males are surely as subject to disqualifica tion as the corresponding feathers on the backs of female



Feathers from a Columbian Wyandotte male. Feather to the right, from the breast, has a pure white surface and bluish-slate undercolor. The next feather is from the top of the back and shows the white surface necessary to meet the Standard requirement of a white back. Then comes a progressive group of four feathers that shows the ideal V-shaped black striping of the saddle. The stripe stops short of the lower tip end of the feather, and is completely edged around with white. The center of the feather is white, for if the stripe extended all the way to the slate undercolor, the male would produce pullets whose backs carried black feathers. This break in the stripe is a Standard requirement and an important breeding quality. Of course, a solid stripe in the hackle is desirable. Note how the undercolor of the breast (first feather to the right), matches the undercolor of the feathers from other sections

et us try to understand clearly what is intended in the ıdard, which reads for a description of back on male: rface color, white; saddle, white, except feathers cover- root and sides of tail, which should be white with a ow V-shaped black stripe at end of each feather, ring to a point near its lower extremity."

ark you, this says, "Saddle WHITE with a NARROW) at END of each feather." By what stretch of the gination can this description be interpreted to allow o consider as good birds those males with solid black ed feathers way down to undercolor (usually accom- ed with a clear shaft of white through the center of e heavy black striped feathers on saddle, and part forward on backs—sometimes nearly to the base of cle).

he finding in our shows of these "dirty backed" males ot the fault of the Standard descriptions, but in the ire of its proper understanding. For this reason it is ed that the same disqualifications as given for females apply to males. In short, leave out the words "of ales" in the disqualifying clause.

'e dwell on this matter at greater length than we nded, but it is important that the breeder understand t the Standard clearly calls for; and, besides, as a ding proposition it is a fixed rule that if you breed n these males with heavy striped back and saddles, will produce neither d clean-backed pul- nor clean-backed cerels, either.

rect Shade of Undercolor.

eferring to under- r and the impor- e of deep under- r: we believe that he present Standard ort of "joker" is put on the breeders of umbian varieties. The ercolor of breast is n as "bluish-white" all other sections for "bluish-slate." se of us who handle y Columbians and the shade of undercolor have observed that the under- r of breast is just as deep and strong a color as that ch appears in the other sections, i.e., the undercolor breast always matches the undercolor in all other ions.

would be a mistake to leave "bluish-white" in the) Standard. All sections of Columbians or Light hmas should have "bluish-slate" as the proper de- ption of the undercolor of all white body sections, st included.





Columbian Wyandottes. An American Breed That Carries the Color Markings of the Majestic Light Brahma.

Where Improvement Needs to Be Made.

he chief faults at present with Columbians are the owing: White in the main tail feathers of both sexes; te in sickles of males; white in ear-lobes; off-colored ; lack of size and type; and "brassiness." Taking e in order:

'e believe that if no specimen that had white in tail e used as a breeder that the fault of white in tail ld be speedily overcome. This is radical, but our erience bears out that this fault can be overcome by t careful selection of birds placed in our breeding pens. 'e object strongly to the Standard calling for the two feathers on tails of females to be laced with white. s hard enough to get good black tails, anyway, and e white-edged top feathers add nothing to the attrac- ness of the female's appearance.

has been suggested that a specimen having positive e in tail extending one-third or more over the length ny feather, be disqualified.

White in ear-lobes is a prevalent and unsightly fault. Why tolerate bad-colored ear-lobes? Never breed from any Wyandotte having white in ear-lobes, and soon you will fail to find bad ear-lobes in your yards, and this fault will vanish from the showroom. Is it any harder to have good ear-lobes on Wyandottes than on Plymouth Rocks? We suggest that the same disqualification that applies to Plymouth Rocks be applied to Wyandottes, namely, "positive enamel white in ear-lobes." This would help the Wyandottes. It would make it impossible to win on or sell a weak-lobed Wyandotte, and breeders would quit tolerating it.

Off-colored eyes may be cut in score-card judging, ½ to 1½ points. We would advocate a disqualification for "white" or "pearl" eyes, were it not for the fact that eye color fades out with age and old birds having bad eyes may have had good colored eyes in their youth. Never use young birds having bad colored eyes in your yards.

"Brassiness" is fast taking care of its own elimination, and we seldom see those "canary birds" in the showroom any more. This, like other faults mentioned above, can be eliminated. "Like begets like" is the rule to follow. Use good specimens and you will get good ones.

Feathers on the shanks and down between the toes are most embarrassing to the owner if they are found on his exhibition specimen when ready for the showroom.

The disqualifications for these on all clean-legged varieties should be abolished. The disqualifying clause only adds a premium to dishonesty. In other words, the careful or dishonest exhibitor pulls out these defects and maybe wins the prize; while the novice or careless exhibitor—not because he is more honest—allows them to stay in, and his specimen is disqualified and cannot win a prize. Do away with this farce.

Our idea of disqualifications might be stated as applying to any specimen that has a fault or blemish so serious that it is totally unfit thereby to be used as a breeder in a breeding yard.

This properly applies to crooked backs, deformed beaks, squirrel tails, specimens two pounds under weight, and those that fail absolutely to have the characteristics of the breed or variety under which they are shown.

Our Columbian Wyandottes, along with some other varieties, are frequently somewhat under weight, as shown and bred, and we need a stimulus to get and hold them up to Standard weight. We suggest that the disqualification be one pound in place of two pounds for under weight. Breeders ought to consider this as a step toward the elimination of specimens too small for exhibition—also too small to breed from.

Columbian varieties are growing more popular year by year, and we must see that the Standard revision helps to improve them and make them more attractive and more popular than ever.

Old time breeders of Light Brahmas have remarked:

J. W. Shaw: "I much prefer a male with clear, fine ticking in saddle, but not to go forward on back. A white saddle to tail lacks character, in my estimation, and I never breed from one of this kind."

H. N. Rollins: "I tell you it takes color to breed the necks, wings and tails we want nowadays. Give me a male with good solid undercolor and some striping in saddle for a breeder and show bird."

F. L. Sewell: "Without striping in this saddle section, the fine bold lacing and tail coverts well filled with black in female, are wellnigh impossible."

"WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW"

EDITORIAL

American Poultry Journal

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 9, 1886, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
No. 74,059.

Issued the first of each month.

Published by
JAS. W. BELL & CO.,
523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Editors:
JAMES W. BELL,
FRANK L. PLATT.

Advertising Manager,
E. G. ALDRICH.

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The Fate of the Standard

The Standard of Perfection is periodically revised. The first edition was published in 1874, the last one in 1915. A standing Committee on Standards, composed of three licensed poultry judges together with the president and secretary of the American Poultry Association, has charge of all matters relating to the recognition of new breeds and varieties and to corrections or proposed changes in the text and illustrations of the Standard.

According to the by-laws of the American Poultry Association, a general revision of the Standard shall take place once in eight years. This law automatically sets 1923 as the year when a new revised edition shall be published.

In anticipation of this general revision and publication of a new Standard, a special committee was appointed at the last annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, to

"meet at some convenient central point within the next year, without expense to this organization, to consider and devise practical means for supporting and promoting the different important branches of market poultry and egg production along lines of adopting and publishing adequate satisfactory standards for breeding, judging and marketing domestic fowl and the products thereof, said committee to consist of the following named persons, which committee through its officers, is to report to this convention, to be held in August, 1921."

That is the text of the resolution which was adopted at Kansas City last August by the American Poultry Association, which brought into existence the Committee of Forty. There were probably as many different interpretations of the meaning of the resolution as there were men in the convention at Kansas City, but the resolution was adopted without debate, for the meeting of the committee was to incur no expense which would have to be met by the A. P. A., and it was taken for granted that this new committe could not seize the powers of the standing Committee on Standards, for the functions and duties of the Standard committee are outlined and safeguarded in detail in the constitution of the Association. There was, therefore, no objection raised to the creation of the new Committee of Forty.

After the A. P. A. convention adjourned, a preliminary meeting was called of those of the Forty who were present at Kansas City, that G. M. Curtis and T. E. Quisenberry who drew up the motion, might explain what it meant and outline just what the newly created Committee of Forty was to do.

It was plain to the members that the relation of utility qualities to Standardbred character was a fundamental consideration at this time, and that while the Standard makers in the past had endeavored to consider every known utility quality in connection with Standard types, many theories were being advanced by the agricultural colleges and experiment stations which should be examined before a new Standard was published, that the Standard types of the practical breeds might be modeled along the most useful and productive lines. Purebred poultrymen are not antagonistic to sensible and practical Standards and they are ever striving to breed birds that give full expression to utility as well as beauty.

Acting in response to this open-mindedness on the part of the breeders, the Committee of Forty, at its preliminary meeting, set on foot a program which was to

"investigate and standardize the judging of poultry and poultry products for exhibition and market; to make the beautiful more useful and the useful more beautiful; to have the present Standard of perfection take advantage of and include such knowledge and the results of such investigations and improvements as have been discovered by breeders, specialty clubs, state and governmental departments as the committee may deem wise and practical; to try to recommend Standards which will harmonize the views of the breeders of exhibition birds and try and the producers of commercial poultry and eggs and at the same time preserve as far as possible the present Standard; to scrutinize and investigate the present type and standard weights with a view to increased production; to recommend for adoption for the popular Standard breeds and varieties, weights and types that are best for exhibition and commercial purposes; and to do and recommend such thing which this committee feels will build up and strengthen the Standardbred poultry industry in either exhibition qualities, meat or egg production."

That is a broad classification of projects. The phrase in the last clause which reads: *"to do and recommend such thing,"* includes everything. Thus the entire Standard was thrown open for analysis and certification; and it

lent from the beginning that the committee's recommen-
ions or changes would be awaited with concern.

The first regular meeting of the Committee of Forty was
led in New York City, Nov. 4, 1920. Prior to this meet-
, the secretary of the committee had a questionairre
nted, and copies were sent to hundreds, perhaps several
usand breeders, asking that they fill in the blank spaces
h changes that they would recommend to be made in the
ed and variety which they bred.

The constitution does not provide that the Standard
ill be revised in this way. It does specifically state
w the standing Standard Committee shall proceed to
her information by conferring with breeders, exhibitors
d judges, how it shall give notice that its members will
et at a certain show to receive recommendations, and
w assistance shall be rendered by affiliated specialty
bs.

f the project which brought the Committee of Forty
o being, had functioned perfectly, the standing Com-
ttee on Standards would have probably become a sub-
nmittee of the Committee of Forty, for the members of
Standard Committee are also named as members of the
mmittee of Forty. But, Theo. Hewes and E. C.
anch, important members of the Standard Committee,
ok the position that the intent and purpose of the Com-
ttee of Forty was to usurp their power. They de-
ed to attend the meetings—and they had the basic
v of the association on their side.

The Committee of Forty is thus put in the position of
king its recommendations regarding changes in the pres-
Standard text, to the Standard Committee. This situa-
n operates to the disadvantage of the breeder who filled
t and sent to the Committee of Forty a questionairre
which he specified the changes that he desired in the
sent Standard text. The disadvantage lies in the fact
t those changes first come before the Committee of
rty, where they are boiled down, and the Committee
Forty's recommendations then go to the Standard Com-
ttee, where they are sure to get further boiling.

f a breeder wants changes made in the Standard for
variety, he had better not run his recommendations
ough two sieves, for only the smaller particles will get
ough the double separation. It would be better for
eders to submit their entire program of alterations to
Standard Committee, which is the duly constituted com-
ttee to accept and act on proposed changes and thus
pense with the first sieve that is held out by the Com-
ttee of Forty.

Faced with this condition, the Committee of Forty has
nimized the importance of its work along the lines of
ommending detailed changes in the present Standards
the different breeds and varieties, and, shifting its
und, has proceeded to authorize the preparation of a
w chapter for the Standard, with which the Standard
mmittee will have to harmonize all of its descriptions of
ape and feather.

Thus did the utility men who were members of the Com-
tee of Forty, side-step prolonged argument with the
ebred breeders who were also on the committee. The
lity men instead of laying their cards on the table and
ring: "This is what we have and what we want you
eders to accept," came forward with the generous pro-
sal of: "We will give you a new and valuable chapter for
Standard covering the important phase of production,
l we will do this at no expense to the association." The
t was swallowed, bob, hook and sinker by the Com-
tee of Forty at the Buffalo meeting, March, 15, 16 and 17.

This new chapter, which was voted to be included in the
ct Standard of Perfection, is to "describe and illustrate
physical changes taking place in fowls as a result of
production." The chapter is divided into three parts
l the skeleton outline of it covers two and one-half type-
itten pages. As an instance of how the Standard des-
ptions of the different breeds will have to be modified so
t they will agree with this chapter, which is to be pre-
ed by utility men, we quote the following subject which
to be discussed under the heading of plumage:

Influence of length, shape and fluff of feather upon maturity, condition of skin and fertility.

Investigators at Cornell University have found that White Leghorns that are short feathered mature earliest and are somewhat better utility birds. It is plain that the breeders of Standard Leghorns would not consent to shortening the feathering of their birds and breeding males with skimpy saddles and stub tails. So a new chapter is to be prepared and injected into the Standard, which will require that either the Standard text for White Leghorns be changed, or the utility chapter will stand in direct rebuttal to the Standard type.

Fanciers of the modern exhibition White Leghorns can quickly point out that the long-plumaged Japanese fowls are not slow to mature or poor producers; that length of feather is a matter of feed as well as breeding; that Cornell has not carried on its investigational work with Standard Leghorns and does not know the possibilities of this type; that the U. S. Department of Agriculture is producing a large number of 200-egg White Leghorn females whose brothers are of such splendid Standard type and feathering that they can win in hotly contested classes in large and important shows; and lastly, the shorter feathered Rose Comb White Leghorn is not enjoying equal popularity as a utility fowl, with the more elegantly finished Single Comb White Leghorn.

It would be a waste of time to try to refute such argument; but by preparing and injecting into the Standard an entirely new chapter on egg production, the Standard Committee is put in the position of either modifying its Standard text and descriptions, or permitting the utility chapter on production to stand in direct opposition to the Standard type and be authoritative evidence that the Standard requirements are erroneous, ephemeral and aesthetic.

The Committee of Forty accepted the outline for the chapter on production and authorized its preparation, and will recommend its inclusion in the Standard at the next meeting.

The factor of "length and shape of feather," is only one point out of sixty that are to be discussed in the chapter; yet, many breeds are affected by this one question of size of feather. All breeds of chickens have feathers, and not only is the typical shape of a breed largely dependent upon the breadth and length of the individual feathers, but the color designs of the plumage are also influenced by the size of the feathers. The secret of the Ancona female's color scheme is to get a long back feather that narrows to a point. Then the tip of white is small and neat and the long feather allows for a large ground of greenish black. Clothe the Ancona female with a short, round feather and you have a big white mottle and the ground color of the feather is so abridged that the bird appears very light in color. Do Ancona men want to breed a short feathered, heavily splashed bird in order to be consistent with the findings of a poultry investigator at Cornell, who has been working with plain-bred White Leghorns?

And what of the Silver Gray Dorking, that magnificent breed of which the chicks hatch with wing feathers? Their plumage grows rapidly and is long. Is the Dorking to be condemned in the Standard? We thought that the American Poultry Association was entrusted with a stewardship of all the breeds. In the past, Standard makers have been most careful not to let a phrase or a word enter the book that would prove prejudicial to any breed.

Are the breeds to be rated in the Standard? Thirteen new terms, defining the general defects antagonistic to egg producing type, are to be added to the glossary, if the recommendation of the Committee of Forty prevails. One of the thirteen defects is "pronounced pinch back." The artist who portrays this so-called defect need not look further for a model than the dressed carcass of a Cornish Indian game.

The Cornish breeders explain that the type a good Cornish should be of the shape of an egg, the largest end foremost and rather elevated with deep breast and prominent chest, the small end hindmost. No Cornish man ever claimed that his birds could win an egg-laying contest; but

he has claimed that he had a distinctive type and that his birds were very heavily meated. That the type has its admirers is attested by the fact that at the last Chicago Coliseum Show there were about 250 Cornish shown by breeders residing in sixteen different states and two Canadian provinces.

The Standard in the past has described and illustrated ideal Cornish type to guide breeders, and it has provided a basis for judging. Is the Standard to now differentiate between breeds on the basis of "production?" If the report of the Committee of Forty is approved, the Standard will cover more ground and discriminate between breeds.

Many other terms are "to be fully illustrated, defined and discussed for high, medium and low producers." These terms are to be used in Part I of the chapter on Production. This part is headed: "The Reproductive Function of the Domestic Fowl." In it will be given a description of the reproductive organs and the development of the egg. In it the economic importance of egg production will be discussed.

The Standard is not the place for argument and discussion. It is a standard of ideal types for breeders and judges. The place to discuss the economic phases of production is in a book on poultry keeping, the poultry journals, the agricultural college bulletins, etc.

In Part I will also be described and illustrated "the reproductive organs of the young chick through one complete cycle of production and following dormance." Again, the Standard of Perfection is not a book on ovarian development. Commencing by illustrating the vital organs of a baby chick and ca ing the pictures and descriptive through a complete cycle of growth development is not essential or perti to the Standard text, neither is it nected with the fundamental uses of Standard, nor does it bear upon or s to support the purposes of the Stand

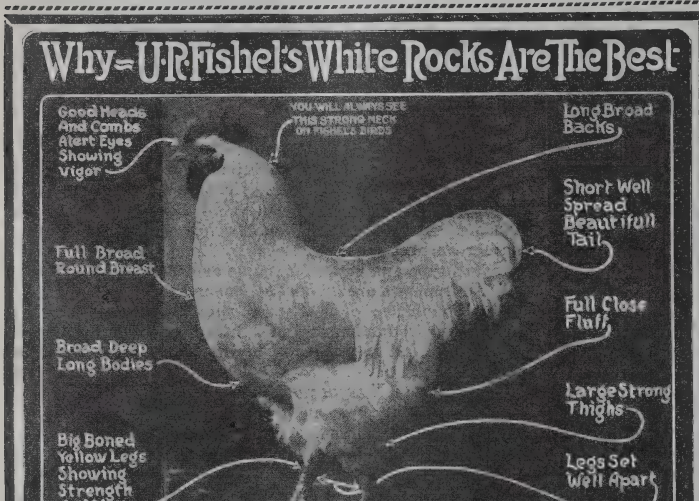
In Part I are to be discussed the tors that influence ovarian activity, s as food, growth, sanitation and paras The questions of feeds and feeding, of influence of housing and care w "sanitation" means, and of the effec lice have no place in the Standard. one member of the committee remar at Buffalo: "I never expected to cock roaches and bed bugs have a p in the Standard of Perfection."

Part II of the new chapter on Proc tion, which is recommended by the C mittee of Forty to appear in the Standard, is equally novel and aston ing. In it the physiological problem the disappearance and reappearance yellow pigment in the shanks, is to discussed from the varying angles food, physical condition, depth of production, etc. Factors influencing stitutional vigor and vitality are to set forth. The boney frame work i be described in relation to produc The relation of molt to production i be reasoned out and explained.

The mere suggestion of inserting topics in the Standard leads anyone has used a Standard to wonder if movers of such a resolution are fam with the character of the Standard The Standard is a book of law, a of rules established by the authorit the American Poultry Association, such debatable questions as pigmenta and molt are not appropriate to its No discussion appears in the pre Standard; only rules to govern ap in it.

The molt cannot be Standardi Birds on grain molt early; those receive an animal protein supplement molt much later. The growth of sk ton is a matter of feeding as wel breeding. By increasing the amoun meat scrap and dry bone, a la coarser skeleton is produced.

Pigmentation is to some extent the sult of environment. Birds on a cl run on farms do not fade the yellow of their shanks as do those kept u intensive conditions. The yellow in shanks and beak is due to xanthro which is found in yellow corn and g grass. Perfectly normal White horns have been produced at the souri Agricultural College that did show a trace of yellow in beak or sha as a result of the birds having rece no yellow corn or green grass. Xant pyll also gives the deep yellow colo the yolk. Hens in the winter that not receiving green food frequently eggs containing light colored yolks, as the same hens fade their fellow sh to white because they are unable to supply the fat pigment xanthopyll. N if this fading is to be allowed, and sh and beak color are to no longer be sidered important breed characters, it follows that the scale of points r be changed, and instead of allowing points for the color of beak and sha in the Mediterranean breeds and points in the American breeds, these tions will be passed by. When it co to an important alteration of this k the issue should be decided by the p bred breeders, who made the breeds



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Our matings are the best in the world and NOT AN EGG LEAVES THIS FARM WE WOULD NOT USE FOR OUR OWN PURPOSE—not a pen mated that we are not using the eggs for our own hatches, therefore we give you the benefit of our experience.

EGGS AS THEY RUN FROM OUR PENS—$10.00 per setting of 15 eggs; $17.50 for two settings; $25.00 for three settings; $50.00 for 100 eggs.

EGGS SELECTED FROM OUR BEST PENS—$15.00 per setting; $25.00 for two settings; $45.00 for four settings and $75.00 for 100 eggs.

NO BABY CHICKS FOR SALE. Our new circular, which contains considerable interesting information, will be sent on request.

Homestead Campine Farm Box A **Wayland, Mass.**

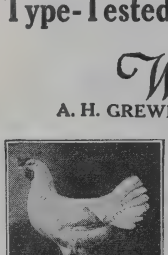
IF YOU WANT THE **Most Eggs Per Female** YOU MUST HAVE

Type-Tested Bred-to-Lay Trap-Nested Leghorns

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White Feather Egg Farm

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From untouched photo of 1st prize 1920 Coliseum Pullet.

In Big Bred-to-Lay Classes
Chicago Coliseum, 1920
Won 1st and 5th Pullet and 4th Hen
Won every 1st prize at 1920 Chicago National Show

Send for catalog and price list—Free.

EGGS
25% reduction for shipment after May 5th.

Baby Chicks
25% reduction for shipment after May 25th.

who have developed them to their pres high state of perfection, and who are titled to say whether yellow shanks beak are an important breed chara or not.

We are not opposed to progress. are sensible of the fact that the Standard is to be in force from 1923 1931. In making it, the breeders of day must look to the future, and av themselves of every advance that been made in poultry knowledge. P haps it is desirable to include a sente in the "Instructions to Judges," to effect that shanks in hens faded as a sult of heavy egg production shall be considered a defect. In addition believe it practical for judges to exam the pelvic arch to see if it is suita formed for easy and quick passage egg, and in judging body shape of eg type breeds require that the judge amine the pelvic arch the same as now examines the breast bone to see if it straight and well formed. We belie it practical to specify a satisfactory dominal development as one of the fe tures of Standard excellence, and struct judges to span the abdomen females so that those with pent up ver will not win high honors in the egg-ty breeds.

These additions could be written in the present Standard text. There no call for an elaboration of producti into a separate chapter. Might as w have a special chapter on feather velopment, tracing the growth of t plumage from the horny covered p feather that grows out of the inner lay of skin to the webbed feather in whi the barbs are hooked together with ba bules and barbiceles.

Standard makers have fulfilled th mission when they have set up as ide those types of beautiful fowls in whi the greatest usefulness may also be tained. They overstep their bounds wh they add a chapter on the economics, t history and the physiology of egg pr duction.

It was stated that the entire chap on production would not occupy ov twelve pages of the Standard. challenged this statement and the figu was raised to twenty-four pages. P haps this figure was not intended to clude illustrations, for Part III calls elaboration with pictures.

In Part III a Standard female exhibition bloom is to be shown. T same pullet will then be illustrated heavy lay. Next the pullet will shown during the molt. Following t the same bird will be shown back show condition as a hen. The purp of these four pictures is to illustrate individual bird in different conditions ovarian activity. A number of bre are to be illustrated in this manner, su as White Leghorns, Barred Plymou Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, etc. The lustrations are to be in colors, so th may show the changes in pigmentati etc.

It was stated at Buffalo that the vision of the last Standard cost $13,0 With a low treasury, Part III of chapter on production, is in itself ambititous program. The plan is bene lent in its educational features and wo make a nice book in itself; but the Sta ard is not an encylopedia of informati It already contains 368 pages, and is big and expensive a book as the assoc tion can sell at the wholesale pr of $1.50.

nis amazing chapter on production, ch must strike the reader with sud- wonder, if not bewilderment, owes origin to the New York meeting of November. It was at that time that purebred men agreed to production es in the poultry shows, these pro- ion classes to be composed of Stand- red birds that would score not less the present minimum scores which necessary to enable specimens to win es under the Standard. In other ds, the production classes were to be only to birds of good Standard ity, and the only difference between exhibition and production classes was e a difference between females at highest point of health, just before nancy, and females in full lay. The bred breeders agreed to having a dard female in full laying condi- illustrated in the Standard.

he purebred men felt that this con- ion would keep the utility mongrels of the shows, and provide an op- unity for conscientious breeders who endeavoring to combine breed char- r with egg-production values to show r birds and win prizes worth while.

he point should not be overlooked production classes for hens and pul- will mean more first prizes in all ses. The new classification will re- in a 1st cock, 1st exhibition hen, utility hen, 1st cockerel, 1st exhibi- pullet and 1st utility pullet. This naturally lead to 1st exhibition pen 1st utility pen, young and old. Such laboration of the prize schedule is, itself, a doubtful expedient.

he fatal error in this magnanimous lies in the fact that the females are shown and win in the exhibi- classes will be referred to as the ficy" kind, while those in the other ses will be known as the Standard- ty kind. Such distinction will re- to the disadvantage of the high le exhibition bird.

eizing upon the opening up of pro- ion classes, the utility men outlined have been authorized by the Com- ee of Forty to prepare the chapter production which is to cover all the ures of production from the "in- ce of domestication and breeding" he "intensity, rhythm or cycle" of duction. The chapter is to be such explanation and interpretation of ries that almost every line in the ent Standard text of the different ds and varieties will have to be ex- ed in the light of the new hypothe- The number of breeds affected by new departure in Standard making ot be determined from the skeleton ine now available. The purebred ders of this country are thus brought to face with a radical and revolu- ary program of Standard revision.

e opposed this program at Buffalo. believe that the idea of production ses is superficial. Pullets in full ng condition are not fit subjects for ibition purposes. The eggs they lay the shipping boxes may be easily en and eaten, with the result that pullets will return home as confirmed eaters. The confinement in the show n will interfere with their trap nest rd for the year, for it is very easy to a layer out of condition by changing quarters and shipping her around country.

. production class of hens cannot e. Hens that are kept laying so as et the last possible egg out of them

It is *results* that count!

WHEN purchasing eggs, chicks or breeding stock, what do you buy—the breed or strain? While it is always advisable to purchase a Standard breed, you should be positive that in your selection you are obtaining the strain that will give you the greatest possible returns for your money and your time.

Parks' Bred-to-Lay and-Do-Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks

is the only strain of Barred Rocks in America today that has an unbeatable record for the largest number of eggs layed throughout the year.

In winter, when the others lay but very little, Parks' Barred Rocks are continuing to lay just as many eggs as they lay in the mildest weather.

Parks' Strain Records

Miss Wonder, 148 eggs in 148 days. Miss Graduate, 313 eggs in one year; 203 eggs in 210 days. Lady Martha, 323 eggs in one year; 400 eggs in 448 days. Miss Smarty, 325 eggs in 356 days—and a host of Contest winnings.

We guarantee safe delivery—Eggs or Chicks

Hyde Park, N. Y., Apr. 3, 1921

Dear Sir: Rec'd eggs in excellent condition. Wish to compliment you on your method of packing, only one cracked in the 208, etc. Wm. J. Case

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Mr. Parks: Thanks for prompt chick shipment. Arrived after their two-day journey all alive and full of pep. Thanks for extras. They are now five days old and never saw such strong vigorous chicks. Noticed one to-day trying to dust himself like an old hen. Wishing you success. D. J. White

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(*Prompt Delivery*) from this all-year-'round record laying strain at very low prices. Order some today; time is short.

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for sale after May 20—an exceptional opportunity for you.

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Colored Marking Rings



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6	Growing chicks	.10	.25	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
7	Bantams	.15	.30	.50	.90	2.15	4.00
8	Leghorn, Ancona	.20	.35	.55	1.00	2.25	4.25
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
12	Asiatics	.25	.45	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00
14	Turkeys, geese	.30	.55	.95	1.60	3.75	7.00
16	Turkey toms	.40	.70	1.20	2.00	4.75	9.00

Prices Double Coil

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
8	Leghorns, etc	.30	.55	.85	1.50	3.40	6.30
11	Rocks, Reds	.35	.65	1.15	1.80	4.15	7.50
12	Asiatics	.40	.70	1.30	2.10	4.90	8.75
14	Turkeys	.45	.85	1.45	2.40	5.70	10.00
16	Turkey toms	.60	1.05	1.80	3.00	7.15	14.00

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for the sake of a high record, are late molters. The first prize Barred Rock hen in the utility class at the last Boston show was in a pin-feathery state. That was January 1, and at that late date, there were no feathers to score on the first utility hen at Boston. According to production values, which the new chapter in the Standard is to standardize, this hen was worthy of 1st prize, yet she could not have been scored. The Standard says:

Condition shall be cut up to four points.

Shape of tail shall be cut three points when tail is only one-fourth developed; cut two points when only one-half developed; cut one point when three-fourths developed.

In December shows, where the late molters that have been cramed for eggs, are judged in old feather, there will be broken tail feathers, as a result of entering in and coming out of the trap nests during the season; there will be lack of lustre in the old feathers and brass. These defects must be cut, according to the Standard, as follows:

Shape of tail shall be cut for missing tail feathers, one-half to one.

Shape of wings shall be cut for broken or missing feathers, one-half to three.

Lack of lustre on surface of plumage shall be cut one-half in each section where found.

Brassiness shall be cut one to two in each section where found.

Light colored shafting, or mealiness, which commonly appear in old feathers, one-half to one and one-half in each section where found.

How can birds in old feather be judged? We ask to know. And yet the Committee of Forty says that hens in the production classes shall score not less than ninety points to be eligible to first prize. Perhaps the Committee will eliminate the cuts cited above when scoring hens in production classes, the same as they voted that clipped flights shall not disqualify birds that are scored for records in egg laying competitions because "frequently the birds must have t wings cut so that they may be kept fined." But, judges cannot score a that is not there, and clipped w should disqualify if fairness of c petition is to be assured in our sh

Moreover, cuts for condition and m ing, broken and faded feathers mus made if the production class is to judged by the same standard that erns the exhibition class.

The committee recommends tha score card for eggs shall also be cluded in the Standard. Up to the p ent time, the Standard has not e stated what colored shell is laid by different breeds. To include a sc card and provide a basis for judg eggs will necessitate that both the co and weight of eggs of the differ breeds shall be stated. It is pretty h to breed only one color of brown-she eggs. It is comparatively easy to br all white-shelled eggs, for in these sh there is an absence of color; but in bro shell eggs, pigment is deposited, and

Buy Lord Farms

May, June and July Leghorn Chicks

We are one of the most experienced Leghorn Farms in the United States—in fact we are one of the largest breeders of White Leghorns in the United States. When we tell you to buy chicks during these months we are giving you good advice.

Earlier hatched Leghorns in a great many cases become stale from good laying before the real winter gets started, and prove indifferent layers on this account. Lord Farms May hatched Leghorns come to laying from the last of September to the last of October. ISN'T THIS AN IDEAL TIME FOR PULLETS TO BEGIN TO LAY?

June hatched Leghorns commence laying the latter part of October and should be in full lay before Thanksgiving. ISN'T THIS AN IDEAL TIME FOR PULLETS TO BEGIN TO LAY?

Last year we raised 1,200 pullets hatched Ju'y 2nd. We got some eggs from these birds in November. We got a whole lot in December, and from January 1st to March 15th, 280 of these pullets in one house, gave us an egg yield never less than 50%—some days we got as high as 210 eggs.

If you were going to enter a laying contest and was out to make a record in twelve months you would select birds hatched in either May or June. Why not run your own egg contest on your own farm? Get the idea out of your head that you have got to have April Leghorns. Our years and years of experience has proved to us that May hatched Leghorns pay better than April Leghorns. This advice is of no use to breeders of American or Asiatic varieties. You must hatch those birds earlier to get a good winter egg yield.

The Lord Farms believe in raising most of their pullets in February or early March, or not raise pullets again until May and June.

Grade A White Leghorn Chicks, $28.00 per 100
Grade B White Leghorn Chicks, 25.00 per 100

PULLETS, PULLETS, PULLETS

March 15th the Lord Farms had 30,000 single combed White Leghorn chicks in their brooder houses. Thousands of these are for sale at eight to ten weeks old in May and early June. Thousands again for sale the last of July and August. No runts, no culls, every pullet guaranteed to be satisfactory to the purchaser at the time of sale.

Those who are contemplating entering in the poultry business on a large scale should communicate with the Lord Farms. There is no other farm in the Eastern or Middle States that can serve you both in quantity and quality to your better advantage.

All our pullets are raised this season on a brand new 260 acre farm. We have already booked orders for several thousands.

START RIGHT IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS

We issue an 80-page catalog—one of the most interesting Leghorn books in the country. Get acquainted with the Lord Farms.

LORD FARMS METHUEN, MASS.

omes difficult to regulate this process depositing just the right amount of ir pigment in the shells. The same may lay a slightly differently colored on different days.

'o specify a particular shade of color a Wyandotte's egg is loading another eding problem onto the breeder. The ng bird can be made a thing of beauty, color of plumage is of primary imtance. But an egg has only utility. one stands in admiration before an shell. No one eats the shell. What erence is there in the value of a light wn or medium brown shell? Those have laughed at the fancier beise of his devotion to points of beauty the colors of his living birds, have e him one better in making a fad of color of egg shells.

'he precise shape of the egg is unimtant as long as it is normally formed, from ridges and has a firm shell. ne hens lay a longer egg; others a nder egg. One is as good in the fry- pan as the other; one produces as good a chicken as the other. Why complicate the breeding problem with such a non-essential? A standard of exact and specified shape for eggs will lead buyers to examine setting eggs that have been shipped to them, and the sellers will be getting letters like the one received by the baker which read: "Shipment of doughnuts unsatisfactory because the holes are not built according to the architect's plan."

From the report of the Committee of Forty it would appear that "production" is the alpha and omega of the hen business. But, more is to follow. A subcommittee on "Standards and Rules for Exhibiting and Judging Market Poultry" is yet to make its report. The subject of meat, like that of eggs, is to be given a separate chapter in the new Standard if the report of the Committee of Forty is adopted. Heretofore the Standard has set up ideals for breeds, and efforts have been made to preserve the types for which the breeds were developed, that the several breeds might be distinctive in character and not come into close competition. Are the ideals of those from whom we have inherited the Standard to be cast aside and empirical innovations introduced?

After the chapters on production and meat are inserted in the Standard and the Standards are printed there is the possibility that the plates will be lifted and special editions of books printed on these two subjects. The Standard is to bear the initial expense; and then the association may issue a separate and smaller book on egg production and another to be known as a Market Poultry and Egg Standard; or both subjects may be combined in one book on production of eggs and meat. Thus the Association will be able to enlarge its publishing business.

It would not be expedient, following the association's recent experiences, to recommend the publication of a new book, so the Standard, after it is out, may be subdivided and one or possibly two new books issued separately, so that

HAROLD TOMPKINS' RHODE ISLAND REDS
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Experience has shown that more prize winners are produced in May and June than any other months

My matings for this year contain many of the best specimens of Rhode Island Reds in existence today. Not only do they include my famous winners at Boston, Rochester, Madison Square Garden and Kansas City, but the breeders that produced these winners.

These breeders last year produced for myself and customers the greatest array of show birds ever known in the annals of Rhode Island Red history, and are ready right now to furnish eggs that will produce the same quality for next season.

Not only have these birds been scientifically mated to excel in the production of show birds, but every bird in every mating has been Hoganized so that they may excel in the production of heavy laying stock.

The reports of my customers throughout the country prove that there is more Rhode Island Red quality produced from Tompkins Hatching Eggs than from any other.

Don't waste another season. Place your order at once to insure prompt delivery.

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SABRINA FARM WHITE WYANDOTTES
"The Standard Bred Heavy Laying Strain"
ALL EGGS HALF PRICE MAY 20th
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World's Record Layer, 336 Eggs in 365 Days, Sept. 29, 1919-Sept. 28, 1920.

Eggs Half Price!

After May 15th

We will sell our unexcelled hatching eggs at 50% off list price. These eggs are from our heavy-laying, contest-winning Leghorns. We bred the World's Record Layer and the American Contest Record Layer and now have them in our breeding pens.

We have mated over **1,000 hens** with **365-day trap-nest** records of **200 to 336 eggs**, the males from dams with trap-nest records of 250 to 323 eggs. These matings are **rich in the blood of our Egg Laying Contest Winners** at Missouri, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Kansas, California and Washington Egg Laying Contests. We believe we are offering hatching eggs from the **best flock of high average egg producers in America**, if not in the world. Correspondence invited.

Hollywood Farms

M. E. ATKINSON, Mgr.

BOX A HOLLYWOOD, WASH.

Madison Square 54 Prizes



Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, records 254-266, big birds, large eggs — many say the best strains in the world — won the contests.

Rose C. Whites — 244 record; large eggs.

S. C. White Leghorns —288 record; big, very vigorous; a great line.

S. C. Reds—Big, dark males, **won contest**; fine matings.

Barred Rocks—270 line; Parks' line.

W. Wyandottes—Cup winners.

W. W. KULP, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa.

anyone who does not care to buy the whole Standard, which also deals with "fancy" chickens, may get all he needs by buying the egg book or the meat book.

The program of expense is to be saddled onto the poor old Standard, which is about the only remaining dividend paying property that the American Poultry Association has. Its other book ventures have been a failure. During the war, two new books were issued by the A. P. A., one on Poultry Feeding and the other on Back-Lot Poultry Keeping. Their text was furnished at no cost to the association, yet the publication of these two books cost $1,562.03. The promoters of the books sold advertising to the amount of $625.00, leaving $927.03, which was paid out of the association's treasury. Only a few of these books were sold. The secretary of the A. P. A. now has on hand most of the edition, which consisted of 20,000 copies.

The Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte Breed Books and Standards have cost the A. P. A. $12,839.85. The full editions of the two books amounted to 4,000 copies, and when sold at $2.00 each, the wholesale price, will net the association $8,000 or nearly $5,000 less than the cost of production. The Plymouth Rock Breed Book is now completely sold out, the type has been thrown in, and there are no electrotype plates to print further editions to help pull the account off the debit side of the ledger.

Already $2,997.79 has been spent on a market poultry and egg Standard, and the first book has not been printed.

In ten years, the A. P. A. took in $184,487.56 in honest-to-goodness coin of the realm, yet it has appropriated money on nearly every vision that has been pressed by any truculent and insistent member, and today the Standard of Perfection is about the only remaining asset.

Now the fate of the Standard hangs in the balance. Is it to remain a Standard of Perfection for judging purebred fowl, or is it to become a book on culling? Is it to remain the back bone of the finances of the American Poultry Association, or is it to become a vehicle to carry across a new book on production and a new market poultry Standard?

The fate of the A. P. A. itself may rest on the outcome of the present uncertain state of affairs. The dollars of the A. P. A. come from the purebred breeders. It may prate about being the guardian of a billion dollar industry, but it is fundamentally a breeders' organization and it can only prosper as it is recognizes its limitations and accepts the responsibility of its stewardship. The easiest way for it to alienate itself from its friends, and go completely bankrupt, is for it to get out of its line and put on a lot of side shows.

The purebred bird will not go bankrupt. Modifications of type will take place in the future as they have in the past. Breeders will progress. They will not overlook the important characters that are indispensible to strong, robust, symmetrical, beautiful birds. The men who made the breeds, who reduced to systematic form the great medley of barnyard forms and colors, can be trusted to reinvest the best blood of the best birds, from year to year. Their birds will win at New York, Boston and Chicago. No one of the three is an A. P. A. show. No committee has jurisdiction over the three really important shows of the United States.



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We will send you free an instructive poultry book.

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We will send you free a booklet on how to build a hog wallow, which will keep hogs clean and healthy.

We will send you free a booklet on how to keep your hogs free from insect parasites and disease.

Write for them—they are free.

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QUALITY EGGS & STOCK, KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Scott's Reds

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BOX A

And the types that are shown at the eat annual events by the master breeds and win under the authoritative dges of the land, will be the types for nich high prices are paid. Revising e Standard along new and untried lines ll not change either the types or judgg practice in those shows where the pes that win set the ideals for breeds. Overloading the Standard will only minish the usefulness and the sale of e book. It will only help to weaken e already weakened American Poultry sociation.

It is unfortunate that the Committee Forty should have overlooked the fact at Standard ideals are living things d that their growth can be neither hurd nor retarded. Instead of accepting andard ideals as living visions that are veloping and unfolding and maturing om year to year in the minds of breeds, the Committee assumed that the andard is a piece of property, like an artment building, to which a couple of oms can be added and the rents inased.

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

When to Hatch Winners.

D. Lincoln Orr, secretary of the adison Square Garden Show, says: pril, May and June hatch for the rden winners. May 15 to June 15 about right for color special."

Last year we hatched three settings eggs of different breeds on June . A Leghorn was the first to lay, arting January 1. She beat out the st of birds of the heavier American eds by only 15 days, for all of the llets were laying on January 15.

There is a great deal written about rly hatching, and the possibilities of rly June hatching are too often erlooked.

Later hatching need not be confined the small breeds, such as Leghorns. rly June hatched Rocks, Wyandttes and Reds will make elegant ickens. We have practiced early ne hatching for a number of years.

* * *

Leg Weakness in Chicks.

Leg weakness is a common trouble chicks that are grown on dry board ors. The weakness usually delops when the chicks are about two eks old. They may do very well to this time. The solution of the oblem is to get the chicks on the ound. Their legs will grow strongon a cool, moist earth.

Nature never intended that a chick ould be warmed from the bottoms its feet up. Her plan is for the ick to run on the cool ground, and r its body to get warmth by its back ming in contact with the warm dy of the mother hen. Modern vers, following nature's plan, dect warmth downward onto the ick's back.

Provide plenty of heat under the ver so that the chicks can get warm ickly when they need warmth. ien let them enjoy some freedom on e grass or ground.



Even as I talk out this message, the orders for "Famous" Ancona hatching eggs are commencing to pour in from every quarter of America. Thousands of settings will go out this spring to people who have tested "Famous" Anconas and want more of them—want more of them direct from the world's leading Ancona farm.

And I will record orders from hundreds of new names—names of men and women who have heard of the "Famous" Ancona victories—of the amazing annual demonstrations of superiority at Madison Square Garden year after year—of the individual flock and egg laying records, orders from men and women who have studied up on Anconas and became convinced that they are the world's leading egg producers.

A word of warning! Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks from my best pens are going first and fast! Ancona birds are fast workers—and you will have to be, if you avoid disappointment in getting your Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks. They are ready now. Order from catalog today.



H. Cecil Sheppard

BOX A-412 BEREA, OHIO

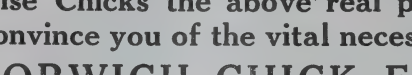
President International Ancona Club.



If you raise Chicks the above real photograph will convince you of the vital necessity of

THE NORWICH CHICK FEEDER

Order one or one hundred. We guarantee ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION or money back.



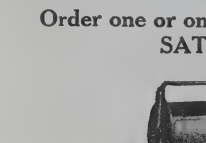
Patented May 4, 1915.

Made in two sizes:
15 inch, 2 lbs.....80c
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F. O. B. New London, Conn., or St. Louis, Mo.

Delivered to any address in the United States.
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The Norwich Automatic Feeder Co.
Main Office: 7 Trumbull St., New London, Conn.
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"Better Hatched" Chicks



By the Postman.
Twelfth Season. Our Aim: Every Customer Satisfied.

Pure bred, bred-to-lay, from flocks selected for Standard qualities and production. We offer exceptional values in following varieties: LEGHORNS, ROCKS, REDS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, MINORCAS, ORPINGTONS, ANCONAS. Prices reasonable. Twenty thousand each week. Place your order early. Let us send you our Special Bulletin on HOW TO RAISE BABY CHICKS, prepared by poultry specialists, Free of Charge; also write for our attractive Catalog, which is Free.
Inquire for special prices on chicks during May.

Co-Operative Breeding & Hatching Co.
BOX 10 TIRO, OHIO



"DAN YOUNG"
First Prize Cockerel, Chicago Coliseum, December, 1920

Rogers' White Leghorns

Eggs from Chicago Coliseum Winners at One-Half Price After May 15th.

May and June Leghorns are ready for the Winter Shows. My birds have real concave backs, heavy saddles, and profuse tail furnishings. I am the oldest winner at the great Chicago Coliseum

EGGS, CHICKS and STOCK FOR SALE. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Big 24-page catalog Free. Send for it today.

Rogers' White Leghorn Farm
F. D. ROGERS, Owner
SOUTH ST. ROAD. ELGIN, ILL.

Dead Chicks in Shell.

When eggs do not hatch prop the trouble may lie in the breed stock that produced the egg. If hatching qualities of the eggs good and the embryos develop up the point of departure from the sh and then die, the trouble may be to the conditions existing during period of incubation.

There are three factors that g ern the process of hatching. The f and most familiar is temperatu Usually the temperature is well re lated and little responsibility for p hatches can be attributed to it. Sor times the thermometer registers correctly, but careful incubator op ators use a tested thermometer in wh they may repose confidence.

The two remaining factors that fluence the development of the e bryo are ventilation and moistu When hatches are poor the opera should juggle with the ventilation a moisture.

The developing chick is suppl through the porous egg shell w oxygen from the air. If the room stuffy or laden with fumes, the air vitiated. When the air in the in bator room is pure it may be t enough of it does not enter the e chamber. It is sometimes advisa to drill holes in the bottom of the e compartment. If these are later fou to be not needed they can be plugg up with corks.

Moisture, like air, is essential to l A desert is incapable of supporti life because of its lack of moistu The hen supplies a large amount water to the egg, but this water co tent decreases as the period of in bation continues.

The warm air in the incubator m help to diminish the quantity of wa within the egg. Where air is warm its moisture carrying capacity is creased, and it seeks to take up mo ture to equal its carrying capaci If there is no water vapor in the of the cellar, and none in the mach it is frequently advisable to place the incubator a pan filled with sa or dirt, which is partly covered w water. The numerous moist cryst of sand provide a large surface come in contact with the warm air the incubator and give off moisture

Much remains to be learned ab "dead in shell." The porosity of shell, inherited tendency to aborti or the feeding of the stock may inf ence it, but in the practical work of cubating eggs only the mechani factors of temperature, ventilation a moisture can be regulated.

* * *

Undercolor Again.

Rev. Harwood in his article on t dercolor in this issue refers to Standard makers as "prematurely scribing" the correct undercolor some breeds.

That was the argument of Ro Essex at the committee of forty Buffalo, in asking that the standa color for speckled Sussex be chang from "slate shading into white base," to "slate shading into white, red, or both." Mr. Essex maintai that no one knew what was the ri undercolor from a breeding sta point, and that in a tri-colored vari all three colors should be permiss



Just follow the simple cutting directions on this special introductory package of

COLLIS PROCESS

DRIED BUTTERMILK

and you will have an ideal self-feeding, non-wasting hopper for your fowls. Allow them free access to nature's most wonderful Poultry food. Doubles the egg yield, makes higher hatching percentage, grows strong, vigorous chicks, takes less feed, eliminates intestinal disorders, properly balances the ration and makes more prolific poultry.

Order direct from this ad. Your postman will deliver complete—prepaid to your door.

ONLY $1.25 for 4 lbs. postpaid, put up in Handy Self-Feeding Hopper

Send $1.25 P. O. order or Draft if you live east of Rockies or $1.50 if you live beyond. Give name of your dealer. Take advantage of this introductory offer. Feed your flock Dried Buttermilk—Nature's wonder food. Get the handy self-feeder—FREE. Send today.

COLLIS PRODUCTS CO., 39 South 19th Street CLINTON, IOWA

EUREKA COLONY BROODER

Famous for Quality Efficiency and Economy



For Best Results Buy the EUREKA

Write for Booklet

AMES R. WOTHERSPOON, Inc.

Box 240 Sinking Spring, Pennsylvania

BABY CHICKS

High Standard Quality Bred Right, Hatched Right

Shipped Direct From Our Hatchery to your door

BIG, Strong, Fluffy fellows hatched from eggs of good laying strains, and under our own supervision. Nine leading varieties to select from; at reasonable prices.

Barred Plymouth Rocks 16c	R. C. Rhode Island Reds 17c
White Plymouth Rocks..17c	S. C. Rhode Island Reds..17c
Golden Wyandottes.....18c	S. C. White Leghorns 14c
White Wyandottes.....17c	S. C. Brown Leghorns....14c
S. C. Mottled Anconas 16c	

Trial Convinces. Write for FREE CATALOG.

New Washington Hatchery, Dept. J, New Washington, Ohio

in the undercolor. The motion carried.

Charles D. Cleveland, voicing the same argument advanced by Rev. Harwood, asked for the elimination of undercolor in Standard descriptions. He said: "If I produce a white bantam by using a bluish white undercolor, that is my business and my problem."

That the relative importance of undercolor is eliciting renewed consideration is a hopeful sign for breeders of penciled and laced varieties. These beautiful fowls have been handicapped by radical undercolor requirements, Rev. Harwood, as a breeder of Silver Penciled Wyandottes is serving the best interests of the breed in urging that dark slate undercolor should not become a fad among breeders of these fowls.

* * *

Down That Shows on Shanks.

It is not uncommon for chicks of some of the clean-legged varieties to hatch with a little down on their shanks. As the birds grow older this down may disappear and never develop into stubs.

* * *

A Reason for Disqualifications.

Disqualifications are the buyer's safeguards. Defects are always a matter of degree; a slight defect or a bad defect. A disqualification means "out," and is not subject to argument.

* * *

Fresh Ground.

Starting and growing chickens on the same ground year after year is a fertile cause of disease and trouble in chicks.

The farmer does not put the same field in oats year after year. He rotates his ground.

The colony houses for chicks should be moved to fresh ground every second year. The soil of the old run should be broken up and corn, oats, alfalfa or garden truck grown on it. The plowing of land and growth of a new crop is beneficial from the standpoint of sanitation.

Many brooder chicks that are started and kept confined in a very small run contaminate the ground in a very short time, and by the time they are eight weeks old, droop their wings and fail to make a satisfactory growth in response to the feed they consume. The trouble lies in the fact that every time they pick up a grain of feed they take into their system the infection of the soil. Get them on fresh ground, and above all, feed them on fresh ground.

Do not overlook the importance of fresh ground.

* * *

The Big White Rock Transfer.

Mr. Chapman shipped the entire Owen Farms flock of White Rocks to Wilburtha Farms without the loss or disability of a single bird. In offering the Wilburtha Reds for sale, Mr. Chapman says:

The demand is so great in any of the popular varieties that a breeder can give his whole time to one variety and can sell all the birds that the ordinary poultry farm can raise at good prices and, of course, give better service to the public. At the beginning of the war, we were breeding six varieties, and in dropping a couple of them, it has put us in better position to take care of our business.

The White Plymouth Rock is a spe-

1887-DAY-OLD-1921

CHIX -:- DUX

May and June

Are the two months during which NATURE *naturally* re-produces herself. The steady, warm, dependable weather makes it possible to raise day-old chix with a minimum of care and without *expensive equipment.*

With a comparatively small investment you can raise pullets which will lay this Fall and Winter when *eggs are high.*

With day-old stock, bred from Niagara Farm strains, with 35 years of experienced breeding back of them, your success is assured.

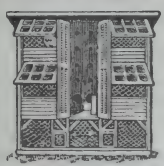
Anconas, Barred Rox, White Rox, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Mammoth Pekin and Colored and White Indian Runner ducklings, bred from Hogan tested stock with heavy egg-producing ability, hatching twice a week, Monday and Wednesday.

Orders filled promptly from 25 chix up to 5,000.

NIAGARA FARM

W. R. Curtiss Co., Prop. Ransomville, N. Y.

WILLIAMS DURABILT POULTRY HOUSES



Price—$67.00 132 sq. ft. floor space



Price—$50.00 and up

Williams DURABILT knock-down poultry houses come to you complete ready to bolt together. Put up in a jiffy and last a lifetime. Not a flimsy shack, but a real poultry house that will help you raise healthy fowl.

Don't confuse Williams DURABILT with the flimsy shacks that masquerade for the genuine. Accept no substitute.

Every Williams DURABILT is backed by an unconditional money-back guarantee.

We make poultry, hog and cattle housing for any purpose whatsoever.

A post card brings a copy of our latest catalog. Send for it today.

KIRCHNER & WILLIAMS LUMBER CO.

304 S. Sixth St. Marshall, Illinois.

cial favorite with Chapman. He has not only watched its progress, but had a part in it, for many years. A recent letter from him tells something of the breed's early history. To quote:

It was about twenty-five years ago that I took up the breeding of White Plymouth Rocks. At that time, a bird named White Cloud, owned on Fischer's Island was the king pin in White Rocks. He had won twice at the Garden. I remember this bird well; he was of medium size, rather blocky in build, but a symmetrical bird. His point of superiority was his pure white color. Up to that time, most White Rocks were very poor in color. I secured two of this bird's sons and their blood flows in the Wuburtha flock to day.

Shortly afterwards, Harry Graves began showing his famous strain of White Plymouth Rocks from Wigganun, Connecticut. Graves' birds were longer in body and larger; and had more abundant saddle feathering. This was really the beginning of the modern type of White Plymouth Rocks which has proved so popular.

I think today that perhaps the only defect from the standpoint of a perfect utility bird, especially for heavy egg production, is that there is a tendency to breed White Plymouth Rocks too large. If the public, who wish to breed them mostly for the egg production and general utility qualifications, would be satisfied with birds around Standard weight, the White Rock breeders could send out birds that would meet their requirements perfectly. But the majority of our customers close their letters by saying: "Mr. Chapman, send me a bird one or two pounds over the Standard weight." Occasionally, a high egg record bird will be of extra large size, but the history of the egg-laying competitions is that the medium size bird, in all breeds, is the type to select for heavy egg production.

Mr. Chapman concludes his letter with a personal note, as follows:

I did not have an opportunity to look over your book on the American Breeds until the last day or so. I think it away ahead of any similar work I have ever read and intensely interesting. If I could have had some such similar work twenty-five years ago, I would have been winning at the Garden with regularity a great many years earlier. Therefore, I especially recommend it for beginners, those who are just starting in with any of our American breeds.

* * *

The Latest from Theo. Hewes.

Harvey C. Wood will judge Light Brahmas at the next Chicago Coliseum Show. At the same time he plans to bring to Chicago and put in display cages, some of his own birds, so that breeders may see what he is aiming for in his own breeding operations.

Theo. Hewes announces that Wm. A. Wolford will serve as assistant secretary of the Buffalo Show. Mr. Wolford has a wide acquaintance among poultrymen in western New York state and he will be a valuable man in handling much of the preliminary work in connection with the show.

Theo. Hewes is now down on his farm at Hot Springs, Arkansas. He says that he knows that it is the best farm in the state because the man who sold it to him said so. He writes:

For several years I have been spending about two months of my time and all the money I could save up, in Hot Springs. Every time I have come here I have pledged myself that I would buy a farm the next time, so this time I bought the farm and in the future when the show season is over, it's Mountain View Farm in Arkansas for Dad.

I am just three miles from Hot Springs on the best road in the state and I am going to duck the cold, late winters in Indiana and come here where one can work out of doors twenty-five days every month in winter a not freeze to death doing it. The man w sold me this farm told me that he had liv on the farm for four years, had wor twelve hours a day, including Sundays, a had only lost $1,600. He hated to part wi it and it was only because he loved t money better than the farm that he fina decided to let go.

His brother owns a livery stable in Mo tana and offered him a job, and has set asi two box stalls for him and his family live in. The box stalls will be quite an i provement over the house he sold me, fact I think the man did real well in maki the change.

I call the farm "Mountain View" as it only a half mile to the foothills of the H Springs' mountains. The view is wonderf in fact I believe it is the greatest asset t farm has. But my wife says she cannot co the scenery, and would rather have a regul diet of hog and hominy. But you kno women are sort of funny that way.

When I bought the farm I looked ov everything the man had including a co stove with two perfectly good legs, a on lunged hay burner with a set of chain harne with a broken backband. I might menti here that my one-lunged wonder is blind one eye and hasn't seen anything out of t other eye since Abe Lincoln was electe but he knows more about "gee" and "has than a lot of people who will read this notic

Those of you who have visited the world greatest health resort (that is what it sa on the signboards) know there are a fe loose rocks in this country. I will guara tee that I have enough rock on my farm build a monument to every man that vot for Wilson and throw in a mile of sto fence for good measure.

In planting corn or cotton we dig up o big rock, plant the hill of grain and then p two small rocks on top of it. That also the way we raise the corn for the moo shiners and they do the rest. They make brand of whiskey they call the White Mu It gets its name from its kick. It is gua anteed to make you drunk quicker and ke you drunk longer than any moonshine whisk yet discovered.

Three revenue men found a still two yea ago. They sampled the goods and have got sober enough yet to make an arre



FIRST PRIZE YOUNG PEN S.C. REDS AND COCKEREL HEADING SECOND PRIZE YOUNG PEN CHICAGO COLISEUM SHOW DEC 1920
BRED AND OWNED BY E.W. MAHOOD WEBSTER GROVE MO.

Save Your Chicks!



Kill Rats by Science—New Way—No Poisons—No Traps—Used with Tremendous Success by Thousands of Poultry Raisers.

The VIRO Scientific Method of killing rats has been used in Europe for years.

The one PERFECT METHOD FOR THE POULTRY YARD. Absolutely guaranteed to rid your place of every rat and mouse—*positively guaranteed* not to harm chickens, dogs, or any valuable live stock.

Safe—sure—quick—cheap!

Kill Rats Without Poison

No Danger to Poultry!

GET RID OF RATS! Save the chicks they kill — the eggs they break — the grain they eat and spoil! Kill those rats, without risking the lives of your chickens, by using VIRO.

VIRO will make your rats disappear as if by magic. It's guaranteed to do this — or your money back.

New Discovery

Entirely different from all other rat killers. Discoverd by famous French scientist. Now used all over the world on ships, wharves, warehouses, wherever rats are thickest.

Rats Die Off the Premises

VIRO makes them die outdoors seeking water. No rotting odors. Only perfect rat killer invented. Approved by highest scientific authorities.

Harmless to All But Rodents

Remember—VIRO is different from all other rat killers because it is not a poison. Even if your chickens, dog, cat, hogs, cows or horses, should eat VIRO-ed bait, no harm will result. Don't use dangerous rat poisons! You don't have to. VIRO is sure death for every rat, mouse or gopher, but perfectly harmless to everything else.

Kill your rats! Don't tolerate them! Government authorities estimate that rats cost a farmer more than his taxes. From figures given, it has been determined that a rat killed means $10 saved.

VIRO can be used anywhere. It kills mice in the home, rats in the barns, gophers in the fields. An ideal rodent killer. Order a bottle today. Use it. Your place can be freed of every rodent.

Guaranteed to Kill Every Rat—or Money Refunded!

I guarantee that VIRO will kill every rat and mouse on your place. If it doesn't, I'll refund your money without argument or question. Order a bottle today. Use it according to directions. If there's a single rat or mouse left after a few days, you get your money back.

Send Coupon Now!

Don't Delay!

Accept this square deal offer. Fill out coupon and mail. Don't tolerate rats any longer. They spread disease; cause fires; destroy property. For just $1.00, I'll send you enough VIRO to clear a barn or house of rats. If you need more, send for more. I'll leave that to you. Only act now! Get rid of every rat! Here's your chance. Mail coupon today sure.

E. J. Reefer, Dept. 6025 Ventnor, New Jersey | Kansas City, Missouri

Canadian Address: Fort Erie, Ontario

(Address Nearest Post Office)

E. J. Reefer, Dept. 6025

Ventnor, New Jersey | Kansas City, Missouri

I accept your offer. Enclosed find $1.00 for one package of Reefer's Rat Viro. You agree to refund my money if I'm not 100 percent satisfied.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Canadian Address: Fort Erie, Ontario



It's Cheaper to Raise the Chicks You've Got

than to *hatch more* and *lose time* and *money*. It simply means right feeding and right digestion—health and growth. And the easy way to be sure of both is to give them the ideal feed for little chicks:

Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

This "baby food for baby chicks" contains exactly the things most needed to build bone, muscle and feather, to prevent common chick diseases, to make chicks live and grow fast.

C. E. Brett, Dept. of Poultry Service, Rhode Island State College, writes

"I have used your Baby Chick Food with the best success and would gladly recommend it to anyone wanting such food. I not only used it for baby chicks, but for those five to seven weeks of age."

Test Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food at *our risk:*—

"Your Money Back if YOU Are Not Satisfied"

Sold by 60,000 dealers. There's one near you. B-20

Write for Pratts Baby Chick Book—Free

PRATT FOOD COMPANY

Philadelphia Chicago Toronto

Pratts Animal and Poultry Regulators and Remedies, Hog Tonic, Cow Remedy, Dip and Disinfectant.





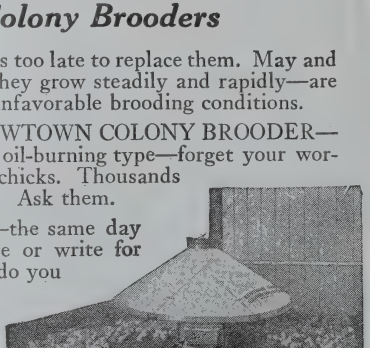
You Are Sure to Raise

those late hatches if you use Newtown Colony Brooders

And you *must* raise them because it's too late to replace them. May and June chicks are profitable if they grow steadily and rapidly—are not checked and stunted by unfavorable brooding conditions.

Be *sure* of your brooder. Use the NEWTOWN COLONY BROODER—either the coal-burning or the oil-burning type—forget your worries—grow more and better chicks. Thousands of NEWTOWN users do this. Ask them.

We will ship your brooder quick—the same day your order reaches us. Wire or write for prices. How many brooders do you want?



Newtown Giant Incubator Corp'n

21 Warsaw Street

Harrisonburg, Virginia

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES AND S. C. REDS

I have said, Goldens are winter layers and now they have new honors. Tie for 5th place was made by a pullet at the Illinois State Egg Laying Contest for February 1921.

Eggs, $3 per 15. Eggs, $5.50 per 30. Eggs, $14 per 100.

Day Old Chicks, $9.50 per 25. Day Old Chicks, $18 per 50. Day Old Chicks, $35 per 100.

20% Off Prices Listed After May 15th. Write for Circular.

J. S. PENNINGTON Box A Plainfield, Ill.

This is a wonderful country and a wonder climate, the falls, winters and springs delightful, but the old-timers tell me that July and August it is seven degrees hot than the place where war is made. But never was in h—l in July or August as show season doesn't open that early, but will tell the boys at the Coliseum this w ter how hot it is in Hot Springs in J and August and if we hit the kind of weat we usually do at the Coliseum Show all boys will want to move down here for while.

They can raise anything in Arkansas t can be raised in any other state, and so things that cannot be raised in other stat for instance they can, and do, raise a ne who knows his vote don't count unless th want it to; and believe me, you can't that on South State street in Chicago.

This is a wonderful fruit country when hits. The largest peach orchard in this co try is less than thirty miles from Hot Sprin Last year the fruit on this orchard brou the owner something like one and a half n lion dollars, and it looked like a repeat or for last year, but the Easter blizzard chang the man's plans.

One can get awfully enthused by bei here and looking at conditions at first ha But if you never tore down forty rods barbed wire fence and moved it a quarter a mile and then set it up again all by yo self you are missing one of my real trea

* * *

POULTRY CENSUS FOR 1920.

Reports on agriculture in twelve stat have been made by the Bureau of t Census. A summary of the statist on poultry and eggs are published he with. It will be noticed that when t

	Number of Chickens on Farms	Dozens of Eggs Produced	Numbe Chick Rais
Vermont			
1920.....	799,797	5,166,689	1,015,
1910.....	938,524	7,037,082	1,282,
Maine			
1920.....	1,403,284	9,977,349	1,908,
1910.....	1,735,962	14,935,959	2,601,
Rhode Island			
1920.....	253,607	1,536,858	433,
1910.....	415,209	2,894,081	602,
Massachusetts			
1920.....	1,455,193	9,604,274	2,401,
1910.....	1,798,380	14,145,240	3,212,
Ohio			
1920.....	20,232,637	102,377,143	22,458,
1910.....	17,342,289	100,889,599	23,433,
Maryland			
1920.....	3,436,376	15,085,691	5,257,
1910.....	2,908,958	15,533,732	5,949,
West Virginia			
1920.....	4,027,510	21,708,279	4,873,
1910.....	3,310,155	19,159,008	5,543,
Alabama			
1920.....	5,918,429	23,436,979	10,179,
1910.....	5,028,104	22,234,713	12,467,
Tennessee			
1920.....	11,353,647	48,707,146	15,554,
1910.....	8,056,145	42,043,104	17,415,
Washington			
1920.....	3,547,604	21,356,576	4,860,
1910.....	2,272,775	16,472,575	3,722,
Idaho			
1920.....	1,654,771	10,391,962	2,250,
1910.....	1,053,876	6,492,270	1,653,
Utah			
1920.....	954,695	5,709,076	1,107,
1910.....	691,941	4,672,866	971,

census for 1920 was taken the num of chickens in four New England sta was considerably smaller than in 19 Poultry raising in New England w seriously affected during the war, to the difficulty of getting feed and high price of feed.

It will also be noticed that the f New England states are a small fac in poultry production as compared w some of the other states. The state West Virginia has as many hens produces nearly as many eggs as V mont, Maine, Massachusetts and Rh Island. The growing of poultry m in New England, however, appears be relatively more important than growing of chickens in some of other states. New England has been known for the fine quality of

ket poultry, and producers have the efit of the best poultry-meat markets the world. A great deal of poultry onsumed in New England, and buy- are critical of the kind of carcasses r purchase.

hio and Maryland show a large in- se in the number of chickens on ns in 1920 compared to the number orted in 1910; yet there is not a esponding increase in the number of s produced. The reason for this con- on undoubtedly lies in the fact that in was very high in price in 1919, year on which the 1920 census for ltry production is based.

eceipts of eggs this year from Ohio other central west states are ex- tionally heavy, and movement into age is above normal. Feed is cheaper year and, instead of marketing rly all the grain, farmers are feed- more liberally. Feed makes eggs.

he situation this year in the egg ket is still confusing. Some con- l that the season, having opened y, will close early as the result of farm hens going to setting. Others tend that a hen that would lay 36 s in a late season may lay 60 eggs spring as a result of favorable ther conditions and liberal feeding the farms.

he government reports that: "Prices tinue to be sustained by the demand best quality. Both storing and con- uptive demand have been very selec- , and on the poorer quality southern southwestern eggs, prices have been ded to keep goods moving."

Kill the Rats.

or 5,000 years the war has been going on reen rats and men, and despite the pro- s the latter has made he has never been to conquer the rat. During this war- the rat has caused the death of more le than all wars put together. Govern- t officials estimate that the damage done rats in this country alone amounts to 00,000 a year. It takes 200,000 men to e up what rats destroy. But this is not Rats have been proven to be carriers isease.

ats require that the poultry raiser put up ood fight. They are particularly fond of t chickens, and at this season of the , which is the rat-breeding season, they a pest. Get after them with all modern ods and exterminate them before they t a loss on your flock of growing chicks. n up the rats in the spring, and do the thoroughly, and you will not be bothered h during the remainder of the year, un- you live in town, where rats can migrate our place. In this case eternal vigilance e price of freedom from these rodents.

Sex Indicators.

the "sex indicator" humbug as related our recent "expose" editorial. I experi- ted with one that the introducers had the e to send me on a 40-days' trial without with full confidence in the "fool 'em" ciple. The indicator will work alike on s, teddy-bears and nails. Made a num- of tests on different lines. At first these amusing, sort o' fascinating.

made the final, convincing humbug tests a considerable number of "double tested s" out of an incubator, at three and 7 . By the indicator all had either male male germs, and these were live germs. anged their "sexes" as many times as "tests," or rather the "no tests" at all, repeated and always with negative re- . as to their being infertiles. A colossal bug in a small package.

s agents are cutting prices. The first ed price of $3 is reduced to $1 by others. ived four different circulars from as y agents during the past week, their ker list" being evidently gleaned from classified ads of poultry journals.

responsible dealers in poultry supplies offering the humbug that I know of, gh some poultry journals of reputation carrying the ads. P. C. Gori.
nnsylvania.

MERSEL & FORTGANG

(Formerly ALEX. MERSEL)

191 Duane Street :: New York City

Solicits Your Shipments of

E G G S

Either White or Brown Shell

All Grades of Duck Eggs
Sweet and Salt Creamery Butter

We Make Returns on Day of Arrival on the NET—No Commission Basis

References: { Atlantic National Bank
Chatham & Phenix National Bank

SINGLE COMB BLACK LEGHORNS

The Largest and Best Flock in America

Our strain of breeders are bred from the choicest specimens of the *World's Greatest Breeders.* The results of our breeding the past years more than came up to our expectations and puts us in a position to supply

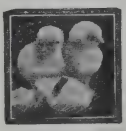
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Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, White and Buff Orpingtons, S. C. White Leghorns. Chicks: 25, $7.50; 50, $12.50; 100, $22.00 and 500, $96.00. No more broiler chicks this season. Live delivery guaranted, prepaid by parcel post. Order from this adv., or write for catalog.

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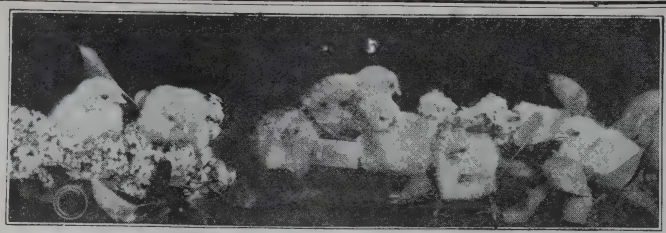
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saves 95% of his hatch when given in first drinking water for Baby chicks.
All dealers 30 cents, or direct by mail 35 cents.

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THE PIONEER MAMMOTH CHICK HATCHERY
Our Twenty-first Season

The largest and oldest successful hatchery. We produce chicks from free range stock that are strong, vigorous and full of pep. Years of experience have taught us how to hatch chicks that are satisfactory to our customers. If you want the best, we have them, all pure bred and at the most reasonable prices. We have the most popular varieties.

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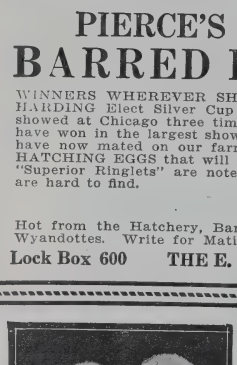
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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WINNERS WHEREVER SHOWN. We won at the Ohio State Show PRESIDENT HARDING Elect Silver Cup for best Cock, Cockerel, Hen, Pullet and Pen. Have showed at Chicago three times winning BEST DISPLAY each time. Our customers have won in the largest show rooms throughout the United States and Canada. We have now mated on our farm some of the finest pens in the world, and will have HATCHING EGGS that will produce some of the finest Exhibition birds in the land. "Superior Ringlets" are noted for their excessive Egg Production and their equals are hard to find.

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Hot from the Hatchery, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Leghorns, Anconas and White Wyandottes. Write for Mating List or Baby Chick Catalog.

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AMERICA'S GREATEST POULTRY REMEDIES

RAISE 90% TO 100% OF YOUR CHICKS

KEEP YOUR CHICKS ALIVE. OTHERS ARE DOING IT; SO CAN YOU.

Don't let your chicks die with white diarrhea, gapes, going light, weak legs, stunted, not developing; give them Wacker's Chick Tablets in the water from the start, then watch 'em grow. By using these tablets you make chick raising a pleasure.

BETTER THAN GREEN FOOD

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All Tablets, 300, 75c; 1,300, $2.50; 5,000, $7.50. Positively Sold Nowhere Else.
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WORLD SUPER 2 IN 1 STRAIN. Beauty and Utility **POST'S ANCONAS** BABY CHICKS HATCHING EGGS

Come to headquarters for World's Super-Anconas. America's Greatest 1920-1921 egg and show winners. The power to lay is in the blood. Every Super-Ancona is rich in the blood of generations of egg-winning dams. Order now, Baby Chicks and Eggs from Hoganized, Trapnested, and free ranged stock, at late spring reduced prices. Also breeders one-half price after July 1st. 12-week old pullets a specialty. We breed eggs and show winners. We show and sell winners. Free Catalog.

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HANSEN'S RUSSIAN ORLOFFS

UNDISPUTED CHAMPIONS OF AMERICA. Won all blue ribbons at the Coliseum and Madison Square Garden, 1921. World's greatest cold climate fowl. **EGGS FOR HATCHING.** Send for mating list. **DR. M. A. HANSEN, Importer and Breeder, OSAGE, IOWA.**

SPRING WORK IN THE POULTRY YARD.

(Continued from page 560)

Such flocks need a spring c ing and should be given epsom followed the next day with a d doze of sulphur. Epsom salts sh be given in the quantity of about pound to 100 hens, which is eq lent to about one teaspoon level to the hen. This treatment wil the system of poison and cool blood. It will cure all mild cas liver trouble and in fact renew fowls generally. They will now more active and will have much ter appetite.

To continue the winter feeding tion will soon put them back w they were. They now need r green food and less concentrates formally. It will also be a good to put about a teaspoonful of tinc of iron in each tub of oats you for sprouting. Buttermilk is the thing there is for hens in this dition. Give what they will drin one-half day. It will help to c out the digestive organs, cool blood and for layers or market fo is a substitute for green food as as an animal food. When you sta feed the buttermilk cut down on other protein concentrates according

Provide Shade.

Next to fresh, clean, cool drink water for the growing youngst shade is of great importance. N is the time to provide for the he and comfort of the birds during summer season. They are then go to require colony roosting houses t can be opened to every breeze t blows and a range that provides sh in abundance. A frame of boards burlap makes better shade than n at all but it is very poor shade co pared to that supplied by a big clu of leafy bushes or low trees. T latter will supply cool shade, wh the former will do little more th protect the fowls from the direct r of the sun.

If you haven't the trees or bush on the range where you are going grow your chicks or summer yo hens, you can provide an excell substitute by planting this month patch of sunflowers or corn.

The sunflowers will make the m shade and when ripe the oily see are excellent for the molting he and the chicks that are getting th adult plumage at this time. If t heads of the sunflowers are cut off w a long knife and dried, the fowls w take care of the thrashing.

If you plant a large field of co or sunflowers you will notice that t chicks will work in the meadow la early in the morning, returning to t shade of the corn, as the sun ris in the heavens they will continue work there for several hours, securi considerable meat life, and not r turning to the meadows till near sundown in the evening.

Shade of some kind is essential the production of good plumage fowls of any color, but probably bu and red fowls show the effects of lack of shade the most of all. The s will not only spoil the luster and t silk-like finish of the feather but much will fade the color as well.

MANSEL'S
BRED TO LAY
White Wyandottes
S. C. White Leghorns
Line-Bred and Trapnested 365 Days Every Year.
35 acres devoted entirely to the breeding of **profitable**, therefore, **vigorous** and **healthy heavy winter laying** Wyandottes and Leghorns. We specialize in furnishing our trade.
10 AND 12 WEEKS OLD PULLETS
A most satisfactory start for any beginner—you eliminate loss to the minimum. You start with chicks well past the tender age.
Every year we are compelled to return orders. So place your order early for future delivery—a small deposit reserves shipping date.
COCKERELS IN LOTS OF 6 OR MORE
At attractive prices—all bred out of the same line that has produced our famous **Winter Layers** in **North American Egg Laying Contest.**
HATCHING EGGS AND LIMITED NUMBER OF BABY CHICKS
Write me for prices. Your orders will have my personal attention.
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QUAKERTOWN, Box 202, PENNA.

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Don't-Build
Houses $16 Up.
You can buy the famous Potter Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take down. Complete Hennery Outfits (roosts, nests, etc.) $8 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Makes it easy to start right. Get the best and save money. Send 4c stamps for 100-page book.

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Pigeon Bands—Nest Tags
All goods guaranteed to be just as represented.
ALUMINUM BANDS with raised figures, price postpaid, 10-15c, 25-25c, 50-35c, 100-60c.
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Any color, two large black numbers in each band; prices 12-30c, 25-50c, 50-90c, 100-$1.65.
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The National Poultry Band Co.
Send for Catalog NEWPORT, KY.

QUALITY CHICKS
S. C. Brown and White Leghorns..$14
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4,000—6 to 10 week old chicks, $1.25 each.
P. F. CLARDY, Ethel, Mo.

IMPROVEMENT BEGINS IN THE BREEDING YARD.

(Continued from page 559)

does not disqualify unless it runs up well under the eye. My interpretation of this rule is that white extending beyond the earlobe, or, in other words, if it appeared in that portion of the face that is supposed to be red, it disqualifies. At any rate it is poor policy to use a bird that does not have a face of a deep red color. We often find White Leghorn males that have a face that is rather a dark pink color. These birds will invariably show a tendency to throw white faces both in cockerels and pullets.

In some breeds, especially in Wyandottes, Orpingtons, and the other larger breeds having clean legs, we are apt to find stubs on the shanks or down between the toes. These two faults, like many other defects, are bad things to reproduce and birds having them should never be used in a breeding pen. It is often the case that breeders have a bird, which happens to be the best in the flock, which shows a defect similar to those I have mentioned, but they take a chance and breed him in an attempt to improve their flock in some sections in which this particular bird may be exceptionally strong, underestimating that they are breeding a serious defect that will throw out every bird that shows it and the flock instead of being improved may actually be ruined. It is a very easy matter to breed in a defect but is is much more difficult to breed it out.

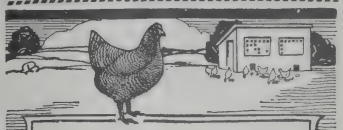
Balance Your Breeding.

In this connection we might say that too many breeders are over enthusiastic when it comes to color. In parti-color varieties, especially in barred, laced or penciled fowls, a breeder is apt to be carried away with a specimen that has good markings but is absolutely lacking in type. What use is color when there is no type? What chance has a beautifully Barred Rock when it has Wyandotte type, and what use is there in breeding such a bird when the improvement of a flock is taken into consideration. Get the shape that is typical of the breed first and then go after color. It is like building a house. First the framework is erected according to the plans of the architect and when that is done, comes the finishing touches such as painting and decorations. The same rule applies to the breeing of poultry. The Standard of Perfection gives the plans together with an illustration of the breed, and it is up to the breeder to try to produce birds that comply with the ideal. The descriptions of color are the specifications and they are added to make a perfect specimen.

In mating birds type and color must constantly be kept in mind and one must not be overlooked on account of the other. A winning bird must possess both type and color.

Chance matings from year to year may result in a few good birds although there is nothing certain about them. To be successful in building up a uniform, high-class flock, a constant effort should be made each year to improve in some section or another until nearly all the birds are uniform in type, color and egg production. It can be done and is being done by those who are alert, who study their variety and the product of their matings, and are guided in the future by results in the past.

Cosh's Barred Rocks
Special Reduction of Breeding Birds and Hatching Eggs.
After May 15 we will reduce prices on hatching eggs and breeding birds just 50%. This affords you an unprecedented opportunity to purchase into this richest prize winning blood at the lowest possible expenditure.
Write us fully telling us just what you are in the market for and your letter will have our prompt and personal attention.
See last month's ad for our crashing victory at the Great Philadelphia Show.
Prices of hatching eggs, $15 per 15, $28 per 30, $40 per 50, and $80 per 100. Reduced to one half after May 15. We are now booking orders for delivery at these dates and will ship earlier if we are caught up with our present orders. Address,
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The *Quality* Line
For over 32 years, thousands and thousands of poultry raisers attribute much of their success to the use of International Poultry Food Tonic. It helps make hens lay wonderfully well and keeps poultry in the best of condition.
INTERNATIONAL
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The line includes every preparation necessary to the promotion of good health, proper growth and development of all kinds of poultry.
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ASK YOUR DEALER


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of Incubator Governor. You can positively prevent overheating or chilling eggs in incubator by equipping it with a
MICHEL AUTOMATIC FLAME REGULATOR
It automatically regulates flame on lamp—maintains even temperature in incubator — requires no attention, and saves half the fuel. Send name of incubator, number of lamp burner and $3.50, and we will send you a Regulator, prepaid, on 15 days' trial. Money back if not satisfied.
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AGENTS: $40 A WEEK
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A prospect in every home. Often sell dozen pair to one family. Repeat orders will make you a steady income. You can sell for less than store prices. Mrs. McClure made over $200 first month. Mrs. Perry made $27 a week in afternoons. Work spare time or full time. Anybody can sell this line because it is just what people need.
Silk Hose Free—Try our hosiery before selling it. Write quick for particulars if you mean business, and state size of hose worn.
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Roundheads, Cubans, Boones, Black B. Reds, Mugwumps, Carolina Blues, Grist Champions, Mt. Eagles; dead game, good layers, fine eating. Trios $20; 15 Eggs $5 and $7.
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Cantleak Chimney Flange

Patent Applied For

can be set up on any roof and it will give you straight draught, from your fire up thru your chimney, and a straight draught without any turns is what you want to keep a fire going properly.

Lord Farms, the inventors and manufacturers of the Cantleak Chimney Flange, have been experimenting for a number of years and at last have found the way to obtain a straight and steady draught for the coal burning brooders and mammoth incubators, or wherever a fire is used in an out building.

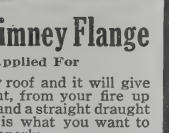
No wire stays to support chimney—easy to slip it into place and it will stay there. Takes less than two minutes to set up and take down. *Write today for one and forget your chimney troubles.*

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With Cheap Incubators

Remember, it is not how many you hatch that counts, but how many you raise. A Queen costs but little more, and the extra chicks that **live and grow soon** pay the difference.



Queen Incubators

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This catalog gives full description of

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Write for it today

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Box 52 Freeport, Ill.

312 Eggs, White Wyandottes

Eggs—Cockerels—Hens—Chicks—Half grown stock. From my high class trapnested layers; records as high as 312, 302, 292, 280, etc. It will pay you to write for mating list and prices. **Don't forget my surplus and half grown stock sale; it means saving of dollars to you.**

JAMES E. CUSHMAN **Route No. 1** **Rockland, Mass.**

THE STEADY POSITION OF THE WHITE ROCK.

(Continued from page 563)

Rock is a combination and beauty and utility.

An article on White Rocks would not be complete without a word as to the "why for" of their superiority. Why is it that White Rocks have so many desirable features blended into one bird? The answer is that of all breeds White Plymouth Rocks have perhaps attracted more good painstaking breeders, men who were students and knew how to mate in order to improve what they were working with. These men were fanciers, yes, artists fashioning their masterpieces in living specimens. They strove not so much for monetary returns as for the satisfaction of producing something better than had been produced before. To these men White Rocks owe their ever increasing popularity, from the early days when, starting with the old time Barred Rock sports, with their stilty legs, short backs, high tails, brassy color and trough-shaped breasts and bodies, have bred up the White variety to that high point where it is now.

But we must not stop here. We must keep up the good work, giving our closest attention, especially to the matings we put together. Really the art of combining or putting together two birds in order to produce a better one is deserving of more attention than is usually devoted to this work by the average poultryman. In order to obtain the best results it is absolutely necessary to be very painstaking in the selection of matings.

Realizing the vast importance of this fact, I shall endeavor to explain how matings should be made to effect marked improvement in the forthcoming generation. It is a difficult proposition, as it can be said that no two matings are exactly alike, but persistent and careful study will evenally show improved results. If one goes about it in a haphazard, slipshod way, failure is inevitable.

Mating White Rocks.

The first thing of importance is to select good females free from disqualifications, such as white lobes, stubs, etc., and be sure you do not overlook the utility values such as size, appearance, laying ability and health. Do not select a sick bird no matter how good it may be otherwise. Vitality is one of the greatest assets in the bird and should not be sacrificed at any cost.

The next important step is to select a good male bird to head your pen. If you can do so from your own yards, well and good, but if not, buy one, your chance of success largely depends upon the sire. Get a bird, a vigorous one with good blood lines and one that will match your females.

Now, if you can only raise, say, seventy-five birds a season, do not put ten birds in a pen, when you have only four or five females good enough for improved mating, always remember that quality is better than quantity.

Supposing a breeder has enough good birds to make four pens. At the head of pen number one is a cock bird fitting to the following description: good five point comb, grand shape, but a trifle low on legs. At the head of pen number two he places another



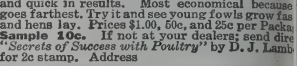
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Insures Clean Fowls. Larger Profits It has been t Standard Li **Killer** for over 30 years—the standby of Success Poultry-keepers. Easily used, absolutely safe, s and quick in results. Most economical because goes farthest. Try it and see young fowls grow fas and hens lay. Prices $1.00, 50c, and 25c per Packa **Sample 10c.** If not at your dealers; send dir *"Secrets of Success with Poultry"* by D. J. Lamb for 2c stamp. Address

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BOURNE LEG BANDS

Are Easy to Use. They are made wi large numbers printed on colored celluloi held in an aluminum band.



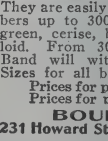
They are easily read from a distance. Nu bers up to 300 are printed on white, re green, cerise, blue, yellow and pink cel loid. From 301 to 1000 on white on Band will withstand weather and wate Sizes for all breeds; also for pigeons.

Prices for poultry bands, 3 cents each
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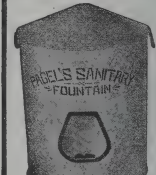
Delicious gamy flavored flesh. Healthy hu tlers, unsurpassed layers and a joy forev



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WHITE DIARRHOE

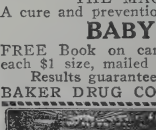
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99% Pure Carbonate of Lim

More eggs, harder shells, healthier he cost 1c per pound. Ask your dealer, look for tra mark, write for booklet. W. A. KRUSITE & CO., St. Louis, M

lock bird with a good four point comb, slightly irregular in front. He has good eyes and color, good back but his tail is too long and narrow, comb so large to fit the head, perfect color, but with pale legs. At the head of pen number four is another cockerel with a flat breast, unevenly serrated comb, broad back, but not quite long enough, yet very good in other respects.

Now, the breeder selects his females. He finds one that is a little high on legs, is pure white, has an excellent red eye and is fairly good otherwise. He readily sees that this female will make a perfect mate for the cock bird in pen number one.

The next regular female his eye rests on is a nice pullet, with a six point comb, regular and even in front, short well spread tail, but is a little creamy in color. He finds that this female will mate finely with the cock bird in pen number two.

Then he picks up a hen, very broad in back, with some cushion, fine low comb, creamy in color, yet with fine yellow legs, this hen he places in pen number three.

He now runs across a hen with a good full breast, long body, but not broad enough, yet all the good qualities to mate her with the male in pen number four. In this way he proceeds to fill all his four pens.

This is the manner that you should follow in your matings. Look over your females and carefully select and mate them with the male birds so that the faults of one are offset by the good points of the other. After finishing the mating in each pen go over them again and again to make sure that you have mated and matched every pen properly. Do not be afraid of taking to much time.

The foregoing illustrates my idea of mating fowls to obtain best results. You will readily see that it is not absolutely necessary to have high class show birds in order to produce high class stock. Of course the better we can get them, the better we like it. However, the point I desire to bring out is that for the best results you must give the matter careful study. Get as good birds as you can obtain and match them in blood lines and individuality.

Blood will tell. Learn your own birds. Make it a point to toe mark or wing band as many of your chicks as possible so that you will know the blood lines and so that you can intelligently mate your stock next season and you will be on the way that leads to more and better White Rocks.

Here are four things to bear in mind when you go into your yards to mate your pens:

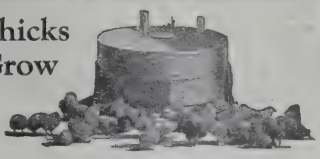
Have vitality in every breeding bird. Select birds only that show good egg-laying and marketing qualities. Be positive that the birds match perfectly. Keep track of the blood lines in your birds by toe marking or wing banding.

Feather Eating.

Hens that have contracted the bad habit of feather eating can be cured by turning them out on free range, reducing their feed, and obliging them to forage. When foraging on the range they forget about feather plucking.

Confirmed feather eaters cannot be easily cured while confined in small runs. The skin turns red where the feathers are plucked and the skin is exposed to the sun.

Give Your Late Chicks Every Chance to Grow Quick and Sturdy



IT DOESN'T pay to take any chances with those late hatches —the season is too far gone. Your success depends upon your ability to grow sturdy, fully-developed pullets and cockerels in quick time by using most efficient methods.

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will not fail you. For forty years the choice of leading poultry experts. *"First in Efficiency"*—like Prairie State Incubators. Several styles and sizes. Coal-burning colony brooders—outdoor and indoor lamp-heated hovers. Order from your local dealer—from us if necessary.

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PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO. - 114 Main Street, Homer City, Penna.



OVIE'S BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY AND MERIT

High Quality Moderate Prices

You can pay more and get less in quality but you can't get a bigger value for the same money. That's why once a customer always a customer for Ovie's thrifty chicks.

25,000 Husky Chix Weekly

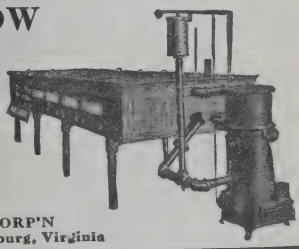
from free range, carefully selected stock, hatched by experts in a real up-to-date hatchery. We specialize in the 14 leading money making breeds. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post prepaid. Write for free catalog today.

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Think About YOUR NEWTOWN for Next Season—NOW

IF you are using the dependable NEWTOWN you wouldn't think of any other machine. But if not—if you are experiencing the usual exasperating incubator troubles—you should think what a NEWTOWN would mean to you in the way of trouble and worry saved—of bigger hatches and stronger chicks. And decide *now* to use the trouble-proof NEWTOWN next season. It will pay you to place your order early. Write us about it.



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SEE THAT "XX"?

POINTS THE WAY. START RIGHT. YOU END RIGHT

FOR MANY YEARS

we have challenged any person in the **world** to hatch **one** egg the **Magic Egg Tester** registers **unhatchable before** incubation. 2d. We challenge **anyone** to produce **evidence of one** 200 egg layer that was not **hatched from an** egg rated good by the **Magic Egg Tester.** It is a sure loss to take a chance on weak eggs. **Unimpeachable testimonials.** You save and make money when the **Magic Egg Tester** picks out the eggs for hatching. Now $2.50 each. complete with bulletins on one year's trial and no expense to use. Cost refunded if desired. Shipped by **insured** parcel post. Circular free.

Magic Egg Tester Works, Dept. B Buffalo, N, Y,, also Bridgeburg, Canada

WOOD'S LIGHT BRAHMAS

WEIGH—LAY—WIN—PAY

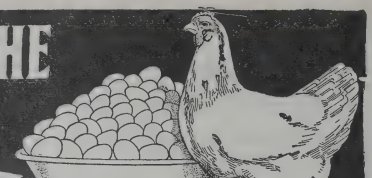
NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS—Coliseum, 1915; Boston, 1917; Garden, 1918; Cleveland, 1919. BEST DISPLAY—Garden, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921. Cockerels, $25 and up.

WOOD'S BRAHMA NEWS FOR STAMP

HARVEY C. WOOD Box 877 BOUND BROOK, N. J.

HOW DOES SHE DO IT ?

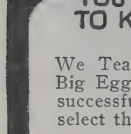
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We Teach You How To Get Big Egg Yields, to raise chicks successfully, to cull out the poor producers, to select the good layers, to feed and house to get the best results.

THERE IS BIG MONEY IN POULTRY; Profits Sure

We Teach Poultry Keeping by Correspondence; easily learned at home. Others make big success—YOU can too. Our methods followed by successful students in all parts of the world.



Now is the time to prepare. SEND TODAY FOR FREE BOOK, "How to Raise Poultry for Profit." Act quick.

THE NATIONAL POULTRY INSTITUTE, Inc.
DESK 200 WASHINGTON, D. C.

"LADY BEAUTIFUL"

PULLET LINE ONLY.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

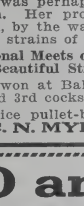
OLD LADY BEAUTIFUL was perhaps one of the two greatest females yet shown at Madison Square Garden. Her progeny has produced and reproduced until my pullet-bred line (and which, by the way, is all I breed) has attained its present high position among the various strains of Barred Rocks.

At State and National Meets of the American Barred Rock Club the "Lady Beautiful Strain" has won high honors.

LADY BEAUTIFUL birds won at Baltimore as follows: 1st, 3rd and 5th hens; 1st, 2nd and 5th pullets; 1st and 3rd cocks; 1st and 2nd cockerels.

STOCK—Always some choice pullet-bred males for disposal to the discriminating purchaser. **C. N. MYERS Box A HANOVER, PA.**

$11 a 100 and up

LOOK  Baby Chicks

Postage paid; 95% live arrival guaranteed; FREE feed with each order. 40 breeds chicks. 4 breeds ducklings. Select and Exhibition grades. A hatch every week all year. Ours are not the cheapest, but they are the "JUST-RITE" kind of chicks.

Eggs for hatching at right prices. Catalog free; stamps appreciated.

Nabob Hatcheries - Gambier, Ohio

J. D. VEACH POULTRY CO.

GREEN MEADOW FARM, HELENA, MONT.

We have in our yards: BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, including our First Prize Exhibition Cockerel and Third Dark Pullet, won with only three birds entered in the Chicago Coliseum Show, Dec., 1920, with hundreds more like them. Our First Prize R. C. Rhode Island Red hen (Color Special Female), fourth young pen, fifth prize single comb hen, Coliseum, 1920, and seventh hen and ninth pullet S. C. Reds at Heart of America, 1920. Seventeen hundred more highest class Reds. MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—1st and 5th young toms, 2d and 4th old toms, 1st and 3d hens and 2d pullet, Chicago Coliseum, 1920, and a hundred more good ones. A thousand White Leghorn Breeding Hens (Selected Egg Layers).

Stock, Eggs and Baby Chicks For Sale. Mating List Jan. 15,'21



MAY-JUNE CHICKS

from our quality Bred to Lay S. C. White Leghorns will make your next winter's layers.

The Price and Quality Is Right

MAY CHICKS—$4.50 for 25, $17 for 100, $160 for 1,000.
JUNE CHICKS—$4.00 per 25, $15 for 100, $140 for 1,000.
Order direct or send for catalog

THE ELLIOTT POULTRY FARM
Box 87, R. No. 7 Mansfield, Ohio

S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS.

By MILO L. MYERS.

In all my experience in breeding, e perimenting with and exhibiting I ha never written for publication but o article in reference to poultry, and write this only on request of the edit of this paper. Each and every class poultry and each and every varie thereof have their merits and demeri and the breeders of each class or v riety have their certain set opinion and having due respect for the oth fellow's opinion, and knowing that so of my statements may be challenged, write this article hesitatingly, and n for any good that I may personally d rive therefrom, but solely for the pu pose of informing the reader and givin him some idea as to the descriptio quality, ins and outs, and general us fulness of the Single Comb Black Le horn.

Being raised on a farm and havi there had considerable experience wi several varieties, moving to the ci some twenty years ago, and desiring keep a small flock of chickens, I cho the Silver Laced Wyandotte. I al brought from the farm with me a tr of Single Comb Black Leghorns. I b lieved both varieties suitable and w adapted for utility, fancy and city pu poses. I soon discarded the Wyandott and have ever since been breeding a exhibiting Single Comb Black Leghorn exclusively.

Black Leghorns Twenty Years Ago

At that time there were but few Bla Leghorns in the United States. When first saw a pen of them their beauty once appealed to me. Their black color suggested that under all conditio they would always appear clean. A ye low legged Black Leghorn was seldo seen at that time. The birds had sho backs, high tails, large combs and da eyes; they were not of Leghorn ty and layed a small egg.

I had a picture in my mind of what beautiful bird a Black Leghorn wou be if of the shape and type of the Whi Leghorn, and so started to produce bird that would in some degree fulf the ideal bird that I had in mind. I once adopted a system of linebreedi (inbreeding), and it is wonderful t results that can be obtained if you ke at it with a fixed purpose in min Shape, type, length of body, carriage tail, the color of plumage, the color legs, the eye, the ear-lobe, the comb, t size, the color and size of the egg a the number per hen can all be chang and improved according to your ow idea.

The breeders of yesterday and of t day realized the change that could made by a fixed line of breeding, with definite purpose in view, so that t Single Comb Black Leghorns of toda are so far removed from those of yeste day that as to type and shape they a the equal of the White. They are toda the most beautiful bird one can pictur fine style, alert, with graceful lines, ha ing a glossy green black plumage, ye low legs, white ear lobes, red face a comb, in appearance always cleans. Th are hardy, quick to mature, vigorou busy, yet tame, stand confinement we great layers of large white eggs, l young and keep at it in any climate season of the year. Their meat is the finest texture. Briefly, they are

y fowl and none better for the back or the farm for egg production or lity purposes.

ouble Mating to Produce the Best.

However, understand me, they have ir faults and breeding problems. ery bird hatched is not an exhibition d. A small percent comes up to that uirement. The first thing to be con- ered in any class or variety is type, d type or shape should always be ven careful consideration. Of late ars the breeders of Black Leghorns, a certain degree, have mastered the e and shape problem.

The difficult problem yet to be solved producing male birds having pure llow legs and yellow skin free from ht undercolor in hackle, saddle or l, or a red feather or so in hackle wing bows. It is being done, but e percent of such birds from a hatch small.

One has but little trouble in produc- a good yellow legged female; how- er, the tendency in both males and nales is to run to dark colored shanks. nave learned from experience that by ebreeding and double mating a very ge percent of both males and fe- ales can be produced that have fine llow legs and good color in every ction; and if you should happen to ve a male bird that has a red feather two in his plumage, remember that ick and white are synonymous and eeders of the other black varieties ve the same trouble; or, if your cock- al happens to be a little light in hackle, l or undercolor; if he is otherwise grand specimen, do not discard him, r he may make your best breeder. member perfect birds are scarce and at the Barred Rock breeders have ouble of eliminating black feathers om that variety.

By all means, if you purchase eggs buy birds you must take care of them. o chick will ever mature into a good d if poorly fed and stunted. In oth- words, if you expect to raise good icks see that they have proper atten- n and are not neglected at any time.

Judging Black Leghorns.

Just a word as to judging Single mb Black Leghorns. Last year there s considerable discussion through the ultry press as to whether or not a ack Leghorn should have a dark or llow leg, and whether or not a bird th a dark leg should be discarded for y purpose. It has been my experi- ce that a dark legged bird possessing the other good qualities, type and ape of the variety, should not be dis- ded; nor should it be eliminated from mpetition in the show room; for such bird, if well bred, will no doubt pro- ce yellow legged and otherwise fine ecimens of the variety; in fact, I yet nsider it necessary to use such a d.

It has been my experience, in exhibi- g the Black Leghorns, that but few the judges selected to place the ards in this class have ever had any perience in breeding the variety, and r that reason, a majority of them rt some set hobby when placing the bons. That is, one will decide largely head-points, another on color of mage, another on yellow legs, and so ; and of late it is the yellow legged d that wins regardless of his shape any other Standard quality. This ould not be. It makes it very diffi- lt for a breeder that knows the breed

The World's Favorite **Standard Reliable Incubators and Brooders**

FORTY YEARS manufacturing Incubators and Brooders shows that they must be of the very highest quality and successful. Such is the history of the Old Reliable Incubators and Brooders.



Standard Reliable Incubators

The Old Reliable will give the highest per cent of hatches in any kind of weather. The double heating system saves one third of the fuel; is self-regulating, has a perfect ventilating system; nursery beneath egg tray. All hot water machines have copper tanks.



Standard Reliable Blue Flame Wickless Oil Heated Colony Hovers

Burns Coal Oil—Steady Blue Flame—Easy to Operate—No Wick to Trim—Abundance of Heat—No Oil Fumes—Visible Oil Feed—Convenient and Safe. The flow of oil regulated automatically. Can be operated successfully without a lighting ring.

We manufacture a full line of Poultry fixtures: Such as Coal Burning Brooders, Fountains, Coops, etc. Guaranteed, and if not as represented, Money back if returned by purchaser within 60 days from shipping date.

Send for free catalog and prices. Address:

Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co. **P. O. Box A-1, Quincy, Ill.**

OSSEGE'S DAY OLD CHICKS ARE BETTER

DOWN GOES THE PRICE OF BABY CHICKS FOR THE REST OF THE SEASON.

Thousands of Thoroughbred Chicks produced from beautiful, vigorous, free range stock; big lusty chicks which will prove the most profitable commercially. Chicks of the following varieties can be furnished, PARCEL POST PREPAID. At the following prices per hundred.

S. C. White Leghorns	$13.50	Barred Plymouth Rocks	$15.35
S. C. Brown Leghorns	$13.50	White Plymouth Rocks	$16.70
R. C. Brown Leghorns	$13.50	Rhode Island Reds	$16.20
Buff Leghorns	$13.50	Black Minorcas	$16.20
Anconas	$16.65	White Wyandottes	$18.00
Silver Wyandottes	$19.80		

Order Your Chicks Direct from This Advertisement. And Avoid Delay.

J. W. OSSEGE HATCHERY **Dept. 15.** **GLANDORF, OHIO**

Famous Mountain View S. C. White Leghorns

(Northern Bred)

HATCHING EGGS **COCKERELS** **SELECTED PENS**

All from proven trapnested stock of English strain, a part of which we imported direct. These birds have records of 200 to 281 on the female side, and 288 to 304 on the male. The head of one of our pens is a son of Lady Victory. Our birds have the LAY bred in them and prove it by 65 percent production during the past winter.

We specialize on one breed and you GET JUST WHAT WE ADVERTISE. We do NOT buy from nearby farmers and then fill our orders.

We have a pen of birds now listed among the leaders at the Storrs Contest.

PRICES **Eggs, $3.50 to $15 per setting; Cockerels, $10 to $50 each; Pens, of ten yearlings headed by Cockerels from our 280 egg stock at $35 per pen. (This offer good until July 1st.)**

WE PAY EXPRESS ON ORDERS AMOUNTING TO $50 OR MORE.

MOUNTAIN VIEW POULTRY FARM **Largest in the State** **RUTLAND, VT.**

BABY CHICKS—CUT PRICES

$12.00-100 Up. Post Paid Anywhere



95 percent alive guarantee. Assorted, White or Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. Big Hatchery 600,000 chicks. Purebred, vigorous, greatest layers. Get our prices first. Catalog for the asking.

Farrow-Hirsh Co. **Peoria, Illinois**

BARGAINS

PUTNAM'S LIGHT BRAHMAS

Pen eggs reduced one-half after May 15th.

Also breeding stock at greatly reduced prices.

O. L. PUTNAM **Ayer St. S. E.** **HARVARD, ILLINOIS**

and what he is breeding to prepare an entry for exhibition, not knowing the hobby of the judge. Also, it is misleading to a beginner as it may cause him to discard a fine bird and purchase one not up to the Standard in many other points which are and should be major considerations. In other words, the Standard should be followed. Understand I do not say this to criticise judges or the system of judging for each is entitled to his own opinion; but for the purpose of impressing upon you that if you have a good bird, and know it, and he is not a winner, just smile; do not dispose of it; do not change your plans; go right along as though nothing had happened. If you do not know, learn from the other fellow that does know, and in the end you will win.

Value of Setting Hens.

Only hens of the heavier breeds set, a with the present high prices of poultry m and lower prices for grain and eggs, meat properties of the heavy breeds are ceiving greater appreciation. In case it desired to break hens from setting, them in a separate run as soon as they come broody. Do not let them set seve days and become persistent, and then angry and abuse them.





First Prize S. C. Ancona Cock, Madison Square Garden, New Yor
Owned by H. Cecil Sheppard, Box A-425, Berea, Ohio.



S. C. White Orpington. Owned by The Morris Poultry Farm, Lebanon, Ohio.





Second prize S. C. Ancona cockerel, Chicago Coliseum, 1920; irst cockerel at Chicago National, 1921. Owned by Sweet Briar Farm, Box 30, Ontarioville, Ill.



S. C. White Leghorn female as bred by White Feather Egg Farm, Box 48-A, Des Plaines, Ill.

Are Sex Detectors All Bunk?

A great many poultrymen, far and wide, re wondering if the sex testing devices will eally do as claimed for them.

Last year I had considerable experience vith one of them, and from my observations : was far from being the wonder claimed for :. Of course I wanted all pullets, like most oultrymen do, and bought a sex tester so s to be sure to get that kind. After the hicks hatched and grew up, I found I had ast as many male birds as at any other atch.

For me, this instrument would move any ld way my mind dictated, that is, it would ove across the egg in a straight line or round in a circle while testing the same egg. 'his instrument was supposed to tell the in- ertile eggs as well as the sex. It did not, owever, prove so in my case.

While holding the tester in your hand you nconsciously move your hand, but so slightly you cannot detect the movement. One-sixty-fourth of an inch movement of your hand will cause the lower end of the tester to move at least an inch or more back and forth across the egg, while the very slightest circular movement of your hand will send it around in a circle.

Tie a ten-penny nail, a pointed piece of wood and a marble to an eight-inch length of thread, and holding it up, it will do the same thing as the egg testers.

To put these instruments to a real test, make a box nine or ten inches deep; make it solid, leaving one side open; bore an inch hole in the top, drop the tester through this hole and let your fingers that hold the thread rest solidly against the hole so they can not move, and I'll bet dollars to doughnuts the egg tester will not move if you put all the fertile eggs in the land under it.

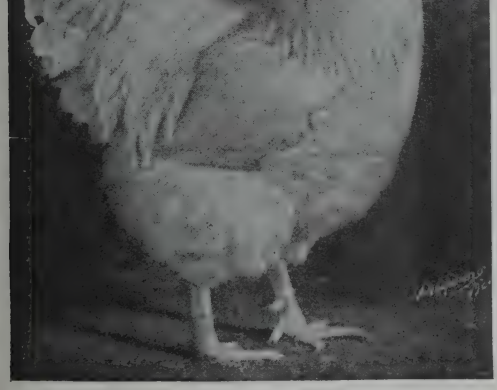
Why doesn't the tester move when you fasten the thread to a stationary board and an egg is placed under it? I suppose the answer is, it is the electricity in your body. Electricity is not going to run down that dry cotton thread when you hold it in your hand any more than if it was tied to a nail.

Now for these seers of eggdom. If these testers will do as the inventors, so-called, claim for them, why not have them tested officially at our agricultural colleges? Why not send one to Professor Dryden and let him tinker with it?

I have studied twenty poultry books during the last two years; none of them mention the method of telling the sex of eggs before hatching. Professor Quisenberry in his poultry course, states: "The devices for telling the sex of eggs are all fakes."

If these instruments were the real thing they would be worth, not $2 or $5, but $50 to any poultryman. No, my friends, I do not believe nature intended these things to be known in advance. I have had three different kinds of egg sex testers, and in my opinion the instruments on the market today designed to tell the sex of eggs are all bunk.

California. Frank G. Christensen.



First Prize White Orpington Cock, Madison Square Garden, 1920. Owned by Jill Farm, Plainfield, N. J.



First Prize White Orpington Cockerel, Madison Square Garden, 1921. Owned by Jill Farm, Plainfield, N. J.



Conkey's

The Original (47)

Buttermilk Starting Feed
For Little Chicks

1. Conkey's will prevent your big losses of little chicks, due to weakness and disease.
2. Conkey's will give your chicks that quick start in growth that is necessary to insure early broilers and layers.
3. Conkey's will help prevent White Diarrhea, as the lactic acid in the buttermilk helps sweep away and neutralize the germs that cause it.
4. Conkey's is low in fibre and just right in protein, scientifically correct. Does not injure or overtax the sensitive digestive apparatus.
5. Conkey's is the only Buttermilk Starting Feed made by the Original Conkey Process, in which the buttermilk is thoroughly incorporated with the other ingredients. No dried buttermilk ever used.

"Nothing Equals Conkey's"

U. R. Fishel, the well-known breeder of White Plymouth Rocks at Fishelton Farms, Hope, Ind., writes: "Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed is the best feed for young chicks. I have found nothing to equal it in the forty years I have been in business."

Conkey's Buttermilk Growing Mash builds bone and develops muscle quickly. Speeds up your fowls after they are 8 weeks old.

Conkey's Buttermilk Laying Mash gets more eggs without ruinous artificial stimulation. One of the **three Conkey** Buttermilk Feeds every poultryman needs.

Don't break the Conkey Chain—for best results feed all three Conkey Buttermilk Feeds.

64-page Poultry Book on Feeding and Raising of Chicks sent free.

G. E. CONKEY CO., Poultry Feed Specialists
6531 **Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio**

The Schwalge Sectional Incubator



400 or 600 egg sections. Single or double deck. Can be enlarged to 9,600 egg capacity.

Additional Sections may be installed within two minutes. Every egg chamber holds 200 eggs, and is a separate unit.

INVESTIGATE—DON'T BUY BLINDLY

All our machines sold subject to absolute approval, your decision to be supreme; no arguments. Egg trays arranged for PEDIGREE HATCHING; treble heat control. Our new CONTROLLABLE MOISTURE GENERATOR makes it the logical machine for dry surroundings.

Other money and labor-saving arrangements described in our catalog. Send for a copy.

The Schwalge-Smith Company **Elm Street, Elmhurst, Ill.**

Best for Baby Chicks

"American" Pans



3 PANS Postpaid 75 cts. **12 PANS Postpaid $3.00**

The small holes in the top pan prevent the chicks from getting into the feed or water—prevent them from crowding too close around the feeder and prevent dirt and droppings from polluting the contents. There is absolutely nothing in the construction of these pans to become loose or broken—they overcome every objection to the ordinary Mason Jar pan and are the most desirable of all feeding and watering devices. Order them today. Sold and guaranteed by

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL :: 125 Peterson Bldg. :: CHICAGO, ILL.

THE UNDERCOLOR QUESTIO

By Rev. T. W. Harwood.

For every variety of fowl the Am can Standard specifies a specific co for the entire length of the feath This is true for the downy portion of feather called undercolor as for the v ble part which really makes the appe ance of the bird. Readers natura think that, for some occult reaso Standard-makers held undercolor to equally important with exposed color.

What is the relative importance undercolor?

The Standard may be supposed to g it equal importance. Some breeders, apparently a number of judges, mak of first importance.

The contention of this article is t in most varieties it should be subor nate, and in quite a number, it should be prescribed by the Standard at all, left to the breeders' discretion.

Three considerations enter into the dercolor question: utility. Where market for dressed poultry, especi broilers, is the controlling factor, as sometimes the case with raisers of wh buff and red birds, the dark pinfeat is undesirable.

Beauty. No doubt there are some f ciers whose aesthetic sense derives m satisfaction from colors and marki which open up when a bird is hand than from what they can see when i "on the hoof." The show room t against handling other folks' birds is h on these men.

Breeding. There are some who cept surface color as the main object but think it is best attained with a cert undercolor, therefore they insist on t undercolor, sometimes against evide to the contrary.

With White and Buff varieties it beyond question that, for all three of above reasons, undercolor correspond with the surface color is the thing sired.

In the breeding of R. I. Reds th seems to be some conflict of aims ideas. From the market view-point al all smut in undercolor, along with black feathers, should be eliminated. birds should be red throughout. But fanciers want black tails and black wing flights. Some of them use m with smoky undercolor to hold this bl as well as the dark red surface co This is a departure from the strict t ity ideal.

Never having been a breeder of R the writer may perhaps illustrate undercolor thesis from that breed as as any, incidentally giving the num ous devotees of this excellent fowl idea of how things look to an outsi Hundreds of people as yet uninitiate the "secrets of expert exhibitors," excellent material for future fanci pass along the R. I. Red aisles in winter shows, sizing up the birds acco ing to their own ideas and asking qu tions of the more experienced onlook Here is a cockerel of great size, type and even color; just such a bird the visitor wants to buy, but he is placed. Further along is the blue rib bird, two pounds less in weight, narr of back and in general a far less imp ing bird. This puzzles the visitor.

He plies those around with questi and learns that the judge found a smoky feathers in the back of the placed bird. If he pursues his inve

tion, he may find that the whole ex-
ɔit of Reds has been judged by un-
rcolor. Sometimes he speaks his mind
d says: "poultry judging is all bunk."
ɔre often he is mystified and dismisses
: subject from his mind.
If R. I. Red breeders like that sort
thing, that is their affair. The popu-
ity of their breed may be established
ɣond injury, but it is just possible that
: wide discrepancy between the im-
nse number of Reds raised and the
e of the classes may be in part ex-
lined by this kind of judging.
Nor is it altogether fair to lay all
ame on the judges. Their decisions not
frequently reflect the mind of the fan-
rs, many of whom indorse this un-
rcolor judging. Some of them gloat
er undercolor more than over all the
ible beauty of their birds, just as
rred Rock men enthuse over bars that
down to the hidden part of the feather
ɔre than over those that are seen.
But the Barred Rock man has the
tter reason. Bars that go clear down
licate that barring is incurably bred
o the bird just as lacing that goes all
ɔund the feather demonstrates the
ed bird par excellence.
Undercolor, on the other hand, is more
batable. A Red Sussex is red with a
te undercolor, whereas a R. I. Red
ɣ be just as red without any slate.
her varieties show the desired sur-
:e color with varying undershades.
Breeders of black and paricolored fowl
ve to accept the dark pin feather and
rego the perfect appearing broiler.
hen grown and in full feather this
advantage disappears. And if the fan-
r eats his own broilers he can console
nself with the knowledge that a black
ɔ feather is as nutritious as a white
: and that he who eats a white broiler
eating pin feathers, though he does
t notice them. There will always be
number of people so enamored of
ɔuty in form of bars, lacings, pencil-
gs, spangles and rich green black as
waive the pin feather question. But
some of these varieties there is the
ne unreasoning craze for undercolor
d color of concealed feathers which
rifices the type and visible plumage
ere beauty is the most important. And
judge aids and abets their conspiracy
ainst common sense.

Making a Fad of Undercolor.

Why is it that one sees ribbons in the
lumbia classes awarded to females
h gray in their backs, while specimens
it look like the pictures are passed
? Of course it is undercolor and
ng flights. Visible beauty is scari-
ed for hidden shades and markings
you question the judge, he will grab
bird out of the coop, show you the
imaries and undercolor and, with a
ɔk of pity for your ignorance, say:
on't you know that you can never
'd the black in these birds without
rk slate undercolor?" Perhaps so; but
think undercolor that shows out on
back makes a whole lot worse look-
bird than if it stays under, or even
ne white in those precious wing-flights.
gard for beauty would suggest that
birds with perfect outside color be
it selected. If, in choosing between
m, those that excel in concealed char-
ers are given preference there is less
ɔund for objection.
nsistence by the judge on a certain
dercolor because of his honest opin-
of its breeding value is hardly fair

CHICKS CHICKS

KNAPP'S "HI-GRADE" HATCHERY

BUILDERS OF BUSINESS BIRDS

MEMBER INTERNATIONAL BABY CHICK ASSOCIATION

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Also S. C. Buff and Brown Leghorns, R. C. Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas, S. C. Black Minorcas.

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500 Barred Plymouth Rocks, $85.00.

97% Safe Delivery Guaranteed. White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. White and Buff Orpingtons, Black Langshans.

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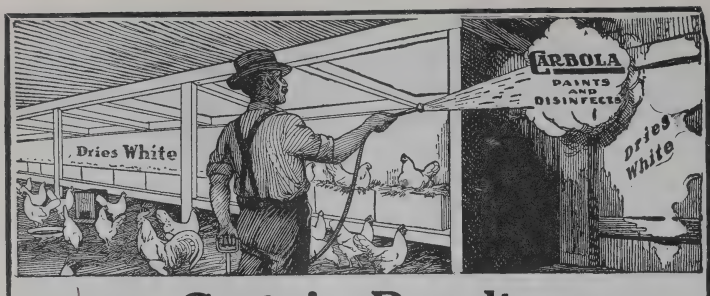
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The Disinfecting White Paint

comes to you in handy powder form. Right in the paint powder is a germicide twenty times stronger than pure carbolic acid. In one operation you get not only snow-white walls, but also a thorough disinfection that helps prevent the start and spread of diseases that affect poultry, cows, hogs, horses, or other livestock, and that also destroys mites, lice, etc., and keeps these profit destroyers from developing in the living quarters of your animals.

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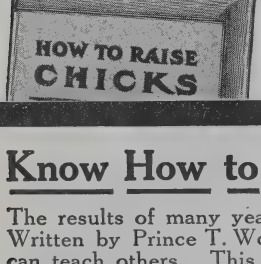
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American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

to the breeder. Strictly speaking, it not the judge's business to select best breeding birds, but those conform to the Standard. The really best und color, that should be associated w the Standard markings, is sometimes matter that the breeder is working ascertain.

By prematurely prescribing that und color the Standard unnecessarily lim his freedom of experiment. Dark sl undercolor in Dark Brahma and Sil Pencilled males was required by judges' interpretation of the Standa long after breeders had found it inco patible with Standard surface color both males and females.

Undercolor Is the Breeder's, Not Judge's Problem.

This raises the question with wh this article must close, and which writer would commend to the thoug ful consideration of honest fanciers. W need the Standard precribe undercolor pencilled, laced and spangled varieties all? Why should the judges be troub with it? This question applies only undercolor, not to markings on concea feathers, which the writer thinks Standard should specify while instru ing judges to give them secondary portance.

What harm would come of leaving dercolor in the above mentioned varie entirely to the breeder's discretion? him produce really beautiful birds w any undercolor that he finds will t the trick.

If this were done, the show ro awards would be far more satisfact to the eye of the observer and wo give the judge a more pleasant Possibly he would have less opportun to astonish novices with a display his skill in detecting concealed defe But then, are we producing beauti plumage for pleasure and art, or sim to flatter the vanity of judges?

High Temperatures That Did N Kill Hatching Eggs.

In the March Journal, in the article " Eggs, the Stock, the Incubator," I find statement by the author, T. S. Townsley, page 302:

"In many cases the lamp goes out s time during the hatch, and allows the to become thoroughly cold, or, again, lamp may smoke up and send the temp ture up to 106, 107 or even to 110 deg which is bound to kill the germs that not the strongest, even if no other influe affected the result."

In this connection I watched with g interest a series of experiments condu by W. F. Fechner, one of the foremost T poultry experts, who devotes more time production of poultry than to writing pou theory. These experiments establish in mind the absolutely inaccuracy of the qu statement. Mr. Fechner, waiving theory taking into consideration the fact that hatch in tropical climates where the perature of the atmosphere itself freque exceeds 105 degrees, demonstrated practic that an 85 percent hatch can be secured the incubator temperature held continuo above 110 degrees throughout the hatch, vided sufficient ventilation is furnished. his experiments he used a steam heated m moth machine, boring numerous extra v lation holes in the bottom to provide extraordinary supply of fresh air to hatched in compartments in some of w the temperature ran as high as 120 degre

I am aware that there is a dogmatic th accepted generally among poultry fan that a temperature a little over the usual is fatal to embryonic chicks, but my rience and observation is that many t sand more chicks are killed annually du the hatch through lack of sufficient ven tion in the incubator than through exce heat. Julian Capers, Texas.

Horticulture for Poultry Keepers

Conducted by Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

am a young man twenty years old. My ition is to become an owner of a small . of about sixty acres. I wish to make poultry, fruit and truck farm; also an ry. I have a great liking for poultry bees.

have held a position as foreman of an rimental plant at one of the agricultural riment stations. I will be occupied at one year at a position paying a very ed wage.

y plan is this: I would like to take up osition at some agricultural experiment on to get enough experience to be able ake a position as foreman on some big try plant that would enable me to save gh money to purchase a farm. I have aded school education.

o you think a correspondence course in try husbandry would make me fit to up a position as foreman, etc., on some try plant specializing in several varieties oultry? Do you think I could save gh money in ten years to pay for a like that and purchase all necessary it? Do you think practical a farm like ive in mind? Give me some advice you e will be helpful to me. Would you se tell me just what you would do if you in my place? Daniel Kazmerchak, isconsin.

have read this letter several times. appeal made therein comes from boy's heart. I wish I had the er to show him a short cut to position of his ideal farm. But this I not do. There are no short cuts to ession of such a farm for the boy, must acquire same by labor and ng. I am going to answer what onsider your most important ques- before taking up the matter in eral. Yes, I do consider practical a farm as you desire. It is the l combination.

would advise you to secure a posi- on some large poultry farm. There would get actual experience which ld fit you to hold a position as fore- on a like farm. You could save reater part of your wages. Then n securing higher wages as fore- you ought to soon save enough ey to purchase your farm. You t bear in mind that it will be only ugh work and saving that you will succeed. I know you can do it and that your dream will surely come true if you will just save, save.

* * *

I own 35 acres of good level land on which are good buildings, located in Rock Island county, Illinois. Good markets about thirty miles distant. Now, I do not believe the growing of grain only would be profitable on such small and high priced land, and, by the way, I still owe some on the place.

I would greatly appreciate your kindness if you would advise me how to stock this place so that I could do most of the work myself.

I think I should have about ten acres in alfalfa, a couple of good cows, and some land in corn. I would keep about 200 hens, and I would want large and small fruit, as much as you think I could manage.

Would gooseberries and currants be profitable? How much fruit and what varieties should I plant?

What I need is something that will bring in early profits. E. Mauburg. Illinois.

Any amount of fruit which will give considerable returns cannot be handled by one person. In picking time and spraying time, help must be employed. Therefore I advise you to plant enough fruit to make it a business proposition. I advise you to plant five acres of apples. Would plant Delicious, Grimes Golden, King David and Black Ben. These are all winter varieties. The fruit can be handled practically at the same time. This is a big item in cost saving. You will need two trees each of Duchess, Yellow Transparent and Wealthy for home use.

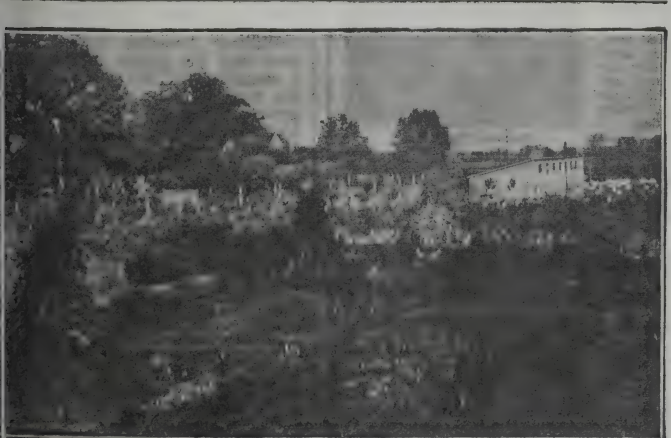
Currants and gooseberries are very profitable. Plant an acre each of Red Cross and Fay currants and Oregon Champion gooseberry.

Would plant one acre of grapes, choosing an equal number of Concord and Worden.

An asparagus bed of, say, one-half acre would be very profitable.

* * *

I bought ten acres, well improved, about sixteen miles west of Chicago. There is a nice young orchard (bearing about three years) of about 115 trees, of which 112 are apples, from the Yellow Transparent to the Grimes Golden, a number of varieties ripening in succession; but no Delicious. There



:ene on the Puritas Spring Single Comb White Leghorn Farm, Box F-111, Berea, Ohio.



HOW TO RAISE BABY CHICKS

Put Avicol in the drinking water

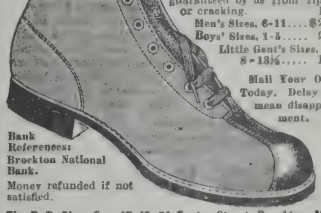
Most people lose half of every hatch, and seem to expect it. Chick cholera or white diarrhoea is the trouble. The U. S. Government states that over half the chicks hatched die from this cause.

An Avicol tablet in the drinking water will save your chicks from all such diseases. Within 48 hours the sick ones will be lively as crickets.

Mrs. Wm. May, Rego, Ind, writes: "I was losing 10 or 15 chicks a day from diarrhoea before I received the Avicol. I haven't lost a one since."

It costs nothing to try Avicol. If you don't find that it prevents and controls white diarrhoea, chick cholera and all bowel diseases of poultry, tell us and your money will be promptly refunded. Avicol is sold by most druggists and poultry remedy dealers, or send 52c (includes war tax) for a package by mail postpaid. Burrell-Dugger Co., 200 Columbia Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Men's Sizes, 6-11..... $2.50
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Celluloid Spiral Bands —Red, Green, Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow, Purple; Light Blue, Dark Blue, Ruby, Cerise, 12, 20c; 25, 40c; 50, 70c, 100, $1.25. State Breed.



Baby Chick & Pigeon Sizes —State which. Colors as above. 12, 10c; 25, 20c; 50, 35c; 100, 60c. Catalog Free.

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A NEW STEAM-COOKED FEED

H-O STEAM-COOKED GROWING MASH

BECAUSE H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED is cooked by steam for more than two hours, poultrymen can bring their chicks safely through the critical first weeks.

This wonderful steam-cooking process is now also being used in the manufacture of a new feed, ***H-O Steam-Cooked Growing Mash.***

When the chicks are somewhat mature, a supplementary feed, in addition to H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED becomes necessary. ***H-O Steam-Cooked Growing Mash*** is designed to meet this need. Poultry raisers will welcome this new steam-cooked feed because wonderful results are sure to follow its use.

To be certain that your chicks will live and develop rapidly into profitable poultry and prize birds, feed the H-O combination: First, H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED; as soon as the little chicks show that they are thrifty and beginning to grow, add ***H-O Steam-Cooked Growing Mash***, continuing with this combination of H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED and ***H-O Steam-Cooked Growing Mash*** until the sixth or eighth week; then continue feeding ***H-O Steam-Cooked Growing Mash*** and add H-O SCRATCHING FEED.

Get a supply from your dealer today. If he cannot supply you, write us.

Samples of these feeds and literature free on request

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Hartford Conn. Office, J. J. Campbell, Mgr., P. O. Drawer 1436

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where it is conceded that the competition in **Barred Plymouth Rocks** is the keenest of any show in America. **HERE IS THE RECORD:** Boston, January, 1919, I won **19 Regular** and **Special Prizes** including **Three Firsts.** Boston, January, 1920, I won **18 Regular** and **Special Prizes** including **Three Firsts.** Think of it—and consider that this winning gave Arey's Barred Rocks the distinction of having won **best display two years** in succession. A fine line of breeding cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets—single or mated in pens, as you desire. Never have I been in such shape to fill your needs as I am at present.

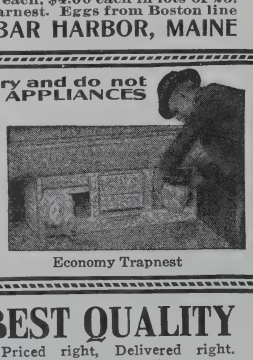
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A book that explains everything you will ever want to know about CAPONS. 50 pictures from life that show each step in the operation. List of Capon Dealers' addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips" where to get the best and cheapest capon tools. Capons are immense eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised edition. Regular 50c copy, prepaid to your address (a short time only) for a Dime in coin or stamps. **GEORGE BEUOY, R. R. No. 7, CEDAR VALE, KANS.**

are three pear trees, two Kieffer and one lett. There are about twelve trees mi in various rows, and I thought of fillin with Delicious and Golden Delicious.

Now, I want to plant some che peaches, a few plums—about 100 trees told. I also want to finish the pear (ten trees) with pears, and want to pu a grape arbor, blackberries, currants, raspberries, gooseberries and strawbe But I would like to arrange all fruit would ripen in succession, not all at For instance, peaches from early to cherries also, and so on.

We have about 200 chickens, also a ducks, geese and turkeys, and feel that the fruit and poultry combined, with a market for everything close at hand, we make a living. Would also like a few

I do not know much about pruning spraying. Where can I get this informa And what journals are most instructive?

Please let me know what kind of fru best suited for this climate. T. J. Scher Illinois.

I would make the transplants in orchard all Delicious trees.

Would plant the cherries to thirds Montmorency and one-t Early Richmond.

Peaches you will find very uns factory. I think it unwise to p peach trees in your section. It m disappointment for you if you att to grow peach trees.

The best plums for you to plant Terry, Surprise, Omaha and Wyant

Would make the grape planting la ly Concord and Worden. Would a few each of Moore's Early, Diam Niagara and Lucile.

You will find the Red Cross and Fay currants the most profitable.

The Oregon Champion gooseberr worth all others combined.

Would advise you to plant R Purple, Cumberland and Black raspberries.

Plant Dr. Burrell, Haveland, Sa and Gibson strawberries.

Be sure to have as many bees as can care for.

* * *

Can you please inform us where we secure information concerning the home land referred to in the December Ame Poultry Journal, by P. F. Foley; locat California, or any other good govern land? W. K. Dan Illinois.

Write the Department of Agricul Washington, D. C.

* * *

Will you advise if there is anything will make my pecan trees bear. They set fifteen years ago. I am located in hilly part of Yazoo county, Mississippi. T trees are the paper shell variety. They set along a stream under the hills, and is quite a lot of other timber near them. Mississippi. J. R. Jon

Without knowing more about trees and the nature of the soil, I cannot advise you. My idea is the trees are making too rapid a w growth. It may be that these trees seedlings. If so, they will come bearing very late, as is so often the with seedling pecans. Consult your horticulturist.

* * *

I have bought 24 acres of sandy post land in Milam county, central Texas, miles northeast of Austin and about the distance southeast of Waco. Twelve are in cultivation, twelve are in timber, m post oak and blackjack. I am going to onto this little place right away and do best to convert it into a pleasant as we profitable little home. I have derived benefit and knowledge from your kindly vice to others, so will be greatly pleas you will help me out a little in my ven

I gradually want to make of this pla fruit and truck farm and arrange finall carry 500 hens. I say gradually, for means are very limited, so of necessi will have to go slow. I am going to the balance of the land as quickly as

I am located about equidistant from D Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio

HIGHCREST LEGHORNS

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Four utility winnings on only five birds shown. Coliseum, 2nd Pullet; National, 3rd Hen; Down Town Chicago Show, 1st Hen, 1st Pullet.

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EIGHT-WEEKS PULLETS.

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GOOD MILE TIRES

Save One-Half

Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
28x3	$5.25	$1.50	34x4	$ 8.75	$2.60
30x3	5.50	1.60	34x4½	10.00	3.00
30x3½	6.50	1.75	35x4½	11.00	3.15
31x3½	6.75	1.85	36x4½	11.50	3.40
32x3½	7.00	2.00	36x5	12.50	3.50
31x4	8.00	2.25	35x5	12.50	3.50
32x4	8.25	2.40	36x5	12.75	3.65
33x4	8.50	2.50	37x5	12.75	3.75

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9 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



124 pages. No matter what question arises, this book gives the answer in a few words. Questions for the fancier; about feeding, correct rearing of chicks, what and how to build, diseases, incubation, breeding turkeys, ducks, geese, etc. Paper, 50c; cloth, 75c

American Poultry Journal Pub. Co.
523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois

proximately 140 miles, with Austin and Waco closer. Now, what I want is your opinion of these cities as a poultry and egg market at this distance? I am within three miles of a good shipping point, with two trunk line railroads. I have now 100 Brown Leghorn pullets that are purebred and which I think are very fine.

Would you advise building my 500-hen flock from the Browns I now have, by the use of pedigreed males, or change to the White Leghorn, which seems to be the preferred fowl for egg farming. Please state what you think about this, as I am somewhat at a loss to know which would be best, and do not want to start wrong. My idea is to devote four acres to the 500 layers, cut into eight lots of one-half acre each, with houses in the center of each acre, so that I can grow greens in half the lots all the time. Kindly suggest improvements on my plans.

Now as to fruit. Wild dewberries and blackberries are growing fine on this land. Peaches, pears and plums do well in this section. Grapes of several varieties grow wild.

Please tell me what peaches and grapes you would plant for home supply and some to market? Do you think I could grow cherries? If so, what varieties? And what plums? Do you think I could grow loganberries in Texas? If not, why not?

The altitude here is 700 feet; rainfall, 30 inches, average. Land light sandy and fresh. Natural berry and sweet potato land.

Texas. N. J. Green.

You certainly are favorably located so far as market advantages are concerned. The cities you are near are splendid markets. It looks to me as though you ought to make a big success of this combined fruit, poultry and truck farm.

I most certainly would advise you to build up your 500-hen flock of layers from your present stock of Brown Leghorns rather than to dispose of them and buy White Leghorns. The Browns are the equal of the Whites in every way.

It is evident that your soil is one favorable to the production of the berry fruits, as wild berry bushes are growing there. I would plant quite liberally of raspberries, blackberries and dewberries. For market you will find the Concord and Worden grapes the most profitable. Do not be carried away by any of the so-called fancy grapes. I do not think you will find it profitable to attempt to grow cherries, unless your state college or some grower in your state has developed a cherry to suit your peculiar climate. Consult your state college authorities. Would plant Wyant, Surprise, Omaha and American plums.

You certainly ought to grow loganberries profitably.

* * *

What are the chances of successfully producing the Professor Hansen plums and cherries in our northern Ohio climate? If you think I should be able to grow them here, may I ask what you would advise planting, and where can I secure these trees?

Ohio. L. W. Cline.

These hybrid plums will do nicely in your location. Plant the Sapa, Opata and Waneta. The Gurney Nursery Co., Yankton, S. D., introduced this race of plums.

* * *

I first started to read your department much in the manner of a student conning the remarks of a master. Now, however, I feel it my turn to seek advice of you.

For some time I have noticed that you particularly recommend western North Carolina; as in your reply to D. P. Sanford and, in the last number, to C. W. Beck.

Now, I find myself in the following position: Twenty-eight years of age, married, with a baby daughter of seventeen months; university education, and to date have followed banking, with the exception of three years in which I taught Greek and mathematics in a western university. Was reared on a farm where we raised Standardbred poultry and thoroughbred stock. Have at present about $15,000 dollars and, like the rest of your correspondents, am trying to rear my castle in Spain, that is, to find the

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Makes your dry lots profitable in summer and brings the eggs all winter. Pays a dividend every month in the twelve. We make all kinds and sizes of sprouters from a few hens to 1,000. Send for free circular on Sprouted Oats and Eggs.

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32x4	8.25	2.40
33x4	8.50	2.50
34x4	8.75	2.60
34x4½	10.00	3.00
35x4½	11.00	3.15
36x4½	11.50	3.40
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S. C. White Leghorns

Winners at Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Dayton, etc. Still have some choice cockerels, hens and pullets for sale. Day-old chicks from heavy egg strain, 20c each up to 100; 18c each for 100 or more.

Day Old Chicks Exhibition 80 cents each, Any Number.

I. R. Mankel Upper Sandusky, O.

ideal location where I can follow general farming, raise a family supply of fruit, keep a few thoroughbred cows and a nice flock of poultry.

I believe from what you have said that western North Carolina is the proper place. May I not, therefore, ask you to help me in settling this question and, in endeavoring to come to a conclusion, put a few questions to you concerning that section?

Are the negroes rather numerous in that section of the state, that is, so numerous as to make the locality undesirable from a northerner's viewpoint? This matter of negroes is, in my opinion, the one invulnerable drawback to southern sections. I noticed that you answered one of your correspondents to the effect that North Carolina was "not too far south for a northern man," but I could not be sure of my interpretation of the meaning intended in that statement—whether it referred to the negroes or to the climate.

What is the cost per acre of a well improved farm lying fairly close to a town in that section?

Is there any cheap land suitable for grazing purposes more remote from the towns, so that one could own his farm close in and have a range farther back in which to graze his yearlings and stockers? If so, what does such land cost? James H. Macauley.

The negro is not as numerous in western North Carolina as in Mississippi and other southern states. Do not let the presence of the negro defer you from moving south. The negro is absolutely essential to the prosperity and wellbeing of the south. There is no "negro question" down there. That is the talk of northern folks who do not understand the situation. All southern people of means and good sense realize that the negro is an asset and not a liability to the south.

Good farming land can be bought for $100 to $150 an acre. Good fruit land can be bought for less money.

Yes; such land can be bought for $10 to $50 an acre.

I am sure you would like this "Land of the Sky." It is one of the f sections of all the United States. climate is delightful, the land fe the scenery grand, the water the pu in all the country, and the people best in the world.

* * *

I own a farm of 65 acres, nearly all able. I am convinced that a farm of size is best run as you advise—divers My intention is to start with every thoroughbred: two registered Guernsey tle; registered mare, either Percheror Suffolk; Duroc sow; White Leghorns Reds, and keep just what I can handle self. I want to plant apples, pears, che plums, and some peaches if practical, be small fruits for home use and market surplus.

I would like to have you suggest fruit trees and about how many. On place there is an orchard of about t trees, mostly Baldwin and King apples. farm is located ten miles from Scra (150,000 population and good markets) about sixty miles from Binghamton, N The land slopes to the east, and to the a large creek, the outlet of a lake, through the center. T. M. Ree Pennsylvania.

The Stayman Winesap apple is e cially adapted to your soil and clim Plant two-thirds of your orchard to variety, using Delicious and Golden licious for the rest of the planting.

Advise you to plant the Lincoln largely; also Garber and Keiffer. M your cherry planting of Montmore In plums would advise Omaha, T and Surprise. You will find the E Elberta, Elberta, J. H. Hale and Kr mel peaches to your liking.

* * *

Will you advise me as to running a chi ranch of about five acres near Phoenix, A How are the markets of Phoenix and does the supply compare with the dem Would have some garden and from tw three cows in connection with the chic Iowa. Mrs. G. H. Bugh

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Pick out the variety you want in large or small quantities and will ship them to you within a few days after receipt of order.

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May Prices, 1921	Per 13	Per 26	Per 39
Light Brahmas	$2.75	$5.00	$7.00
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Buff Cochins	5.00	....	....
Partridge Cochins	4.00	....	....
S. C. R. I. Reds	2.50	4.50	6.00
R. C. R. I. Reds	2.50	4.50	6.00
Black Langshans	2.50	4.50	6.00
Buff Orpingtons	2.50	4.50	6.00
White Orpingtons	3.00	5.50	7.50

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It is a textbook of information. Tells about and shows pictures of the different varieties, incubators, brooders, poultry ills and how to cure them, what and how to feed, how to build poultry houses, etc. Write for it today, inclosing 20 cents.

May Prices, 1921	Per 13	Per 26	Per 39
Barred Plymouth Rocks	$2.50	$4.50	$6.00
Buff Plymouth Rocks	2.50	4.50	6.00
White Plymouth Rocks	2.50	4.50	6.00
Dark Cornish Indian Games	2.75	5.00	7.00
Black Sumatra Games	5.00	....	....
Black B. Red Games	5.00	....	....
Pit Games	5.00	....	....
Silver Laced Wyandottes	2.50	4.50	6.00
Golden Laced Wyandottes	2.50	4.50	6.00
Black Wyandottes	4.00	....	....
White Wyandottes	2.50	4.50	6.00
Buff Wyandottes	3.00	5.75	8.50
Partridge Wyandottes	2.50	4.50	6.00
Columbian Wyandottes	2.75	5.00	7.00
Red Caps	6.00	....	....
Blue Andalusians	2.75	5.00	7.00
White Faced Black Spanish	3.00	5.75	8.50
Houdans	3.00	5.75	8.50
S. C. Black Minorcas	2.50	4.50	6.00
R. C. Black Minorcas	2.75	5.00	7.00
White Minorcas	3.00	5.75	8.50
S. C. B. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	6.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	2.00	3.75	5.25
R. C. B. Leghorns	2.50	4.00	6.00
R. C. W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	6.00
Buff Leghorns	2.00	3.75	5.25
Silver Spangled Hamburgs	2.75	5.00	7.00

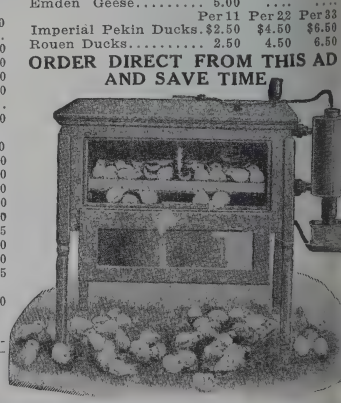
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Speckled Sussex	5.00	....	....
Buff Cochin Bantams	3.00	5.75	8.50
Golden Sebright Bantams	3.00	....	....
Mottled Anconas	2.50	4.50	6.00
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	Per 7		
Toulouse Geese	$5.00	....	....
Emden Geese	5.00	....	....
	Per 11	Per 22	Per 33
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hoenix is a good market for poul- and eggs and dairy products, espe- ly in the winter time, when there are isands of tourists in the city. The ply of home grown eggs and poultry ot equal to the demand.

* * *

e have read with much interest your ce to the many undecided people, and e to you now for information regarding York land.

e are renters in Muscatine county, Iowa, ig half the grain and paying cash $12 icre for pasture and hay land, and farm 200 acres, or rent that, with the help ur two boys. With prices the way they it makes renting a problem. "To rent or to rent:"

y husband and I are not young, and we t a home of our own and feel we can r own one here in our native state, land s not seeming to come down with crops. ast fall we wrote to the E. A. Strout n Agency, New York, and have received ılars from almost every county in the . Of course we make a lot of allow- for some of the land descriptions, but ght there might be a bargain in some. were impressed with the central part, nd Auburn and some other cities.

'e would have six or eight thousand ırs to invest, but do not want an aban- ed farm. Would like for myself and hus- l to care for poultry and dairy while the do the heavy farming. We are great rs of poultry and have had fine success. ıld like a location where small fruit does . Would not think of buying until we ed well over the land and found out it farming conditions.

the land anything like central Wiscon- or climate similar? We lived for five s on a cut-over farm there, and found feeding season too long and growing on too short to make a success. Will be for any advice. L. D. M.

)wa.

am sure that you will find just such arm as you desire if you will make personal inspection of the state of v York. There are wonderful farms 'e for sale. Do not expect to get a good farm for nearly nothing; but one can buy a good farm there cheap. No; the condition is not at all like that in central Wisconsin.

I feel sure you would be well satisfied to live in New York. It is indeed the Empire State of the Union. Good markets are on every hand. I advise anyone wishing to buy a farm to make a trip of inspection to New York. The country around Auburn is fine.

* * *

I am considering purchasing a 40-acre farm in Northern Indiana, Starke County, near Knox, Ind., or one in Pulaski County, Indiana, near Winamac, Ind., for poultry, fruit and dairy farming, about 73 miles southeast of Chicago, Ill.

Is this a good location for poultry farm, and right soil and climate for apple orchard?

What kind of apple trees are best to plant in above location? Soil is sandy loam, ditched and tiled. A. W. Gladwin.

Illinois.

Either of these locations is all right for your purposes. Would plant Grimes Golden, Stayman and Delicious apple trees.

* * *

I have a farm near Leslie, Mo. It is hilly and rocky and has hardpan. Please advise me what kind of fruit trees would be best to plant in this soil. Please state kind of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherry, grapes and berries you would plant in this place. I could put 40 acres or more in fruit trees and poultry. Would it be necessary to dig through the hardpan, or how deep should the soil be above the hardpan to be good if it would be good at all for fruit? John C. Bossert.

Missouri.

It will be necessary to break up the hardpan so the tree roots can find room for growth. This can be done by the use of dynamite. Whether it will pay to plant a commercial orchard on this land depends on the kind of soil below

WHITE DIARRHEA



A PERFECT HATCH!
THEN WHAT?

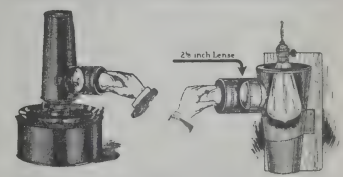
Will you save every chick, or shall WHITE DIARRHEA get them? This contagious germ disease causes greater loss than all other poultry diseases combined. In infected flock the loss varies from 50 to 80 per cent of the chicks hatched. Chicks that recover often remain stunted all their lives. Stop this enormous loss. Raise every chick you hatch. No need to lose a single one. Raise them all. Keep them healthy and strong and growing fast.

"Giles" **POULTRY-TONE** is a safe and effective germicide for all bowel germ diseases. It combats the germs that cause white diarrhea and it tones up the system so the chicks can resist disease.

"Giles" **POULTRY-TONE** positively prevents White Diarrhea. For Chicks already affected, it affords prompt and permanent relief.

50c a bottle; quart can, equals ten 50c bottles —$2.50. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The season is here. Be prepared. Act now. Order today.

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PERFECT EGG TESTER, patented, two-in-one electric or oil lamp; has extra strong bull's-eye lens; makes testing easy. Single tester, $1.50; double tester, $2.00. Circular free. Dealers and Agents wanted.
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REGAL DORCAS EGGS—HALF PRICE



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More Regal Dorcas Prize-Winning Cockerels are hatched in May than in any other month of the year

"Why?" Because these Regal Dorcas White Wyandotte cockerels are so vigorous, so thrifty, and make such remarkable growth that many of them are fully matured in six months.

At the Heart of America Show, Thanksgiving Week, I showed twelve cockerels in the single class and three in young pen class, all of my own breeding. Five of these cockerels were hatched in March and April, **ten of them in May.**

As the season is so advanced I have decided to reduce egg prices earlier than usual. You can now get eggs from the same identical birds that produced these marvelous prize winners last season for half price.

After May 10th, All Egg Prices Will Be Cut in Two

Pens 1-10 (Exhibition matings)—$5.00 per 15, $15.00 per 50, $25.00 per 100. Pens 11-20—$3.00 per 15, $9.00 per 50, $17.00 per 100. Pens 21-40 (Dorcas)—$2.50 per 15, $7.50 per 50, $13.50 per 100. Pens 25-32 (Special Dorcas)—$5.00 per 15, $15.00 per 50, $25.00 per 100. All-Star Matings—$10.00 and $12.50 per 15. Utility Matings—$7.50 per 100. Special Utility Matings—$10.00 per 100.

All eggs guaranteed 75 percent or over strongly fertilized. These remarkably low prices will make a very heavy demand for the balance of the season. Rush your order direct from this ad, and produce some of American's Finest White Wyandottes.

Free—Send for *Catalogue* and *Summer Sale List ready May 1st.*

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From S. C. W. Leghorns, that have been carefully culled for heavy laying. Mated with PEDIGREE cockerels, whose records in the past five years are: the lowest in that time, 215 eggs in one year and as high as 290 eggs in one year. We guarantee that every chick and breeder we sell comes from Lakewood Farm only. Write for catalog.

Grade A, 20c each. Grade B, 15c each. **Lakewood Farm, Box A, Holland, Mich**

$300,000 Lost

Annually the losses from **White Diarrhea, Chicken Cholera, Roup, Bowel Inflammation** and **Blackhead of Turkeys** reach this amount.

20th Century Way

To cure the sick and protect healthy birds from above diseases is to dissolve the compact and potent **GENCO Poultry Tablets** in drinking water or mix with feed.

Veterinarians and poultry experts not only recommend, but **regularly use GENCO Poultry Tablets.**

A box of 30 tablets — **complete treatment for 456 chickens — costs $1.00.** Booklet on how to tell and treat poultry diseases, written by one who knows, included **free.**

Send today, currency, check or money order **for box of GENCO POULTRY TABLETS.**

If not absolutely satisfied money will be returned.

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Save One-Half

This is your opportunity to cut your tire costs. We ship only Standard Makes adjusted or demonstrating tires in excellent condition and good for 6,000 miles service. Tires that have won national reputation for high quality and long mileage. Shipped to you for inspection. These are not double tread or rebuilt tires.

Less Than 1-2 Price

Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3	$ 5.50	$1.50	32x3½	$12.00	$2.60
30x3½	6.50	1.70	33x4½	12.25	2.70
32x3½	8.00	1.90	34x4½	12.50	2.90
31x4	8.25	2.20	35x4½	12.60	3.00
32x4	9.00	2.30	36x4½	12.75	3.30
33x4	10.25	2.40	35x5	12.85	3.40
34x4	10.50	2.50	37x5	12.95	3.70

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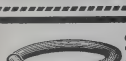
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Spiral Leg Bands Know your birds on sight. **Red, White, Blue, Light Blue, Pink, Amber, Ruby, Black, Yellow, Green.**

Size for	25	50	100	250
Baby Chicks.....	$0.20	$0.35	$0.60	$1.50
Growing Chicks...	.25	.40	.75	1.65
Leghorns	.30	.50	.90	2.00
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American Poultry Supply Co., 497 Main St., Canton, Mo.

TRADE A E M MARK **THERMOMETERS NEVER VARY**

You cannot afford to risk using any other thermometer in Incubators or Brooders Insist on "A E M." At dealers or direct.
A. E. MOELLER, 261-3 Sumpter St., **Brooklyn, N. Y.**

the hardpan. There should be two feet of good soil above the hardpan.

The Black Ben, Grimes Golden, King David and Delicious will give you big profits if your land is fitted for orchard.

Pears: Lincoln, Keiffer, Seckel and Bartlett.

Peaches: Early Elberta, J. H. Hale, Alton, Capt. Ede, Krummel.

Plums: America, Omaha, Terry and Surprise.

Cherries: Montmorency and Suda Hardy.

Grapes: Worden and Concord.

Currants: Red Cross and Fay.

Gosseberry: Oregon Champion.

Raspberries: Cuthbert, Royal Purple and Cumberland.

Strawberries: Haveland, Dunlap, Gibson and Sample.

* * *

Could you give me any information regarding the land along Black river around Newport, Jackson county, Arkansas? Would it be advisable to buy land there to start raising poultry, as I would like to start in the poultry and egg business, or is the land swampy or mountainous?

Indiana. Mrs. Edith Holland.

The land you mention is very hilly; the river bottom is fertile. I certainly would not select that location in which to establish a market poultry plant. Too far from best markets.

* * *

I am located in Oconto County, Wisconsin, and would like to know how many strawberry plants it takes to the acre, and what distance they should be planted apart. Also what would be the best plants to grow in the line of ever-bearing, as I prefer the Dunlap mostly. Wm. E. Nelson.

Wisconsin.

Set plants one foot apart, with rows three feet apart. This will require 14,520 plants to the acre. I advise planting Dunlap, Haveland, Sample and Gibson.

Raising Chicks.

We are past the half-century mark. Born and lived all our lives in a city. Last spring decided to raise some chickens. Bought fifty, day-old chicks, White Leghorns. Raised 49, of which 23 were roosters, leaving 26 pullets. Developed them so we had a good laying record during the cold winter months. Our March record is 590 eggs. We observe this is a much higher record than the average of the first five international egg laying contests held under the direction of the Connecticut Agricultural College, showing the egg yield for the month of March to have been 18 eggs per pullet. Our yield is fractionally within 22¾ per pullet. And neither of us (wife and I) had had any sort of experience whatsoever with chickens, except to eat them at the table. We have never had a sick chicken. Done nothing for them except keep them in a good, dry, clean place and feed and water them. They demand only a few minutes three times a day. Have only been let out of the coop a few times (we have no run), our March weather having been very bad, snow and rain, and besides we have a flower garden planted to bulbs which we could not let them destroy.

We would like to have this record compared with others under similar circumstances.

Utah. C. A. Smurthwaite.

Practical Sanitary Measures.

The best sanitary measures are sunshine, fresh air, clean water, good feed, freedom from dust, and frequent disinfecting. In the spring and fall go through all the houses and spray them inside with whitewash and disinfectant.

Milk, skimmilk or buttermilk are among the best muscle and bone builders for growing chicks. The growing birds thrive when given plenty of skimmilk from a separator or buttermilk from a churn. They need no other form of animal protein when milk is provided. The birds should also have plenty of fresh, clean water. They can drink the milk, or it can be mixed with a mash.

Fanciers who wish to grow big bodies and not big combs, and those who desire to grow wealth of plumage, put their dependence in milk.

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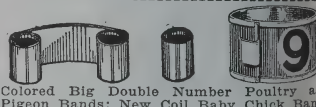
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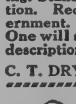
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Monthly Prize Article Contest

American Poultry Journal pays $4 and $3, respectively, for the two best articles sent in each month on poultry subjects. Choice of subject is not limited. The articles need not be lengthy. Helpful suggestions based on the writer's experience afford the basis for awarding the monthly prizes. Photos or drawings for illustrations will be welcome when available. Articles may be mailed any time during the month. Write your name and address at top of first page and the words "A. P. J. Monthly Contest." Write article on only one side of the paper.

SSIBILITIES OF THE JUNE HATCHED CHICK.

First Prize Article.

The hatching season brings up the estion of the relative values of early d late-hatched pullets. By com- on consent we believe most poultry n have heretofore given the de- ion in favor of the early bird. So l we. But something in our own perience last season has raised a ubt and led us to think that this is her an off-hand decision, well ough supported by plausible reas- s, but none too well by facts. More- er, we have been somewhat disil- ioned by the fact that some of our rly hatches have defaulted, and en the time came to open the win- egg campaign have started to ult instead, and thus the best part the season was spent in loafing fore an egg was laid. We are not sure now that the early pullet is cessarily the most dependable layer en in winter, and we may have to dify our former views respect- g her.

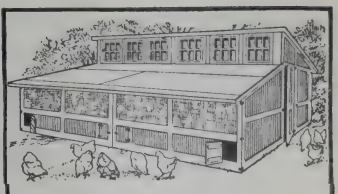
As usual we set our incubators in ier early for the season of 1920. number of satisfactory hatches re taken off before the season was too far advanced. Late in April the incubators were dismantled for the season. One, however—the smallest—was kept in commission for a little experimenting, and also to bring off a later hatch to provide table fowls for the holiday season. Accordingly in June a scrubby looking but lively bunch of youngsters made their appearance. Their treatment was the same as that given to the earlier broods. Otherwise no particular attention was paid to them. They were allowed their liberty when old enough and foraged as they pleased, but were fed regularly.

In August we noted that these chicks were rounding out handsomely. A month later they were gaining rapidly on their earlier cousins, and we began to consider whether it would be wise to send them to pot. A pen of the most promising pullets was reserved for observation and comparison.

Now, listen: In the latter part of November this pen of ten belated Leghorn pullets began their laying season by dropping two eggs as a starter, when they were just five months from the shell. Several of the regular Leghorn and Wyandotte pens got under way a week or two



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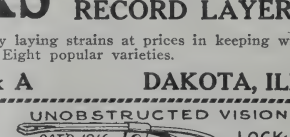


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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL
523 Plymouth Court **Chicago, Ill.**

earlier, but in the matter of percentage the March and April hatched pullets have never been in it with the June birds. A day or two after the latter laid their first pair of eggs the number went to four, then quickly to five, six and seven daily. From that time on that pen had a daily percentage running from fifty to ninety. Their average percentage for the season to date (February 1st) is well above sixty, and they are still going strong. For a June hatched scrub pen that is a performance worth while, isn't it?

There was no effort to force or coddle them. Their environment and treatment, as stated above, was the same as that given the other pens. Their feeding and housing were no different, except in one particular. The eggs from which they were hatched were not even selected, but taken at random from the general run of the laying pens, as it was not the purpose at that time to produce breeders, but table fowls. They were not at all considered as possible winter layers, much less as successful contenders for first place in the percentage column.

There must be a reason for this unusual, not to say phenomenal, performance. Perhaps we can place our finger on it. In the preceding paragraph it is noted that the care of the June chicks was the same as that given to all the others, except in one particular. That particular point of difference may furnish the key to the answer to this story. It is this:

The section of the brooder house to which these chicks were assigned was provided with a simple but effective hot water heating plant of home construction. During the entire summer, when the days were damp and the nights a bit chilly they had access to artificial heat, and they still have it. Not much heat is used—just enough to supplement the natural heat of their bodies when the temperature goes down.

We incline to the belief that this may explain in part at least, their remarkable efficiency. If not, then we appeal to some of the elder statesmen of the poultry world, who have had a similar experience to enlighten us. We want to know just why June pullets should carry off the honors in a winter laying contest in their first year in competition with earlier birds of their own breed. Really it doesn't seem good form for the latecomers to behave that way.

Of course, it is well to remember that it takes "more than one swallow to make a summer." We do not purpose to abandon early hatching on the strength of this single experience; but we shall in the future take a keener interest in the behavior of the later ones.

GEO. H. SUHRIE.

Penna.

SOME INCUBATOR EXPERIENCES.

Second Prize Article.

Away back in the days when I first became interested in incubators it was not as easy as it is now to get a reliable machine. They were in an experimental stage some 25 years ago and the inventors did the experimenting at the expense of the poultrymen. Buying an incubator in those days was like buying an automobile a few years ago. The promises held

ut by the manufacturers were not ways followed by performance.

I have owned a number of makes incubators in my time—good, bad nd indifferent,- mostly indifferent. owever, the same may be said of he average sitting hen. A biddy that icks faithfully to her job until the atch is finished is not as common as he advocates of the hen-hatched nick would have us believe. I have ad many a promising hatch spoiled rough the defection of a frivolous en, who, with the perversity of her ex, would desert her maternal job st when so much depended upon her ithfulness and attention to duty.

The first incubator I bought was a cond-hand machine. I have bought number of used machines since then, nd my advice to the man who is out to buy an incubator is to buy a ew one. By following the manu- cturer's directions you stand a bet- r chance of good hatches than by vesting in an old machine. Most of he used machines I bought did not ave all the parts necessary to their ccessful operation. I considered yself something of an incubator ex- ert in those earlier years, but the wners generally managed to slip one ver on me. The machines were not operation when I bought them.

Those early incubators were built ore to stand hard knocks than to atch eggs. I often though the manu- cturers built them strong in order withstand the assaults which the ate owner was tempted to make on em with an ax. The first machine ever owned was built in a small elaware town, and weighed about vice what a 300-egg machine would eigh today. It held about 150 eggs. he walls were about four inches ick to keep out the cold, although was hardly necessary in the com- aratively mild climate of the Eastern hore of Maryland. I suppose the aker realized his mistake later, for ere were six or eight holes bored the bottom to let the cold in.

I filled the machine and adjusted the rious regulators according to direc- ons, and all appeared to be going well ntil the end of the first week, when I scovered the machine to be leaking. took it apart and found the tin tank— ey did not use copper tanks in those ays—was rusted and leaked like a sieve. wrote to the maker about the price f a new tank and received a letter from e postmaster of the town stating that e incubator firm had gone out of busi- ess five years previously. That ma- ine was the first to be entered in my useum of incubator failures, to be llowed a few years later by others.

My experience in all these years with cubators leads me to believe the con- itions under which a machine is oper- ed have more to do with the success r failure than anything else. The in- ubators which are being put out now y reliable manufacturers—people who ave been in business for at least a ozen years—are as near foolproof as it possible to make them.

In my earlier days with incubators I sed to think that the big hatches were e successful ones. Now I aim to get e largest possible number of strong, ealthy chicks that will live and de- elop into good-sized, profitable birds. have had large hatches from different akes of incubators, but the large atches do not always result in a high

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English~American S. C. White Leghorns

Hatched in May—In October They Lay

We believe we can, without in the least boasting, make the statement that our experience in hatching, brooding and selecting heavy ALL-YEAR-ROUND LAYERS (which covers a period of more than 20 years) has placed us in a position that we are able to say with authority that you will never get better results from "KERLIN-QUALITY" Chix than those hatched last May, June and July. These are Nature's grandest months for rearing chicks and our stock develops rapidly The pullets are paying a nice profit in production of large, white eggs when five to five and one-half months old.

This fall and winter, when only Bred-to-Lay Stock is producing, you'll be glad you purchased "Kerlin-Quality."

BABY CHICKS For twenty-one years these Nationally Popular Leghorns have been **Filling the Egg Baskets** for hundreds of our customers, RIGHT THROUGH THE FALL and WINTER MONTHS when EGGS ARE DEMANDING A HANDSOME PRICE! It's born into them—they simply can't help it. Do not merely accept our word for the quality of our birds—

WRITE FOR OUR COMPLETE CATALOG.

And read the dozens of unsolicited testimonials received from every state in the Union, Canada and Cuba. Here are a few extracts that express the thoughts of thousands of breeders of our English-American 265-270 Egg Strain Stock.

THREE THOUSAND MILES, AND GOT MORE THAN HE PAID FOR!

Kerlins' San Bernardino, California, March 3, 1921.

Gentlemen:—As per your request am mailing you report of the 100, plus 12 "extra" Day-Old "Kerlin-Quality" S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks shipped me last week. They arrived today at 12:30 p. m. Four were dead upon arrival and three more died within a few hours and three more are a little weak. THIS LEAVES ME TWO MORE CHICKS THAN PAID FOR and THEY ARE VERY LIVELY. Considering the distance shipped, this is REMARKABLE and I am very well satisfied. I thank you for the interest shown in my order. Yours for success, A. L. KRUG.

DO MAY-HATCHED CHICKS PAY?

New York, Jan. 1921.—You will recall I purchased 200 day-old "Kerlin-Quality" Chicks last season, shipped by you May 13th. Raised 101 pullets, one was killed, leaving exactly 100 Choice Pullets. I GOT MY FIRST EGG OCTOBER 7th. 147 days from date of their hatch. During November they produced 1424 eggs, December I gathered 2317, AN AVERAGE OF A SMALL FRACTION LESS THAN 75 PERCENT. They are "Shelling Out" every day, and it looks better for this month. I now have an order with you for 1,300 MAY-HATCHED CHICKS. Needless to say I am delighted with "Kerlin-Quality." —Micheal Wright, Jamestown, N. Y.

12 Weeks Old-PULLETS-12 Weeks Old

Every one a choice "Kerlin-Quality" Bird and these, like the Chicks, sold at a live-and-let-live price. We have established a record for Quality in these birds that is indeed enviable. Several hundred choice pullets to spare each week on and after May 3rd.

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OUR FREE SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

This department throws open to our customers the experience we have had the past twenty-one years IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE INDUSTRY. Raising the Chicks, Feeding and Caring for the Layers—ALL PERSONAL MATTERS CAREFULLY and PROPERLY ATTENDED TO.

FREE FEED WITH EACH CHICK ORDER ! ! !

Our "Formulas and Methods" are free to our customers. These are the results of our many experiments and discoveries along different phases. The Celebrated Method No. 1, gives simple and positive instructions for FEEDING 100 LAYERS for 30 cents PER DAY! Sounds almost unbelievable but it is true. One customer from Ontario, Canada writes: "Mislaid my copy of your Formulas and Methods. Please mail another copy at once and I will pay your price for this second copy. I would scarcely take any amount of money to be without that valuable Booklet.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOG—RIGHT NOW!

You will be surprised to know what our stock has done for others—and what it will accomplish for YOU. Please remember you can order "Kerlin-Quality" English-American S. C. W. Leghorns through others but SHIPMENT MUST BE MADE BY US to be GENUINE. This warning is for your protection.

We are booking orders rapidly—WRITE OR WIRE YOUR NEEDS. If it is LARGE, WHITE EGGS you want, we have a strain that has been proven by almost a quarter of a century to be in a class unexcelled in this particular achievement.

We Will Soon Be Booked Full on Orders—Drop That Card Now.

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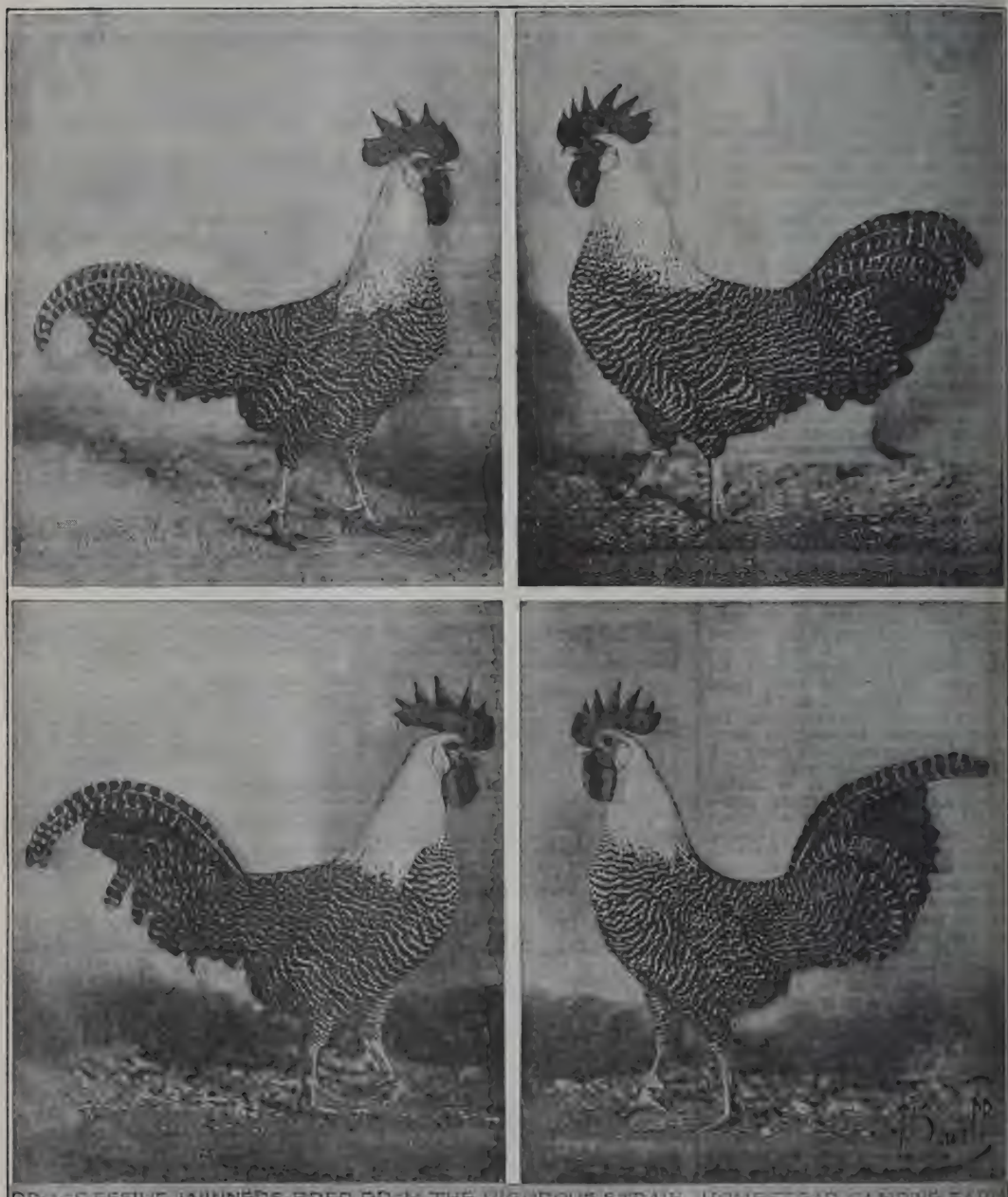
percentage of the kind of chicks I want. The chicks that live and thrive are the ones that show profits for the poultryman.

I have discovered that only properly hatched chicks are worth putting into the brooder, and nothing is more discouraging and troublesome to rear than a brood of weaklings. The mortality is heavy and time, labor, feed and the interest on the plant are therefore lost.

In the operation of an incubator, to get the best results it is necessary to study the machine and acquaint yourself with all the working parts. The operator of an incubator must be careful and thorough in his work, no matter if it be a small oil burner or one of the mammoth hot-water affairs.

If the machine is of the oil-burner type, do not use an inferior grade of oil or a short wick. Learn how to trim the lamp so that it will not smoke. Fill the lamp every day, after the eggs have been turned. This practice will prevent handling the eggs with oily fingers.

Never try to run an incubator in a



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FIRST COCK NEW YORK JANUARY 1920. 1ST CKL. NEW YORK 1919. 1ST CK. BOSTON 1920
FIRST COCK NEW YORK JANUARY 1921. FIRST COCKEREL NEW YORK JANUARY 1921
C. A. PHIPPS. WAYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS

afty place or near a stove or an posed wall. Such conditions cause an equal temperature in the egg cham- r.

Be sure to turn and cool the eggs ery twelve hours between the third d the eighteen day. Do not turn or ol them after they have begun to pip, d do not open the machine to see w the hatch is progressing. Do not y to help a chick out of the shell. If is not strong enough to come into is world unassisted it is not strong ough to battle for its own ronger, lustier chicks.

Do not try to hatch eggs that you ould not set under a hen. Waste no fort upon eggs that are doubtful in y way, in freshness, fertility, cracked, badly soiled. Above all, do not owd the trays with too many eggs, and ver place them in any but a horizontal sition.

Do not reset the incubator with the ays and drawers foul and dirty as ey are at the end of a hatch. Clean d brush the interior thoroughly and ray with a disinfectant that does not ntain oil.

At the end of the season clean up the cubator and leave it clean for the next ar. Take out the lamps and store em in a separate place. Clean them oroughly, and next season when they e put in the incubator they will not oke.

A. J. Bradley.

Pennsylvania.

Chinese Eggs and Spring Prices.

In the March number of A. P. J. is an ar- le on "Solving the Chinese Puzzle by Put- g a Hig Tariff on Eggs." The high tariff all right, and it should be made so high t it will be prohibitive. It is not the low peril that is doing all this importing Chinese eggs, but the little yellow wagon. r why? To break the egg market so they n buy cheap eggs during the spring to put cold storage. The little yellow wagon and ier cold storage people make a drive at the egg markets the latter part of January d during February every year, in order to y cheap eggs to put into storage.

f the egg farmers will pass a law compell- retailers to sell cold storage eggs at least cents (or 30 cents would be better) under price that fresh eggs were selling at, then cold storage people would have to boost fresh eggs in order to sell their cold stor- e eggs at a good profit.

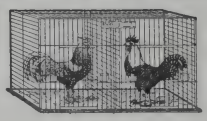
Last winter when eggs in New York City re at top prices, there seemed to be a ited demand for fresh eggs. Upon in- stigation it developed that some grocers New York City were buying storage eggs 75 cents and retailing them at $1.28 to 32 a dozen. They would not buy the fresh gs for they were quoted at $1.10. Now that the proposition that the egg farmer is up ainst, the cold storage people on the one nd and the retailer on the other hand. What need is organization.

Md. Francis Knowles.

Note: Dealers in eggs are required every ring, by the very nature of their business, borrow money at the bank and buy the asonal surplus of eggs. Store these eggs, d, in doing so, pay the cost of refrigeration, surance and interest; then in the winter ing out the eggs, candle them and meet the ses on those that have spoiled. They must n sell the eggs in the open market. The siness is highly speculative. Anyone who nts to can engage in it, and those who do ould not be criticised too severely for their tics. Give the devil his due.

Chinese eggs are a menace because they d to the surplus. They do not amount to re than a fraction of the U. S. production, t it is the surplus that always has a strong idency to bring prices to a point where nsumption will equal supply that the sur- us may diminish. The whole thing is a oblem in economics, and opinions or ated discussions will not help anybody. A w well-worded letters to congressmen and nators asking that they vote for a 12-cent port duty on eggs in shells and a 15-cent ty on frozen or dried eggs, will do much od.—Editor.

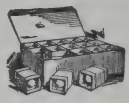
Keipper Collapsible All Wire Coop



FOR EXHIBITING AND CONDITIONING POULTRY

Exhibitors and poultrymen all over the country prefer Keipper Original All-Wire Collapsible Coops not only for show purposes, but for conditioning and training prize poultry, pigeons, and rabbits. These coops can be rented by shows with privilege of buying.

We also manufacture shipping coops, canary shelf, and breeding cages, special None-shock egg carriers, fountains, feed hoppers, and brood coops with runways. Send for FREE catalog today.



KEIPPER NONE-SHOCK EGG CARRIER

Guarantees delivery in perfect hatchable condition. Each egg is placed in an individual container and held in place by rubber bands, which absorb the entire vibration in transit, thus absolutely preventing ruptured tissues. Strong corrugated outer box. Can be used time after time. Shipped flat. Easy to assemble.

		Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Price Postage Prepaid	15 Egg Size	35c	$3.50	$26.25
	30 Egg Size	60c	6.00	45.00
	50 Egg Size	90c	9.70	71.85



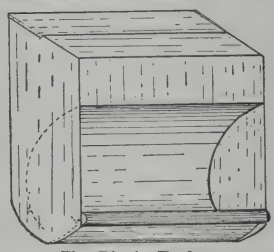
Keipper Thorobred Feeder and Fountain

No need of your breaking up your Mason Jars by using them for chick feeders. Our automatic filling fountain and non-waste feeder not only sell for less money, but they are sanitary and convenient. Price for drinking fountain and feeder as illustrated. 1 pt. size, 80c; 1 qt. size, $1. Postage prepaid. Order direct from this advertisement.



Send Us Your Order Today!

KEIPPER COOPING CO. INC. 1401 1st St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.



The Binnie Feeder, Pat. Applied For.

The BINNIE Feeder

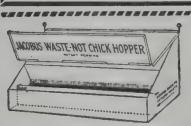
Is an improved hopper feeder that is absolutely Rat and Waste proof. The feeding trough is constructed so that no feed is lost on the ground, and a roller on the edge of the trough prevents the rats from getting a foothold to climb into the feed, at the same time giving the chickens access to the feed at all times. No doors to open and close. Holds 10 qts of feed.

Price $2.75.

Money back if not satisfied. Dealers wanted.

HANSON & CO.

STATION G. CLEVELAND, OHIO.



For chicks to three months old and older

Jacobus Waste-Not Hoppers for Chicks and Adult Fowls

The hoppers that make two bags of feed do the work of three.

Do not delay—Free circular on request; explains our ten days' trial guarantee.



M. R. JACOBUS, Box 5-J RIDGEFIELD, N. J.

MAHOOD'S S.C.R.I. REDS
THEY POINT THE WAY

EGGS NOW HALF PRICE FROM ALL MATED PENS.

That is for $10 you now get a $20 setting of eggs and for $7.50 you now get a $15 setting of eggs. Our special egg offer and fertility guarantee is still in effect. Send for our Free Mating List and Summer Price List giving our great summer bargains in stock, chicks and eggs. **E. W. MAHOOD, Box 4, 616 Lee Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.**

Tom Barron S.C. White Leghorns

are still the leading strain of real layers. We have kept them pure by importing each year since 1915 from 5 to 30 birds. If you want eggs or chicks for April or May delivery your order should be placed at once. Better send for the mating list today.

Coleman Miles Egg Farm Box A Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Davis Mammoth Hatchery

W. E. DAVIS, Prop., ELMIRA, N. Y.

Day old Chicks—Eggs—Wholesale, Retail

The kind that live, grow, lay and pay. Special free feed and brooder offer. Ten days' feed and brooder given free with each order booked within 30 days. One brooder stove given free with each 500 or 1,000 chick order—Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs, Anconas, Campines, Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Terms cash with order. Postage prepaid. None shipped C. O. D.

Baby chicks, certified for high egg production, $50 per 100. Eggs, certified stock, $25 per 100. Baby chicks, certified stock, $30 per 100. Eggs, uncertified stock, $15 per 100.

Davey's Madison Square Garden and Boston Winners

White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, White Leghorns.

EGGS HALF-PRICE AFTER MAY 5, EXCEPT UTILITY.

Eggs from matings of the highest quality, $5 and $7.50 per 15. Good quality and high egg production matings, $5 per 15, $15 and $20 per 100. A few choice breeders to spare in all varieties. My mating list tells the whole story. A card brings it to you.

F. H. DAVEY Box 40 GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y.



Arcady Buttermilk Egg Mash *makes* them lay

100 Lb. Sack FREE

Think of it—100-lb. sack of Arcady Buttermilk Egg Mash free with every purchase of 5 sacks—you get 6 big bags of wonderful egg-producing feed for the price of 5.

The average grain-fed hen forms about 280 yolks each year, but because she does not get the necessary protein, she only lays 70 or 80. Don't waste all the eggs—get them—at a good profit.



—Send in your order *now* for five sacks

The price is only $3.00 for 100-lb. sack f. o. b. Chicago—six 100 lb. sacks for only $15.00—you get 100-lb. sack FREE. This special offer good for a limited time only—don't pass this opportunity—order NOW.

Arcady Farms Milling Co.
208 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Send No Money
6000 Miles Guaranteed



New Low Prices Include Tire, Tube and Reliner

Greatest tire offer we ever made. Brand new inner tube and reliner free with every one of our special constructed double tread standard tires—practically puncture-proof and **guaranteed for 6,000 Miles Service.** This is your opportunity to save big money on good tires.

Size	Price	Size	Price
30x3	$6.95	32x4	$10.35
30x3½	7.95	33x4	10.85
32x3½	8.75	34x4	11.15
31x4	9 95	32x4½	11.25
		33x4½	11.85
		34x4½	12.65
		35x4½	12.90
		36x4½	13.35
		35x5	13.85
		37x5	14.45

Write Today Just send your name, address, and number of tires wanted. Pay only on arrival. If dissatisfied after examination return at our expense and your money immediately returned. State whether Non-Skid, Plain, Clincher, or S. S. Send today. Extra—10 per cent discount for full cash with order.

NEW ERA TIRE COMPANY
300 N. Avers Ave., Dept. 3875 Chicago, Illinois

RAT-SNAP
KILLS RATS

HOW SHE STOPPED CHICKEN LOSSES

Mrs. Crandall of Iowa, writes:

"Last spring rats killed all my baby chicks. This year with just one large package of RAT-SNAP we killed hundreds of rats. They won't get this year's batch."

RAT-SNAP kills them, dries up the carcasses and leaves no smell; rats and dogs won't touch it. Comes in convenient size cakes; no mixing with other food.

Get a package today. 3 sizes—35c for kitchen or cellar; 65c for chicken house or corn cribs; $1.25 for barns and outbuildings.

Your money back if RAT-SNAP doesn't do the work. For sale by drug and hardware stores.

Youell's Exterminating Co., 110 Bridge St., Westfield, N.J.

FERTILE EGGS AND STRONG BABY CHICKS.

When we compare the baby chick with a house that has had its foundation carelessly thrown together, we can expect to reap the results when the wind storms begin to come our way. This structure can possibly withstand more than one shake-up, but in a short time the weak parts give way and after it is too late, we look back with disappointment to our poorly constructed foundation.

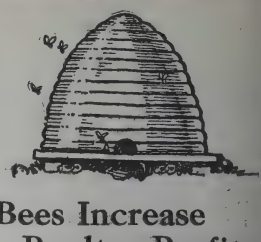
During the cold winter days, when our hens are housed, we can throw in corn and oats and give them water to drink when it is convenient for us and they will live through the winter all right, but when we are ready for hatching eggs our troubles begin. We may get eggs by feeding stimulants and forcing for egg production. A hen can be fat but yet not in egg-laying condition. Her body is lacking in the elements required for the manufacture of eggs. Those hens that do lay, their organs are constantly drained of the body supply until their energy and strength begins to fail.

We finally open our eyes to the fact that our hens are occasionally dying and if we consider the amount of stimulants and self-made tonics such as cayenne pepper, etc., given the hens in large quantities to make them lay, we oftentimes find that this method overtaxes the liver and in fact other organs and we pronounce it cholera or something else, whatever pleases our fancy; and the blame is all on the hen or Providence.

Eggs gathered from these undernourished hens have a tendency to hatch delicate chicks, and the least little offset in feed or brooding conditions will weaken them and about the first disease we have to combat is bowel trouble, possibly we can pull part of them through with buttermilk, but after awhile damp rainy weather is here and we have roup to fight, and it seems as though it is a hard battle to fight all the way through and the number that we do save, even after they are grown are only fit for the market, for if we use these for breeding stock we can always expect trouble and losses. Through my experience I find it a loss to keep more hens than I can properly care for.

The latter part of December finds me ready for the final culling. My selection is made from pullets and one-year-old hens, occasionally older hens are kept if they are special specimens. I keep those that test high in egg production and that pass good Standard requirements.

My pens are mated the fore part of January, headed by strong, vigorous birds selected on the same principle as hens. With plenty room for exercise, fresh clean water, dry mash, either commercial, or my own make, with practically same ingredients, oyster shell and grit, and when meat is not contained in mash I substitute milk, sprouted oats and a scratch feed of cracked corn and oats in a litter of straw is fed each day during the winter. Also my own judgment as to ventilation, and when it comes time to save eggs for hatching I leave the pepper on the shelf in the cupboard and if at any time I think a tonic is needed I purchase a package that has been tested and prepared by an experienced specialist. These we



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When poultry work is heaviest, bees need little or no attention. When poultry work is lightest, the honey-money crop comes rolling in. People who succeed with poultry will find pleasure and profit in beekeeping. Small expense to start. Our 50 years of experience free to you. Just write and tell us your occupation and if you keep bees now and we can prove to you how easy it is to start making honey-money. We have everything needed for bee farming. Write today for handsome free booklet, "Bees for Pleasure and Profit."

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WHY EVERY BREEDER SHOULD
INVESTIGATE "VIKING" Rhode Island Whites

BECAUSE R. I. WHITES ARE

1. The World's Greatest Layers—Absolutely.
2. They Take Rank with the Best of All Market Fowl.
3. They Are So Easy to Raise.
4. They Are the Coming Most Popular Strain of Poultry.

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with four years subscription to that excellent monthly magazine devoted to poultry, bees, rabbits, orchard and garden. Subscription price 25c a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Paper pays for itself many times a year in extra profits to its readers. **POULTRY AND BEE KEEPING, 31 1-2 MAIN ST., WARREN, OHIO**

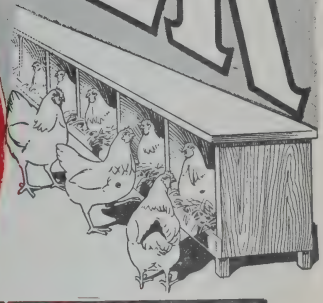


BANTAMS Americas Finest Bantams. 40 varieties. Game and Ornamental. Shipped on approval. Winners at the largest shows. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Cat. 2c. Choice Golden, Silver, Ringneck and Lady Amherst Pheasants.
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PURE DRIED BUTTERMILK



pDB



PROOF— "After using the 5 lbs. of Pure Dried Buttermilk received a short time ago, I am convinced that any person raising chickens cannot afford to be without it—it is everything you claim.
Clyde D. Klinger, Freeland, Penn.

CAUTION— Do not allow your fowls free access to P. D. B. unless mixed with your mash or grain ration. P. D. B. alone is too rich. Follow our feeding instructions for best results.

MEANS

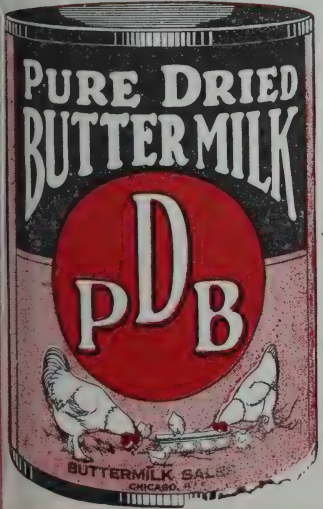
Health, Rapid Growth and Quick Maturity

Pure, fresh creamery buttermilk—just as it comes from the churn—nothing added, nothing taken out except the water—92 lbs. of water being withdrawn from every 100 lbs. of liquid buttermilk. Our new patented process not only retains the lactic acid but all the food and energy giving elements of buttermilk as well.

"P. D. B."—Pure Dried Buttermilk is a Health Promoter and Egg Producer. It has a digestibility of 100%. As a preventive and remedy for White Diarrhea in Chicks, it is unsurpassed—it is the best digestion regulator known to modern science.

Professor T. E. Quisenberry, Dean of the American Poultry School and one of the world's foremost poultry authorities, says: "P. D. B. in my opinion is the best animal protein for Baby Chicks, Growing Stock and Laying Hens."

Ask Your Dealer for Pure Dried Buttermilk



Look for the package with the red circle containing the "P. D. B." trademark—the big, generous, five-pound package; enough to feed a big flock for some time. Only a small percent of this rich concentrated food is required to balance the ration. It is a real feeding economy. Be sure to get the original sealed package. **Accept no substitute. The P. D. B. in the red circle guarantees that you are getting pure dried buttermilk—no adulteration, no fibre, no filler of any kind.** If your dealer can't supply you, send us his name and $1.25 and we will send you a 5-pound package by return mail postpaid. Complete feeding instructions on each package. Just fill out the coupon below or write us.

BUTTERMILK SALES CO.

Dept. 601, City Hall Square Bldg., Chicago

Eastern Agent: I. H. Nester & Co., No. 3 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUTTERMILK SALES CO., Dept. 601, City Hall Sq. Bldg., Chicago.
Enclosed find $1.25 for which send me 5-lb. package Pure Dried Buttermilk, postpaid.

Name..... P. O.....

State..... St. No. or R. F. D.....

My Poultry Supply dealer's name is.....

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find advertised in all our poultry journals.

I have found by following this method that the percent of high fertility in eggs tested generally come up to my expectations and the chicks are strong and healthy and I do not have to be tampering with them all the time trying to keep them alive. Last season I hatched eleven hundred chicks. Kept 600 and sold the remainder. Placed 300 chicks in each of my colony houses. Raised practically every chick except a very few that the hawks raised sooner than I could. Eggs gathered in January of this season have tested equally as good as I expect them to test in April and May.

I have three incubators running wi 140 eggs in each, and hardly enou eggs tested out to make proper roo for hatching time.

If I cannot hatch all the chicks I ca take care of and several hundred b sides, with my 100 hens, as a side lin it will be my own fault in managemer

Illinois. Mrs. Frank H. Miller.









HAT I SHOULD LIKE TO SEE.

By F. W. PROCTOR.

should like to see poultry-utility contests
lant these misleading, inconclusive at-
ots, conducted under unequal and unfair
itions, to show comparative merits of
ds as based upon annual output of eggs.
ie underlying motive of egg contests is,
hould be, to demonstrate in a compara-
way the practical utility of the several
ds and varieties of hens. However, as
egg is but one element in the economic
is of poultry, the value of the carcass
he surplus males and ultimate use of the
rs also as food being a constant factor
profits, we can never consistently claim
egg contests, as conducted, are anything
er than a bluff, calculated to hoodwink
unreasoning public and to foster the com-
ial advantage of the contesting breeder's
in selecting competing specimens, on
e whom luck and chance favor.
at our present day egg contests are
ing better than a "delusion and a snare"
unworthy of serious consideration becomes
rent when we look closely into conditions
r which they are conducted. They de-
a place under the category of sports,
anding joke among people who are ac-
omed to think. However, equal condi-
s for all contestants is a universal rule
ne sporting world, which in this instance
anting.
peaking now of the capacity of the several
ds for egg production, when unequaled
bers of pens of the competing breeds are
esented, as, for instance, several pens of
te Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds for
pen of Plymouth Rocks—a disparity that
rally obtains—thus giving two former
ds several chances to one for the latter,
can such a handicap signify superior merit
the winning pen or individual when such
within the more numerous classes?
id when the numerically smaller class wins,
nstanced by Jules Francais' Barred Rocks
ing two consecutive seasons at Storrs,
n., against several times as many entries
Reds and Leghorns, the honors are so
y times multiplied in importance.
et us now proceed to consider under what
litions a poultry contest might be con-
ed which would actually prove an index
ie comparative merits of the several breeds,
would suggest, if not actually establish
; when the average was struck of many
essive contests.

Egg Production Not the Only Matter.

rst, as egg production can never be dis-
itted from the hatching and rearing of the
s, and the carcass constitutes an essential
ent in the ultimate profits, the varying
les of the carcass of the several breeds
be reckoned. This consideration opens
several important problems which it would
rell for experiment stations to work out.
he larger breeds are not only the most im-
ant as meat producers but are also the
inclined to become broody. The periods
roodiness have a tendency to carry egg
uction into the season of egg scarcity,
giving the Plymouth Rock an egg
advantage over those produced by non-
ng breeds. This is a consideration which
nored in egg contests, but has an impor-
bearing upon the ultimate profits. It has
stated that the hen which is allowed to
two broods of chicks thus undergoes a
d of rest or changed occupation which
es an asset in her later usefulness as an
producer.
sides the unequaled representation of the
rent breeds competing at egg contests,
h I have mentioned, another offset to de-
able results is the entire absence of many
is well worthy a place. I would like to see
Redcap, American Dominique and Black
s figure in these public tryouts of the lay-
capacity breeds.
hen it comes to carcass considerations,
her element that deserves a place is
gross meat producing capacity of breeds,
ely, the edible quality. Certain American
eets grade eggs as to quality, a consid-
on which has to do with externals often;
there is a vast difference in the meat of
ds. As other meats go, based upon qual-
the flesh of the Dorking should command
ucy price, say twice that of a Rhode
nd Red. The Dorking is not likely to
me a feature of American markets. The
nouth Rock and more especially the Barred
variety, is par excellence, the super qual-
of poultry meat. Even at advanced age
h breed fails to degenerate with the pro-
ial "tough old" fowl. A two-year old
is still prime. But I am disgressing from
theme.
e experiment stations might better be
loyed in developing the neglected meat

WILSON'S
SINGLE COMB WHITE
LEGHORNS

Win Again

For the Third Consecutive Year

1st Cockerel
(Picture at right)

at the Chicago National Show 1921



GRAND PENS MATED from Trapnested Stock with Records from 246 to 296 Eggs.

Prices Reduced 30%
On All Grades of Chicks

After May 15 I will sell CHICKS and EGGS from my **SPLENDID UTILITY MATINGS** at the following unhear of prices:

	25	50	100	500	1,000
Chicks (100% live delivery guaranteed)	**$4.00**	**$7.50**	**$13.00**	**$62.50**	**$120.00**
			50	100	1,000
Hatching Eggs (85% fertility guaranteed)			**$3.00**	**$5.00**	**$45.00**

Orders booked on a 10% deposit. If you want to take advantage of this **BIG CUT IN PRICES** and secure some of my HIGH CLASS, VIGOROUS BABY CHICKS, all bred from my heavy laying strain, you will have to act and act quickly. Write for my 1921 Mating List and remember you will get a square deal from

GLENN A. WILSON
Box 10 **SANDWICH, ILL.**



Champion Male
National Show
Chicago, 1921

EGGS
HALF PRICE
DURING MAY AND JUNE.

ORDER TODAY **FIRST COME FIRST SERVED**

Fifty birds under ribbons and nearly all the high prizes, including best display at National Show, Chicago, 1921, in strongest Orpington class ever shown in America.

GET OUR 1921 CATALOG FREE

BONNIE BRAE ORPINGTON FARM
L. BLACK, Proprietor **SANDUSKY, OHIO.**

TARBOX'S SILVER WYANDOTTES (All American Strain) AND SPECKLED SUSSEX
EGGS and BABY CHICKS. Remember that we can furnish eggs and chicks from the best exhibition grade or utility grade. Our Silvers and Sussex are all the single mating line. We do not double mate. Stock for sale at all times. Send for catalog and mating list.
A. & E. TARBOX. **Box A.** **YORKVILLE, ILL.**

BUFF ORPINGTONS

from

Mayslake Farms

Are one of the leading and oldest winning strains in America.



EGGS FOR HATCHING
FROM CHICAGO COLISEUM WINNERS

At $10 and $15 per 15.

After May 22nd $5.00 reduction on each setting

MAYSLAKE ORPINGTONS are line-bred, massive, deep bodied, true to type and color. They won: **At Chicago Coliseum 1920, three 1st, three 2nds, two 4ths and 2nd best display. At Ohio State Fair 1920, three 1st, three 2nds, two 3rds and Champions best male and female in entire show.**

WRITE FOR MATING LIST.

MAYSLAKE FARM HINSDALE, ILL.
F. S. Peabody, Owner; Frank F. Conway, Mgr. Poultry Dept.

PULLETS

Six to Eight Weeks Old
From Excellent Utility Stock

Thousands of pullets and cockerels six to eight weeks old. Started under ideal conditions; several varieties; reasonable prices. Try our day-old chicks. We hatch and ship thousands every week. All leading varieties.

WRITE for BIG FREE CATALOG.

CHIX

AERDALE POULTRY FARM
Box 676 Springfield, Ohio

You must act quickly

QUEENSBURY FARMS

If you want to take advantage of your opportunity to get first choice of 1,000 selected Queensbury breeders with trap nest records. We have used these birds in our own mating pens this year and now offer them at one half mid-season prices. Males that are one year old and over 220-egg dam record from our own breeding pens at $5.00 each.

Pullets from our own blooded free range stock are now being reserved for later shipment at $1.50 up, depending on age and pedigree. Pedigreed cockerels at 3 months, $25.00 per dozen.

QUEENSBURY FARMS

123 North Main Street TOMS RIVER, N. J.



GOLDEN-MASTERPIECES

The Typey Buffs. Lustrous golden beauties with long broad backs, full round breasts and standard station. All the refinement of form necessary and all the refinement of color possible. Full lined muscular massiveness on birds of size and substance. Winners in the best shows like Chicago Coliseum. Classy Buffs at reduced prices and eggs from our best at $7.50, $5.00 and $2.50 per 15. Approval and C.O.D. Shipments are merely hints to the wise. Think is over. Correspondence and selections by Floyd Wyant.

WYANT BROS. THORNTOWN, INDIANA

CHICKS--CHICKS--CHICKS

from One of the Most Productive Strains. Trapnested and Bred for Egg Production 13 Years.

Rosedale Single Comb White Leghorns

Chicks 22 cents each; $11.00 per fifty; $20.00 per hundred
20% reduction from above prices for shipment after May 15

ROSEDALE POULTRY FARM, State Road, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.

Baker's Buff Rocks Won Every First at Kansas City and Chicago

Egg record, Leavenworth, 214; Mountain Grove, 229. 2,000 chicks growing. Best Buff Rock catalog ever issued FREE.
C. R. BAKER, Box A, Abilene, Kansas.

side of poultry keeping than to keep up everlasting bluff about laying capacity, w never gets anywhere because never sta for anywhere in particular.

Are Meat Values Being Sacrificed for E

In the golden age so often heralded which still hangs as a mirrage upon the zon, perhaps experiment stations will see light and cut out this egg-spouting busin to start something practical that would truly demonstrative of the comparative w of breeds. Let them try out a well rou list of the most promising fowls for comb meat and egg producing qualities. Raise competing pens at home, upon their grounds, under identical conditions. Feed pens not according to set rule but accor to their breed requirements. Study ma possibilities to ascertain whether the public stand a commensurate price for a Dorking cass, or will pay the difference in cost of duction, if any, between a luxurious Roc a mediocre Red.

I am speaking of this difference in the e quality of the flesh of the different br without prejudice, but from a personal quaintance with many breeds and crosses. own experience with Reds tallies with tha Mr. Dustin as told in a recent issue of Journal. The Rode Island Red invariably vokes unfavorable comment from patrons customed to Barred Rocks. As layers Reds stand pre-eminent. And where the br er's concern stops there, little need be s as when his surplus goes into the open ket. But again, from the marketman's st point, as evidenced by Mr. Dustin's staten if discriminating as to quality he would by the inferior fowl in favor of what w better satisfy his patrons.

This problem of what makes for edible ity in poultry is a most evasive one. I often considered whether color of plumag skin had a controlling influence upon the The French are the great connoisseurs in matter. Their La Flecke has emphati the flesh from the point of delicacy. T Creve Coeur and Houdan share with prime favorite in quality as well as pre ing black color of plumage. In this latte spect the Barred Rock falls in line, black its only pigment. Next come our white rieties, which have been evolved from blac

Should we presume red color of plumag be in general attended by flesh which har early and lacks succulent flavor we should satisfactory evidence from our limited o vation. The Buff Cochin's coloration is lar to the Red, differing in amount of ment solely; and that breed formerly h high standing as to its excellence of I well recollect that a young marketman a me where he could obtain eggs for settin "that big yellow breed with feathers o feet;" explaining that his customers like meat best of any. This was in the days Sharpe Bros. were about the only promi breeders of Buff Cochins.

This article has run out to surpassing le and I have wandered somewhat from my ject. So I will close as I began, by sa I should like to see egg contests evolve i test of the actual all round economic v of breeds. It is plain that they never ca this as at present conduated, consid neither the seasonal differences in egg p nor the worth of our domestic fowls' very uable carcass.

Co-operative Marketing.

H. C. Wallace, secretary of agricul and member of President Harding's cab said in a speech on April 6:

"Nobody has ever disputed the right of manufacturer to market his own prod and I don't see how anybody could j deny the farmer the same right. It has long been the case that the farmer was pected merely to produce and to take chances on somebody else's market.

"There is just as much reason why U. S. Department of Agriculture should a in intelligent marketing as to promote creased production. It is our busines reach for methods of getting products to consumer efficiently."

Where Imported Eggs Come Fr

The United States imported 1,708,701 d eggs, valued at $617,909, during the 1920. China was the chief source of su 846,863 dozen coming from there. Ca furnished 276,392 dozen, Hongkong 26 dozen, Australia 209,718 dozen, Japan 8 dozen, and Argentina 21,000 dozen.

During the same year the United S imported 29,022,577 pounds of dried frozen eggs, valued at $7,233,614. China nished 25,646,791 pounds of this pro England sent us 2,378,752 pounds, No 340,000 pounds, Canada 311,052 pounds, Japan 131,475 pounds.



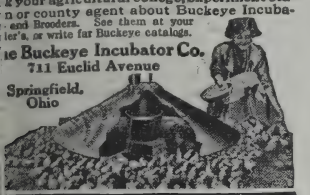
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he very best that you can buy. Trapnesting edigreeing Standard-bred poultry for years es us to produce birds that lay just as many in winter as they do in summer. Buy your 5 FOR HATCHING now and the chicks will rapidly and start laying in December. A hoice cockerels and breeding hens for sale. for catalog—it has a list of real bargains.
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OR SALE—12 pens, consisting of four les and one male. Good breeders and ible for small shows. Eggs for hatching, ice of season, $3.00 per 15 eggs.
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ONEY FOR YOU Raise Rabbits, Guinea Pigs. Our magazine tells where to buy. o raise, where to sell. 8 months for only 50c.
itcraft Box 903 Lamoni, Iowa

TOULOUSE GEESE.

By Oscar Grow.

The show season of 1920-21 witnessed a most gratifying revival of interest in the several breeds and varieties of waterfowl. Gratifying, for the reason that Americans, in contrast with European fanciers, have been rather tardy in appreciating both the fascination and utility of this phase of poultry culture; but the surprisingly large classes of both ducks and geese exhibited during the season just passed, at not only the National shows but those of a more local character, unquestionably signify that their true worth is becoming recognized and that from this time forth they will vie with the numerous varieties of chickens in public esteem.

If there was any single breed of waterfowl which appeared more conspicuous than the rest during these recent manifestations of growing popularity, it must be admitted the distinction belongs to the Toulouse Goose. And to those who are better informed in waterfowl mating this decided preference is not at all surprising; for there is not another breed of fowls which will reward its advocates with as large returns for the small amount of time, labor and capital involved as will the Toulouse.

The largest of the domestic goose family, they are also the most quiet and docile, qualities which are wanting in some of the breeds. Their chief virtues, however, lie in their superior fecundity and rapidity of growth. The Toulouse has the reputation for being the best layer of the larger breeds and the better strains also markedly excel in quickly taking on size and weight. Indeed, it is quite possible to produce fifteen pound goslings at five months of age with a less expenditure for feed than is required to grow chickens but one-half that weight. All this being accomplished without the constant precautions necessary to guard against the vermin and diseases to which young chicks are always more or less subject. To thoroughly exhaust the utilitarian virtues of either geese in general or the Toulouse in particular, would be entirely beyond the compass of this article, so I shall devote the remainder of the space to which I am limited to considerations which appeal more especially to the fancier, in as much as it is quite necessary that there be agreement in these respects if the Toulouse is to retain its front rank among breeds of waterfowl.

Characteristics of the Toulouse.

Upon viewing a typical Toulouse Goose one is immediately impressed with its massiveness; an impression which is due to two very striking characteristics, viz: the shape of the head and the very deep keel; features that are so vital, in fact, that they are worthy of primary consideration but which will be deferred, for convenience, to their appropriate places. To begin with, the beak should be short and very stout or thick at the base, free from any tendency to snippiness, whatsoever. When such a beak is attached to a short deep head you have the vanguard of an ideal Tou-

Palmer's Barred Rock Bargain Sale on Eggs
BEGINS MAY 10
Remember it's the Palmer Strain that's won best display at Chicago nearly every year for over a quarter of a century proving themselves without an equal in the central states. These eggs we are offering are from the very same matings that have produced and are still producing our greatest winners. Mating and special bargain list free.
D. F. Palmer & Son, Box 35, Yorkville, Ill.

50c
Invested in Whiting's White Diarrhea Remedy means many dollars saved. It prevents and cures
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The Ideal Aluminum Leg Band
12-15c, 25-25c, 50-40c, 100-75c, 250-$1.75, 500 - $3.00, 1,000-$5.75.
MYERS' CELLULOID KEY RING BANDS

Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
1 Baby Chicks..	10c	20c	35c	$ .60	$1.25	$2.25
4 Growing Cks.	15c	25c	45c	.80	1.75	3.00
6 Leghorns, etc.	15c	30c	50c	.90	2.00	3.50
8 Rocks, etc....	20c	35c	60c	1.00	2.25	4.00

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LADY DID
Laid 317 Eggs in Year



Trapnested For 10 Years Without Missing One Day.
EVERY NEST ON PURITAS SPRINGS FARM IS A TRAPNEST.
Hatched June 22d; All Were Laying in December.

Puritas Springs Poultry Farms: Ames, Iowa, February 15, 1921

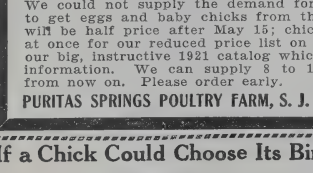
Dear Sir: Last season I purchased of you 50 baby chicks and was very much pleased with the treatment you gave me, and was more than pleased with the chicks. Although they were hatched and shipped June 22, 1920, they were laying in December. Just a few days ago I received 17 eggs from the 19 pullets.

I will be in the market for either eggs or chicks, and I may want both. Please send me your 1921 catalog by return mail. Wishing you a prosperous year, I am respectfully yours, F. C. SWANK.

We could not supply the demand for April eggs and chicks. Now is your chance to get eggs and baby chicks from the world's greatest layers at half price. Eggs will be half price after May 15; chicks will be half price beginning June 1. Send at once for our reduced price list on eggs and chicks. Kindly mention if you have our big, instructive 1921 catalog which describes our stock and gives much valuable information. We can supply 8 to 12 weeks' old pullets and cockerels any time from now on. Please order early.

PURITAS SPRINGS POULTRY FARM, S. J. Schenk, Mgr., Mail Address Box F111, BEREA, OHIO

If a Chick Could Choose Its Birthday It Would Be In May, *Nature's Best Month* for Hatching and Starting with



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Of Show Type, Size and Laying Qualities

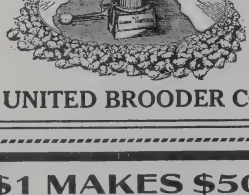
5,000 Fancy Breeders. Every egg that we incubate is produced from our own flock.

15,000 Baby Chicks Every Week

$5.50 per 25 $10.50 per 50 $20 per 100 $185 per 1,000

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louse, especially if the eye is situ fairly high in the skull.

Joining the head to the body sh be a rather thick, medium length n embellished, in mature specimens a pendulous dewlap extending down upon the neck. This dewla one of the distinguishing features the breed and its absence, part larly from mature ganders should considered such a serious defect a debar the entry from a first priz the showroom. The absence of dewlap and keel should prove and stamp the specimen as unwor of any prize, for the reason the e lacks breed characteristics.

Uuless judges insist that winn birds approximate the Standard t will continue to be as many type Toulouse bred as there are bree showing them. And moreover, long as Toulouse devoid of both and dewlap win at our leading sh there will be no dependable way distinguishing the purebred from common grey mongrel which hucks have so long imposed upon the suspecting public for the genuine ticle.

Since the Standard calls for keel merely expresses a preference for lap, the absence of the keel must penalized severely. On the other h the correct shape of the keel present must be insisted upon. keel should be deep, the deeper better, and should extend forw from the abdomen well around front of the breast, forming wha equivalent to a bow to a ship. It be perceived that a keel answering description must be single, if the t may be used to distinguish it from so-called double keel or divi breast seen on some winning Toul at recent shows. Yet it is very pa to any one who will devote b moment's thought to the matter no interpretation of the term "k can be made to include the doubl divided breast. To the contrary, double breast is the very antithesi keel and is as much out of place Toulouse goose as it would be Rouen, Pekin or Aylesbury duck.

In harmony with the keel, the a men should be, likewise, very d in adult individuals, touching ground and completely filling in space between the legs. This w and depth should also be carried sufficiently far to give the ste square appearance.

The back on the best birds is b and of good length, at the same revealing a perceptible arch from neck to the tail. The tail being s and carried well spread.

One fault frequently met with in showroom is inadequate length of While a stilty bird is equally ob tionable still there must be suffic height to allow for the character depth of body. This is not poss with a short legged specimen. Ano quite as common fault is a too e carriage. The cause is due to legs being set too far back on body in the manner of the Peki Indian Runner duck. Such carr foreign to the Toulouse breed ought to be severely discouraged w placing the awards. In the best str the body is maintained nearly zontal.

lor of plumage is something h does not often perplex the Tou- breeder. The representative ns are uniformly good in this ect, although one occasionally s with lack of definition in mark- This shortcoming results as fre- tly from too dark as from too grey ground color, but it is sel- encountered where extremes are ded. The truth is, there is far difficulty experienced in breeding dard type than in breeding Stand- color and therefore the Standard placed a valuations of but thirty ts out of one hundred on color irements.

fore concluding I wish to again nasize that there is no branch of poultry business more remunera- or interesting than the breeding oulouse geese. Each successive n lists many new breeder converts with proper co-operation from the poultry press and the poultry rs they will deservedly continue e ever increasing factors in the try world.

Save the Feathers.

lways save all the feathers when l a chicken. The stiff feathers can sed as brushes to clean places that ard to reach in any other way, and ail feathers, especially rooster feath- can be colored and used as decora- in various ways. The down and soft feathers on the breast, under rings and along the back make good gs for sofa pillows and chair cush-

ade several pillows and chair cush- from pretty cretonnes and filled with feathers I had saved from to time; and I priced some cushions like these in the stores, and the s ran all the way from five dollars enty-five dollars; and I made mine scraps and feathers some people v away.

ure the feathers by putting them in ut paper bag, then tie or pin the o the clothes line and leave them till they are dry. After they are put them in a thin muslin bag or illow slip, and put them out on the every sunny day, being sure to them in if it rains. After they are , which takes about four or five of sunning, I sort all the feathers, g all the dark feathers in one bag he light ones in another.

e has no idea how many feathers can save in a year. I have saved ls and pounds of them in a year, ny family was small, so we didn't any chickens. Good hen feathers 0 cents a pound, too.

ely quilts can be made by using ers as a filling instead of cotton g, and beautiful flowers are made of en feathers. I always keep a few feathers in my machine drawer as can be dipped in oil and are better the oil can for oiling places hard ach.

ginia. Mrs. J. J. Imobersteg.

Hens' Heads Becoming Bald.

s, especially those in confinement, may e feathers on top of their heads at this as a result of the activity of the Birds on free range, as a rule, do come bald on top of their heads. These rs will grow in again later on in the when the birds molt.

BABY CHICKS

DOWN goes the prices again for MAY and JUNE

You want STRONG, STURDY CHICKS, that is the kind you will receive from us, as we hatch them right, and know how to prepare them to go a long distance with little or no death LOSS. We are Headquarters for BARRED ROCKS (THE REAL RINGLETS), R. I. REDS and LEGHORNS in LARGE QUANTITIES and quick delivery.

We will make no further reduction in prices this year, so please place your order for the present or any future delivery date desired. (The prices shown below are a straight $6 cut per hundred on catalog prices.) 97 percent live delivery guaranteed prepaid by us in lots of .....

	25	50	100	500
Barred Rocks (The Real Ringlets)	$4.25	$8.25	$16.00	$78.00
R. I. Reds	4.25	8.25	16.00	78.00
S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.00
White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, Mot. Anconas and Black Minorcas	5.50	10.75	21.00	.....

We have 4, 6 and 8-week-old chicks for sale at $35.00 and up per 100. Write for catalog and special price list.

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1/2 After May 12th we will offer eggs from our 1/2 unapproached matings of heavy producing, winning

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at one-half price. Book your order today. Remember, we won more FIRST and CHAMPIONSHIPS at Chicago Shows the past ten (10) years than all others put together. Why not get your start or new blood where the real CHAMPIONS originated. Free Mating List.

1/2 Baby Chicks that Satisfy. Stock at All Times. 1/2

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BABY CHICKS $18.00 PER HUNDRED
HATCHING EGGS $16.00 PER HUNDRED

These are special introductory prices on EXTRA FINE, bred-to-lay S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Rhode Island Reds and S. C. Buff Orpingtons.
We are also offering several hundred 8 to 16 weeks old Pullets in above breeds.
We invite your correspondence. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed. Booklet free.

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OTTO MODERN WHITE ORPINGTONS



Eggs from matings rich in the blood of our winners at Indianapolis, Louisville, Kansas City, Cincinnati, and Chicago Coliseum, $5 and $10 per 15, guaranteed. Exceptional utility, $3 per 15, $15 per 100. Illustrated mating list. Now is the time to hatch winners for the winter shows.

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Trapnested, Bred-to-Lay Baby Chicks at reduced prices balance of the season—Hatching eggs.

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MINORCAS—GIANT S. C. BLACK

Nature's month and a big reduction on Eggs and Chicks.
Surplus breeders for sale. Fine catalog free.
JOHN L. BROWN 65 Indiana Ave. ANDERSON, INDIANA

EARLY BLACK JAVA HISTORY.

By H. W. Harwood, M.D.

Permit me to give your readers a well authenticated account of the origin and early history of the Black Java, which historical account, until the last year, was not generally known.

It was known that J. Y. Bicknell and other real fanciers brought this breed into much prominence years ago, and that they traced it back to a Missouri doctor who had some of these fowls and would not let anyone else in his community have any of the stock. However, someone *"borrowed"* a few eggs from his yards, and the birds obtained in this way were taken to New York state, and fell into the hands of Mr. Bicknell and others who gave the breed much prominence. But we are now able to go a long way back of the Missouri doctor in tracing the origin of the Black Java.

J. Lyman Kelly, a native of Hampshire county, Mass., but for twenty years past a resident of Franklin county, N. Y., a printer by occupation, a man of good intelligence, reliable, and withal a keen poultry fancier and exhibitor, has the following to offer regarding the origin of the Black Java.

Many years ago, he committed this information to writing: "I have known of this breed since a small boy, or about forty-six years. During that time they have continued to breed true to type, in fact rather more so than any other breed I am acquainted with. (The Black Javas exhibited at the recent Franklin county, N. Y. Fair show the same type and characteristics as those of over forty years ago.) As early as 1835, a sea captain by the name of Samuel Scoville (or Scofield) who sailed for many years from Bridgeport, Stonington and Providence and was engaged in the spice and hemp trade at the ports of the Isle of Java and Sumatra, brought home a ber of Black fowls much the sha our Rhode Island Reds of today, having smooth black legs, and pres them to Amasco Converse of Mass setts.

"This sea captain and Converse been friends from boyhood and he returned from a voyage without vis him and bringing some remembr picked up in his travels.

"These black fowls were much l than any previously owned in those and created quite an interest in the munity where Mr. Converse lived. in turn presented some of the fowls niece, Lucy Converse, who later ried Lyman J. Tower, of Worthin Mass. She was famed for her succe breeding Grey Geese, Black Turkeys the so-called Java fowls.

"Unlike the selfish Missouri d who doubtless obtained his Javas the Converse stock, she did not kee

FREE! FREE!

Outdoor Hot Water Brooder (150-chick capacity) with each order of 100 or more baby chicks booked this month. Ten days feed given free with each baby chick order.

Walhalla Buff Orpingtons — Buff Minorcas

The Famous Winter Layers.

95 Percent Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid.

A copy of our new mating list will interest you; it tells all about the best matings ever put together at Walhalla. We are booking egg orders now, $5, $10 and $15 per setting. Farm flock eggs at $8.50 per 50, $15 per 100. Fertility guaranteed.

WALHALLA POULTRY FARM, Box A, OSCODA, MICH.

GEO. VOEGELIN, Prop.

WM. COOK & SONS

Box A. SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.

ORIGINATORS *of all the* **Orpingtons**

RECOGNIZED HEADQUARTERS for the Best Orpingtons, all varieties, and the largest poultry breeders in the world.

SEND for our new **CATALOG** with history of all the Orpingtons.

EGGS —You will find our eggs an excellent investment. As we **MADE** all of the Orpingtons it is natural we know how to **MATE** for the best results. Our customers get the benefit of this knowledge, and are sure of the best and purest blood from us.

Safe delivery and **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED**, and backed by our reputation of 48 years. We have won over **FIFTEEN THOUSAND FIRST** prizes and numerous government-laying contests, showing our birds combine quality with usefulness.

Several thousand stock birds for sale. Advice free. Ornamental and song birds for sale.

Hatching Eggs at Reasonable Prices

Thirty-three years of successful breeding of winners at national club meets, poultry shows and laying contests enable us to offer you eggs from matings whose pullets will be laying eggs for you next winter.

Eggs by the Setting, Hundred or Thousand; prize matings $1.00 per egg, $80.00 per 100; grand utility matings, $5.00 per 15, $25.00 per 100; Utility Flock Matings, $3.00 per 15, $15 per 100. Safe arrival and satisfactory hatch guaranteed. We also have a few breeders for sale.

ELM WHITE LEGHORNS

Made the following win, January, 1921, at Pittsburgh, the national club meet, in hot competition: Cockerels, 1st and 2d; Hens, 1st, 2d and 3d; Pullets, 1st, 2d and 3d; Pen, 2d; Champion Male, Champion Female and every special offered on above classes.

ELM POULTRY YARDS and STOCK FARM **HARTFORD, CONN. Established 1888**

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERS MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONG OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL, lished monthly, at Chicago, Illinoi April 1, 1921.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and fo State and county aforesaid, personall peared James W. Bell, who, having bee sworn according to law, deposes and that he is the Editor of the AMER POULTRY JOURNAL, and that the fo ing is, to the best of his knowledge an lief, a true statement of the ownership, agement (and if a daily paper, the ci tion), etc., of the aforesaid publicatio the date shown in the above captio quired by the Act of August 24, 1912 bodied in section 443, Postal Laws and ulations, printed on the reverse of this to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses o publisher, editor, managing editor, and ness managers are:

Publisher—James W. Bell & Co., Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Editor — James W. Bell, 523 Plym Court, Chicago, Ill.

Managing Editor—James W. Bell, Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Business Manager—James W. Bell Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are: (Give name addresses of individual owners, or, if a poration, give its name and the name addresses of stockholders owning or ho 1 per cent or more of the total amou stock.)

James W. Bell, 523 Plymouth Court, cago, Ill.

H. M. Bell, Congress Park, Ill.

Henry G. Elsert, 523 Plymouth Court cago, Ill.

B. M. Elsert, 4040 Broadway, Chicag Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mo gees, and other security holders owni holding 1 per cent or more of total am of bonds, mortgages, or other securities (If there are none, so state.)—None.

4. That the two paragraphs next a giving the names of the owners, stockho and security holders, if any, contain no the list of stockholders and security ho as they appear upon the books of the pany but also, in cases where the stockh or security holder appears upon the boo the company as trustee or in any other ciary relation, the name of the perso corporation for whom such trustee is a is given; also that the said two paragr contain statements embracing affiant's knowledge and belief as to the circumst and conditions under which stockholder security holders who do not appear upo books of the company as trustees, hold and securities in a capacity other than of a bona fide owner; and this affiant h reason to believe that any other perso sociation, or corporation has any in direct or indirect in the said stock, bon other securities than as so stated by hi

5. That the average number of cop each issue of this publication sold o tributed, through the mails or otherwi paid subscribers during the six months ceding the date shown above is —. information is required from daily pu tions only.)

JAMES W. BELL Edi

Sworn to and subscribed before me thirtieth day of March, 1921.

(SEAL) ALICE A. SHEHA Notary P

(My commission expires June 20, 19

gs to herself, but scattered them
d things to herself, but scattered
n far and wide.
When I lived with her as a small
there were probably forty families
Hampshire county breeding Javas,
fly for their meat producing quali-
It is more than probable that the
d of these Javas entered into the
nation of both the Barred Rocks and
de Island Reds.
The Lucy Converse Towner mentioned
my mother's mother and I lived with
when a boy, and from her received my
lessons in poultry keeping, which
e been of much value to me. Grand-
her was very proud of her Javas.
was my informant regarding their
in. It is certain that they came from
Isle of Java."
ow, Mr. Editor, what can be more
ct than this account of Mr. Kelly's?
of the early breeders of Black Javas
e that the breed of many years ago
exactly like the pure Black Java of
y. Such as Bicknell, Whiting, Mat-
s and others have bred. It is true
some show managers who were not
ially interested in this breed some-
es classed them with other large
k breeds as Cochins, but that is not
nge.
Ve are sure that Mr. Bicknell never
sed them in this way, nor Mr. Whit-
nor Mr. Mathews. In this same
less method of classification, Corn-
have sometimes been put in with
Games. The Black Java is a pure-
which from its first introduction
America has had its own charac-
tics, and all who have bred and care-
y studied the Black Java agree that
sing it with any other destroys these
racteristics.
or example, C. S. Whiting says: "a
Black Java will always have a
eye, and that a bay or red eye al-
s denotes the introduction of other
d." I submit this paper for no other
ose than to have the true history of
Black Java established.

SETTING HENS FOR MAY HATCHES.

By Otto E. Hackman.

hat there is a right and a wrong
of setting hens is seldom taken into
ideration by many poultry raisers
use the natural way of hatching
ks. So much really depends on how
hen is set that I feel a few words
his regard will not be out of place;
he contrary, I am sure it will be of
est to quite a few readers.
he hen is relied on by quite a few
ltry raisers to hatch all the chicks re-
ed; especially is this true with regard
hose who do not raise many chicks
ne season. The small breeders who
a sitting breed of hens will always
t the natural method of hatching
rearing. Even the owners of non-
g varieties use this method to some
nt as they usually buy or borrow
hens to do the hatching.

The Nest.

ae first thing we will consider is
nest. Too many fail to use proper
in making and preparing the nest
s. Any old box, just so it will hold
straw and keep the eggs in, is pressed
use. No thought or care is given
he size or shape of the box. It is
redit to anyone to have eggs chilled
mashed in the nest, caused by im-

Half Price Sale


1st Cockerel, Coliseum, 1919

MAY 15th is an annual event that should not be overlooked because it gives the opportunity to secure *HATCHING EGGS* from the finest *BLUE RIBBON* producing matings in America at a price that you can pay.

HILLVIEW SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Hatched in May and June Are Supreme as Winter Layers

The best laying record over all Leghorn Pens from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1920, was made by June hatched Hillview pullets in the Missouri Egg Laying Contest. These five pullets bred from our best combination matings, finished the contest with an official score of 1,096 eggs.

40 Pens Mated in Perfect Blood Lines

which took our Supt. Gloeckl (now recognized the master breeder of White Leghorns of the world), months of painstaking work to put them together as to their family lines, are at the disposition of any one who cares for quality White Leghorns.

Hatching Eggs For a Small Amount of Money

You have here the opportunity to procure hatching eggs from the very same matings where we produce hundreds of Blue Ribbon winners for the largest shows in America, the very same matings where we have produced birds that have made amazing records in Egg Laying Contests of national fame. JUST THINK, if it isn't to your interest to invest your money in a strain which has made winning records that no other strain in existence has ever approached—a strain acknowledged the PARAMOUNT of all the White Leghorns of America.

BABY CHICKS from All Matings at 15% Reduction After June 1st. Illustrated Mating List Free; Write Today—NOW!

HILLVIEW FARM Box 4004 BENLD, ILL.

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BABY CHICK PRICES REDUCED

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns: 25, $3.75; 50, $7; 100, $13. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes: 25, $4.50; 50, $8.50; 100, $16; assorted $10 per 100; by parcel post, prepaid. Order from this ad or send for catalog.

Russell's Brown Leghorns Made $3288.28 in 24 Months

For a Missouri farm woman. Another writes and tells that she makes $137.00 per month from a flock of 325 of Russell's Rustlers. You can do likewise. Buy a setting of my famous eggs or a few baby chicks and start yourself on the road to prosperity. Send for my big free catalog.

GEORGE L. RUSSELL Box 72 CHILHOWEE, MO.

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Four remarkable Matings. Eggs from pens No. 1 and No. 4 are worth $2.00 each. About every egg fertile. Chicks never before showed such remarkable quality. Eggs half-price now. $5 per 15, $9 per 30, $12 per 50. Sent parcel post, prepaid. Aug. D. Arnold, Box 77, Dillsburg, Pa.

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200 EGG STRAINS



Lady Alfarata—Record, 301 Eggs

15,000

Customers can vouch for the superior laying qualities of my White and Barred Rocks, White and Buff Orpingtons, Rose and Single Comb Reds, White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns. You pay 15c to 30c more for my chicks. They lay on an average of 75 to 100 more eggs than the ordinary stock per bird per year. My customers vouch for this. Is the difference in price worth the difference in eggs? Will you give 15c to 30c more for 75 to 100 additional eggs? Think it over.

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Beginning May 15th

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Grade B Chicks, each....25c
Grade A Eggs, each.....20c
Grade B Eggs, each.....12c

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Write for it today.

JOHN G. POORMAN
Box 100 Tinley Park, Ill.

properly constructed nest boxes. The nest should be large enough to allow the hen to turn around easily.

A nest fifteen inches square and fifteen inches high is about the proper size. Do not have the front of the nest the same size as the sides and back, however. The entire front should be open except about five inches at the bottom. This five-inch board in front, at the bottom, will be high enough to keep the nesting material in place and prevent the eggs from rolling out. It also tends to allow the hen to go in and out easily. The top of the nest should be covered, but not nailed down.

If the top were nailed on it would be necessary to remove the hen from the front. This is not good practice as some eggs are often pulled out with the hen and broken. By having the top loose we can lift the hen off easily and with no danger of breaking the eggs. It is preferable to either have the top hinged or secured by hooks. By having the front open as high as the sides and back it would be necessary for the hen to enter the nest from the top. This is likely to result in broken eggs as the hen often jumps down upon the eggs. In entering the nest from the front the hen will necessarily have to step in slowly.

The bottom of the box should be covered with several thicknesses of newspapers, allowing the edges of the paper to come up the sides a few inches. This will effectively prevent any possibility of drafts coming through the bottom of the nest. Then a piece of sod fifteen inches square should be cut and placed in an inverted position in the bottom of the nest. This sod has a tendency to supply moisture to the eggs, which is essential to a good hatch of strong, vigorous chicks. Fill up under the corners of the sod with either earth or finely cut straw. This will tend to form a sort of pocket in the center and will keep the nesting material in better shape.

A few inches of straw, hay or other soft material should then be put in, packing it well down and hollowing out until it is in the shape of a saucer. Do not make the hollow too deep, however, as this would throw the eggs together in a heap in the center, which is likely to result in some becoming broken. A too shallow nest is also to be avoided as this will allow the eggs to roll out from under the hen and she would have difficulty in covering them.

The number of eggs to be placed under the hen should also be taken into consideration. While fifteen eggs are usually set at one time this is, in reality, too many for a hen to properly cover. One should never put more than thirteen under one hen early in the season when the weather is still cold.

We seldom get more chicks from fifteen eggs than we do from thirteen, and the chicks are not likely to be so vigorous as those from the smaller number set. This is because a hen can not properly cover fifteen eggs and some are sure to get slightly chilled at one time or other, which will surely prove detrimental to a good hatch and healthy, vigorous chicks.

The Kind of Hens to Set.

Some may contend that they have large hens and they can easily cover this number of eggs. While this may be true I will say that extra large hens should not be used for sitting purposes. They are usually so awkward and heavy that they are likely to break some of the eggs in

BROODER

For $4.96, including heater, you can build the simplest, most efficient, and most satisfactory brooder ever made. $4.96

Wind-proof; fire-proof; rat-proof; fool-proof. Can be built by anyone in an hour, with saw and hammer. Plans, 10c.

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Eight to twelve weeks old pullets, bred from winter Layers. Range raised. Sale of breeding stock and layers during May to make room for young stock. Hatching eggs at reduced prices. Circular Free.

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BABY CHICKS

The hatching season is now on. Raise more chicks and better ones, and eliminate the danger of fire by using in your brooders

"O.K." Sanitary Poultry Litter

Get it from your dealer or write us direct.

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Sick Baby Chicks

Germozone operates just as these people say. It is ventive as well as curative, and satisfaction is absol guaranteed. Twenty years on the market. Sold by and seed stores at most towns.

Wm. E. Shepherd, Scranton, Pa., wrote: "Two w after we started last spring we were a mighty discou pair. Every day from three to six chicks dead, A n bor put us next to Germozone and we are now sure had had it at the start we would not have lost a s chick." Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa.—"Not a case of diarrhoea in three years." C. O. Petrain, Moline, "I never had a sick chick all last season." Mrs. Christiana, Olive Ridge, N. Y.—"Have 800 chicks weeks old and not a single case of bowel trouble."

GERMOZONE is a wonder worker for ch chickens, pigeons, cats, rabbits or other pet or domestic stock—for roup, trouble, snuffles, gleet, canker, swelled head, sore sores, wounds, loss of fur or feathers.

If no dealer, order by card. Postman will collect extra charge. Handy as phoning. 75c and $1.50 Baby Chick Book FREE.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. P-2, Omaha, N

From Chicks t Market in 10 Weel

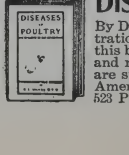
New Free Book by One of Ameri Leading Poultrymen Tells How

How to develop young chicks, on less to early layers and for market is told new 96-page book just written by T. E. C enberry. This book tells hundreds of se gained by Mr. Quisenberry in his 30 y experience as a practical poultryman an worth many dollars to anyone raising pou It tells how to select layers; how to pre loss from disease; how to get big winter yields; how to make every hen pay a p Write Mr. Quisenberry in care of The A ican Poultry School, Dept. 2064, Kansas Mo., for a copy of this free book before are all gone.—Adv.

SUPERIOR LEG BAND

	Aluminum Sure Clinch	Spiral Celluloi
12	$0.15	12
25	.25	25
50	.35	50
100	.65	100
250	1.50	250
500	2.50	500

Postpaid, State breed and sex Baby Chick Bands. Circular AURORA BAND CO., 77 N. La Street, Aurora, Ill.



DISEASES OF POULT

By D. V. Salmon. 252 pages; 72 trations. Every poultryman this book. The cause, symptoms, and remedies for each disease are subject to are given. Price American Poultry Journal Pub 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Il

ing on and off the nest. It is the ium sized, quiet hens that make the hatchers and mothers. It is only to put fifteen eggs under one hen ing the hot months of summer, as are then less likely to become chilled. the early spring, if the hen is un- sized, it best to give her only en eggs to cover. Should any eggs me broken the nesting material ld be changed immediately. The d eggs should be washed with luke- m water; this is imperative, as the tents of the broken eggs will coat the rs and smother the chicks in the l.

the hen is set inside a building and too early to permit her to run out, a good plan to loosen up the earth nd the nest boxes. If the earth is , sprinkle slightly. The hen will get feathers on the under side of her y slightly moist, and then when she rns to the nest this moisture will be lied to the eggs.

he setting hen should be well fed. requires lots of feed for bodily rishment while brooding. In early ng the feed should be of a heating ire. Whole corn is perhaps the best this purpose. The hen should be t supplied with green food and sharp . A setting hen has little opportunity exercise and pick up grit, therefore welfare must be looked after so she s not become debilitated.

he hen should be dusted thoroughly lice powder before setting. Also, should be dusted again in a week then again about a week before the h comes off. I wish to caution the lers about dusting the hen at night. this in the daytime, if possible. I a hatch by dusting after dark. The left the nest, presumably on account the powder irritating her, remained all night, and as a consequence the s were chilled and ruined. If the ting must be done after dark, one ld look to see if she is still on the a few hours later.

s soon as the chicks have hatched have dried off, a drop of lard or a e olive oil should be applied to the d of each, to kill and prevent head a bane to chick success.

Feeding Baby Chicks.

ow is the time to be preparing for the ks which are to hatch during the next or three months. Sour milk is the first which should be allowed to enter the k's mouth. It is worth whatever it s regardless of price for the first few feeding.

s the chick is supplied with egg yolk the sour milk furnishes a readily di- ed food, the chick's next need is a strong stive system. With this aim in mind, the chicks plenty of grit and a small unt of chick feed, what they will clean quickly five times per day during the first . At the end of the first week chick may be fed three times a day and dry kept constantly before them. In case ks have to be confined, or if there is difficulty from leg weakness, ten percent meal may be added to the dry mash be- All scratch feed for chicks should be in a very light litter, consisting of clover or cut straw. The following rations recommended by the Connecticut Agricul- College:

Dry Mash.

	2 lbs.
dlings	1 lb.
scrap	1 lb.
meal	1 lb.
and oats	1 lb.

Scratch Grain.

ked corn	1 lb.
at	1 lb.

e secretary of agriculture, H. C. Wallace, : "This nation cannot afford to permit breaking down of its own agriculture, if for a time we can buy food and other products cheaper from someone else."

WORLD'S CHAMPION LAYERS

LIBERTY BELLE (Wh. Wyandotte)



1916-17 Official Contest Champion All Breeds

KEYSTONE MAID (S. C. W. Leghorn)



1918-19 Official Contest Champion All Breeds

LADY VICTORY (S. C. W. Leghorn)



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LADY SNOW (S. C. White Leghorn)



1919-20 N. A. Official Contest Champion All Breeds

The Great White Way TO REAL POULTRY PROFITS

HERE are the BRIGHTEST LIGHTS of the poultry world. They are leading layers—playing chief roles in two of America's heaviest productions of eggs, the American Egg-Laying Competition and the N. A. International Contest.

Each is an Official Contest Champion. Two produced over 300 eggs per year; a third (Liberty Belle) laid 109 eggs in 109 consecutive days—the World's Record.

All are from the farm that has consistently produced WINNERS IN OFFICIAL CONTESTS since 1912, a complete list of which would prove much too numerous to mention here. And not only have our White Breeds—S. C. White Leghorns and White Wyandottes—won such high honors, but note that in the 1919-20 North American International Contest

RED ROSE (S. C. R. I. Reds)



1919-20 N. A. Official Contest Champion All Reds

"Red Rose" Shows the Red Road TO MORE POULTRY DOLLARS

by winning First Red and Third Hen—entire contest. High pen records and steady individual winnings earn for our Reds the right to stand along with our record-breaking Leghorns and Wyandottes.

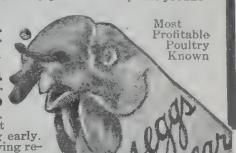
Are your hens producing eggs like any of these birds—Almost on a non-stop basis. No? Then your egg yield can be improved, your poultry put on a real profit producing basis. We offer

30% reduction on HATCHING EGGS After May 1

20% reduction on DAY-OLD CHICKS After May 10

from America's foremost breeders of hens that lay.

Assure yourself that egg increase as early as next Fall, for stock, from heavy egg-producing strains like ours begin laying early. Write for valuable, informative book "The Story of the 200-Egg Hen," giving remarkable records of all our champions and many helpful hints pointing direct to more profits. Price 10 cents deducted from first order.



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CRYSTAL POULTRY FARMS
THE HOME OF QUALITY

Baby chicks and hatching eggs from heavy laying strains and prize winners at 1920 New York and Ohio State Fairs, 39 Best breeds; also ducks and duck eggs. Our customers tell us that our chicks are the finest they have ever had.



Mr. Strong—"I shall always recommend your place for baby chicks because one can depend on yours as being just what you say they are."

"There are so many people who come to see our chickens which you sent us, because they are the finest ones around here."

"The chickens I got of you the latter part of April started to lay the 10th of September and we have had so many eggs since that we have gotten tired of eating them."

"The Langshan chicks which you sent me last April started to lay sooner than my Leghorns."

"We received the chicks last evening, all 100 alive and strong."

Demand for our chicks is tremendous and it's important that you order early. Our prices are surprisingly low. Write for our free circular.

CRYSTAL POULTRY FARMS, Shepard Strong, 7911 Franklin Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Denison's S. C. White Leghorns

THE STANDARD OF PERFECTION

Buy your Eggs and Stock from quality sire and dam. Every pen headed by a first prize winner. Every female a winner.

Guaranteed to touch the eye of the World's Best Judges.

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

HATCHING EGGS AND BABY CHICKS

From high record hens, records from 200 to 311 eggs, mated to large vigorous pedigreed cockerels. GET SOME OF THIS BRED TO LAY STOCK.

Eggs, $10.00 and $15.00 per 100. Chicks, $20.00 and $30.00 per 100. Send for Mating List.

BARLOW LEGHORN FARM Box 112 SUGAR GROVE, PA.


MISS ROBADEL'S
DAUGHTER
SECOND PRIZE WHITE ORPINGTON HEN
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN N.Y. JAN. 1921.
BRED AND OWNED BY
ROBADEL POULTRY FARM COS COB CONN.





GROWING CHICKS IN LIMITED QUARTERS.

(*Continued from page 562*)

an't get out of the egg would be a reakling anyway and should be killed ven though you got it out of the shell; ne heat won't kill or injure the chicks particle, but the cold air you admit ill; you really don't need to see the ermometer. If the incubator has een running properly right along and ou have noticed how high the damper tands from the lamp support, just atch the damper and have it about the ame and you won't go wrong.

If your chicks started to h tch on the wentieth day the hatch of all worth hile eggs will be over on the 21st day. f all your eggs were of the same rela- ve freshness, all that don't hatch on the wenty-first day will never amount to nything, even if they do hatch, and ou are better off without them. After ll are dried, you can now slightly open ne glass door if the chicks complain to uch of the heat. Let them in the in- ubator for forty-eight hours. This, oo, seems unnecessary, but is necessary or best results. It gives the chicks ime to thoroughly dry off and the slight pening of the door will gradually hard- n them off. It will also help to prevent ou from yielding to your desire to feed hem. Half the chicks hatched are illed or injured by feeding too early. he yolk of the egg they draw up into heir body just before hatching furn- shes them every particle of feed they hould have for a full forty-eight hours nd every particle of food you give them efore that time is over-feeding and ositively permanently injurious. Don't.

At the end of forty-eight hours re- nove them to their soap box home. I ave it in the kitchen, where it is hand- r for the wife. Put the chicks in, ad- ust your muslin covered wire frame in ne slots so that the muslin hanging own just barely rests on the chicks' acks. Then put your cotton-filled pad o it covers the top snugly. Let them tay in for half an hour or so to warm p, then feed.

Feeding the Chicks.

How you feed the first eight weeks nd the care taken of the chicks deter- nines the kind of a chicken you will ave when full grown. A chick, pro- erly raised the first eight weeks of its fe, will stand a lot of neglect and buse in after life and still turn out a igorous, sturdy chicken, but a chick nproperly raised and fed the first eight eeks of its life will never be a real hicken, no matter if given the very best f care during all the rest of its life.

For the peeps' first meal I hard boil a ew eggs, grind them up in a meat rinder, shells and all. Over this I ghtly sprinkle a little fine sand. Fill p the water fountain and let out the hicks. If good, healthy chicks they'll op out like flies ready for their first neal. I dip the beaks of every one in ne water if they do not drink them- elves in a very short time. This gives nem a start and shows them the water upply. Milk, either sweet or sour, ould be better, although for conven- ence sake I use water. If you do use nilk feed it always either sour or al- ays sweet—do not alternate from one o the other. This is where the incon- enience of milk comes in.

When they have apparently nearly atisfied their appetites, but not quite

Blatchford Calf Meal Co.,
Waukegan, Ill.

Gentlemen: I purchased 125 day-old chicks May 12th and started them on Blatchford's Chick Mash. I raised 124 out of 125 and had 70 pullets. The Chick Mash developed them rapidly. At 5½ months these pullets were producing 51%. At 5 months old had the yearlings not been banded, the pullets could not have been distinguished from the yearlings, being perfectly developed and combed out.—Geo. K. Snyder, 154 Downs Street, Kingston, New York.

These pullets laid 51% at 5½ months

THE way to make greatest profits from your poultry is to mature them *early*. The way to mature them *early* is to start and grow them on

Blatchford's
CHICK MASH
(formerly known as Blatchford's Milk Mash)

PULLETS that start laying before the cold weather of early winter sets in will lay all winter. Broilers and roasters that are placed on the market *early* command the best prices. Users of *Blatchford's Chick Mash* have found it will *start* their chicks better and *grow* them more rapidly than any other feed they can buy. Pullets laying at five months are not at all uncommon when this mash is fed—broilers ready for the market at seven to eight weeks is a common result. All breeds, all varieties of chicks grow to *best* advantage and greatest profit on *Blatchford's*. Whether you are raising fancy poultry, utility poultry or market poultry you should be using it. It is a high quality feed made of a wide variety of ingredients that gives greater results for each dollar expended than any other starting feed or growing feed on the market today. Here is the evidence—

Read these letters

"We have been using Blatchford's Chick Mash for the past two years and find it the most satisfactory of any feed for baby chicks. Our last year chicks began laying exactly five months after being hatched."—ROBT. W. REINBOLD, 189 Harbor St., Glencoe, Ill.

"I would not try to raise chicks without Chick Mash. I can grow one and a quarter pound broilers in seven weeks with your Chick Mash."—W. S. CAMPBELL, West Baden, Ind.

"I have used your Chick Mash for baby chicks for the past three years and find it O. K. Last year we had S. C. W. Leghorns crowing at three weeks old. I raise around 1000 each year."—J. E. FROST, Freesoil, Mich.

"I use your Mash for my chicks and have some that, by using it, weigh over 2 lbs. at the age of 6 to 7 weeks."—MRS. H. E. WOOSTER, Bernard, Maine.

"Pullets fed on Blatchford's Milk Mash (now Chick Mash) and your Egg Mash laid at 5 months and 3 days. Twenty-six degrees below zero and the hens showed no let-up."—J. O. LATRIELLA, 625 North 4th St., Missoula, Mont.

"Change your trademark. I have some Cornish chicks that were 8 weeks old June 1st and they weigh over two and a half pounds. I am raising them on Blatchford's. It can't be beat."—W. T. KLUTTZ, Wadesboro, N. C.

Buy a bag from your dealer or send for a trial carton

If you will once grow a lot of chicks on *Blatchford's Chick Mash* you will never be satisfied to start or grow them on anything else. We are so confident of this fact that we urge you to send for a trial package. We will send you a four-pound carton, all charges prepaid, for fifty cents. Even this small quantity, if used according to directions, will prove to you that Blatchford's Chick Mash is thoroughly efficient—that it will push your chicks forward more rapidly, more satisfactorily and more profitably than any other feed you can use. Send for it at once. It will insure you greater success with your poultry this spring than you have ever had before. It will enable you to grow your chicks **rapidly** and grow them **right.** It will be the best 50 cent investment you have ever made. Use the coupon below. Send it to us *today.* A 4-lb. carton will be sent you immediately.

4 lbs. prepaid only 50 cents

Blatchford Calf Meal Company
In business over 120 years
Dept. 6025 **Waukegan, Ill.**

BLATCHFORD CALF MEAL COMPANY
Dept. 6025 Waukegan, Ill.

Enclosed find 50 cents for which send me, *postpaid,* a 4-lb. trial package of Blatchford's Chick Mash.

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____

My feed dealer's name is _____

_____

The Natural Breeding Season Has Arrived



Start now—and December first your pullets will be laying. They will be of sturdy build because they are May and June chicks. It is the usual thing for chicks started during these two months to surpass chicks started earlier.

No matter what your wants may be you can rest assured that they will be well filled when you order

"Hoganized," Pedigreed and Trapnested

SUNNYSIDE BIRDS

White and Buff Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks
White Wyandottes and White Orpingtons

Hatching Eggs from 200 to 249 egg hens, trapnested pedigreed stock. We guarantee safe delivery, and send you the same eggs as we use ourselves. Prices for January delivery and after:

100 eggs; any variety; 180-200 egg..$10
100 eggs; any variety; 210-248 egg.. 12
100 eggs; any variety; 240-256 egg.. 15
500 eggs; any variety.....10% discount
Eggs from Show Birds and Record Layers combined.$3.00 and $5.00 per 15

Breeders Trapnested stock, regular $5 values, birds that will give you an opportunity to make good profits selling hatching eggs, with records of

180 to 200 eggs, each.....$3.00
210 to 248 eggs, each..... 4.00
240 to 256 eggs, each..... 5.00
Males, 180-200 egg-bred..... 8.00
Males, 230 egg-bred.....10.00
Males, 248 egg-bred.....15.00
Males, 273 egg-bred.....25.00

Baby Chicks Same high quality as our other stock, and we have kept our prices same as last season. Bred from birds with records of 180 to 200 egg chicks, per 100, $25; 210 to 248 egg chicks, per 100, $30; 240 to 256 egg chicks, per 100, $40. Order direct from this ad. or send for catalog.

Sunnyside Poultry Farm R. C. Blodgett, Prop. Box 1002 **Bristol, Vt.**

fully, back they go into their soap box home for five hours' sleep. Then come a second feeding, five hours more res and so on all day until I go to bed a night. Here is where the wife and chil dren come in—to see that they have these regular feeds while I am at the office.

On the third day I put a hopper of chick dry mash before them in addition to the hard boiled egg diet, and also sprinkle enough chick scratching grains so that each chick will get a few grains To the dry mash I add, for every five measures of the mash, one measure of powdered buttermilk. This furnishes the milk diet and the animal food Every day I slightly increase the amount of chick scratching feed. It is possible right here to so over feed the chicks that they will grow so large in the body their legs will not support them and leg weakness takes place. The dirt or ground end of the runway will help obviate this to a certain extent, but while it helps it is not the open ground itself, and care must be used. There is something in the ground outside that prevents this trouble.

After the Chicks Are Started.

For two or three weeks this is the daily routine. Then comes their outside growing home. Here I use the Philo system. A Philo coop for growing chicks is a rectangular box three feet wide by six feet long and one foot high. The front is only framing, with 8x10-inch glass the entire length, set loosely in the frames—not puttied. But one-half the bottom is floored, leaving one-half the space open ground. The floored half is raised from the ground

Here's the Way To Keep Eggs Fresh Also Prevent Hatching



Eggs are cheap now because there is a surplus and the market is flooded. Next winter prices will be high again—at least treble those of this May and June. Don't sell your eggs now. Preserve them with

Egg-O-Latum

Keeps Eggs Fresh One Year

Put down a few hundred dozen now and double your money in less than a year.

Egg-O-Latum seals the shell pores so that nothing can get in or out. Coating neither shrinks, cracks nor swells. No evaporation or air-cell, no odors, germs or decay. Yolk remains whole and in the center. Eggs a year later are exactly as when put down. Poaching, boiling or frying as if under a week old.

Egg-O-Latum comes in two sizes: 50c jar enough for 100 doz.; $1 iar for 200 doz. Applied by simply coating palms of hands, then rubbing on eggs. Handiest, easiest, best way.

Kills Hatching

Many fanciers use Egg-O-Latum on all eggs for the market. Not only keeps them fresh longer, but prevents hatching—thus protecting against the pirates who watch to obtain high grade hatching stock at market prices. Simply wipe off the coating. Does not show. Eggs WILL NOT HATCH. Testimonials sheet and poultry book free.

Sold at Top Price

I gave your Egg-O-Latum a fair test last summer, by putting some eggs away while cheap; they kept fresh until the high price this winter, then my eggs tested fresh No. 1 eggs, and brought top prices here on the market.—Dan W. Carpenter, Box 143, Drexel, Mo., March 12, 1920.

You can get Egg-O-Latum at most drug or seed stores. If no dealer, order by card. Postman will collect. No extra charge. Handy as 'phoning.

GEO. H. LEE COMPANY Dept. P-2 OMAHA, NEB.

Manufacturers of Germozone, Lee's Lice Killer, Lee's Egg Maker, Etc.

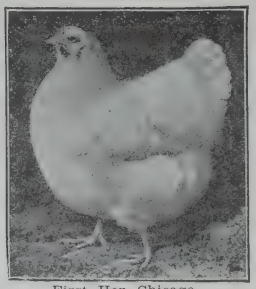
out two inches to prevent dampness, d this portion is separated from the ıer half by a board partition the full dth and heighth, with an opening in e partition for the passage of the icks from one to the other.

The top is in two parts. First comes e wire screen covered top fastened to e side or made to slide. This keeps e chicks in when the real top is opened. ıe real top is but a frame, covered with phalt roofing. To make the open ound end space even with the floored rtion fill in additional ground or sand. l simple and cheap, and yet the best.

On the floor of the boarded end of e coop I first spread about an inch of e cut alfalfa or clover. Then comes out half an inch of chick growing ratch feed, then an inch of the cut falfa, another half inch of the scratch ed, and so on until I have enough ed in the coop to last six weeks. That ds my troubles so far as scratch feed concerned, for they have enough to st them until they outgrow the coop. nd I guarantee it works to perfection, o. The chicks are at least two weeks d, the open ground end gives them cess to Mother Earth, and you simply n not overfeed them from now on. ıe only danger now is underfeeding. the ground end of their new home I ace their water fountain and growing ash hopper. These two articles are e only ones need filling from now on.

If your soap box brooder is yet com- rtably large enough to accommodate e chicks move brooder, chicks and all their new home. If it has grown too nall build or buy a bigger one—do ıt crowd. As the chicks grow larger, e that the muslin frame wire is moved

Keeler's White Wyandottes



First Hen Chicago.
Egg Record, 278 Eggs.

The persistent winners at America's Best Show for the last 26 years.

Half-Price Egg Sale Begins May 10th, 1921

Dear Mr. Keeler:— Oxford, Ohio, April 11, 1921.
You may be interested to know we hatched ten strong chicks from Star Mating pen A No. 1 ($25.00 per 15) and twelve chicks from special pen A ($15.00). We are well pleased with this and wish to thank you for your promptness and the courteous manner in which you have taken care of our order.
Yours very truly,
K. H. ZWICK.

Dear Sir:— Marlow, Okla., April 12, 1921,
Out of the setting of eggs from pen A and B ($15.00) half from each pen, I hatched eleven fine healthy chicks. I am giving the chicks the best of care and if they do not prove fine White Wyandottes it will be no fault of mine.
Yours very truly, H. H. Smith.

Eggs are remarkably fertile this season, and on April 15 I had something like 2,000 chicks of my **"World's Greatest Strain,"** so after May 10 eggs will be sold at just half price—$15 eggs now $7.50, $10 eggs now $5 per 15, $9.50 per 30, $14 for 50, $25 per 100. From **quality matings**—$3 per 15, $5.50 per 30, $10 per 60, $15 per 100. Order direct from this advertisement and save time. Look up my last three ads in this journal. My 64-page catalog is free and describes the matings for 1921. Send for your copy today.

CHAS. V. KEELER **R. F. D. No. 11** **WINAMAC, IND.**

Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs

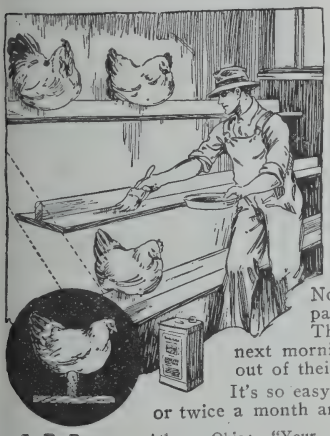
Until June 15th From

Shands Single Comb White Leghorns

We offer you the same high quality stock we use for our own EGG PRODUCTION and EXHIBITION PURPOSES. Over 2,000 Pure Bred Healthy Vigorous breeders on our 77-acre farm ready to take care of your order whether large or small. Prices reasonable Send for mating list. It will be to your interest to investigate our

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS WHITE AND BARRED ROCKS
BABY CHICKS or HATCHING EGGS

WM. SHANDS Box-A Little Blue, Mo.



Don't Take on Faith

Don't take lice killers on faith, as to results. You should see results. You can see results with Lee's Lice Killer.

A farmer came into my office the other day carrying a couple of sick chickens. Said he was losing ten or more every week. I looked at them and said: "Lice and roup." He said: "Oh, they have no lice. I am using something all the time for that." I turned up the feathers of one hen in three spots and showed him a dozen or more lice. There must have been 500 lice on that one bird and no wonder she was sick and roupy. Then I told him what to do.

Now, all you have to do is put a wide board close under the roost, spray or paint it with Lee's Lice Killer and let the chickens roost there over night The lice die and drop off on the board. You can actually see them there the next morning. No guess work or faith about it. If you shake all of the dead ones out of their feathers, before leaving the roost, you can even count the grand total.

It's so easy to use after you have the roosts once fixed. A little lice killer applied once or twice a month and your birds are free from lice, mites and scaly-leg for all time to come.

J. F. Beverage, Athens, Ohio: "Your Lice Killer can't be beat for the extermination of lice and mites."

John W. Welch, of Omaha, the big White Leghorn man, says: "There must have been hundreds of dead lice under one roost. I didn't try to count them."

Mrs. Helmke, of Shattuck, Okla., says: "I have used Lee's Lice Killer for twenty years. There is nothing that equals it."

SEND FOR NEW BOOK"

"Bill's Summer Vacation," a story about chickens and garden, covering an entire year's work with poultry, in handily indexed form. FREE from us or from any Lee dealer.

SO YOU CAN SEE AND BE SURE

If you guess at it or shut your eyes and say, as many do: "My chickens have no lice," you will never have a really clean flock. It costs little, either of material or labor, to fix up the roosts. Then it is done for good and for all. You can tell, after each application, **the exact condition of your flock, or even of certain birds.**

Don't Grease Chickens—It is bad for getting on the eggs and ruining them for hatching. And you can not grease them all over.

Don't Dip Chickens—Chickens are not made for watery baths. There's lots of work and generally some losses from dipping.

Don't Guess—With a little dip, disinfectant, powder, lime, etc., scattered around, or a bottle of medicine on the shelf or hung up in the hen house. It's better to know.

Don't Infect Chicks from lousy hens, as is sure to result if the old birds are not kept clean.

LEE'S LICE KILLER IS SURE AND CERTAIN. Easily used, economical, shows results.

In quarts, 60c; half gallons, 90c; gallons, $1.50.
At all Lee dealers or from Omaha Factory.

GEO. H. LEE COMPANY **Dept. P-2** **OMAHA, NEBRASKA**

Makers of Germozone, Egg-O-Latum, Lee's Egg Maker, Etc.

"Brownie Beans" Destroy Ground Moles

Have you heard of the BROWNIE BEAN, that wonder-working little plant-seed of the Tropics? Quickly puts an end to that destructive pest, the Ground Mole.

Clears Gardens Lawns and Fields

Simply plant a few BROWNIE BEANS in infested sections, and, presto! no more Ground Moles to disfigure lawns and destroy seedlings, plants and vegetables.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR

BROWNIE BEANS are quickly effective. Absolutely harmless to everything but Moles. A large box will be sent you, postpaid, for a dollar, or write for circular.

DANYSZ VIRUS KILLS RATS BY SCIENCE

We are importers of BROWNIE BEANS; also American distributors of DANYSZ VIRUS, a remarkable bacteriological substance discovered in France, that completely and quickly destroys rats and mice, clearing dwellings, barns, factories, poultry houses, etc., with no offensive after-effects. Not a poison. Entirely harmless to human beings, cats, dogs, poultry, birds and other domestic animals and pets. Illustrated circular on request. In writing state whether interested in BROWNIE BEANS, DANYSZ VIRUS, or both. Address **P. L. Virus Laboratories, 121 W. 15th St., New York.**

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS FROM SANDY'S

White and Black ORPINGTONS

Secure your next season's winners by getting chicks or eggs from stock that always win wherever exhibited.
Eggs from Extra Fine Matings—$15 for 15; $25 for 30. Eggs from Championship Matings—$10 for 15; $17.50 for 30. Utility eggs in lots of 15 to 1,000.

One-third off Catalog Prices During May.

We guarantee absolute satisfaction and prepay all charges to your door. Mating list free.

R. E. SANDY Box A STUARTS DRAFT, VA.

HIAWATHA

Pedigreed, Winter Laying S. C. White Leghorns
"Hiawatha Winter Layers Are All Year 'Round Payers"
HIAWATHA POULTRY FARM, Crystal Lake, Ill.



65 VARIETIES

Pure Bred Poultry, Vigorous, Profitable. Heavy Laying Stock. Trios $15, Pens $24, 15 Eggs $4; 100 Eggs $18.
Perfect Arrival and Satisfaction Guar.
F. C. WILBERT & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

$13.95 GOODYEAR RAINCOAT FREE

Goodyear Mfg. Co., 175-R Goodyear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a handsome raincoat free to one person in each locality who will show and recommend it to friends. If you want one, write today.

higher in the notches so it just barely rests on the backs of the chicks.

The chicks will not need the brooder home in the day time by now—one more advantage of the late hatching Leghorns. At night, if the night is not too cold, simply put them in their brooder and close the slide. If very cold, rarely is by now—carry brooder and all into the kitchen over night and put them out again in the morning. Keep your water fountain filled with fresh water and your mash hopper filled with mash. Every few days throw in a few finely cut pieces of raw meat. And then your troubles are over until the chicks are chicks no longer, but eight weeks old stock ready to fight their own battles. Following this method I have never seen chicks grow faster, sturdier, or better, and have never lost a single chick by disease.

On all except very cold days, raise the top roof of the coop several inches. Judge by the weather the height you must raise it.

At the end of six weeks the chicks now eight weeks old, if you have followed directions, you have a sturdy stock that has most likely outgrown their quarters or will outgrow them very shortly, and either the size of the flock reduced or a new home found. You can follow two methods: If you have the space on your city back lot, build a coop out of two piano boxes at a small cost; or you can get some farmer friend to raise them to laying age from now on. *But do not try to raise them in with your old stock.* They will not grow properly if you do so. The old birds will prevent them from having all the feed they should have and will so continually annoy them that proper growth will be impossible.

If you don't want to build a second coop try to get some farmer friend to raise them for you. They are now past the troublesome age and can take care of themselves and most any farmer will let them run with his own stock for a small consideration. They have had the correct feeding and attention during the critical age, and will grow properly from now on with but little care. I have several farmer friends in my old home county of Schuylkill to whom I send them, and whom, after I receive back the chickens at laying age I pay the market price per pound for ordinary poultry. But you do not need to do this if you have the extra coop—you can raise them yourself with practically no bother. Then you know they are well fed, too.

If you raise them yourself in the extra coop I have written of, first of all cover the floor with eight inches of the poultry litter. In this, every day, according to the number of chickens you

PEDIGREE POULTRY AND RECORD LAYERS

Eggs 1/2 Price after May 23rd

from the Finest Layers in the World
Qualities — Coupled with heavy laying. My Buff Rocks and Reds have supreme exhibition qualities.
Wyandottes, very classy; Leghorns, handsome big birds.

Unequaled Laying Record:
My customers have won 9 first prizes and 3 second prizes at National Egg Contests. We have produced more contest winners and official 200-egg hens than any other farm.
Contest Pens, Eggs, Chicks, Stock, High Power Males, Young Stock, Guaranteed 200-egg layers.
Leghorns, 309 eggs; Wyandottes, 312; Reds, 289; Buff Rocks, 272. Catalog of proof free; explains "pedigree."



MORRIS FARM
BRIDGEPORT R.4 (NICHOLS) CONN.



$87 and Three Pullets

Is what a customer reports from a setting of $5 Improver Strain Eggs. At the recent Chicago Coliseum Show I won Three Firsts and Best Display. Remember I have but one strain, the original laying winners. A trap-nested exhibition strain of quality layers that have been trap-nested for twenty years. My new catalog is now ready.

Cocks or cockerels $10, $15 and $25 each. Pens $35, $50 and $75. A few cockerels suitable for farm range flocks, $5 each in lots of 3 or more. Catalog.

L. J. DEMBERGER
Improver Strain White Wyandottes
Stewartsville, Box 9. Ind



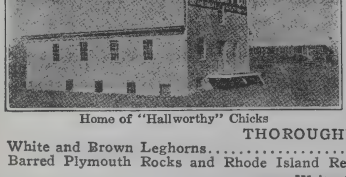
Baby Chicks

White Rocks Barred Rocks Rhode Island Reds White Leghorns
From high-laying flocks. At reasonable prices, with safe arrival guaranteed and all charges prepaid to your door. Free circular sent on request.

KY. HATCHERY, 340 West 4th Street, LEXINGTON, KY.

GOLD COIN BUTTERCUPS

Up to the minute blue ribbon winners in National shows. Just moved on large farm, but have same old birds.
O. B. DISENROTH, R. F. D., Leslie, Mich



Home of "Hallworthy" Chicks

"Hallworthy" (All Worthy) Chicks

HATCHED RIGHT—GROW RIGHT—PRODUCE RIGHT
One trial will convince you of the truth of the above statement. We guarantee our chicks to please in every way, for our aim is SATISFIED CUSTOMERS.

MAY AND JUNE PRICES
Order direct from this ad and save time. We guarantee 100 percent live chicks delivered to your door.

THOROUGHBRED CHICKS OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

White and Brown Leghorns.....$13 per 100
Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds..... 15 per 100
White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Anconas.$17 per 100
Buff Orpingtons ..... 18 per 100

Write for our free catalog and valuable feeding information.

ELYRIA, HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, H. H. Hall, Prop. Box A ELYRIA, OHIO

e raising, stir in the scratch grain. Do ot stint in feed. They must have enty, and you can not now overfeed. lant your yard attached to the coop oats and allow them to grow about ur inches high. Put low roosts on the st floor. Move your water fountain id mash hopper over to the new coop, en the chicks. Keep them growing ery day until their combs show they e approaching maturity. Then stop eding the growing mashes and start on gular laying feed. I prbmise you that now you will have better health yourlf than when you started, a bunch of ickens you will be proud of, and eggs plenty. I know whereof I speak.

urn Cheap Grain Into Poultry Meat.

Agriculture is finding that it must more elastic. When eggs are cheap id grain is cheap, and poultry meat mains high in price, the thing to do, respective of what you did last year, to incubate those eggs and feed the rain to growing chickens. In this way ou will produce what the public is aying high prices for, namely, poultry eat.

On April 14, fowls in the Chicago arket were quoted at 31 cents. This eans that a 6½-pound roaster would eturn to the producer $2 at wholesale rices.

A subscriber in Tennessee sends us a ipping from the Tupelo (Miss.) Joural which tells of Paul Pound selling bale of cotton to J. J. Rogers & Son, f Tupelo, for $13.60. At the same me he sold to J. H. McCarty, of Tupelo, little bunch of chickens, fifteen in umber, for $17.60. When Mr. Pound eached home that evening he had to fork over to his good wife, who grew the chickens, $4 more than he received for his bale of cotton.

What do you suppose the Pounds are doing now? They are adjusting their production to the market demands, and Mr. Pound is planting less cotton and is going to encourage his wife to grow more chickens. He is starting up the incubator; or if he hasn't one, he has telegraphed for one. The manufacturers have incubators crated and at the warehouse doors, ready to have an address label nailed on them. A telegram starts the machine immediately.

Of course, the price of eggs this fall and winter will be at least twice as much as at present. Eggs are always cheap in the spring and high in the winter. Breeders of the egg-type breeds know this and they are hatching their usual quota of chicks.

Breeders of the heavier breeds, however, are finding a new stimulus in the present meat-market poultry situation. For a time it looked as if egg production was the only end for which a fowl should be kept. The present market, however, emphasizes the value of flesh properties as measured by weight. Cheap grain will encourage the breeding of the heavier breeds of poultry on the farms.

There is always a sale for market poultry, and from statistics and facts available, the market poultry situation is especially full of optimism at this time. Prices for heavy live poultry are high. Receipts of dressed poultry at the four principal centers of New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia, from January 1 to April 18, 1921, are 52,840,488 pounds, against 47,914,716 pounds during the same period of 1920. Such a slight increase is not sufficient to materially affect prices.

The supply in cold storage at the same four points on April 18, 1921, was 40,414,392 pounds, against 36,617,912 pounds on the corresponding day of 1920. This small increase is infinitesimal and indicates normal consumption, although poultry meat is relatively higher than other kinds of meat.

Produce what the people want. Poultry can be grown cheaper this year than at any time in the past four or five years. Heat up the incubator. If you haven't one, better get one now.

Poultrymen Take New Positions.

Arthur G. Duston, one of the best known fanciers in the East, has accepted a position with Wm. Shands, breeder of S. C. White Leghorns, Little Blue, Missouri. This means another good grower and conditioner in the West.

Fred W. Smith, for several years associated with M. L. Chapman, Wilburtha Poultry Farms, has taken a position with Oak Dale Farms, Austin, Minnesota. Mr. Smith had arranged to go with Owen Farms, but when Mr. Delano sold his Leghorns to Oak Dale, he took a position in New Jersey with a New York banker. Mr. Smith is a young man who knows White Leghorns, and as a competitor in the show ring is fair and square.

Adjustable
Feed
Troughs
and
Metal Poultry Supplies
Patent Applied For.
Write Today for Price List on our Complete Line of Guaranteed Products.
Manufactured only by
Fred Riebel & Co.
6219-21 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BROWN'S BARGAIN FENCE BOOK
WRITE FOR THAT BOOK TO-DAY
FREE GET MY LOW PRICES BEFORE YOU BUY
Don't neglect to send for my New Bargain Fence and Gate Book and see for yourself how you can SAVE BIG MONEY buying
DIRECT FROM FACTORY
Don't buy any fence until you get this book and compare my prices on BROWN'S HEAVY ACID TEST GALVANIZED WIRE FENCE—the fence that *resists rust longer*—that's stiffer and stronger—that outlasts all others.
FREIGHT PREPAID
I pay the freight and save you 20% to 40%. Over 150 styles. Also Gates, Barb Wire. Write for Bargain Book today. [6]
The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 23 Cleveland, O.

BOOK BARGAINS
ooks on Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Horses, ogs, Livestock, Agriculture, Business, Accounting, Automobiles, Farming, Domestic cience, Electrical, Mechanical, many other ubjects. Catalog free.—Colonial Book & ub Co., Suite 206, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.
ELL YOUR FARM, business; any property, cated anywhere, by cooperative plan. Quick ction. Less than half usual cost. Particulars ee. E. F. McCormick, Oakland, Calif.


Ratz's Anconas
dominate at
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1921
Winning sixteen ribbons on eighteen entries including the coveted honor of both First and Second cockerel, First hen and First Rose Comb pullet.
EGGS FOR HATCHING.
Catalog and Mating List Free.
G. & W. RATZ Tavistock, Ont.

SIMCO OATMEAL BUTTER MILK CHICK MASH
A STARTER AND GROWING MASH OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
IT IS DIFFERENT
FURNISHING NUTRIENTS NOT FOUND IN ANY OTHER FEED.
SAVE A MONTH IN DEVELOPING
Write Today for—
FEED CATALOGUE
GET OUR DIRECT PRICES
WE MANUFACTURE POULTRY, DAIRY, HOG & HORSE FEEDS.
THE SIMMONS MILLING CO.
15 W. WATER ST.---- CINCINNATI, O.

WHITE DIARRHEA
Stop this enormous loss. Save every chick. Prevention is the surest cure. Gonick's White Diarrhea Remedy stops and prevents this disease. Hundreds now using it. Results guaranteed or money back. 50 cents and $1.00 a package. Order now and save your chicks.
Gonick's Poultry Remedies
97 Reade St.
Dept. C.
New York City
Gonick's
WHITE DIARRHEA REMEDY
FOR LITTLE CHICKS

Monmouth Famous Strain S. C. BUFF and S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Win at New York, 1921, on Buffs: Best Display; First and Second Pens; First Hen, a total of ten awards in largest class ever shown here. BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS. Write for Circulars and Price List.
MONMOUTH POULTRY FARM, Box 3, FRENEAU, N. J.

LEGGETT'S "SUPERFINE" COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES
They LAY—38 pullets averaged 75% production in January; have hens with records of 268 eggs per year in my pens. Eggs, $3, $5, and $10 per 15. Guaranteed as to hatchability.
H. A. D. LEGGETT WINOOSKI, VT.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANCONAS.

S. C. ANCONAS—Prices for May and June, $1.50 per 15, $7.50 per 100. H. E. Eagen, 966 E. Davenport St., Iowa City, Iowa. 5

WORLD'S SUPER ANCONAS—Eggs and chicks at reduced prices. See display ad. Sweet Briar Farm, Ontarioville, Ill. 5

SINGLE COMB ANCONA CHICKS NOW $16 per hundred. Eggs, show and utility, at reduced prices. Circular free. Ralph Van Raalte, Holland, Mich. 5-6

HIGH CLASS S. C. ANCONAS, Sheppard strain. Chicks, eggs. Circular free. C. Floyd Ward, Rossie, N. Y. 5

HOLMES' LAYWELL ANCONAS WON two firsts at Coliseum. Eggs half price after May 15. T. H. Holmes, River Forest, Illinois. 5

S. C. ANCONAS—Pullets, cockerels and some hens for sale. Ike Smith, Hillsboro, Illinois. 5

$5 BUYS 25 PUREBRED ANCONA BABY chicks, prepaid. Order yours today. C. J. DeKoster, Zeeland, Mich. 5-7

R. C. ANCONA EGGS, $1.50 sitting; $8, 100. Split Rock Poultry Farm, LaSalle, Illinois. 5

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS, Sheppard's Famous strain—$1.50, 15; $6, 100; 75 hens, $2 each. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 5

BRED-TO-LAY Hogan tested Single Comb Mottled Anconas from world's best strains, eggs and chicks. Our June circular with reduced prices will be ready May 15; write for it. Bernard M. Stover, Dept. J, Bellefonte, Pa. 5

LOOK, STOP, LISTEN! Prices reduced again. $20 eggs now $8 per 100. Beck's Winterlay Single Comb Anconas, 331 egg strain. Lay in four months; plenty of time to get winter layers. This price gets the best. Ernst Beck, Lebanon, Mo. 5

SHEPPARD STRAIN ANCONAS—HAVE taken numerous prices. Fine large Partridge Rocks. A. S. Myers, Springfield, Oregon. 5

ANCONAS—BABIES and settings from selected purebred parents. Order early. M. Huebner, Neshkoro, Wis. 4-5

GRAY'S PUREBRED Single Comb Anconas—The best winter layers. Setting eggs $2 per 15, parcel post prepaid. W. H. Gray, Ashland, Va. 4-6

ANCONAS—PRIZE WINNERS, Washington, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Huntington, Charleston. Eggs, baby chicks; mating list free. G. Pugh, Carpenter, W. Va. 4-6

S. C. ANCONA EGGS—Hogan tested, trapnested birds that began laying at less than 5 months; proven winter layers, from America's leading strain, $2.50 setting, $15 hundred. Square Deal Poultry Yards, office 2926 Indiana Ave., Omaha, Neb. 4-5

FARM RANGE S. C. ANCONAS, Sheppard strain—Eggs, $1.50, 15; $7, 100. 90 percent fertility guaranteed. Baby chicks after May 1, 20c. Ward Weidman, Prairie View Farm, Mt. Carroll, Ill. 4-6

OWN-LAND FARM'S Anconas, sweepstake winners, Ogdensburg. Chicks, eggs. 19th year. Folder. Hammond, N. Y. 4-6

BEFORE BUYING S. C. Ancona chicks or eggs, write Harry's Ancona Yards, Brown City, Mich. 4-6

CHICKS—SINGLE COMB ANCONAS, 331 egg strain. Circular free. Biehler's Hatchery, Strasburg, Ill. 4-7

ANCONAS—Single Comb, Sheppard strain. Flock on free range. Eggs, $1.50, 15; $8, 100. J. A. Bissey, Clay City, Ill. 4-5

FOR SALE—Fifty Single Comb Ancona yearlings. White Wyandotte, Ancona and Leghorn hatching eggs and chicks. Wildwood Poultry Farm, Ashland, Wis. 4-5

SHEPPARD STRAIN Single Comb Anconas, 1-2 prize cockerel, 1-2 pullet, class 97, at Leon, 1920. Eggs, $10 per 100, $2 per 15. M. E. Crane, Decatur, Iowa. 4-5

ROSE COMB ANCONA cockerels—Sheppard's own April and May stock, $5 to $10. This offer good for April only. E. J. Mac-Martin, Escanaba, Mich. 4-5

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS, trapnested for winter layers, $2 and $3 setting, $8.50 and $13.50 hundred, delivered. Mating list free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shell Lake Poultry Farm, Shell Lake, Wis. 4-5

S. C. ANCONAS—Raised from Sheppard's best pen 1, direct. Eggs, $3 per 15, $5 per 30. Major Duncan, Kermit, W. Va. 3-5

SINGLE COMB ANCONA PULLETS, $3; eggs, $2.50 per 15. L. A. Smith, Denton, North Carolina. 3-5

WILLIAMSON'S BRED-TO-LAY S. C. Anconas. Pen headed by grandson of Queen Bess; 320 egg type; Ridenour strain. Exhibition hens with 290 egg trapnest record. $5 per 15; utility eggs, $2.50 per 15. I do not use hens under 200 egg type. Hogan test for breeders; guarantee fertility. Claude Williamson, Mt. Vernon, Ill. 3-5

WILLIAMS' SINGLE COMB MOTTLED Anconas—Hatching eggs, 300 egg strain, $5.50 setting; select breeders, $4; utility, $2. High View Poultry Farm, New Waterford, Ohio. 3-5

S. C. ANCONA (Sheppard strain) eggs, 100, $7; pen eggs, $3, 15. O. J. Austin, Pana, Ill. 3-5

SOUTHARD'S SNOWDROP ANCONAS—Eggs, $1.50 per 15, $4 for 50, $8 per 100. Frank Southard, Ledford, Ill. 3-5

PAY-LAY ANCONAS—Not "the best," but none better; justify their name. Chicks our specialty. Glover's Ancona Farm, Millsboro, Delaware. 3-5

R. C. ANCONA EGGS, Sheppard strain—$1.25 per setting, $7 per 100. Mrs. Bert Foster, Route 2, Bedford, Ia. 3-5

ROSE COMB ANCONA hatching eggs, $1.50 for 15. Henry Dahling, Elkader, Ia. 3-5

SHEPPARD'S S. C. ANCONAS—1-2-3 prize cockerels at Litchfield. Eggs, $3 per 15, $5 per 30; chix, 30c, prepaid. Earl Lee, Witt, Ill. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BEAUTY ANCONAS—Hatching eggs and breeding stock. Baby chicks, 25c. Rosehill Poultry Farm, R. R. Sanford, Waterloo, Iowa. 3-5

QUALITY ANCONAS—Both combs, Hogan tested. Eggs, chicks. Circular. E. C. Scharnweber, Grand Meadow, Minn. 3-5

ANCONA EGGS for hatching—Flock foundation, Sheppard's Famous Anconas. Pen 1, R. C., fifteen $3, hundred $20; Pen 2, R. C., fifteen $2, hundred $12.50; Pen 3, S. C., fifteen $2, hundred $12.50. Wallace R. Smith, Cameron, Ill. 3-5

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Eggs for sale. Pen 1, $7.50; all over two hundred egg hens; Pen 2, $3; utility, $2. Clarence Per Dine, 709 Main St., Brookville, Ind. 3-5

ANCONAS, BOTH COMBS—I have spared no expense in building up my strains. Hogan tested. Henry Romberg, Williamsburg, Iowa. 3-5

SHEPPARD'S ANCONAS, both combs—15 eggs, $2, 100 for $10, postpaid. Wm. Martig, West Concord, Minn. 3-5

BERGER'S SURE LAY ANCONAS—Prize winners at Chicago Coliseum, National Show, Proviso; and Chicago Down Town Show. Eggs and chicks for sale. Otto Berger, Maywood, Ill. 3-5

MURRAY'S SNOWFLAKE ANCONAS—Choise rose and single comb cockerels, $3 to $5. Eggs in season. Murray Bros., Mazon, Illinois. 3-5

GIES' ANCONAS are world's best by test. Catalog free. Oscar G. Gies, Bridgeport, Ont., Canada. 2-21-1yr

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Dark exhibition type; heavy layers of extra large white eggs; 15, $2; 100, $10; chicks, 22c. Bert Michaels, Tiffin, O. 2-6

SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS — The World's Best. See display ad, page 575. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio. 11-16-1yr

BROWN ANCONAS.

NEW VARIETY—Eggs, $6 per 15. J. H. Murray, 11337 Longwood Drive, Chicago, Illinois. 3-5

ANDALUSIANS.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS—Have six wonderful matings; Chicago winners in every pen. Eggs, $3.50, $5 and $10. Mating list free. M. R. Knox, Dept. A, Downers Grove, Ill. 3-5

JENNINGS & DOBE famous Andalusians win highest honors at Madison Square Garden, Boston and Chicago. "Lay big white eggs and lots of 'em." Write today for free circular on Andalusians. Eggs now at reduced prices. Breeders for sale after June 1. Jennings & Dobe, 186 Landon St., Buffalo, New York. 5

BLUE ANDALUSIANS—Won 3 firsts, 1 second, 1 fourth, St. Paul, Minn., 1921. Eggs $3 for fifteen. Andrew Miller, Mahtomedi, Minnesota. 4-6

BEAUTIFUL BLUE ANDALUSIANS — Pen 1, eggs from imported stock, $3; other pens, $2. Mating list. Rae Penniman, Pardeeville, Wis. 3-5

BLUE ANDALUSIANS—State Fair, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis winners. Best flock west of Chicago. Eggs, $2 and $3 per setting. John Ohlsman, Lakeland, Minn. 3-5

SPERBER'S FAMOUS BLUE ANDALUsians win high honors at Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee National, Fort Atkinson and Chicago National. Am now booking orders for eggs and chicks from these blue ribbon winners. Pen 1—15 eggs $5, chicks $1 each, headed by first cock at Chicago National and females of blue ribbon quality. Pen 2—15 eggs $3, chicks 50 cents each, headed by second cockerel at Chicago National and females of ideal Blue type and lacing. If you want layers of large white eggs and lots of them the year around, I can serve you. A. W. Sperber, 3201 McKinley Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis. 4-5

BLUE BIRD STRAIN—Selected matings. Eggs, $2.50 setting, $10 hundred. William Habig, Route E, Indianapolis. 4-5

BLUE ANDALUSIANS—Boston, Cleveland winners. Heavy layers big white eggs. Roy E. Barnard, Westfield, Mass. 4-5

TRUE BLUE ANDALUSIANS (the beauty breed, the birds that lay and pay). Bred from blue ribbon winners, ideal Blue Standard type, sturdy stock of finely laced markings. Will produce winners and layers of large weighty white eggs and lots of them all year. Settings: first pen $3.50, second pen $2.50 per 15 eggs. Hundred lots special price. Eggs from my Chicago show winners, $5 per 15 eggs. Larger lots, special correspondence. Gus A. Kneussl, Ottawa, Illinois. 2-6

BABY CHICKS.

BABY CHICKS—Barred Rocks, Reds, White and Brown Leghorns, $12 per 100. White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, $15. Purebred stock. Order from this ad. Prompt shipment, prepaid. Miller Hatchery, Heyworth, Ill. 5-

BABY CHICKS—Barred Rocks, farm range, $15 per 100, prepaid. Lone Oak Poultry Farm, Medora, Ind.

PUREBRED BABY CHICKS—Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Prepaid and guaranteed. A. J. Hudson, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—Reduced prices for May and June. S. C. White Leghorns, $16 per 100, delivered. Hatched in new type Buckeye forced draft machine; lively from the minute they pip the shell. Free range stock, heavy selected layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Can also furnish a few Barred Rock or Rhode Island Red chicks at 19 cents each. Send for catalog. Linesville Pullet Hatchery, Linesville, Pa. 5-

SMASH! BANG!—DOWN go the prices of chicks. Purebred, selected English and American White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas. Send for price list today. Shipped everywhere by parcel post, prepaid. Superior Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich. 5-

BABY CHICKS from lay-bone tested males and females; every chick guaranteed true to name and good in Standard markings. Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas and S. C. White Leghorns, $15 per 100, parcel post paid. 25,000 chicks every Monday. Sieb's Hatchery, Lincoln, Ill. 5-

BABY CHICKS, 20 cents each, postpaid. All leading varieties. Pleasant Valley Poultry Farm, Route 5, Carthage, Mo.

BABY CHICKS from mammoth purebred S. C. Buff Orpingtons weighing up to 12 pounds. Fine type, color; heavy winter layers. Males from Byers, 20 cents each, postpaid. Safe arrival guaranteed. Money with order. May Smith, Mosby, Clay County, Missouri. 5-

BABY CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns. Selected utility stock. Weber Bros., Maugansville, Md. 3-

PEERLESS QUALITY BABY CHICKS—Strong, healthy thoroughbreds. White and Brown Leghorns, 12c; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 15c; Anconas, 14c; Brahmas, 20c. Sent prepaid; guaranteed arrival. Catalog free. Peerless Hatchery, 2521 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill.

$4 BUYS 25 SELECTED BRED-TO-LAY English White Leghorn or Ancona chicks postaid. Satisfaction and live delivery guaranteed. F. Van Bree, Zeeland, Mich.

$15 BUYS 100 SELECTED ENGLISH White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn or Ancona baby chicks, prepaid; guaranteed. Ideal Chick Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich. 5-

$13 PER HUNDRED, DELIVERED—June S. C. White Leghorn chicks from our selected heavy winter layers; Hogan tested. All eggs produced on our farm. Ralph Wenig, Hudson, Mich.

$10 PER 100—Tom Barron strain S. C. White Leghorn chicks. Hogan tested. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Circular free. Hayes Bros. Hatchery, Butler, Ill. 5

\BY CHICKS sired by Lynn and In-
apolis winners, rose and single comb;
and $11 respectively for 25. Vern E.
ver, New Lebanon, O. 4-5

\BY CHICKS—S. C. Buff and White
iorns and Anconas from heavy laying
n. Catalog. Lincoln Hatchery, Zeeland,
.igan. 3-5

\BY CHICKS from our purebred heavy
er laying S. C. White Leghorns at
tly reduced prices. During May, $18,
, $17, July, $15 per hundred. Delivery
ald. Wales Leghorn Farms, Downers
e, Ill. 5

\BY CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns,
is 264 egg strain, $15 per 100, $70 per
postpaid. Square Deal Poultry Farm,
mbus, Wis.

)R SALE, BABY CHICKS—Purebred
. Reds, electric hatch, $9.25 for 50, $18
100; 100 percent delivery guaranteed.
paid. Beatrice Electric Hatchery, Box
Dept. C, Beatrice, Neb. 5

\BY CHICKS AND EGGS—S. C. Rhode
d Reds, Barred Rocks, $16; White
s, R. C. White Wyandottes, $15; Tom
on White Leghorns, $18; utility White
iorns, $16; Sheppard 331 egg strain S. C.
nas, $20; Buff Orpingtons, $15; S. C.
vn Leghorns, $17; Black Langshans, $22.
anteed 97 percent. Parcel post prepaid.
r Hatchery, Box A, Heyworth, Ill. 3-5

\BY CHICKS—Ferris Leghorns, 230-264
strain. J. H. Coleman, Box 72, Frank-
Ohio. 4-6

\Y-OLD CHICKS for sale—9 varieties.
sands per week. Strong, healthy, vig-
s. "Better Hatched" purebred and utili-
tock. Circular free. Old Honesty Hatch-
Dept. A, New Washington, O. 4-6

\BY CHICKS from our large winter
g S. C. White Leghorns, $16 per 100,
ered. Circular. Schwartz Poultry Farm,
ira, Wis. 3-5

\BY CHICKS AND SETTING EGGS—
n thoroughbred Rose Comb White Leg-
s. Heavy laying strain and prize win-
stock. Jay J. Morris, Morningside,
x City, Iowa. 4-5

3 PER 100—S. C. White Leghorn chicks
i my utility stock. 25 percent with
r. W. H. Makutchan, Glen Ellyn, Ill.4-6

HICKS—Anconas, Golden Wyandottes,
s, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Black
gshans. Circular free. Strasburg Hatch-
Strasburg, Ill. 4-7

HICKS, EGGS—White Leghorns, Rhode
d Reds, Barred Rocks. Edward O.
ts, 129C Sterling, Painesville, O. 3-5

\BY CHICKS—Several varieties. Free
lars. Martin Michelson, 232 Fifth St.,
ora, Ill. 3-5

\BY CHICKS from 16 breeds, purebred.
prices write Thompson Poultry Farms,
ore, Minn. 3-5

\BY CHICKS—You get quality chicks
White River Poultry Farm & Chick
hery at reasonable prices; reliable and
ipt. Route 4, Winchester, Ind. 3-5

\BY CHICKS—50,000 strong and vigor-
best laying strains. All leading varie-
s. hundred and up. Write for cir-
r. South Side Hatchery, Caledonia, Min-
ta. 3-5

000 BABY CHICKS—Two and four
s chicks. S. C. White, Brown Leg-
s, Barred Rocks. Hatching eggs. Cata-
stamp. Failing Poultry Farm, La
eville, N. Y. 3-5

\BY CHICKS—Make quality your slo-
S. C. White Leghorns from 224 to 286
hens. Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White
ndottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred
White Rocks from choicest Wisconsin
flocks. Descriptive circular. Water-
Poultry Farm, Watertown, Wis. 3-5

\BY CHICKS — Large and vigorous.
ed and White Rocks, Reds, White and
r Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anco-
Buff Leghorns, White and Brown Leg-
s, from purebred, large range, carefully
ted utility stock. Prices right. Circu-
free. Modern Hatchery, Mt. Blanchard,
1-6

\BY CHICKS from the S. C. White Leg-
Barron strain a specialty, and eggs for
hing. Prices right. Newtown Hatchery,
ida, O.; Bell phone No. 6. 3-5

LLPOT QUALITY CHICKS—STRONG,
ous, true to breed. White Leghorns,
vn Leghorns, Reds, White Rocks, Barred
ks, White Wyandottes. Safe delivery
in 1200 miles guaranteed. Catalog free.
. Hillpot, Box 65, Frenchtown, N. J. 1-7

000 HI-GRADE CHICKS—"Not how
p but how good." Eight varieties.
hing eggs. Circular. Lawrence Poultry
n, Route 7, Grand Rapids, Mich. 2-6

,000 BRED-TO-LAY CHICKS, 15c up;
arieties; catalog. Beckman, 26 E. Lyon,
d Rapids, Mich. 2-6

\BY CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns,
. Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks.
for circular. H. Fisher, Milford, New
y. 2-5

S. C. ANCONA BABY CHIX, $22.50 per hundred. Ike Smith, Dept. R, Hillsboro, Illinois. 2-5

MARR'S BLACK LANGSHAN and Rose Comb Rhode Island Red baby chicks and hatching eggs are better than ever this year. Our parent stock have extra good quality for laying and winning. Prices reasonable. Booking orders now. Mrs. Ray Marr, Chatsworth, Ill. 2-4

BANTAMS.

BANTAM SPECIALIST—Buff, Black, Cochins and Light Brahmas. I ship on approval. George C. Salmon, Route 4, Binghamton, N. Y. 3-21-tf

BLACK TAILED JAPANESE cockerels for sale. E. M. Vincent, Wellington, O. 4-6

WHITE POLISH BANTAMS—(Bearded variety). Eggs, $2.50 per 13. J. L. Hoak, Spencerville, Ohio. 4-5

ROSE COMB BLACK COCKERELS; eggs. Maybee Bantam Yards, Fond du Lac, Wis. 4-5

EGGS—From Buff, Black and Partridge Cochin and Mille Fleur Bantams, $2.50 per 13. James W. Elliott, 236 W. King St., Decatur, Ill. 4-5

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS—First prize, Chicago, St. Louis, Illinois State. Eggs, $5, $3, $2 for 13. Lynn Stafford, Waucoma, Ia. 3-5

BANTAMS — STANDARD VARIETIES. Milton Bourne, Beloit, Wis. 3-5

EGGS FROM HIGH CLASS BUFF Cochin bantams, $1.50 per 15. D. A. Tomlinson, Browns, Ill. 3-5

BANTAMS AND EGGS—Send 2c stamp for circular. 22 varieties. Fenn Bantam Yards (Desk 37), Delavan, Wis. 1-6

GOLDEN AND SILVER Sebright and Buff Cochin Bantams. Clyde Proper, Schoharie, New York. 8-20-1yr

BRAHMAS.

DARK, LIGHT AND BUFF BRAHMA eggs—15 for $1.75, 30 for $3.25, 50 for $4.50. Brahma Poultry Yards, David W. Hanning, Prop., Preston, Minn. 5

WOOD'S BRAHMA NEWS FOR STAMP. Four times national championship winners. Five times best display, Garden. All eggs reduced to $10 May 15. Harvey C. Wood, Box 877, Bound Brook, N. J. 5-21-tf

VANDIVIER'S LIGHT BRAHMAS—FIVE pens mated that have type and color. Write for mating list. Lora Vandivier, Franklin, Indiana. 4-5

MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS, Chicago, Galena winners. Eggs, $3 and $5. H. J. Engels, Galena, Ill. 3-5

PROGRESIVE LIGHT BRAHMAS—EGG circular free. Andrew P. Smith, Grand Rapids, Mich. 3-5

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Winners at Chicago Coliseum and other large shows. Real type and color. Eggs, $7.50 and $5 per 13. Oscar Grow, Waterloo, Ia. 3-5

CHALCRAFT'S LIGHT BRAHMAS, Detroit winners; eggs; circular free. A. W. Chalcraft, Port Huron, Mich. 2-5

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS—Chicks and eggs; catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 2-6

BUCKEYES.

BUCKEYES, PITTSBURGH winners, 20th year. Gardner Dunning, Mingo Junction, Ohio. 12-5

BUTTERCUPS.

BUTTERCUPS—$3 setting. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 5

GOLD COIN BUTTERCUPS—See display ad on another page. O. B. Disenroth, Leslie, Mich. 3-21-1yr

PUREBRED FARM RANGE Buttercups. Eggs, $3 per setting. Mrs. Vera Culley, River Junction, Mich. 3-5

SICILIAN BUTTERCUP hatching eggs, $3 per 15. Herman Nodell, Port Jefferson Station, New York. 3-5

BUTTERCUPS—Chestnut Terrace heavy laying stock, chicks and eggs. Hattie D. Reed, Marcellus, N. Y. 2-5

CAMPINES.

SILVER CAMPINES—Ohio State Fair winners. Eggs, $3 for 15. Walter Plinke, Lancaster, O. 5

SILVER CAMPINES from Hering's Coliseum winners. Eggs, $3. Rae Penniman, Pardeeville, Wis. 4-5

COCHINS.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS for hatching, $3.50 per setting of 15. E. S. Harnden, Paola, Kansas. 4-5

EGGS from my blue ribbon Buff Cochins, $5 per 15. Limited number breeding fowls. None better, few equals. F. H. McCrae, Jr., Broadway and Rhode Island, Knoxville, Tennessee. 4-5

BUFF COCHINS—First prize winners at last Madison Square Garden show. W. N. Watson, Sunbury, Pa. 3-5

CORNISH.

DARK CORNISH EGGS for hatching from my mated pens of mammoth Cornish; settings, $3, $5 and $8. Dr. E. J. Schott, 7th and Ft. Harrison, Terre Haute, Ind. 4-5

"HUSKY" WHITE CORNISH EGGS, $3. Woodford Farm, M, Cincinnati, O. 4-5

"MOHAWK" DARK CORNISH—World's heaviest strain; massive, broad, low. Eggs from my champions, $7 a dozen. Frank R. Willis, 739 E. Burnett, Louisville, Ky. 4-6

WHITE LACED RED CORNISH—Stock, hatching eggs. Sunnyfields, Wallingford, Connecticut. 4-5

EXHIBITION DARK CORNISH EGGS—Pens, $5; utility, $2.50, or $12 per 100. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Ind. 3-5

CHOICE DARK CORNISH females, $3 each; cockerels, $5; eggs, $2.50 per 15. R. E. Kester, Salem, Ia. 3-5

LANDIS & FRENCH, YORK, PA.—Dark Cornish specialists, twenty-first year. Booking fall deliveries. 3-5

QUALITY DARK CORNISH stock and eggs. Edward J. R. Meyer, Clintonville, Wisconsin. 3-5

DARK CORNISH—Large, blocky birds, fine in station, shape and color. Great laying strain. 15 eggs, $3; 30, $5. S. A. White, Timberville, Va. 3-5

DOMINIQUES.

TRUE AMERICAN DOMINIQUES—Oldest, best. William A. Weightman, Gilberts, Illinois. 5

AMERICAN DOMINIQUES OF QUALITY. Hatching eggs, 15 for $2.50. Lawrence Holsten, Columbus, Wis. 3-5

DORKINGS.

SILVER GRAY DORKINGS—Eggs that produce layers and winners. Price reasonable. Joseph Earl, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 5-7

BEAUTIFUL SILVER GRAY DORKINGS. Eggs, $2.50 per 13. H. Merriam, Ashburnham, Mass. 3-5

COLORED, WHITE AND SILVER GREY Dorkings—Winners at Madison Sq. Garden and New York State Fair. Send for circular. Charles Yaple, Richford, N. Y. 3-5

WESTFALL'S CHAMPION DORKINGS—A combination of wonderful beauty and greatest usefulness. Our Silver Gray Dorkings have won more first prizes, silver cups and specials than all competitors combined. New York, 1921, all first prizes but one. These are the chicks that grow two pounds in two months. Eggs, $6 per 13, $10 per 26, $13 for 40. Stock for sale. No baby chicks. Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa. 2-21-1yr

FAVEROLLES.

WHITE SALMON FAVEROLLES FROM prize winning stock. Eggs, $3, $5, 15. Percy Robinson, Route 5, Auburn, Me. 3-5

SALMON-WHITE FAVEROLLES—Winners Chicago, Boston, Madison Square. Eggs, $5-$7.50 setting. Tyler, Winona St., Brockton, Mass. 2-5

GAMES.

SILVER DUCKWING PIT GAMES—Eggs, $3 per setting. James McClain, Winchester, O. 4-5

GUINEAS.

PEARL GUINEAS—Eggs, $1.25 per 15, $2.50 per 36. J. L. Hoke, Spencerville, O. 5-6

PEARL GUINEA EGGS, $1 per 15, $1.75 per 30. Ardelle Eichelmann, Waterloo, Illinois. 4-6

JAVAS.

EXHIBITION MOTTLED JAVAS—Fifteen eggs, $5. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Indiana. 3-5

MOTTLED JAVAS—Fifteen eggs, $3. Frank Buck, Metamora, O. 3-5

HAMBURGS.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS—Stock and eggs. P. W. Cowherd, Columbia, Va. 5

ROSE COMB SILVER SPANGLED HAMburg setting eggs for sale from a prize winning 296 egg strain stock. $1.75 for 15 eggs. Mrs. C. Kuilberg, Ellsworth, Iowa. 4-5

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS—Settings, $2.25, postpaid. Loring Howell, Sharon, Kan. 3-5

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS from imported stock and prize birds. The cream. Eggs, $10, $5, $3 for 15. Lynn Stafford, Waucoma, Ia. 3-5

HOUDANS.

MOTTLED HOUDANS—"SNOWFLAKE" strain. Wonderful layers and exhibition birds. Mating list. Joseph Bass, Builders Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn. 4-5

MAXSON'S MOTTLED HOUDANS, Sparbo strain. Having purchased his entire flock. Chicago and Minneapolis winners. Eggs, $3 per 15. A. H. Maxson, Webster City, Ia. 4-5

WHY NOT ORDER your Houdan eggs now? $2.50 per 13. H. Merriam, Ashburnham, Mass. 3-5

BAST'S STRAIN HOUDANS—America's best. Madison Square Garden champions. Satisfied customers from Atlantic to Pacific and foreign countries. W. F. Bast, Phillipsburg, N. J. 8-5

LAKENVELDERS.

LAKENVELDERS—"The fillers of the egg basket." The chicken beautiful. Hatching eggs, stock. Circular. Rosemere Farms, San Bernardino, Cal. 5-6

EGGS—FRESH, TESTED, CAREFULLY packed, $5 for 15. C. E. Patterson, Carding-ton, O. 5

LAKENVELDERS—EVERLASTING LAYers. Supremely beautiful. Eggs, $3. Hermitage Farm, Millersburg, O. 4-5

LAKENVELDERS—Eggs, $2.25 per 15; selected, $3 per 15. Roland Eichelmann, Route 4, Waterloo, Ill. 3-5

LANGSHANS.

MARR'S BLACK LANGSHAN yearling hens and cock for May and June deliveries are very choice birds. Reduced prices. Mrs. Ray Marr, Chatsworth, Ill. 5

(VAN'S) BLACK LANGSHAN HENS, $3; pullets and cockerels, 2-pounders, $1.75. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. L. G. Van Voorhis, Eureka, Kan. 5-7

BLACK LANGSHANS—Pen headed by prize winning Major Croad cockerel. Eggs, $2 per 15. Ray Williams, Milan, O. 5-6

MAJOR CROAD'S IMPORTED LANGshans—Largest and best; 22 1st premiums last season's shows. Eggs and fowls. Illustrated history free. Breeder forty years. W. A. Hinkle, Route 7, Decatur, Ill. 5-7

LARGE BLACK LANGSHANS—TESTED layers. Eggs, $2, 15; $10, 100. Chicks, $25, 100. Charles Knight, Lerna, Ill. 4-6

WHITE LANGSHANS of quality; stock for sale, eggs for hatching. Alonzo Tyner, Greenfield, Ind. 4-5

BLUE LANGSHANS — Boston winners. Hatching eggs. C. L. Sibley, Wallingford, Connecticut. 4-5

PRIZEWINNING White or Black Langshan eggs, $2.50 and $5 per 15. Ellis, Beaver Crossing, Neb. 4-5

LOOK!—50,000 BEST GRADE BLACK Langshan and White Langshan baby chicks. Nabob Hatcheries, Gambier, O. 3-5

BLACK LANGSHANS—Order chicks and eggs now. Few cockerels and hens. F. P. Gadsby, Shelby, O. 3-5

BLACK LANGSHAN—Utility eggs, $1.50 for 15, $8 for 100. Mating list free for pen eggs. J. M. Roelke, Teegarden, Ind. 3-5

BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, $1.50 per 15, $8 per 100. R. C. Siple, Argos, Ind. 3-5

VAN'S THOROUGHBRED Black Langshans are improved. Eggs and stock. Circulars. Mrs. L. G. Van Voorhis, Eureka, Kansas. 3-5

WINNERS FOR YEARS—Boston, Providence, Brockton, Buffalo, Syracuse, New York. Stock and eggs for sale. Write for mating list. Robinson's Langshans, South Weymouth (20), Mass. 2-5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

NORTHLAND WINTER EGG STRAIN Tom Barron English Single Comb White Leghorns. Prices slashed almost in half. Hatching eggs, $8 per hundred, May and June. Chicks, $20 per hundred after May 15, $18 after June 1. Booking orders for eight-week-old pullets, cockerels and breeding stock at big reduction in prices. Our females are of the heavy lopped comb type, mated to big, scrappy 6 and 7 pound males, pronounced by experts as the most uniform and finest commercial flocks in the United States. Our catalog shows lifelike reproductions of our breeders. Northland Farms, Dept. A, Grand Rapids, Mich. 5

YOUNG'S HILLVIEW Single Comb White Leghorns; March hatched, Hogan tested exhibition cockerels, $3 and $5. Eggs from yearling Hogan tested hens, $2 per 15, $10 per 100. Send for price list or order direct. 95 percent fertility. Hillcrest Poultry Farm, Crystal Lake, Ill. 5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Young's strain direct. Eggs of heavy layers, $1.50 per 15; $4, 50; $7, 100; $14, 200. Order filled at once. Henry Heitkamp, Route 41, New Bremen, O. 4-5

$5 BUYS 25 SELECTED English White Leghorn baby chicks, prepaid. Order yours today. G. D. Romeyn, Zeeland, Mich. 5-7

EIGHT WEEKS S. C. W. LEGHORNS, 75 cents up. Eggs, $5 hundred. Large, strong chicks from three-year-old hens, 17 cents each. Joffer's Leghorn Farm, Parker, South Dakota. 5

300 BARRON LEGHORN hens, $1.50 each. Chicks 15c, 8 weeks $1 each. E. W. Robinson, Rock Island, Ill. 5-7

BARRON-WYCKOFF heavy laying strains Single Comb White Leghorns are heavy layers of large pure white eggs. Hatching eggs, 10 cents. Chicks, 25, $4; 50, $7; 100, $13. Quantities special. These prices good after May 15. Sale list free. W. Albers, Lombard, Ill. 5

DAY-OLD CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns, Young's strain, $11 per 100. Eggs, $5.50 per 100, prepaid; safe arrival guaranteed. Mt. Zion Poultry Farm, Medora, Ind. 5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—Barron strain, Hogan tested; guaranteed 90 percent fertile. Per setting, $1.50; 30, $2.75; 50, $4.50; 100, $8. One-fourth off after May 10. Thomas M. Keller, Buncombe, Ill. 5-6

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN day-old chicks, $16 per 100. Eggs, $1.50 per 15, $3.50 per 50, $6 per 100. William H. Miller, Lester Prairie, Minn. 3-5

FERRIS 265-300 EGG S. C. White Leghorns, 100 eggs $12.50, 100 chicks $25. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 5

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN eggs, $7.00 hundred. Grace Bigelow, Roanoke, Ind. 5

WYCKOFF'S STRAIN (direct) Single Comb White Leghorns. Heavy layers; profit producers. 100 eggs, $6.50; 360 eggs, $20. F. Havig, Route 2A, Osage, Iowa. 3-5

HATCHING EGGS from large S. C. White Leghorns bred from world's champion layers. Special mating, granddaughters of Lady Victory, 304 egg hen, mated to cockerels from 300 egg pedigreed pen. 13 eggs, $3.75; 50, $13. Two-year-old farm range, tested, mated to choice cockerels, grandsons of Lady Victory. 13 eggs, $1.85; 100, $10. Pullets, range, 100 eggs, $7. Fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Glenn McEwen, Cherry Box, Missouri. 4-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Trapnested hens, records 200 and over, mated to Barron cockerels from 272 egg hen; 15 eggs, $2.25; 100, $12. O. Streich, Stevensville, Mich. 4-5

CLARK'S AMERICAN LEGHORNS—The deep bodied kind. Bred for eggs and Standard shape. D. W. Young foundation. Farm range. 90 percent fertility. Eggs, exhibition pen, Hogan tested, $10 hundred; flock mating, $7. Glen E. Clark, Wayland, Michigan. 4-5

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorns — Stock from Pennsylvania Poultry Farms. Eggs, 100, $8. Chicks, $18 hundred. Nellie Pettit, Route 6, Mt. Vernon, Ill. 4-5

FERRIS 265-300 S. C. White Leghorns exclusively. Stock direct from Ferris, 1920. Range raised, $4 per 15, $20 per 100, prepaid. Fertility of 12 guaranteed per setting, or replaced free. Mrs. H. McHarry, Route 2, Eureka Springs, Ark. 4-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Eggs for hatching from free range stock, carefully selected and good winter layers. Eggs, $2 per 15, $6 per 50 eggs. L. E. Brown, Princeton, W. Va. 3-5

WYCKOFF'S STRAIN White Leghorns—Selected eggs from Hogan tested hens, bred for eggs and exhibition type, $2, 15; $10, 100. Catalog. Lando Bros., Cary Sta., Ill. 4-5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN 8 WEEKS OLD pullets, Young strain, March-April hatched, $1.25 each. Eggs, $8 per 100, from Hogan tested hens. Order from ad. W. H. Shepard, Wheaton, Ill. 4-5

"CRYSTAL" WHITE LEGHORNS—NINE firsts at three leading shows. Stock and eggs. Catalog. Fred Agricola, Pipe, Gadsden, Ala. 3-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING—$10 PER 100. From 200 egg S. C. White Leghorns. Choice stock for sale; write for prices. H. Edgar Baker, Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Chesterton, Ind. 4-5

AMERICAN BRED S. C. WHITE LEGhorns—Heavy winter layers, fine breeders, $3.50 up. Mated pens. Maris Groff, Jr., Conestoga, Pa. 3-21-1yr

BABY CHICKS and hatching eggs from Ferris and Hillview 230 to 264 laying strain S. C. White Leghorns. Winter layers. Eggs, $3 per 15 and $5 per 15. Baby chicks, 25c and 45c each. H. Turner, 406 So. West St., Wheaton, Ill. 3-5

REUBUSH'S SINGLE COMB White Leghorns lay and pay. Ten weeks old pullets, $1.35 each; 100, $125. Pullets my specialty. C. B. Reubush, Penn Laird, Va. 3-5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN baby chicks, hatching eggs. 200 to 280 egg strain. Bred 15 years for heavy laying and Standard appearance. Write today for descriptive catalog and prices. Wales Leghorn Farms, Downers Grove, Ill. 3-5

BARRON-FERRIS S. C. White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Hogan tested. $2 per 15 eggs. Jennie Milnes, Carrollton, Ill. 3-5

GHOSTLEY'S HEAVY WINTER LAYING prize winning S. C. White Leghorn eggs, 10c; baby chicks, 25c up. Won 7 first prizes 1920 Minnesota State Fair. Catalog free. George Ghostley, Box A, Anoka, Minn. 3-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn chicks, $25, eggs $12 per 100, $2.50 per 15. Arthur Woller, Route 3, Fond du Lac, Wis. 3-5

BARNUM'S LEGHORN YARDS, Morrison, Ill.—Won twenty-one ribbons. Smith's strain. Eggs. Stock. Circular. 3-5

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS (Young's egg strain). Hatching eggs, 15, $2.5 $4.50, prepaid. Theodore Beckstrom, Lake, Wis.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—T nested stock; 200 egg hens and better; per setting, $10 per 100. Andrew E Independence, Mo.

A FEW CHOICE S. C. White Le College chicks from Pennsylvania College eggs. Scientifically bred for production; 25, $2.50; 50, $17.50; 100, Chicks from two-year-old selected nested late molters mated to pedigreed strain college cockerels. 100, $25; 100, $15. Chicks and eggs postpaid. lick Farm, Burnt Cabins, Pa.

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HATCHING EGGS—BARRON 303-30 egg strain. Highest quality, lowest p Circular free. Holthouse Leghorn Route 3, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FIFTY WINNERS—Lowtailed Single White Leghorns (Young's), (282 egg). erels, $7; chicks, 26c, hundred $22.50. teen eggs, $2.50; 50, $7; 100, $12. Me Farm, Coulterville, Ill.

IF INTERESTED in S. C. White horns, pure Smith strain, some real qu cockerels for sale. Karl Nelson, Morr Illinois.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, $7 per dred. Young's strain, farm range; sati tion guaranteed. Ralph Weddell, Me Indiana.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from 2-yea Standardbred Single Comb White Legh $1.50 per 15, prepaid. E. M. Otto, Up North Dakota.

ALBA FARM Single Comb White horns win at National Club meet, burgh, 1921: first old pen, first young fourth cock, special champion pen. or eggs that will produce winners and ers. J. H. Leffler, Box 40, Jamestown, P

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN bre hens and cockerels, $2 to $2.50; 15 eggs 100, $5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Su slope, Walkerton, Ind.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—AMERI strain with quality in laying and ex tion. Eggs, $3 per 15, $10 per 100; range, $1.50 per 15, $7.50 per 100. A Thieman, Lockwood, Mo.

BARRON'S SINGLE COMB White horns, winter layers, $2, 15; $10, 100. W Settle, Gridley, Ill.

BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHOR Hogan tested. Hatching eggs, chix. for mating list. Corn Belt Poultry F Forrest, Ill.

MICHIGAN'S CHAMPION LAYERS— ron strain White Leghorns. Official average, 232 eggs per hen in one Highest state individual record, 283-egg Cockerels and hatching eggs from trap ed, tested matings—known high prod of 200-egg daughters. Each egg bears ber of hen and record. Circular. E Lewis, Jackson, Mich.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN import direct from Tam Barron, Eng 270 to 282 trapnest record. Eggs, 15, 100, $10; chicks, 20c. 1,000 layers. Pr delivery. Catalog free. Raymond Mich Tiffin, O.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHOR Young's direct; pure white (no brass) heavy winter layers of large chalk- eggs; 15, $2; 100, $10; chicks, 20c. He wood Farm, Tiffin, O.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHOR Heavy winter layers. High class hat eggs: specially mated pens; prize win stock. Illustrated catalog free. Mrs. Hamilton, Maryville, Mo.

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PUREBRED ROSE COMB WHITE L horns—Early to mature, best layers, hig records. 100 eggs, $10; 200, $18. Sati tion guaranteed. James Pace, Route 6, Vernon, Ill.

, WHITE LEGHORNS—ELEPHANT Hogan tested. 100 eggs, $8. Rogers , Pleasanton, Iowa. 4-6

BLACK LEGHORNS.

GGS SINGLE COMB Black Leghorns. gs $12.50, 100 chicks $25. Ella Whit- Hudson, Ill. 5

ZE BLACK LEGHORN SETTINGS. A. Davis, Campello, Mass. 6-7

CK LEGHORNS, prize winners; stock gs; circular. Scott Long, Cary, O. 4

CK LEGHORNS—Prize winners; and eggs; circular. Robert R. Doup, Burgess St., Mt. Vernon, O. 3-5

ELLENT BLACK LEGHORN stock— s. Waldo Bryant, Brockton, Massa- ts. 3-5

ORTED S. C. BLACK Leghorns 220- rain. Pure yellow legs winners at ding shows. Eggs for sale, no stock. d Bros., Mystic, Iowa. 3-5

CK LEGHORN males, females, eggs by chicks. Twenty years' experience. . Myers, Marysville, O. 3-5

CK LEGHORNS—Write us your wants eding stock or hatching eggs. Our Comb Black Leghorns are bred from oicest specimens of England's greatest rs, imported by us. Our breeding this meets our highest expectations, and arantee you satisfaction. Write us to insure prompt shipment of hatch- ggs, breeding stock, show birds or hicks. Howard L. Goss, Box A, Aus- inn. 9-5

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

E COMB BROWN LEGHORNS— layers. $1, 15; $5, 100; chicks, $17, lla Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 5

E COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Eggs tching, $1 per 15, $3 per 30, postpaid; 100, $55 per 1,000. Dangers Stock & y Farm, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 3-5

O PENS of Rose Comb Dark Brown rns, every bird 280 egg by Hogan; 4 igers. Eggs, $7 for fifteen. Catalog. Kulp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa. 4-5

E COMB BROWN LEGHORNS ex- ily. Choice matings. Eggs. Circu- daplewood Yards, Milton, Vt. 3-5

DISON SQUARE 82 WINNERS—Na- meet of American Rose Comb Brown rn Club, January, 1921, 5 firsts and , the last four Garden Shows we est display. Egg record, 180-271-egg ullet. Cockerel, $3.50; eggs, $2.50 up. r list. Send $1 and join the big Rose Brown Leghorn Club. Kerlin Farm, 0, Pottstown, Pa. 3-5

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S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

LETS FROM MY 200-296 EGG PEN gle Comb Brown Leghorns. Send for ure. F. Schroeder, Strasburg, Ill. 5

H QUALITY SINGLE Comb Brown rns. Light and Dark, choice matings. s. $2.50; 50, $4; 100, $7. Mrs. John h, Borden, Ind. 3-5

DARK BROWN Leghorns—Eggs, 15, 30, $4.50; prepaid. Theodore Beck- Rice Lake, Wis. 3-5

LITY SINGLE COMB Brown Leg- Eggs, 15, $2; 100, $10. Chas. Eaton, aw, Ill. 3-5

. BROWN LEGHORNS—Sell your rs and save feed. Grow my egg- ing machines. $1.50 setting; $7, 100. ayne, Rte. 5, Benton, Ill. 3-5

. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, $1.50 , $8 per 100, postpaid. Fertility guar- e. L. R. Lashley, Quaker City, O. 3-5

SLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS— and dark matings; extra heavy win- yers of large white eggs; 15, $1.50; 8; chicks, 18c. Several hundred lay- rders filled promptly. V. V. Michaels, O. 2-6

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A'S BADGER BUFFS—Trapnested. birds won 24 ribbons, four shows. gs, $3 and $5. Baby chicks now ready, ts each. Charles Shea, Oshkosh, Wis.5

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JSE'S S. C. BUFF Leghorns—Win- t Heart of America Show. Eggs for ng, exhibition or utility. Write for g list. Frank L. House, Olathe, Kan- 3-5

OUR BUFFS WON FIRST—Boston, Baltimore, Rochester this season. Eggs reasonable. Circular. Greenford Poultry Yards, Silver Creek, N. Y. 3-5

BUFF LEGHORN PENS—Headed by first cock and first cockerel, Madison Square, 1921. Cornell certified heavy layers. Eggs, $15 per 100. Stock for sale. Write for mating list. L. E. Merihew, Marathon, New York. 3-5

BROADVIEW BUFF LEGHORNS—Exhibition mating headed by Iowa State Show first pen cockerel. Eggs, $4 per 15. High class small range flock baby chicks, $20 per 100. Broadview Poultry Yards, Waterloo, Iowa. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Eggs from Milwaukee winners; 234 to 290 strain. Charles Klentz & Son, Watertown, Wis. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorn hatching eggs, $2 to $5 setting. Smith laying strain. Folder free. William B. Rhodes, Spencer, W. Va. 3-5

GOLDEN BEAUTY STRAIN Single Comb Buff Leghorns—Quality hatching eggs, reasonable. Mating list free. Kaneff Brothers, Route 3, Marietta, Ohio. 3-5

NOTICE—TWENTY YEARS a breeder of Single Comb Buff Leghorns. Blue ribbon winners and extra heavy layers. Eggs, $2 per 15. H. N. Hull, Howard, O. 3-5

SMITH'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—THE largest breeder of Buffs in the world; I have no other breeds. Winners at fifteen of the largest shows and government egg laying contest at Leavenworth, Kan. Hundreds of fine breeders at living prices. 50,000 baby chicks for this spring. Eggs by the setting or thousand from over 2,000 fine breeders with best blood lines for eggs, and all linebred stock. Most of my breeders are two years old, that produce strong, healthy chicks. Send for catalog and place your order in advance. F. S. Smith, Boxes A and B, Hamilton, O. President American Buff Leghorn Club. Send $1.50 and join the big club; it will boost the grand old egg machine and advertise you. 2-5

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Extra heavy winter layers of large white eggs; 15, $1.50; 100, $8; chicks, 18c. Large flock. Orders filled promptly. V. T. Michaels, Tiffin, O. 2-6

PARTRIDGE LEGHORNS.

PARTRIDGE LEGHORNS—Eggs, $2.50 per 15. Meta Eichelmann, Route 4, Waterloo, Ill. 3-5

SILVER PENCILED LEGHORNS.

SILVER PENCILED LEGHORNS, Wyandottes, Rocks, Bantams. Eggs for sale. Free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 2-5

LEGHORNS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

LEGHORNS—S. C. Black, Brown, White. Eggs: 15, $1.50; 100, $7. Rev. Roy E. James, Mendota Mo. 3-5

BLACK MINORCAS.

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS, Black Orpingtons. None better in America. Hatching eggs. Rev. T. S. Cleworth, Olds, Ia. 5-6

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas—Winners. Mating list free. Edwin Jewett, Box 1130, Tulsa, Okla. 5-6

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Eggs from heavy laying, vigorous stock. Reduced prices. H. H. Wallis, Delavan, Wis. 5-6

GIANT SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas—Grade A, 15 eggs, $2.50; 100, $12; Grade B, 15, $1.50; 100, $7. Chicks, $20 and $30 per 100; 6-8 weeks old cockerels, $1.50. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas—Pape strain direct. Chicks, 25 cents each. Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich. 5-6

GARNETT BROS.' SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas—National Show, 1921; 1-4-5 hen, 2 cockerels, 3 pullet, 1 young pen. Eggs, $5 and $10 per 15. 157 23d Ave., Melrose Park, Ill. 3-5

S. C. BLACK MINORCA cockerels and hens, Northrup strain. Hatching eggs, $2.50 per 15. H. A. Langbein, Franklin Park, New Jersey. 4-5

GIANT S. C. BLACK MINORCAS THAT win and lay. Free range. Eggs, $9 per 100; chicks, $25 per 100. Special matings priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. B. Cummins, Route 2, Portland, Ind. 4-5

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—A limited number of eggs from a small choice pen headed by a great Madison Square Garden cock. $7.50 per 15. R. H. Anderson, Lynchburg, Va. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca eggs from five superb pens. Settings, $2, $3.50, $5. No stock. Palmetto Minorca Yards, San Antonio, Tex. 3-5

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SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—Winners New York, Chicago, Cleveland. Eggs, $3 and $5 per 15. List. A. T. Renner, Coshocton, Ohio. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas exclusively—15 eggs, $2; $10 per 100. B. C. Deyo, New Paltz, N. Y. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas—Big Type. Eggs, $3 per 15. H. F. Goodwin, La Porte City, Iowa. 3-5

S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS FROM world's best strain, $2 per 15. J. C. Laughton, Platteville, Wis. 3-5

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS with quality in laying and exhibition. Eggs, $3 per 15. Alfred Thieman, Lockwood, Mo. 3-5

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS. Get the best. Joy Beswick, Berea, O. 3-5

ONONDAGA MINORCA YARDS—Breeders of Single Comb Black Minorcas; wins first display and two silver cups at Flower City show, Rochester, 1920. Booking orders for eggs. Send for circular. Joseph G. Kren, Prop., 114 Beecher St., Syracuse, New York. 2-5

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—Stock, eggs. Beller's Minorca Farm, Killbuck, Ohio. 12-5

BUFF MINORCAS.

BUFF MINORCA EGGS, 15 FOR $3, parcel post prepaid. Fred P. Dietz, Mt. Vernon, Ind. 4-5

BUFF MINORCA—15 eggs, $3, $5, $7.50. E. L. Redding, 702 West Eighth St., Marion, Indiana. 4-5

ARBUCKLE'S BUFF MINORCAS—Blue ribbon winners at Indianapolis, 1 cock, 1-2 cockerel, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1st pullet, 1 pen, all specials; at Chicago, 1920, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2 pullet, 2-3 cockerel, 1-2 hen, Kansas City. Get eggs from champion winners, one of the best pens of Buff Minorcas in America, fine type, color and size. B. E. Arbuckle, Brownsburg, Ind. 4-6

BRUGGINK'S BUFF MINORCAS—Eggs, $3 and $5 setting. George Bruggink, Rte. 1, Oostburg, Wis. 3-5

FOR BETTER BUFF MINORCAS see Schmidt's display ad, page 554. 4-21-1yr

WHITE MINORCAS.

TRUMAN'S SUPREME SINGLE COMB White Minorcas. Eggs half price. Exhibition mating now $2.50 per 15 eggs. G. G. Truman, Perrysville, Ohio. 5

WHITE MINORCAS—First prizes, Madison Square, 1921. L. L. Reed, Marathon, New York. 4-5

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE Comb White Minorcas. Madison Square Garden, Coliseum, National, Chicago. Write for mating list. Jos. F. Reichert, St. Cloud, Minn. 3-5

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorcas. America's best. Stock and eggs. Thomas Brogden, Rush Lake, Wis. 3-5

ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCAS—30 eggs, prepaid, $4. H. L. Carson, Middleport, Ohio. 3-5

MINORCAS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

WHITE AND BLACK MINORCAS—Both combs. On white, four firsts at Chicago National Poultry Show, 1920. Eggs, $2, $3 and $5. A. Kuchemann, Galena, Ill. 4-5

30 YEARS A BREEDER of Single Comb White and Black Minorcas—Eggs for hatching. G. B. Smith, North Baltimore, O. 3-5

ORLOFFS.

ORLOFFS.
Ravine Poultry Farm, Dayton, Ohio. 5-6

MAHOGANY RUSSIAN ORLOFFS—Eggs for hatching. Alfred Peterson, Gardner, Illinois. 5

MAHOGANY ORLOFFS—Frostproof, nonsetting egg machines. Settings, $5. Dr. Blanchard, Newport, Vt. 3-5

KENNEDY'S SPANGLED AND MAHOGany Orloffs are wonderful layers in cold weather. A rare fowl that you will appreciate. Ask for latest announcement giving fullest information, gladly sent free. John R. Kennedy, 1357B Kingston Road, Toronto Canada. 4-6

HANSEN'S RUSSIAN ORLOFFS win all the blue ribbons at Madison Square Garden, 1921. First and second cock, first and second hen; first, second and third cockerel; first, second and third pullet, besides winning all the blue ribbons at the Coliseum, Chicago. Eggs for hatching. Utility pens, $6 per 15; pens including prize winners, $10 and $15 per 15. Send for mating list Dr. M. A. Hansen, Osage, Ia. 3-5

BLACK ORPINGTONS.

BLACK ORPINGTONS—FAMOUS COOK strain. Quality, size, marvelous layers. Eggs, $5 per 50 from select matings. Mrs. L. E. Morris, Stanhope, Iowa. 4-5

BLACK ORPINGTONS — Cook - Welday strain, 15 eggs, $3. A. L. Spohn, Shelbyville, Ind. 3-5

EXCEPTIONAL BLACK ORPINGTONS—Eggs, $5 per 15. First cock and first cockerel, Augusta Show head pens. Females bred right and fed right for high fertility. Hal Riviere, Columbus, Ga. 3-5

BLUE ORPINGTONS.

BLUE ORPINGTON EGGS—$3, $5, $7 and $9. John Unangst, Freeport, Ill. 2-5

ROSE COMB BLUE ORPINGTONS. CIRcular. Dr. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa. 4-5

BLUE ORPINGTONS—Proved the world's best at Madison Sq. Garden, 1921. Hatching eggs, flock run, $10 for 15. Mannetto Hill Farm, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y. 3-5

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Schomburg's Trapnested Strain Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. The kind that will soon lay, weigh and pay. Leading winners Detroit, Columbia City, Michigan State Fair, Angola, Huntington, etc. Guaranteed hatching eggs from snappy, clean-cut, sound-colored, massive, vigorous stock; egg records as high as 265. Descriptive circular; mating list free; write today. Carl H. Schomburg, 2015 Sherman (A), Fort Wayne, Ind. 5-7

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, Owen strain. Winners at three good shows; 23 ribbons in entry of 24 birds—3 purples, 7 blues. Eggs: pen 1—2, $5 per 15; pen 3—$3 per 15; utility, $1.75 per 15, $4.50 per 50, $8 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. P. O. Boyd, Steward, Ill. 4-5

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $2 per setting of 15. E. S. Harnden, Paola, Kan. 4-5

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Record laying strain. Special pens, $5 per 15; range $6 for 50. Frank Benes, Clarkson, Neb. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BUFF Orpington eggs from my splendid laying strain. Good color and type. Farm raised, $2.25 setting; $6.50 postpaid. Laura Killebrew, Durham, Missouri. 3-5

PUREBRED SINGLE COMB Buff Orpingtons, Byers and Fashion Plate strains. First prize winners, winter layers. Selected eggs, $2 per 15; $10 per 100. Chas. Feasley, Mazon, Ill. 3-5

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTONS—Famous Wingold strain; excel in beauty, size and egg production. Special exhibition matings, 15 eggs $3; other pens, $2. Mating list. Rae Penniman, Pardeeville, Wis. 3-5

WHITE ORPINGTONS.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON eggs—$6 per 100, parcel post. Catalog free. Pelster's Poultry Farm, Box A, New Haven, Mo. 5

TRAPNESTED S. C. White Orpingtons—Ten weeks old chicks, $15 per dozen. E. H. Wisen, Malcolm, Neb. 4-6

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS FROM prize winners—Eggs, $5 and $7.50. Floyd E. Bray, Neodesha, Kan. 4-6

WHITE ORPINGTONS eggs, baby chicks. Elm Grove Poultry Farm, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 4-5

BRENNAN'S WHITE ORPINGTONS win again—Chicago Coliseum. Fine quality. Prices reasonable. S. B. Brennan, Berwyn, Illinois. 3-5

MORRIS BEST EXHIBITION White Orpingtons direct. Setting, $4. Circular. D. Eaton, Tamaroa, Ill. 3-5

SPECIAL NOTICE—Are you ambitious to produce White Orpington winners? Then book your order now for eggs direct from winners at Chicago, Indianapolis, State Fair, etc. Send for free mating list, giving full information and guarantee on eggs and stock from this great dual purpose breed. Fred Lang, 1006 Nutman Ave., Fort Wayne, Indiana. 3-5

THOMPSON BROS.' White Orpingtons—The best in Canada by test. Send for catalog and matings. Port Dover, Ont., Can. 3-5

MORRIS, ALDRICH strain day-old chicks 25 cents up; eggs, 15, $3 up. Cocks, cockerels. Mating list. Wieneke Orchards & Poultry Farm, Fieldon, Ill. 2-5

POLISH.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK Polish eggs for hatching. John K. Duffitt, Elwood, Indiana. 5

PLAIN GOLDEN POLISH—STOCK AND eggs. S. C. Anstett, Fort Wayne, Ind. 4-5

GOLDEN POLISH EGGS—$2.50 per 15, postpaid. Loring Howell, Sharon, Kan. 3-5

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Eggs for hatching from three prize matings. $7 per 30. J. M. Holt, Marshalltown, Iowa. 3-5

OWEN'S FARM S. C. REDS—Trapnested eggs, 15, $3; 50, $8. Seven Oaks Farm, Honey Creek, Wis. 5

ROSE AND SINGLE Comb Reds—Prize winners. Eggs, $3 per 15. John Allen, Noblesville, Ind. 5

TWELVE ARLINGTON RED hens, $50. Best blood lines. Weight 7 to 8½ lbs. L. C. Capewell, 593 Blue Hills, Hartford, Connecticut. 5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Eggs, $5 per 100. Baby chicks, 17 cents each. Joffer's Poultry Farm, Parker, South Dakota. 5

SINGLE COMB REDS—Laying contest winners. 15 eggs, $1.50; 50, $3; 100, $5.50. Mrs. Fred Schroeder, St. Peter, Ill. 5

SINGLE COMB REDS—Eggs now $2.50 per 15, were $5. Order from this ad. Scarboro, Hillsboro, Ohio. 5

ROSE AND SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Red eggs from free range utility stock at $2.50 per setting. Bernard L. Hotze, Leopold, Mo. 4-5

TOMPKINS SINGLE COMB REDS—Culled layers. Eggs, 15, $2; 30, $3.75; 50, $5.50; 100, $10. Chicks, 30 cents each. Albert Bonsall, Route 4, Salem, O. 4-6

SINGLE COMB REDS—286 egg strain; Illinois winners; $5 per 15; pen 2, $3 per 15. C. P. Gundlach, Lincoln, Ill. 4-5

ROSE AND SINGLE RHODE ISLAND Reds—Eggs for hatching, large type and egg strains. Tuttle, Tompkins, Bean-Scranton, Carver strains. Baby chicks. C. H. Marsh, Route 6, Valparaiso, Ind. 4-5

ROSE COMB REDS (frostproof combs), great layers, Hoganize remarkably. Blue ribbon winners. Eggs reasonable. R. C. Hinkle, Hershey, Pa. 4-6

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Hatching eggs, $1.50 per 15, $6 per 100. Mrs. Edwin Sloan, Belknap, Iowa. 4-5

ROSE COMB REDS, bred 11 years for egg production; good type, good color; $10, 100. Embden goose eggs, 50c. Laura Mitchell, Weldon, Iowa. 4-5

ROSE COMB DEEP MAHOGANY REDS, select matings. Eggs, $2.50 setting, $10 hundred. William Habig, Route E, Indianapolis. 4-5

EXHIBITION EGG STRAIN S. C. REDS. Eggs, $7.50, 100; chicks, 25c, delivered. Fred Feldman, Waverly, Iowa. 3-5

SHADY GROVE FARM Single Comb Rhode Island Red eggs, 15, $2; 100, $10. Farm range. Ennis Wormington, Rte. 4, Monett, Mo. 3-5

SINGLE COMB REDS that have type, size, color, and laying qualities. Eggs $3 per 15. M. W. Buck, Dannemora, New York. 3-5

SINGLE COMB REDS—Eggs, $6 per 100. John Frueh, Greenville, Ill. 3-5

SINGLE COMB REDS—Eggs for hatching. Write for prices. Ralph Dean, Fullerton, Neb. 3-5

ROSE COMB RED winners. Try them. Dr. Hallam, Mooresville, Ind. 3-5

LESTER TOMPKINS-OWEN FARMS strain. Single Comb Red eggs. Flock 15, $1.50; 100, $8; pens, 15, $3. Prolific layers. Ellen Slusser, Rte. 10, Marion, Ind. 3-5

S. C. RED EGGS—$2.50, 15; $4.50 30; Fred G. Keller, Millersport, O. 3-5

EGGS FROM ROSE Comb Dark Reds—Bred for size, type, color and laying. John Cook, Cambria, Wis. 3-5

SINGLE COMB REDS—Hatching eggs from state meet winners. A. R. Meyers, Watertown, Wis. 3-5

EGGS FROM BIG dark Rose Comb Reds. Pen, $5 per 15; range, $2 per 15; $10 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Schlots, Elmwood, Ill. 3-5

TWENTY YEARS breeding Single Comb Reds. Stock and eggs from winners. Walker, Palestine, Ill. 3-5

S. C. REDS—Carver strain. Choicest exhibition matings. Write for circular. Ernest M. Wolford, Box A, McComb, O. 3-5

EGGS—RHODE ISLAND RED (280 egg strain), 15, $2.50; 100, $12. Italian bees, $12 colony. Miss Lulu Goodwin, Mankato, Minnesota. 3-5

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS—Stock from prize winners. Pen 1—15, $5; Pen 2—15, $3. Twin Oaks Poultry Yards, Geneva, Ill. 3-5

ROSE COMB REDS—Won at Altoona, 1920, first, second and fourth cockerel. Hatching eggs and chicks. R. G. Davidson, Route 1, Osceola Mills, Pa. 3-5

ROSE COMB REDS—Tompkins strain direct; dark red to the skin. Eggs, 15, $2; 100, $10; chicks, 25c. V. F. Michaels, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-6

OWENS FARMS REDS—Chicks and eggs, show and utility; catalog gratis. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 2-6

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

CEDERGREN'S "HYKLASS" WHITES—Great layers. Blue ribbon winners. Eggs from special matings half price, May 15. Get my booklet now. A. J. Cedergren, 88 Oakland St., Brockton, Mass. 5

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND White eggs, $1.35 per 15. Stock, $3 up. Catalog. George Toenjes, Millstadt, Ill. 5

THE GREAT RHODE ISLAND WHITE Farm, both combs. Eggs reduced. Catalog free. Henry Eichelmann, Waterloo, Illinois. 5-7

SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Whites, Excelsior strain. Eggs for hatching. Write for mating list. R. L. Eighmey, Waterloo, Iowa. 3-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Whites—Winners at Missouri State show. Heavy layers. Eggs, $4 setting. Baby chicks, 35 cents. Bred-to-Lay Poultry Farm, Bowling Green, Mo. 3-5

PEET'S RHODE ISLAND Whites five largest shows in Michigan. Sing Rose Combs. Pen 1-2, both combs, c ing winners, $5 per 15 eggs. Pen 3- combs, containing some winners and lot of utility birds, $2.50 per 15 Write for mating list. Peet's Rhode White Farm, Alto, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—None Eggs, $2.50. Hermitage Farm, Mille Ohio.

PATRICK'S ROSE COMB Rhode Whites. Have won blue ribbons strongest competition in the world. for hatching. Circular free. J. T. P Rte. 4, North Vernon, Ind.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ROSE Rhode Island Whites. I am the breeder of this breed. Eggs and sto sale from this wonderful laying strai catalog. Colonial Poultry Yards, 260 by St., Akron, Ohio.

RHINELANDERS.

BLACK RHINELANDERS—Both Eggs, $5 per 13. Valley Farm, Minster,

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PARKS' REGULARLY trapnested dation stock exclusively. Many indivi pedigreed. All ages, reasonably Trial settings, $2.50. Highest endorse Circular. Frank Habberton, Westwood Jersey.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM Thompson's Ringlets direct; prize w in both fancy and utility classes; per setting, range flock, $1.50. Mrs. Neu, Farmington, Iowa.

WE HAVE THE STOCK and we behind it. Buy your hatching eggs my pen of big boned, strong, healthy raised "Imperial Ringlets" (dark m If you pay good money for your ha eggs you want them to hatch. If ou do not give you a satisfactory hat ship you another setting free of Give us one order, and you will g more. $5 per 15 eggs. Mrs. Geo Gray, Farmington, Iowa.

BARRED ROCKS—Healthy, heavy strain mated with Aristocrats direct Holterman. Farm range. Eggs, $2 $10 per 100. L. Brooke, Brooksburg, ana.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—$6 per 100. Scott, Greenville, Ill.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—Direc ings, $4 per 15; $7 per 30; flock, 50, baby chicks, 22 cents; White or Leghorns, 16 cents, delivered. Geo. W ker, Lombard, Ill.

E. B. THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL let Barred Plymouth Rocks—Heavy big birds, very well marked and good etc. All hatched and raised by hens carriers. Best units (pens) headed high priced birds, $5 per setting; ne units headed by fine bird, $3.50. Mrs. Burbank, Bingham Lake, Minn.

BARRED ROCK EGGS — Parks' Hogan tested. Guaranteed 90 percen tile. Folder free. Per setting, $2; 30, 50, $5.50; 100, $10. One-fourth off May 10. Thomas M. Keller, Bun Illinois.

EDELMANN'S WINTERLAY trap Barred Rocks, Parks' strain. Guar hatching eggs, $2.50 per 15; $6.50 Young stock May 15. George A. Ede breeder, St. Louis Park, Minn.

PARKS' 200-290 EGG Barred Rock eggs, $12.50; 100 chicks, $25. Ella wood, Hudson, Ill.

BARRED ROCK EGGS one-half $5 and $7.50 per 100. L. F. Tho Hope, Ind.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, $1.50 PE Mrs. Anna Baker, Altamont, Ill.

MOOERS' BRED-TO-LAY and W Barred Rocks. Pedigree bred. Coc eggs, baby chicks. Circular on price and feeding information. Frank H. M Box B, Sauk Rapids, Minn.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, stock Eggs, $3 and $5 per 15. We guarant direct). Large, well marked winter Selected eggs, 15, $3; 30, $5.50; 50, $ $15. Eggs from specially selected pe $5. Circular free. W. G. Meradith, vers, Ill.

JOHNSON'S GREAT SHOW and eg ing Barred Rocks win at two good 19 ribbons on 22 entries. Pullet lin Eggs, $1.75 per 15, $5 per 50, $8 p Pens, $5 per 15. Circular free. S Johnson, Lee, Ill.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, $5 PER Farm range. Mrs. E. E. Mark, S hurst, Ill.

BARRED ROCKS—Norman's Su bred to lay; fine narrow barring. $3.50 per 15. Warren Champion, Illinois.

RED ROCKS—FROM ARISTOCRAT eggs direct; eggs, $3 for 15. Large, ighbred, free range utility stock, eggs, r 50, $7.50 hundred. George Wendt, n. O. 4-6

RED ROCK EGGS, $3 to $5 per set- H. E. Hull, Ligonier, Ind. 4-6

ED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—200- rain. Select matings from heavy win- yers. Eggs, $2.50 for 15. Stock. S. W. en, Route F, Box 165, Indianapolis, ia. 3-5

GLET ROCKS EGGS—Pens, $3 to $5 5; light and dark flocks, 15, $1.50; .50; 60, $4.25; 100, $6.50. Stock direct. Hostetler, Route 2, Nappanee, Ind. 4-5

AR CARLSON, Sandwich, Ill.—Breed- exhibition Barred Rocks. Bradley's Eggs, $2 per 15; $10, 100. 3-5

RED ROCKS—Bred-to-lay, fine stock. Winter layers. Eggs: pen, $5 per ange, $3. H. F. Goodwin, La Porte Iowa. 3-5

S FOR HATCHING—Parks' pedigree o-lay Barred Rocks. Farm raised. ous stock, $2.50, 15; $6, 50; $10, 100, d. 15 years a breeder of Barred . C. W. Price, Hackettstown, New . 3-5

ED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—Parks' (from best pedigree stock direct). from large well marked heavy layers, ; 100, $12. Chas. Eaton, Mackinaw, s. 3-5

B. THOMPSON'S RINGLETS direct— s and hens reasonable. Won 30 prizes, and chicks. Charles Figgins, Canton, ari. 3-5

RED ROCK EGGS (Parks)—Pen 1, en 2, $5 per 15. Plato R. Ashley, La City, Ia. 3-5

GLET BARRED ROCKS — Quality ing eggs. Packed securely, not ly. Mating list free. Satisfaction nteed. Hallie Minnick, Rte. 2, Con- Ind. 3-5

KS STRAIN DIRECT Barred Rock rom Hogan tested flock; $10 per 100; , 25 cents. Mary Amerman, Lilly, s. 3-5

RED ROCK EGGS for hatching—15,), $5.50; 100, $10. Hen hatched and aised on range, the big, vigorous kind. bred-to-lay strain. C. A. Maulding, ren, Ill. 3-5

KS' STRAIN WINTER EGG Layers— d Rock eggs, $3 per 15, prepaid. H. rley, Staceyville, Ia. 3-5

RED ROCKS ("RINGLETS") direct cerels, $5; eggs, $2.50 per 15; $4.50). Fred G. Keller, Millersport, O. 3-5

RED ROCK Eggs—Thompson's Ring- ain. Range, 15, $1.75; 100, $8. Cir- Miss Delilah M. Moon, Rte. 2, Box artinsville, Ohio. 3-5

GLET BARRED ROCKS—Pen 5 d by fine dark cock direct from pson. Eggs, $4 per 15; $7 per 30; , 60c. Pen 4, 3d and 4th cockerels at eld. Eggs, $3 per 15; $5 per 30; , 35c each, prepaid. Earl Lee, Witt, s. 3-5

S FROM HEAVY laying Hogan test- rred Rocks. Ringlet males, 15, $2.50; ; 100, $10. Special mated pens, $4 $5 for 15. Lucian Hill, Tekonsha, gan. 3-5

KS' STRAIN BRED-TO-LAY Barred . Large, vigorous, beautifully barred, r egg machines. Eggs, 15, $1.75; 50, 0, $9. B. F. Morgan, Independence, a. 3-5

TING, $2; 100, $8—Eggs from Mam- Barred Rocks; weight to 16 pounds. rd Irvin, Polo, Ill. 3-6

RED ROCKS—Prize winners. Mating ee. R. H. Scheid, Easton, Minn. 3-5

RED ROCKS—Eggs from pens head- choice exhibition males, $3 and $5 fteen. L. P. Jodar, 7750 Loomis St., go. 3-5

APNESTED BARRED ROCKS—Satis- n guaranteed. Catalog free. Arthur s, Box A, Milford, N. H. 3-5

RRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — Light lark mating; 1st on dark hen; 1st on . bred cock; 2d on breeding pen; 2d xhibition hen, at Providence Poultry . Eggs, $5 a setting. Walter Hunold, 74, Shawomet, R. I. Manufacturer of enge Leg Bands, made in nickel silver cents per dozen. 2-5

RKS' AND THOMPSON'S Strain— ed Rock eggs; 15 for $1.50; 100 for $8. t Stallsmith, Hartford City, Ind. 2-5

SE COMB BARRED ROCKS—BEST urpose breed for all climates. Cocker- ullets, eggs, baby chicks. Illustrated lar, origin and history. Baby chicks of breeds. S. B. Wenger, South English, 2-5

RKS' BARRED ROCKS—Chicks and catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, 865, Riverdale, N. J. 2-6

BARRED ROCKS—Thompson's strain direct. Extra heavy winter layers; barred to the skin. Prize winners. Eggs, 15, $2; 100, $10; chix, 22c. V. Michaels, Tiffin, O. 2-6

BLUE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BLUE PLYMOUTH ROCKS now a standard variety. Stock and eggs from the originator. F. G. Hasselman, Waveland, Indiana. 3-5

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

HOGAN TESTED BUFF ROCK EGGS AT $3, 15; $5 per 30. Cockerels, $5, $7.50 and $10 each. Baby chicks, 40c each. Sam Moberg, Route 1, Tomahawk, Wis. 3-6

BIG BUFF ROCK cockerels and eggs—Solid color, "Hogan" tested layers. J. C. Clipp, Box A, Saltillo, Ind. 3-5

BUFF ROCK HATCHING eggs—Exhibition and winter-laying strain. Also cockerels. Vitense Poultry Yards, Oakridge Ave., Madison, Wis. 3-5

WORKMAN'S BUFF ROCKS—Best exhibition and egg strain. Eggs for hatching. Write for mating list. Workman Poultry Yards, Loudonville, Ohio. 3-5

KRAMER'S BUFF ROCKS won two firsts at recent Chicago National Show. Five excellent matings. Eggs, $2.50 and $5 per 15, delivered. Baby chicks, $14 per 50. Catalog. Frank W. Kramer, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. 3-5

HEISER'S ALL-GOLD BUFFS—EGGS, chicks and cockerels. Circular free. J. A. Heiser, Fisher, Ill. 3-5

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—PUREBRED farm raised stock and eggs for sale. Oren Anthony, Louisville, O. 4-6

HEAVY LAYERS—Stock and eggs for sale. N. B. Hartman, Grantwood, N. J. 3-5

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Winners at Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Iowa State, Minneapolis and Chicago shows. Eggs, $5 to $10 per setting. Circular free. Roy Jacobs, Route 8, Waterloo, Iowa. 4-5

PARTRIDGE ROCK HATCHING EGGS, $3 setting. Clarence Doerr, Newton, Ill. 4-5

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—EGGS from pen headed by 1st prize cock bird, Belleville and Ofalon. Eggs, $2.50 and $5 per setting, prepaid. Walter Rednour, Cutler, Ill. 3-5

PARTRIDGE ROCKS with egg records, Chicago winners. Riley E. Smith, Albion, Indiana. 3-5

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Partridge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 554. 5-15-tf

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCK HATCHING EGGS—$2.50 for 15. Quality strain. Good layers and money makers. Howard Sengbush, Fort Atkinson, Wis. 5-7

FISHEL DIRECT White Rock eggs, $1 per 15; $6 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ernest Virtue, Galena, Ill. 5

50 HIGH CLASS White Rocks—Fishel strain direct, heavy layers. 15 eggs, $1.50; 50, $4.50; 100, $8. Orders filled at once. Henry Heitkamp, H-91, New Bremen, O. 5

WHITE ROCK EGGS—$2 per 15. Extra large hens mated to Fishel selected breeders. Ray Williams, Milan, O. 5-6

OUR $5 WHITE ROCK eggs now $2.50 per setting, and our $3 eggs for $1.50. Also hens and pullets. J. T. Thompson, Hope, Indiana. 5

HAVE LARGE TYPE WHITE ROCK cockerels. Premium eggs in season. E. Fix, Benton, Ill. 2-6

TRAPNESTED WHITE ROCKS—Bred to lay and weigh. Eggs, $2.50, 15; $10, 100. Chicks, $25, 100. Hogan tested. Free range stock, $2, 15; $8, 100; chicks, $18, 100. 80 percent fertility. Philip Kraft, Box 468, Gilman, Ill. 4-5

WHITE ROCK EGGS—Choice matings, $2.50, 15; $4, 30; utility, $1.50, 15; $2.50, 30. Guaranteed. W. G. Northey, Route 3, Whitewater, Wis. 4-6

WHITE ROCKS—EGGS from winners at $2.50 per 15. Fertility guaranteed. R. C. Catherwood, Moweaqua, Ill. 3-5

WHITE ROCKS. FISHEL strain—Hatching eggs from large hens mater with cockerels sons from first prize young pen at the St. Louis Coliseum show, 1920. $2.50 per 15, $15 per 100. Also some baby chicks at 25c each. Mrs. Chester Beatty, Avon, Ill. 3-5

WHITE ROCK EGGS—Fishel strain direct, $1.50 setting, $8 per 100. Mrs. Guy Baker, Conway, Iowa. 3-5

HARVEY'S WHITE ROCKS—Eggs, $2.50 and $5 per 15; cockerels, $5 and $10; pullets, $3 and $5. A. W. Harvey, Stonington, Connecticut. 3-5

WHITE ROCK EGGS from heavy laying strain; $1.50 per 15, $8 per 100. Mrs. Gilbert Luyster, Franklin, Ind. 3-5

BLACK WYANDOTTES.

BLACK WYANDOTTES—$5 per setting. R. E. Hickman, Girdletree, Md. 3-5

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

EGGBRED EXHIBITION BUFF WYANdottes—Chicago and laying contest winners. Breeders, eggs, chicks. Prices right. Circular. Lea Munger, DeKalb, Ill. 5-6

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Sanborn strain, year round layers. Exhibition quality. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $8 per 100. Ben Threlkeld, Ewing, Ill. 3-5

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS from blue ribbon winners at Chicago, Elgin and Freeport. Ralph E. Larson, Morgan St., Elgin, Illinois. 3-5

QUALITY BUFF WYANDOTTES—G. E. Northern, 728 Blanchard, Shelbyville, Indiana. 3-5

WIN—BLUE STRAIN BUFF Wyandottes. Eggs from prize-winning stock. Send for mating list. William E. Woolley, Sidney, Ohio, Rte. 5. 3-5

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

EXHIBITION BREEDING PENS mated. Winners seven state fairs, 1920. Eggs, $3 per 15. B. N. Stephenson, Salem, Ind. 3-5

HALL'S COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES again win at Boston and Madison Square Garden. At Boston won 1st old pen; 1st young pen, 3d cock, 3d cockerel, 3d and 6th pullet and 3d hen. At New York won 1st pullet, 2d cock, 3d cockerel and 5th hen on a small entry. Eggs, $5 per 15. Stock for sale. Geo. Lyman Hall, Dudley, Worcester County, Mass. 3-5

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Bred for eggs and ribbons. S. M. Watkins, Walnut, Illinois. 3-5

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Eggs $2 per 15. Mrs. S. B. Russell, Eldon, Mo. 3-5

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

PURETY GOLDEN WYANDOTTE Prize winners. Stock and hatching eggs for sale. W. Stewart, Melrose Park, Ill. 5

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Result of many years selection and breeding of world's best strains. Eggs from National and Coliseum show winners, $3 per 15, $7 per 50, $12 per 100. F. C. Liles, Collins, O. 4-5

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

WOLVERINE PARTRIDGE Wyandottes. Prices on eggs reduced balance of season. L. O. Slough, Reading, Mich. 5

ENTIRE FLOCK PARTRIDGE WYANdottes. Some February chicks. Pen good Buff Wyandottes. W. J. Coffin, Waverly, Iowa. 5-6

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Eggs, 15, $3; 30, $5. E. J. Springs, Thompsonville, Illinois. 4-5

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES — PURE strain. Eggs from my prize winners. Send for mating list. Hurless Hughes, Eldon, Iowa. 3-5

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Martin's direct. Eggs $8 per 100; $2 per 15. Adolph Meyer, Princeton, Ill. 5

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Hatching eggs from heavy laying strain. Also a couple husky cockerels left. Rising Sun Poultry Farm, Tunkhannock, Pa. 4-5

"BEAUTILITY" SILVER WYANDOTTES. Males. Females. Eggs. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan. 3-5

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Eggs, $2 per setting, postpaid. Loring Howell, Sharon, Kansas. 3-5

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Indianapolis and Cincinnati winners. Eggs prepaid. Circular free. J. A. Beall, Modoc, Ind. 3-5

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Trapnested for ten years; record layers and winners in each pen, including first and special cockerel, Greater St. Louis show, 1921. Eggs, $5 per 15. Circular free. Charles Schroeder, St. Peter, Ill. 3-5

EGGS FROM SILVER WYANDOTTE thoroughbreds—Won five prizes, also silver cup, Ohio State Silver Show, January, 1921. Thomas Cox, Lancaster, Ohio. 3-5

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES—Winners at Chicago and Boston shows for seven years. Eggs from four pens, $5 and $10 per setting. Bloese and Staat, Norwood Park, Ill. 3-5

SILVER PENCILED Wyandottes, Rocks, Leghorns. Two settings for price of one. Free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 5

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from my heavy laying exhibition birds at reduced prices. Eggs from pens 1 and 2 as they run $2 per 15; $9 per 100. Fertility guaranteed. Allen R. Rice, East Canton, O. 5

100 WHITE WYANDOTTE heavy laying pullets, bred from recognized 200-egg strain. Good type and color. Price $265. To vacate growing house only reason for selling. Satisfaction guaranteed. Must be sold soon. Order or write at once. Lewis Hoover, Goshen, Ind. 5

PULLETS FROM my 200-289-egg pen of Regal White Wyandottes. If you want real Wyandottes write me. F. Schroeder, Strasburg, Ill. 5

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES — Iowa State Fair winners. Two grand pens. Eggs $5 per setting. Virgil Peterson, Box 143, Olds, Iowa. 5

IMPORTED BARRON WHITE Wyandottes, eggs and chicks. Geo. Hynick, 322 East Grant Ave., Altoona, Pa. 4-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—MARTIN strain. All white, mature stock. Heavy layers. Winners at Indianapolis, St. Louis. Best eggs, 15, $3; 50, $5; others, 15, $1.50; 50, $4; 100, $7.50. Herbert Smith, Liberty Center, Ind. 4-5

EGGS! REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES —15, $3; choice, $5. From winners, 100 blues. Cockerels. Elwood Taylor, Berwyn, Maryland. 4-5

$5 BUYS 25 MARTIN strain White Wyandotte chicks from farm raised, free range stock. Emile Burnier, Assumption, Illinois. 4-6

WHITE WYANDOTTES — Regal-Dorcas strain direct. Won wherever shown, bred-to-lay and win. Eggs, $2 per 15; $3.50 per 30; $5 per 50. Frank Hardwidge, Poneto, Indiana. 4-5

IT WILL PAY YOU to wait and purchase our commercial and exhibition quality White Wyandotte three months' pullets and five months' cockerels ready for delivery July 1. Send for our catalog. Barr's Knobby Stone Poultry Farm, Box A, Narvon, Pa. 4-5

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTES from 200-294-egg strain, 15 eggs, $3; 100, $18. Miss Ruth McEwen, Cherry Box, Mo. 4-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Trapnested for winter lays; $2 and $3 setting, $9.50 and $13.50 hundred, delivered. Mating list free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shell Lake Poultry Farm, Shell Lake, Wis. 4-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Bred for show and high egg production. Eggs $2.50 per 15; $15 per 100. East Side Poultry Yards, Ashdown, Ark. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs 100, $7. Bronze turkey eggs, 50 cents each. O. J. Austin, Pana, Ill. 3-5

HEAVY LAYING STRAIN Rose Comb White Wyandottes—Eggs, $2 per 15, postpaid. N. M. Brockett, Carmi, Ill. 3-5

EGGS FROM PREMIUM White Wyandotte 10 cents each; $8 per 100. Allie Bradley, Carthage, Mo. 3-5

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from stay-white stock. Clyde F. Cusick, Allendale, Ill. 3-5

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE Wyandottes—Eggs ready Feb. 15, $9 per 100 up. Send for mating list. Chester L. Mason, Early, Iowa. 2-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES — Regal-Dorcas direct. Quality eggs and stock. Both guaranteed. Prices right. G. A. Altenbern, Roosevelt St., Freeport, Ill. 3-5

PERISHO POULTRY FARM, Martinsville, Ill., breeds stock they can sell collect on delivery. Thirty eggs that will produce same, $5. 3-5

PEDIGREED REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Winners at Heart of America, Missouri State, and Albia shows. Eggs, $10, $7.50, $5, $2.50 per 15. Rev. Roy E. James, Mendota, Mo. 3-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING from pedigreed trapnested White Wyandottes. Postage paid. Send for egg circular. L. B. Jamieson, Rte. 1, West Springfield, Pa. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS—$25 per 100; eggs, $12 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. J. Shannon, Rte. 6, Appleton, Wisconsin. 3-5

DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES — Eggs and chicks. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Allen D. Martin, Geneseo, Illinois. 3-5

EGGS FROM PURE WHITE Wyandottes —100, $12; baby chicks, 100, $25. Martin Nelson, Momence, Ill. 3-5

BARRON'S 200-EGG STRAIN—Cockerels, $5; eggs, 10 cents. Woodford Farm, Madisonville, O. 3-5

MARTIN-DORCAS WHITE Wyandottes—Chicks and eggs; catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 2-6

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COLUMBIAN AND WHITE Wyandottes that win and lay. Hatching eggs. John Lowe, Marquette, Mich. 3-5

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TAYLOR'S RED SUSSEX have no teeth. Ideal family fowl. 15 eggs, $5-$3. Claud Taylor, North Canton, Ohio. 4-6

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CAMPBELL'S SUSSEX won five firsts and four specials on seven entries at Coliseum and National shows. Eggs, $3 per setting; two setings for $5. C. A. Campbell, 1913 W. 59th St., Chicago, Ill. 5

BON AYR, where Speckled Sussex grow. Stock and eggs for sale. Henry Hilburg, East Moline, Ill. 5

SPECKLED SUSSEX for sale—Stock and eggs from 1st and 2d pen, West Michigan State Show, 1921. Eggs, $2 per 15. Also all firsts and seconds, Boston, 1919. Wm. Mathieson, 413 Pine St., Muskegon, Michigan. 3-5

SCHILLING'S SPECKLED SUSSEX win first cockerel, second and third cock, first and second hen at New York, 1921, in largest and strongest class ever shown; three out of four firsts, Boston, 1920-21. Also all firsts and seconds, Boston, 1919. Choice breeding birds at interesting prices. Eggs from select pens, $10 per 13. B. O. Schilling, Brighton Sta., Rochester, N. Y. 3-5

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BLACK SUMATRAS—Hatching eggs, $3 per setting. John Ohlsman, of Lakeland, Minnesota. 3-5

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S. C. WHITE and Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas, all pullets, thoroughbreds, $2 each. W. B. Gregg, Plankton, Ohio. 5

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RHINELANDERS AND MALLARD ducks —Eggs only. Ravine Poultry Farm, Dayton, Ohio. 5-6

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HATCHING EGGS—From our bred-to-lay Rose Comb White Wyandottes and Orpingtons and both comb Rhode Island Reds. Prices from $2 to $5. Johns Poultry Farm, Box 1, Pearl City, Ill. 4-5

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WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLIS Rocks, Rose Comb Anconas. Eggs Helena Hoppe, Melrose, Minn.

SPECKLED SUSSEX and Anconas— years developing, handsome, vigorous eggs from one grand pen, $5 per James Dodson, Palmyra, Wis.

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AMERICA'S LEADING WINNE Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partrid mouth Rocks. See our ad on page 55

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, $7.50 per ten. Lottie B. Ames, Route Porte, Ind.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS— $3.85 postpaid. Turkeys very healthy large range. Established in 1890. side Poultry Farm, Calamine, Wis.

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EGGS—COLORED MUSCOVY and ducks, 12, $2.50; 25, $4.50. Fred Clarkson, Neb.

FAWN RUNNER DUCK eggs, $1 setting. Grace Bigelow, Roanoke, I

PEKIN DUCK EGGS—Mammoth s grand quality, $2 per 11; $12 per 100. duck eggs, $3 per 11, from super stock. Also Pekin and Indian Runner lings. Bronze turkey eggs, 75 cent Crystal Poultry Farms, 7911 Frankli Cleveland, Ohio.

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TERESTING TUMBLING PERFORM- roller pigeons. Prices reasonable, hed colors. Youngsters, 75 cents per O. R. Berard, Nekoosa, Wis. 5

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IT PAYS TO RAISE CANARIES—BIG demand; start at home in spare time. We show you how, furnish choice mating stock, guarantee high grade songsters. Monarch Specialty Co., Evanston, Ill. 1-6

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LET ME START YOU RIGHT in the cavy business with correct foundation stock. $10 buys 1 male and 4 females of breeding age, including my $1 cloth-bound authoritative Cavy Book. Will also buy your young stock at $1.25 a pair when 4 weeks old, if desired. Correspondence invited. Best of references. Edwin F. Deicke, "America's Foremost Cavy Breeder and Judge," Lombard, Ill. 3-5

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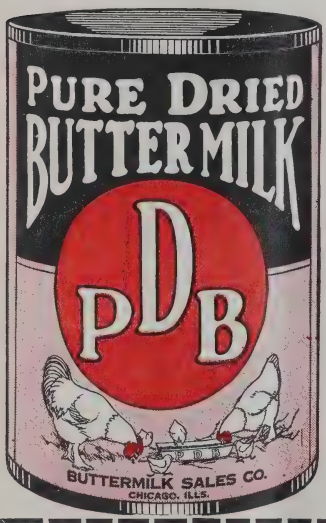
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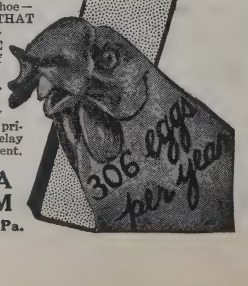
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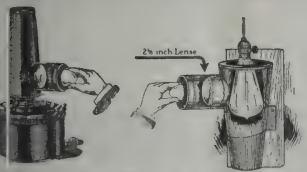


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: Cockerel Madison
. Garden, 1917-18



1st Pullet Boston
1920



1st Cockerel Madison
Sq. Garden, 1919



1st Pullet Madison
Sq. Garden, 1917-18



Head 1st Young Pen,
Boston, 1920



1st Hen Madison Sq.
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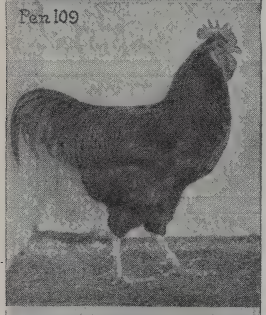
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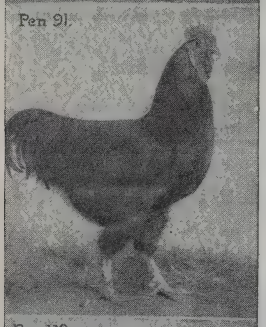
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Has taken every good shelled egg produced that has not been set here on the Farms. Many thousands of Owen Farms chickens are growing or hatching all over the country. The average quality will be the finest ever produced. Hundreds of these youngsters will develop into winners for egg customers of Owen Farms. Hundreds more will be hatched between May 25th and July 15th. June is the month of roses and also the month to hatch Red and Buff pullets that will be in bloom and will win the large shows from Thanksgiving week on. My customers who are ordering for June delivery are wise and will have pullets just ripe for hot competition and not gone by.

Those of you who have not already ordered for delivery after May 15th will be glad you did so if you order now and take advantage of the half price rate and hatch winning pullets during June and July.

I will hatch here until July 1st, or a little later, as I want pullets for January and February showing.

Half Price Egg Sale

Commenced May 15th. Look up my mating list or my April advertisement. If you have not a copy of the list, it is yours for the asking.

Eggs from my finest matings are now $12.50, $9.00, $6.00 and $3.00 for 15. Combined sittings of Group 2 and 3 will be $7.50 for 15.

Group 3 eggs for $30.00 for 100, and Group 4 eggs $15.00 for 100 are wonderful value for a small sum.

Half Price Stock Sale

Will give you fine tested breeding birds for just half their value now. You can carry them over for 1922 breeding or showing. At no other time of year will your money go quite so far in securing choice birds at a low cost. Write me your exact wants, and, if you will, the amount you wish to invest; I will write you fully and advise you to the best of my ability. See how close we can get together through correspondence. Come and visit Owen Farms if you can. If this is not possible, come to me by mail.

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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Volume 52 Chicago, Ill., June, 1921 No. 6

Farm Poultry Flocks a Source of Profit

Eggs and Poultry Are no Longer a Mere By-Product of the Farm—Better Methods of Handling Farm Flocks Are Expanding Production—Some Equipment Necessary for Success.

T. S. Townsley

THE rise of the hen from a farm animal of despised obscurity, a position which she occupied a few years ago, to one of the most highly treasured animals on e farm, as she is today, is truly a remarkable evolution. ot long since the farm poultry flock was looked upon with orn by the average corn belt farmer. Every housewife kept me chickens and made a valiant effort to supply her lord d master with eggs for table use and an occasional fried icken during the summer months, and usually managed to l some eggs and chickens to buy a new dress or secure me much wanted article of household equipment. But the ickens were considered the woman's property, and the man the house thought it benath his dignity to take any stock the poultry keeping operations. Consequently, on a majority the farms little attention was paid to breeding a better type fowls, and the birds that were kept had to shift pretty gely for themselves in making a living and finding roosting arters.

A veteran Missouri poultry dealer says that when he first rted in business a rail pen with fodder or straw piled ound it was considered a good chicken house, and a large mber of flocks were housed during the winter months only the bare branches of a convenient apple tree. He states rther that eggs in the winter time were an unknown rarity, d the type of poultry which found its way to the market s small, poorly developed, usually in thin flesh, and in ry way undesirable.

Commercial poultry farms were indeed scarce in the central stern states a generation o, and any man who took special interest in poultry s likely to be called a icken crank and be looked on as something less than nan by the hog and cattle rmers of the community.

A minister in a German tlement in Missouri says t a few years back the ll-to-do German farmers his congregation were too ud to even take the eggs town and that they con- ered it beneath their dig- y to have any interest what- r in the poultry operations their farms.

n my own boyhood days an Indiana farm I knew pectable farmers who hated the sight of an old hen, and when they caught one in the horse trough they usually kicked her half way across the barn. Some of them were in the habit of getting up early in the morning, not because they liked to stir about so early, but because they wanted to feed the hogs before daylight so the chickens could not eat with them.

Even under the unfavorable conditions which generally surrounded farm poultry a decade ago, the farm hens played an important part in the economics of farming. Most farmers were not especially interested in bookkeeping in those days when they did not worry about an income tax and had small notions of how much revenue the poultry flock produced. A farm management survey of a representative township in southern Indiana taken in 1914 showed that the farm poultry flock even under very ordinary care was paying the best interest on the investment of any kind of live stock kept.

At the present time we seldom hear men speak of the chicken business with the derisive accent which they used to employ, but find them talking about the poultry industry in tones which show that they appreciate its magnitude. Although statistics mean but little to most of us, the figures showing the value of poultry products are truly impressive. According to estimates made by the United States Department of Agriculture, the American hen produced more than one and one-quarter billion dollars worth of poultry and eggs during the past year, thus making poultry products one of the most valuable items of income to farmers. The state of Missouri, long famous for mules and hogs, now boasts of a poultry business of approximately one hundred million dollars per annum.



Every farm should have an up-to-date colony brooder house. This house is 8 feet wide in front and 10 feet deep. Photo taken on farm of J. E. Townsley, Indiana.

The men who are keeping books on their farming operations are finding not only that the poultry flock contributes an unexpected sum to the income column, but that the poultry operations are showing a consistent margin of profit even during the trying times when farming operations in general have not been especially encouraging in their returns.

Bankers perhaps more than any other class of citizens appreciate the importance of the hen on the farm. In one Missouri county a number of

(Continued on page 662)

ON THE TRAIL OF THE 300-EGG HE

The Power of Phenomenal Record Hens to Transmit Their Extraordinary Laying Power—The Super Hen from a Breeding as Well as a Laying Standpoint Has Not Been Produced.

By H. G. Forster

HAS there ever been a nation in the history of the world that has taken up all new things with as much enthusiasm as ours? If so, I fail to find a record of it in ancient or modern times. Perhaps when Rome was in the heyday of her glory she did embrace with fervor all things new, no matter what their merit.

Unquestionably this capacity for enthusiasm, and this desire to find and try out new and different methods of doing things, has contributed toward the development and prosperity of our country. I should be the last to deprecate this quality. It has helped make us the nation we are today.

But in all fairness it must be acknowledged that enthusiasm may at times run riot. In other words, enthusiasm without sound judgment may be a dangerous thing. Because a thing is new does not necessarily stamp it with merit. Without the balancing quality of good judgment much harm has been, is being, and still may be done. When our ancestors first came to this country their enthusiasm knew no bounds. The apparently inexhaustible resources were plundered and exploited. Today, but a short space of time since our yesterday, we find ourselves depleted in many of the essentials which go to make a nation permanently great. Had our enthusiasm been modified by wise judgment, much of the costly rehabilitation work we are doing would have been unnecessary today.

Fascination of High Production.

So this brings me to the trail of the 300-egg hen. Perhaps a rather devious way of getting to her, but as we shall see, quite applicable to the case under consideration. In the past ten short years the "high producing hen" has been brought to the center of the poultry stage. Today she enjoys the brilliant limelight of publicity. In our usual enthusiasm for anything new we have come to the conclusion that this precious producer is worth her weight in gold. We are constantly hearing of dams and sires, or we hear of granddaughters of "Lady Bustyou," grandsons mated to a flock of hens, the least prolific of which is laying, oh, anywhere around 279 eggs per year. What a confusion of figures. What a hectic scrambling for the possession of the latest star in the egg laying firmanent! We are living in the day of "Eggomania," it rather seems to me.

Let us weigh the results with an impartial mind. Let us see whether perhaps we have not permitted our enthusiasm to gain the better of our sound judgment. We have every reason to feel proud of the advance in the art of breeding fowls for higher egg production. Today we may select with reasonable accuracy a good layer, mate her to the son of another good producer, or back to his mother, and produce splendid chicks. Unquestionably the elimination of the "non-producer" in the better flocks of our country is rapidly raising the laying standard of our hens. To the late Walter Hogan, plus the valuable work done by many other poultrymen, as well as agricultural colleges and experiment stations, we owe a wealth of reliable data on this subject that cannot be overestimated.

Breeding Power Should Not Be Sacrificed.

But—and here is the rub—we have permitted our enthusiasm for and admiration of the phenomenal layer to cloud our sound breeding judgment. The value of such a hen lies, not so much in the actual number of eggs she may lay in her pullet year, but in her ability to transmit her superlative qualities to her offspring. Shall we be frank? Just for once let us push the glamor and, I was almost going to say romance, to one side and look facts straight in the eye. How many 300-egg hens do you, or I, or anyone else actually *know* to h proven themselves to be phenomenal parents? In the place, the only records we may take with absolute safety the official ones. No one doubts the records being made a great many truthful and reliable poultrymen. But we that only official records are given both official and coun wide recognition. I happen to know of several hens have produced a very large number of eggs per year. T may be classed as phenomenal layers. Are these hens lay eggs that hatch well, and are bringing phenomenal lay into the world? Or are perhaps their daughters doing well, or their sons the fathers of as high producing sto I wish I could say "yes" to every question asked. But truth I cannot. I do not mean, of course, that high produc hens do not or cannot transmit their qualities to their spring. The percentage, however, is small. I challenge owners of hens with official records ranging from 275 to o 300 eggs per year to show a large number of offspring good or better than their mothers.

Nature works "in strange ways her wonders to perfor How many men or women in history, who have stood h and shoulders above their fellow men, have been the pare of children capable of performing equal feats of intellect skill? Where do we find the world-famous singers, paint authors, musicians, or other lights, the children of wh are as talented or as clever as they? Not many, we m admit. Some, to be sure, but they are the exception wh prove the rule.

In other words, there is a certain cycle of development all of the workings of nature. Most of the greatest geniu in history sprang from parents of medium, or at least phenomenal caliber. Few came from parents as great as th There is a rise and fall in all families, races and nati The beginnings are usually modest, and gradually through finement and breeding—if I may use the term in this con tion—greater efficiency or approximate perfection is gai Then a high point is reached, and a recession takes place.

All of these laws apply in great measure to the phenome layer. She is often the product of good but comparativ lowly parents. She is seldom the offspring or the ance of a long line of great layers. Think how this would h worked out if we could build with certainty and produce d nite breeding results. There is enough good heavy milk p ducing blood in this country to have made our cows a r of super cows, had their ancestors been able to transmit th desirable qualities in large measure to their offspring. Th are enough Tom Barron and Lady Egglantine strain ma and females, plus other high producing offspring in this co try, to have made everyone of our commercial hens a "2 egger" or more today.

Great Leaps of Progress Do Not Always Hold.

Let us therefore be reasonable about this egg-laying b ness, and recognize the fact that the phenomenal layer is no means always the most valuable in our flock. Unquesti ably far too much stress has been and is being laid upon highest producers of a flock and not enough attention gi to the general average, coupled with their ability to la goodly number of eggs per year, produce good hatching e and strong chicks. This, after all, has been and must rem the solid, reasonable foundation upon which the poultry ind try can prosper.

Please do not gain the impression that I would stop bre ing for better production, or that I would arbitrarily disc all highest producers. Far from it. Let us continue to prove our flocks by sane and skillful breeding methods. us eliminate by all means the poor producers, and let us k only good layers. But do not let (Continued on page 6

Comment on Proposed Standard Changes

"Where there is much desire to learn, there of necessity will be much arguing, much writing, many opinions; for opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making."—*Milton*

White Wyandotte Type.

By CHARLES NIXON.

[T IS an undisputed fact the text of the present Standard is absolutely misleading in setting forth Wyandotte type as per the ideal. It is true that Wyandottes need a medium ength to back and shank but not thigh. If the thigh is ngthened or rather if breeders try their skill in lengthening ie thigh, we will have a lot of birds on stilts. All breeders ho have a line of birds that have been bred to the point of production know full well how easy it is to get those long ighs, and to my way of thinking it is a section that should ot be changed from the word "short." A lot of people use ie expression "long-legged" when the whole trouble is in the igh. I favor "medium length" in both back and shanks but ot thigh.

Then, too, the present Standard calls for a short tail. Of ourse we do not want a long tail on a Wyandotte, but in onforming to the proposed change of medium length of ack and shank, would it not be well to add "medium length t tail"? In changing certain sections all sections having to o with that particular point should be considered in order iat the specimen shall be truly symmetrical.

The ideal you will note is just as long from front of breast base of tail, as from the base of hackle, or shoulders, to ie bottom of body line. This will allow room for a medium zed egg to lie lengthwise in the back, which, to my mind, is rrect for length of back. You will find this exact type in percent of the winners at the New York and Boston shows id regardless of the changes that take place in the new tandard, it is the type that we are striving to find words to cpress correctly, and will be the type that will continue to in till time is no more.

There is another mighty important section that should have nsideration and that is the fluff. The present text calls for ie fluff to be full feathered. A lot of breeders interpret is to mean all the feathers possible. To my mind the fluff ction should read: "Fluff medium full feathered not to and out so far as to appear Cochiny." This will not only d in elucidating the text but will be a big factor in egg oduction as well. Facts are Wyandottes do not want to rry a heavy fluff, but to the contrary a medium hard feather at does not protrude beyond the line of the wing-bow. I ink this section should have due consideration as it is a ction that makes or breaks an otherwise good specimen, th in the show room and egg production.

After all, the changing of the Standard is a mighty serious ing and a matter that should have thought and then serious ought. A man or a set of men may be breeders, or publishers poultry magazines, writers of great ability, etc.; they may ve bred successfully a certain variety of fowls, but when it mes to making changes in the Standard of Perfection that ve to do with certain varieties that other breeders have ent practically lifetimes and thousands of dollars to bring the present stage of perfection, then those that have made ssible the best in the several varieties in question should ve a big say in a matter that is going to make or break at which they have labored long years to bring to the front. The "nigger in the fence" is wholly and solely the utility estion. There is not a breeder of any note today who uld tolerate a strain of fowls that would not produce eggs that is essential, and I want to go on record as claiming at the White Wyandotte bred to the present ideal and winng at such shows as Madison Square Garden and Boston ll lay equally as well as any so-called utility Wyandottes on rth, and breeders do not have to breed two distinct lines accomplish this result. The thorn in the flesh is the exaggerated egg records that are broadcasted throughout the land. The Standardbred Wyandotte of today always has been a good layer, is today and always will be; it is bred right, and is a business bird as well as the most beautiful.

Maintain the Dignity and Prestige of the Standard.

By FRED H. BOHRER, Secretary, American Cornish Club.

The editorial in May A. P. J. certainly strikes the nail on the head. I dare say that not many editors would have the backbone to come out with facts as you have done.

Keep up the good work. I am sure that the bulk of the American fanciers are fully in accord with your ideas towards keeping the Standard on the high pedestal that it deserves, and not letting it become a cheap lot of printed pages filled with "How to Build Hen Coops Out of Piano Boxes," etc. I congratulate you on the stand you are taking.

Where Do We Go From Here?

By THEO. HEWES.

We have been traveling so fast since the Kansas City convention of the American Poultry Association that one cannot but stop sometimes to ask himself the question, "Where do we go from here?" The so-called Committee of Forty seems to think they were granted unlimited license to do, or not to do, any old thing that struck their fancy. The framers of the resolution which brought this committee into existence were wise enough to know where they were headed, and the sop thrown to the convention of the members of this committee doing all their work for sweet charity sake put over the resolution. But do not think that we have reached the point in A. P. A. affairs where men are going to travel all over the country and do work for nothing unless they have a personal ax to grind.

If the members of this committee are better qualified to revise the Standard than the men whose duty it is to do the work, then discharge your Standard Committee and let the Committee of Forty do the work.

I was wondering if I, in my old age, had gotten so far behind the times that I was standing alone in my opposition to this big committee; if I was really a "has-been" and could not see progress when I met it face to face. The editorial in the May issue of the American Poultry Journal entitled "The Fate of the Standard," showed me there were others who held views similar to my own on this important subject and were not afraid to express them.

I have no doubt the suggestions offered by the big committee are being offered in good faith, and that the committee believed they were doing the right thing in framing up a new text that would set the world right on a very important phase of poultry culture. They have seen a few demonstrations of some of the utility wizards in a dark room, and they have convinced themselves that the dead really come back to borrow a chew of tobacco from the living; but they don't.

If the Standard means anything, it means a Standard of Perfection, not a Standard of Guess. If we are going before the public with a book that is to be a guide for breeders to breed by, and a Standard for judges to judge by, then it must be built on lines that we know are correct. By no stretch of imagination have the utility breeders reached a point where they can honestly say that they have attained to perfection. They have done much, and are making progress, but they have not reached perfection by any means, and the men who are doing the most and saying the least, know this.

I have no intention of bringing names into this article, but there are some things that should (Continued on page 671)

HOW TO BUILD A POULTRY HOUSE

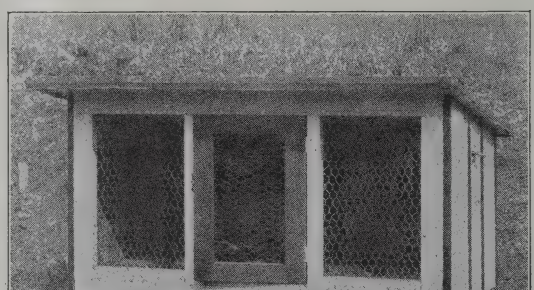
Bill of Materials for a 25-Hen House—Anyone Handy With Tools Can Erect a Substantial and Serviceable Building—Lumber Used Should Be Thoroughly Dry So That It Will Not Shrink or Crack.

By F. A. Merrill

IN BUILDING new poultry houses for this year's work the essential points to keep in mind are fresh air, sufficient sunlight, dryness, and space enough to house the birds comfortably. The type of house to be built is not so important as long as it is one that gives adequate protection under your climatic conditions. The house suitable for the north will do for nearly any section of the country, with the sole modification that it should be built in a more open manner if used in the south.

At least four square feet of floor space should be allowed for each occupant of the house, as this will permit sufficient air and at the same time conserve the body heat thrown off by the fowls. Further fresh air may be secured through ventilation rather than by increasing the floor space. When the birds can stay out-of-doors most of the day and nearly every day in the year, floor space may be materially reduced.

Colony houses should not house more than twenty to thirty hens, as it is inconvenient to move houses built for a larger number of attendants. If a long, permanent house is used, a far greater number may be accommodated.



Growing chickens need plenty of air. This 3x6-foot coop is a good type of "growing house."

For simple, rough structures, common unplaned boards 1 inch thick may be used, battens being placed over the cracks. The boards should be as wide as possible, as this lessons the amount of battens required and decreases somewhat the cost of labor. Any durable lumber which is readily available is suitable for use. The building material should be well seasoned, or serious cracks will occur in the walls, due to shrinkage; frequently these cracks will become too large for the battens to cover. As lumber comes in even lengths, 10, 12, 14 or 16 feet, care must be used in making out the bill that the amount of lumber ordered will cut to the required lengths with the least amount of loss. The following is a bill for lumber sufficient for a house to accommodate twenty-five birds:

2 pieces 4x6, 12 feet long, for sills	48 bd. ft.
3 pieces 2x4, 14 feet long, for joists	28 bd. ft.
3 pieces 2x4, 16 feet long, for rafters	32 bd. ft.
13 pieces 2x4, 12 feet long, for studs and braces	104 bd. ft.
340 sq. ft. ⅞-in. matched flooring for floor and sides	340 bd. ft.
100 sq. ft. 1-in. sheating for roof	100 bd. ft.

Also 1 roll of roofing paper, 2 window sashes, hardware, etc.

In place of the matched flooring plain boards 1 inch thick may be used. If this is done, sufficient battening must be ordered to cover the joints between the boards used for the walls. Battening should be at least 2 inches wide and preferable 3 inches wide. The lumber bill quoted above will build a house 10 feet long, 7 feet wide, 6½ feet high at the front and 4 feet at the back.

Constructing the Building.

In constructing the framework of the building the sills should be placed on stones or posts. If cement supports can be constructed without too much trouble and expense the gain will be worth attaining, if only in lasting qualities. The floor of the house should be at least a foot above the ground. If cement floors are made, they should be built directly on the ground, but of sufficient height and slope so that proper drainage may be obtained.

Whatever kind of foundation is used should be start below the frost line in the ground. If either stone or wood supports are erected they should be placed from six to eig feet apart and should not be less than 6 inches in diamet The foundation must be securely and properly constructed the poultry house is to give the best satisfaction. The si used may be 2x4, 4x4 or 4x6, according to the weight a size of the house desired; the smaller sills being hea enough for colony houses, while the heavier ones must employed in the centralized houses and those that are to ha two stories. The floor joists for the wooden floors should 2x4, 2x6 or 2x8, according to the size of the sills used a the amount of weight the flooring is expected to carry. Joi are generally set 18 inches apart and braced with short cros pieces when the weight to be supported is unusually gre Care should be taken to s that the floor is perfect level and that the corners a square.

When the studding is erect it should be plumbed with level for the length and t width of the house befo being securely fastened to t sills. After the studding erected it should be brac until the house is sheathe Studding to be used in mo poultry houses is set fro two to four feet apart, exce where the windows and doo are placed. On the sid where these are used, t studding is set to conform the window and door ope ings. Corner studs are ma by splicing two of the w studts together. Studs should be either 2x3 or 2x4 inches size, according to the type of house built. The wall plate generally made by spiking two pieces of the studding togeth and fastening it securely to the top of the wall studs.

The roof rafters are made of 2x4, 2x5 or 2x6 lumber. T first size is used only for the smaller houses, the second f the larger houses, and the last for the houses where the ro has to sustain excessive weight, as heavy snows during t winter months. If the rafters are over 14 feet long they w have to be braced in order to keep them from buckling. To this a piece of lumber 2x6 or 2x8, set on edge, is plac lengthwise of the house at the roof level half way betwe the front and back walls.

In the colder sections of the country it is sometimes nece sary to use building paper in the construction of the wal Where this is necessary the walls are first sheathed diagonal with ordinary lumber and then covered with a tarred pap or a regular building paper used for keeping out the co After the paper has been placed over the sheathing, the wa are covered with shingles or clapboards. A good quality siding placed directly over the studding is generally sati factory for southern hen houses. A cheaper constructi would be to use unmatched 1-inch boards against the stu covering the cracks between the boards with 2 or 3 inch batte

The Roof and Floor.

The roof rafters should first be sheathed with unmatch boards and then covered with the roofing paper or shingl Roofing paper is more generally used for this purpose th

ngles, as it is cheaper and better adapted to the flat roofs most poultry houses. Roofing paper comes in rolls con- ning 100 square feet of surface covering and may be used ely on a roof that has a rise of only 1 inch to the foot. nen roofing paper is used the sheathing of the roof should planed on the upper side and should be laid as closely ether as possible, so as to present a comparatively smooth face for attaching the paper. If shingles are used, open athing should be placed on the roof and the shingles laid 5 hes to the weather. This exposure should be given on the



se colony houses are 10 feet wide in front and 7 feet deep. A hood he center of the front may be raised in warm weather. Photo taken on poultry farm of U. S. Department of Agriculture, Maryland.

lls, too, if shingles are used on that part of the house. ingles will not work well on a roof that has less than a -third pitch.

The kind of floor to be used in the poultry house will lend somewhat on the type of soil where the house is to placed. If this is sandy and well drained, a natural dirt or may prove satisfactory. Such a floor should be two or ee inches higher than the surrounding ground, to insure per drainage. However, there is the constant danger of dirt becoming contaminated with droppings, and in building ew poultry house it will pay to lay a floor. Rats may be t out of the poultry house by placing a ¼-inch mesh wire ow the dirt or wooden floor. A good concrete floor may constructed by using 1 part cement (2 bags), 2 parts sand 4 parts gravel (rather coarse) to 10 gallons of water in cing. If the flooring is coated with 1 part clear cement 1 part fine sand, a smooth surface will result. Whenever ent floors are used they should be heavily coated with ier, as they are generally too damp for the best health of fowls. A layer of tarred paper is frequently placed ween the stone foundation and the concrete to prevent isture from penetrating the floor and making it damp.

Too much glass ought not to be used in building poultry ses. A very large glass window in the front of the se makes it very warm in the daytime and very cold night, as glass radiates heat rapidly. If curtains of un- ached muslin or of duck are placed across the window in front of the house they will help to keep the temperature re even. The cloth should not be too thick to interfere h the circulation of the air and should be thick enough to as a protection against too rapid radiation. The front dow should be high enough so that sunlight passing through n the winter time will penetrate well toward the back wall.

The Furniture.

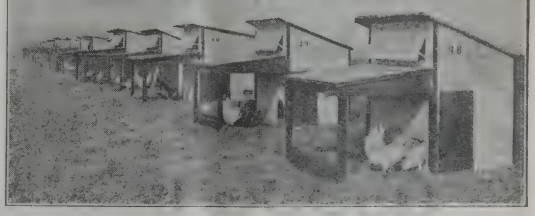
The interior furnishings of the house should be simple and costly. They should be portable, that there may be ease cleaning. Roosts should be placed at the back of the house ut 10 inches above the dropping-boards. These boards uld never rest on the floor, but should be raised from it ne two or three feet. The roosts should all be at the same el, as hens will fight to get the highest spots for sleeping. e roosts can be made of 2x3 or 2x4 scantlings with the er sides rounded and smoothed off. All roosts should be oth for protection to the hens. Hens require from seven en inches of roosting space. The scantlings used for roosts be placed 12 inches apart, although many poultrymen gest 15 or 18 inches as being the better distances.

Nests are often placed under the dropping-boards, where they will be out of the way and not take up any floor space. Some poultrymen feel that this makes the space under the dropping-boards too dark, and they prefer to hang the nests on the walls. Wherever they are placed, they should be so arranged that the birds can get to them easily. They should be about 14 inches square and 16 inches high, with a strip about 4 inches high along the open side to prevent the nesting material from coming out. When careful breeding is undertaken, trapnests are very essential. There should be at least one nest to every four or five hens.

Poultry houses may be preserved and protected by a good coat of paint. Ready mixed paints suitable for covering the houses can be obtained at any paint supply store, or the necessary pigments may be bought and the paint mixed at home. A priming coat should be put on the house before the paint is used, as this will add to the lasting quality. Equal parts of the paint to be used and linseed oil made an excellent priming coat. After the primer is put on, the house should be covered with at least two coats of the paint.

If whitewash is used, a satisfactory solution can be made by taking about ten pounds of quicklime to two gallons of water. The lime should be put in a pail and the water added, when the whole substance is covered with burlap and allowed to slake for an hour. After thorough slaking has taken place, enough water should be added to make the whitewash of the right consistency. The inside of the house should be painted with this solution, even though paint is used on the outside. It makes the house brighter inside, for it is well known that white walls will reflect half again as much light as natural wood colored walls. A waterproof whitewash may be made in the following way: Slake 1 bushel of quicklime in 12 gallons of hot water; dissolve 2 pounds of common salt and 1 pound of sulphate of zinc in 2 gallons of boiling water; pour the latter solution into the quicklime and add 2 gallons of skim milk and mix thoroughly. The whitewash should be put on the house with as broad a brush as can be conveniently handled.

There have been people who would not enter a poultry house, saying that all hen houses were infested with lice. This is not true. A person may sit down on the straw litter in a well kept house and not get a mite on him. Whitewash, liquid lice paint or liquid disinfectant are necessary to combat the mites which live in poultry houses. Recently a syndicated article was published in country papers to the effect that the United States Department of Agriculture had examined thirty-one different lice paints and found them largely ineffective. That is misinformation of a harmful nature. Every poultryman knows that lice powder is used to control body lice on chickens, and that the purpose of lice paint is to control not lice but mites which live in cracks and crevices of the hen house and only go on the body of the chickens at night to suck blood.



A row of small breeding houses on the plant of a fancier who keeps a large number of different varieties.

A great deal of interest is being taken in double-story hen houses in which the attendant does not enter. Fanciers who enjoy their chickens prefer a house that they can enter, and, closing the door, pick up, examine, pose and pet their chickens. Such a building may be built at small expense by anyone handy with tools, using second-hand lumber and covering the same with tar paper. One of the greatest pleasures that the fancier has is derived from being with his chickens. A fancier is therefore a home lover.

DEVELOPMENT OF SILVER WYANDOTTE

From an Obscure Beginning the Silver Wyandotte Has Been Developed Into a Most Beautiful Fowl—The Variety Is in the Hands of Studious Breeders—Aims and Ideals of These Breeders.

By J. H. Drevenstedt

THE color pattern of the Silver Sebright bantam is a most attractive one. The large oval white centers with very narrow black lacing around the feathers, in all sections of the male and female, produce a harmonious blending of beautiful lacing found in no other race of poultry. Sir John Sebright, who originated the famous bantam bearing his name, set up a very high ideal in color markings which he and other good fanciers spent years of labor and patience to attain. No breed or variety, large or small, will inspire the admirer of fine feathers more completely and strongly than the Sebright bantam, for the obvious reason stated above. It is no wonder, then, that the founder of the now popular Wyandotte race of poultry started out with the Sebright color pattern in mind as his ideal for a new American breed.

Origin of the Wyandotte.

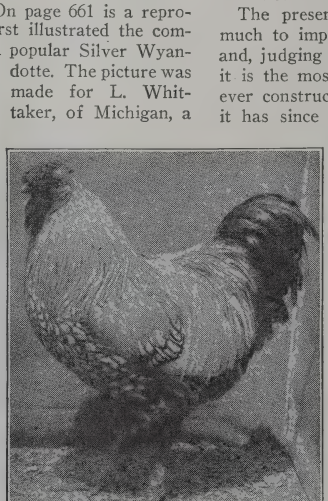
John P. Ray bred what he called the Sebright Cochin at Hemlock Lake, N. Y., in 1868, which became known as the American Sebright shortly after that date. George F. Hull, of New Lebanon, N. Y., obtained his first American Sebrights in 1872 from an aunt who discovered them at Sand Lake, N. Y. Where they originally came from has never been authentically established, although pages have been written regarding the crosses which were made in the incubating period and transition stage of the breed.

Sebright Cochins or American Sebrights were advertised as such as early as 1875. The American Poultry Association declined to recognize the new breed when its sponsors applied for its admission to the Standard of Excellence in 1876, the chief objection being to the name "American Sebright." In 1883, however, the new breed was admitted under the name of Silver Laced Wyandottes, which full name it retained until the Silver Penciled Wyandotte appeared on the scene, when it became known as the Silver Wyandotte, a name which has been approved of as most satisfactory to breeders and fanciers throughout the world.

In 1874 the late B. N. Pierce, of Indianapolis, Ind., one of the noted poultry judges, writers and artists of his day, made a drawing of a pair of "American Sebrights" which became the accepted ideal of many breeders. On page 661 is a reproduction from the original cut which first illustrated the completed type of the now well known and popular Silver Wyandotte. The picture was made for L. Whittaker, of Michigan, a noted breeder of that early period, and reproductions of were used by other breeders for a number of years after, illustrate their catalogs and advertisements.



Pullet-breeding Silver Wyandotte Male, bred by J. M. Philipson, of England.



First Prize Silver Wyandotte Cock at Madison Square Garden, bred by Dr. T. H. Charmbury, of Pennsylvania. This is a typical American male.

The type and color illustrated were the original concepti of the breed for both shape and color. The cock's wi approximates closely to the modern ideal in color, althou the wing-bar exhibits too few laced feathers. The hen's ba and cushion are mossy, but that was a characteristic of t earlier Wyandottes which the old Standard tolerated. It is characteristic of many good cockerel-breeding hens today. T large open centered breast feathers in both the cock and h are not far removed from those of the modern specime The body proportions are a fair reminder of the type or sha of the earlier Wyandotte.

After nearly fifty years of breeding to extreme or fal color standards at one time or another, the Silver Wyando has finally settled down to the so-called Sebright type lacing in its color markings, modified or intensified to fit t larger breed's feathers and the more distinctive color markin characteristic of the male.

The Modern Laced Bird.

It was, however, this very natural and laudable, albeit dif cult, if not dangerous, striving after the color pattern of t Silver Sebright bantam that confused many breeders a retarded the progress of the breed. Had the strongly defin color pattern of the Silver Laced Polish been accepted as ideal in color markings, the chances are that more rapid a satisfactory progress would have been the result. The ve narrow black lacing and large white oval centers of t Sebright bantam feathers fit the smaller breed, the tightne and smallness of the feather intensifying the black. In t larger and more loosely feathered fowl, the wider and long feather demands a heavier black lacing in proportion to t greater size of the white centers. To insist on the very narro Sebright pattern would eventually result in grayish instead black lacing. This has been the experience of Wyando breeders who have tried to breed with that object in view b failed to obtain the desired results.

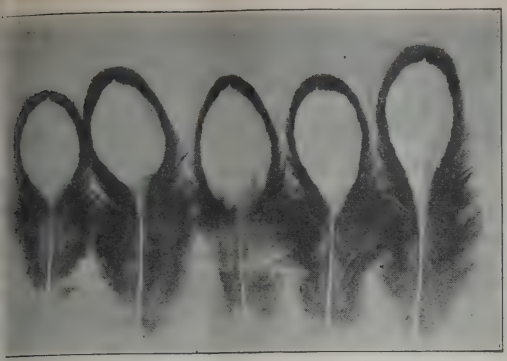
The present American Standard of Perfection has do much to improve the color pattern of the Silver Wyando and, judging by what experienced breeders and exhibitors sa it is the most satisfactory standard for the breed or varie ever constructed, and should remain in force in the future it has since 1915. I will add that one of England's leadi breeders of Silver Wyandottes is of the sa opinion.

The greatest progress has been made on t female side, more uniformly open laced pu lets and hens with clean white centers no being bred and exhibited. This great improv ment can be traced to the introduction of En lish Silver Wyandotte blood, as well as mating up pens that will produce exhibiti females only.

Value of the English Blood.

To John C. Jodrey, formerly of Danve Mass., but now residing in London, Englan much of the credit is due for introducing t English Wyandotte blood into this countr But Mr. Jodrey, after several years of expe menting, soon discovered the fountain-head f good English Silver Wyandottes in the yar of J. M. Philipson, the most successful breed in England.

It was in November, 1912, that I wrote Mr. Jodrey at Danvers, Mass., for informati



mple feathers plucked from wing bows of five English-bred Silver yandotte hens. Feather at extreme right has poorest white center, me being almond shaped. Feather at extreme left is best all-round ıther. Black ticking in white center is a common defect in the backs of hens.

garding the early history of his Silvers and the value of e English blood when infused into American-bred stock. On ovember 12, 1912, I received his reply, but did not at that ne deem it expedient to publish same, as Mr. Jodrey was ill an exhibitor and competitor at leading shows. Since his tirement from the field of action, the following data from s letter may prove of historic interest:

"I first bought Houdlette stock, but got no good results. Next bought of Charles Cooper, of Salem, Mass., and my memory says at he said he was breeding Hull & Whittaker stock; but I don't ow who Hull was. I plugged along for ten years, breeding very ge and fine looking birds that were most remarkable layers. I got 0 eggs from 30 pullets in January, and about the same in February. is was about 1885 or 1886. As I remember it now, some of the ckerels were of high station, large and of good type.

"About 1894 I tried Houdlette again on eggs and got some good ndation stock. I improved these birds and in 1897 imported my st stock from Boadin and Thomas, of Cornwall, England. With ese birds I improved the lacing and brought out at the Boston ow the first laced wing-bar I had seen, and I don't know but the st in the country. F. L. Mattison had imported a cockerel, but told me that he bred him with indifferent results. I showed some these pullets at Amesbury, Mass., and got a score of 95 and 96. Boston you gave me first and second, over Mr. Mattison, and ond pen. The cockerel was high on legs.

"Since then I have used nothing but English stock. Not that I l not try our home stock, but never could find any that would help a bit. Since introducing English stock I have carried the old tive line along for males.

"As to white sports, I hatched them as early as 1885, but many re such after using English stock. This year I hatched about 15 rcent. Some of the very best Silvers I ever owned, those with nse black and clear white, have produced three times as many sports those that were lighter. I don't like to see sports, but when the ne comes that we do not get them we will not have such good ing on the Silvers. I don't think the English stock bred pure ll breed more sports than our native stock, but when crossed we more.

"One thing more. I firmly believe that we cannot produce ndard-shaped Silvers and get the same good lacing in them such the English get in their type of birds, and I find that my senti- nts are shared by the English. Surely I have had a chance in teen years to test it. Occasionally we get a bird of good type good lacing, but that is the end, and I have not been able to roduce her like from herself. So I think that in time we will ve to content ourselves with a modified type of the English, if we nt to hold the beauty of the lacing."

Aside from the earlier English type of birds, which no nerican breeders of Wyandottes favored, all breeders will knowledge that the improvement in lacing made by the fan- rs of England is beautiful. But this has been brought about an entirely different system of mating than tha originally ployed by American breeders. To Standard laced females English breeder does not look for an exhibition male with ick striping in the hackle and saddle feathers and silvery top lor to mate with the pullets or preferably clean centered hens. wants a cock or cockerel laced on back or saddle and llet laced on wing-bow, breast and body, free from white ging as possible, while the hackle may suit him best if it smoky in appearance. From such a mating exhibition males not be produced. The greatest trouble with some Amer- n males today is that English blood has gone into many yards and breeders persisted in trying to breed exhibition males from this mixture of blood, with the result of loss in silvery top or surface color due to smut on hackle, back and saddle.

American Silvers Produce Best Males.

There is no other blood that will produce the fine hackle and saddle striping and silver top color, if handled intelligently, like that of the true American Silver Wyandotte. It may be that some of the males appear brassy, but this can be bred out by proper selection. Mr. Jodrey expressed the opinion several years ago that he never crossed the two lines. He bred the English stock nearly seventeen years, but never gave up his old native line and never crossed the two lines, except for the production of females or to secure better shape. He claimed then, as he claims now, that open and uniform lacing on females, and freedom from edging, cannot be produced from a Standard exhibition male.

To separate the two lines, breeding one high class silver topped male to properly selected, strongly laced hens, with clean well striped hackles, in order to produce exhibition cockerels, and breeding the less desirable male, so long as he is laced on back saddle and wings, with breast lacing free as possible from white edging, and hackle lacking a distinct stripe, to clean centered hens, uniform exhibition pullets will be the result. It is the middle of the road which leads to success in breeding Silver Wyandottes.

The attempt to change the hackle and saddle striping of the Silver Wyandotte male to a laced feather in both sections did not meet with favor from old experienced breeders. No doubt the men who made it, more as a suggestion than a demand, did so from unselfish but mistaken motives. A hen feathered Silver Wyandotte may be a necessity in the breeder's yards, but in the showroom would prove a freak. To change from a striped hackle and saddle to a laced one, would result in producing high class females, but at the expense of the males. The characteristic and beautiful striping in both these prominent sections will disappear and the foreign white color will again crop out in the tail and flight feathers, together with a smoky surface over neck and back and wing-bows—which are never seen in males from correct matings under the present Standard. Instead of a bright silvery topped male, a wasted-out, smoky looking scrub will take his place.

It will be interesting in this connection to quote from a letter written by the noted English Silver Wyandotte specialist in reply to our request for his views on the proposed changes in the Wyandotte Standard. Mr. Philipson, under date May 17, 1920, writes as follows:

"When you get a good laced saddle, it gives a dark topped appearance, and to get well laced saddles they are nearly always heavy in lacing on breast and not clean from shoulder to wing-bar. I consider the old Standard cannot be improved upon, and I for one would resist the change to the

(Continued on page 660)



Five breast feathers from same five imported English-bred Silver Wyandotte hens, reproduced by courtesy of Dr. T. H. Charmbury, Pennsylvania. Center feather has the best oval center, also intense black lacing. Weak edging that does not lace around the feather is a common defect in the breast section of females.

"WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW"

EDITORIAL

American Poultry Journal

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 9, 1886, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED. No. 74,059.

Issued the first of each month.

Published by

JAS. W. BELL & CO.,

523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Editors:

JAMES W. BELL,
FRANK L. PLATT.

Advertising Manager,

E. G. ALDRICH.

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Selling Eggs by Weight

Selling eggs of full size, as measured by the scales, is attracting wide attention. Buyers have been very selective this year, and prices have been shaded on small eggs to keep goods moving. Only large, heavy eggs have been bought for storage purposes.

This matter of size has been carried into the retail trade. With eggs selling by the dozen, competition in the retail trade often becomes unfair. One store, for instance, may advertise eggs at 31 cents a dozen; another store in the next block may advertise "fresh eggs, 28 cents." A visit to the two shops reveals that the 28-cent eggs are fresh, but a 30-dozen case of them would weigh only 52 pounds, whereas the 31-cent eggs are out of a 55-pound case.

The result is that the merchant who is honestly desirous of giving full egg weight and not merely full egg count, is handicapped because he has no effective way in which to advertise the fact that his eggs weigh 24 ounces to the dozen and not 22 ounces.

Because of this condition in the retail egg trade, Hillman's, a big retail store in the downtown district of Chicago, has started to sell eggs by weight. The idea has taken on and at the end of the third week this store is selling one hundred 30-dozen cases of eggs a day. That is equivalent to 18,000 dozens a week. The entire trade is "cash and carry." G. J. L. Janes, who has charge of the food department at Hillman's, says that he believes that their trade will soon be paying for and carrying out of the store 30,000 dozens per week.

For three months Hillman's sold eggs on a quality basis. They hired their own candlers and carefully graded the eggs so that every dozen would be a 24-ounce dozen. The sales grew gradually. Then Mr. Janes developed the idea of selling eggs by the pound so as to drive home the fact that they were selling eggs that had big shells and full contents. He ordered a large supply of eight-egg cartons on which he had printed in big letters, "8 to the pound."

That means a 2-ounce egg. Mr. Janes also has cartons labeled one pound and a half, which hold one dozen 2-ounce eggs. When eggs are 30 cents a dozen, the price of a one pound carton is 20 cents; the price of a pound and a half carton is 30 cents.

Mr. Janes employs three candlers to sort and pack the eggs. The small eggs are used for manufacturing purposes in Hillman's bakery. The bakery uses only fresh eggs, and no frozen or dried eggs, so the plan of selling eggs that weigh full 24 ounces to the dozen works no hardship on the store.

As long as the producer is obliged to sell his eggs by the dozen, he will have no special incentive to increase the size of his eggs; and as long as eggs are retailed by the dozen the purchasers will have no protection against small eggs. Eight eggs to the pound will advance the interests of the industry and increase the sale of eggs.

Boys and Chickens

As we went home the other evening we chanced to pass some boys chasing a rooster in a vacant lot. Very likely the had got tired of playing ball, and, seeing the chicken, the impulse was to run him.

These boys did not realize how much pain and distress they were causing the frightened rooster. They had not been taught practical kindness toward animals, for there were no animals around their homes with which they could become acquainted.

They had no idea of the pleasure they would derive from an intelligent study of the same terror-stricken fowl. They had not been brought up face to face with nature. Their homes were suites of rooms in apartment buildings, around which were no trees, or vines, or plants, or animals. The best illustrations in their school-room studies were only shadows of real nature.

These boys had not fully comprehended that homes today were possible because early man had domesticated animals, protected them, fed them; and then cultivated plants by means of animal power. It was that important step in the progress

early man that transformed wandering tribes into stable
mmunities, and started the human race in that development
ich has culminated in modern civilization.
low much better fitted for life are those boys who early
n to understand something about nature and the funda-
ntal relation of nature to man. That knowledge is not
erficial, but lies close to the heart, and to the home and
ll that makes life broader and better.
t is too bad to see boys growing up in the cities without
r planting a garden or setting a hen and thus bringing
th into the world a new generation of plant or animal life.
rs who travel the devious streets of a great city in gangs
the fruits of too artificial a system of growth and education.

Reprinting the Other Fellow's Material.

There is a high regard among poultrymen for the rights
other breeders. Occasionally some new and inexperienced
eder, through ignorance of established custom of fair play,
propriates to his own use reading matter or illustrations that
the rightful property of another breeder.
ust recently, J. I. Lyle, proprietor of Jill Farm, detected
t the pictures of his first prize White Orpington hen at
Filadelphia, 1919, and his first old pen cock at New York,
0, also the pictures of J. S. Greenshield's first White
pington cockerel and first pullet at New York, 1919, had
n reproduced by a breeder in Alberta, Canada, the cuts
ng used in a circular and fraudulently labeled to represent
ning birds at Western Canada shows.
Another case of this kind was brought to our attention this
son. A young breeder of Rhode Island Reds in Missouri
ed a mating list in which he reproduced from the Standard
Perfection the copyrighted pair of pictures of a Rhode
land Red male and female. We had planned to run a good
ed ad for this breeder in the pages of the Journal, but
n receiving a copy of his mating list we canceled the ad
d it did not appear in these columns. The American Poultry
Association is now investigating the matter with a view to
otecting the association's property rights in its Standard
l strations.
The poultry public also has an interest that should be pro-
ted. A fraud is perpetrated on the public when unreal and
eptive pictures are used to illustrate the quality of birds
t a breeder has. If the Red breeder in Missouri or the
hite Orpington breeder in Western Canada had birds that
proximated closely to Standard type, there would be no
d for them to reproduce high class pictures, to the use of
vich they had no moral or legal right. On this point of
misrepresenting quality by the fraudulent use of pictures that
present more quality than the seller actually has in his
breeding yards, Mr. Lyle says: "I do not complain of the use
my cuts, but I do care about them being labeled by another
breeder as his own birds, and his winners at western shows,
vich would not have a chance in the world if in competition
h the birds which he illustrated. I do not express any
jury to myself. The injury is to the people to whom he is
ling birds."
Mr. Lyle further adds: "The breeding of chickens, which
attracted by its singular fascination men of all creeds and
tionalities, has been remarkably free from fraud and decep-
n. This has been so, I think, because of the pronounced
ement of sportsmanship, the keen sense of rivalry, that are
part of the game itself. Because of this fine sportsmanship
vich has always characterized the conduct of breeders, espe-
lly those who exhibit, it is more than lamentable to
cover a fraud."

County Agent or Home Adviser?

Who is to do the poultry extension work in the counties,
County Agent or the Home Adviser? This question has
n raised by women advisers who have realized their limi-
tions along livestock lines, and being too imbued with their
n science to admit a deficiency in its attractive and helpful
alities, have honestly wondered whether they should under-take the fascinating poultry work, or having undertaken it, how far they may safely go in developing a poultry project.

This matter is ably discussed in this issue of the Journal by W. H. Smith, associate professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois, and we are glad to be able to present so mature an opinion on a question that has arisen only recently with the development of home bureaus within the county farm organizations.

That the farm women are keenly interested in poultry problems is apparent to anyone who has attended a rural community meeting. Once the subject turns to chickens, immediately there is a general discussion.

The income from the sale of eggs and poultry on the farm have traditionally gone to the wife and been largely used by her in purchasing things for the home. It follows that the home advisers are naturally interested in a source of revenue that has done, and will continue to do, so much to make possible a fuller and better home life on the farm. It is with a desire to increase this income, and introduce methods that will expand poultry production, that many of the women home advisers have adopted a poultry project and then set about to qualify themselves to give instruction in poultry feeding, housing, diseases, and in a number of instances have undertaken to demonstrate culling methods.

It is true, however, that incidentally acquired poultry knowledge does not qualify these ambitious girls as poultry experts. Their college training has been largely along the lines of household science and home economics. When it comes to the practical side of poultry husbandry, they should understand that poultry keeping is not less specialized than dairying, that it is not unlike other live stock enterprises on the farm, and is a branch of animal husbandry. The fundamentals of feeding, housing and caring for poultry are similar to the fundamentals underlying the successful handling of other kinds of live stock, and it is the county agent who is qualified by training and experience to undertake poultry extension work.

We would not be understood as minimizing the importance of women's work with poultry on the farm. There is no valid reason why the farm woman should not assume a sense of responsibility in connection with the farm flock, and enjoy the reward that these creatures of nature make in response to good care and attention. However, let the advise to her on poultry matters be in the form of Government or State bulletins rather than inexpert personal opinion. The permanency of home demonstration work cannot be based on a smattering of poultry knowledge.

Rhode Island Whites

Whether or not the Rhode Island White is a distinct breed, having enough breed character to distinguish it from other breeds and justify its admission to the Standard, is a question that will have to be met and answered. The variety is coming forward, making new friends, proving its worth as a utility fowl, and increasing in numbers in the show rooms. The latest demonstration of strength is the publication by the Rhode Island White Club of America of a hundred page year book for 1921, in which 348 members are listed.

There could be no logical objection to recognizing a white variety of the Rhode Island Red breed, if that were the only question. Multiplication has followed in every popular breed. The Plymouth Rocks were introduced as a barred variety, to be followed by whites and buffs. The Wyandotte was originally a silver laced variety, to be followed by gold laced, whites, blacks, buffs, etc. But, in the matter of adding a white variety of the Rhode Island Red breed, you are met by competition in the field and the claim that the field is covered.

The difficulty attached to the effort to secure Standard recognition for the Rhode Island White lies in the fact that the Single Comb variety has no breed characteristic that will distinguish it from the White Plymouth Rock. Both varieties have long bodies, yellow shanks and single combs. No distinguishing breed characteristics are possessed by the S. C. Rhode Island White to set it apart from the White Rock and prevent the two from coming into close and acrimonious competition.



First prize and shape special R. C. Rhode Island White hen at St. Paul, 1919. This is typical Rhode Island Red shape.
Photos by courtesy of W. J. Stephan, Minn.



First prize and shape special R. C. Rhode Island White cockerel at Minnesota State Show, December, 1920.

The case of the Rose Comb Rhode Island White is quite different. While it has a rose comb, yellow shanks and white plumage, which are breed characteristics of the White Wyandotte, the type of the R. C. Rhode Island White is quite distinct from the ideal type of the White Wyandotte. As an example of what distinctive type is being produced in the R. C. Rhode Island Whites, we present herewith an illustration of the first and shape special cockerel at the Minnesota state meet of the Rhode Island White Club, December, 1920; also the first and shape special Rhode Island White hen at the St. Paul show, January, 1919. The cockerel scored 94½ and was the highest scoring solid-colored bird in the show.

Such true shape as possessed by this pair of Rhode Island Whites would become many Rhode Island Reds. The birds not only have long top lines, but correct under lines. This oblong conformation is plainly different from White Wyandotte type.

The question of extending recognition to the Rhode Island Whites will come up at the next meeting of the American Poultry Association. Favorable action can be taken on the Rose Comb variety without detriment or injury to any variety now accorded a place in the Standard.

The pendulum of every new breed has been swung in motion by enthusiastic young breeders. Such are the loyal boosters of the Rhode Island White.

Fake Stocks and Good Securit

It is astonishing that millions of lars should be invested every yea fake stocks. The high rate of int promised and the gold seal may good, but when the holder of pu speculative stocks needs money and to sell his stock certificates he f that no man with money has confid in them. American Poultry Journal always sought to protect its reader never accepting advertisements of st selling schemes.

The selling of War Savings Sta Treasury Savings Certificates and erty Bonds during the war and si has done much to apprise the public what good investment securities re are. The interest on these securitie sure, and every dollar of the princ will be paid. Sound investments of kind breed thrift. Gold bricks and rich-quick stocks dissipate the saving a family.

A new form of Government appro security is now being offered to the p lic. The Supreme Court of the Un States has approved the Federal F Loan Act, and the twelve Federal L Banks of the United States, each wit paid-in capital of $750,000, are now do business.

These land banks lend money to fa ers. Ordinary banks receive money the form of deposits and then lend t money to borrowers. The land ba secure money by selling bonds wh pay 5 percent. The money thus secu is loaned to farmers on farm mortga at 6 percent. That gives the bank margin of 1 percent to operate on.

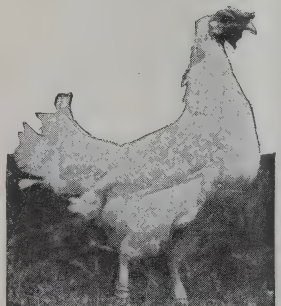
But, the plan goes further than t

FIRST BOOKINGS

COCKERELS

From the Strain That Produced the

WORLD'S CHAMPION



Alderwood Manor
"BABE RUTH"
Trapnest Record 326 Eggs
in 1 Year

5,000 Pullets
Trapnested Yearly
Incubator Capacity
55,000 Eggs

Your first opportunity to purchase breeding males from the famous Alderwood Manor Strain of White Leghorns—the strain that produced Alderwood Manor "Babe Ruth", the hen that laid 326 eggs in one year.

Bookings now being received for cockerels from hens with guaranteed trapnested records of 240 to 279 eggs, March and April hatch, delively at 10 weeks. Attractive prices to breeders who order 12 or more birds now. (These birds would cost $15 to $25 at maturity.)

We will also book orders for limited number of mature cockerels for September delivery from hens with records of 280 to 326 eggs.

These records are absolutely authentic and guaranteed by Puget Mill Company—established since 1853—founders of Alderwood Manor.

Alderwood Manor Demonstration Farm
F. C. McCLANE, Superintendent ALDERWOOD MANOR, WASH.



How Mrs. Lane Solved her Problem

SHE had heard a poultry expert say, "any straight grain mixture or grain product such as meal or stale bread, ***lacks*** elements for making bones, muscles and nerves." But how to always get the right ingredients and properly balance them—that was Mrs. Lane's hard problem.

Purina Chows

Increased her Profits

A Purina Dealer's sign attracted Mrs. Lane to the "double-development" system of feeding. A trial of *Guaranteed Purina Chows* showed her how much real money she had been losing all these years. Now Mrs. Lane gets "fryers" in about half the former time. She makes pullets lay the first winter. She gets *more eggs* the year 'round.

See your Purina Dealer today, or write us. Ask about the Purina iron-bound guarantee. You get double the development you obtain from grains, or you get your money back. Ask for the Purina Book; packed full of usable poultry information—FREE. State the number of chickens you have.

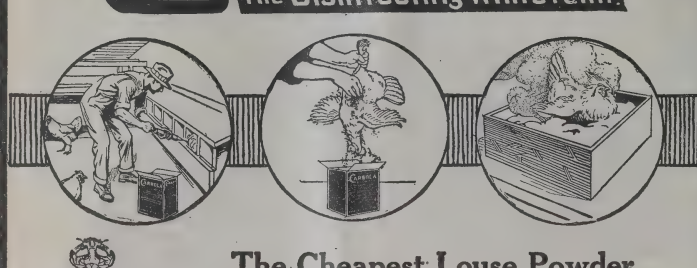
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CARBOLA

The Disinfecting White Paint





THE COMMON CHICKEN LOUSE ENLARGED

It breathes through pores in its sides, and in breathing cannot avoid inhaling the finely powdered Carbola, which kills it.

The Cheapest Louse Powder

Lice and mites come with the warm weather—in swarms. They are found in every locality where poultry are raised and if not controlled retard the growth of the young birds and reduce the vitality of the grown hens. They make your flocks susceptible to diarrhoea and other diseases, and you find fewer eggs in the nests than you ought to.

Thousands of poultrymen who mix Carbola with water and apply it as a paint and disinfectant to the walls, roosts, nest boxes, ceilings and floors of their poultry houses, and work it into the cracks and crevices as a help in controlling the mites, also use the dry Carbola powder as a louse powder for dusting their birds and are thoroughly satisfied with the results it gives.

Carbola is harmless to the smallest chick and it can be applied freely without fear. Dust the bird with the dry Carbola powder, rubbing it into the feathers with your fingers. In some cases it may be necessary to repeat the operation in ten days. Sprinkle it in the cracks and crevices everywhere with an ordinary blower. Work it into th dust bath. Give it a trial not only on your poultry, but on your cows, hogs and other farm animals. It costs only one-third as much as other louse powders.

Carbola mixed with water makes a smooth-flowing disinfecting paint for use instead of whitewash. It doesn't peel, flake or scale off. It can be applied with a brush or spray pump to wood, brick, stone, cement or over whitewash.

Your hardware, seed, paint or drug dealer has Carbola or can get it. If not, order direct

10 lbs. (10 gals.) $1.25 and postage 20 lbs. (20 gals.) $2.50 delivered 50 lbs. (50 gals.) $5.00 delivered

200 lb. bags $18.00 delivered Trial package and booklet 30c postpaid

Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mountain States

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(Formerly ALEX. MERSEL)

191 Duane Street : : New York City

Solicits Your Shipments of

E G G S

Either White or Brown Shell

All Grades of Duck Eggs
Sweet and Salt Creamery Butter

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References: { Atlantic National Bank / Chatham & Phenix National Bank

The Government wants to help t farmer kill off his farm mortgage. the Land Bank charges 7 percent and t extra 1 percent enables the farmer kill off his mortgage in 33 years.

This is the way it works: A farm goes to the Land Bank and gets $3,0(In order to get this money, he, course, has to furnish evidence of t title, and his land must be appraise He takes the money on 33 years' tim This does not mean that the loan ru for 33 years and then falls due. Tl loan is "amortized" or killed off in tl following way:

The farmer pays 6 percent interest c $3,000, or $180 a year. He amortiz the loan by paying another 1 perce interest, or $30 to the $180 interest, mal ing $210. By paying this sum of $21 annually for 33 years, he not only kee the interest paid on the debt but pa off and extinguishes the debt itself.

By the old system of usury lots c men have paid 6 percent interest fc years and years, and the debt was a big at the end of that time as it wa in the beginning when the mortgage wa made.

The Land Banks will not make loan to exceed 50 percent of the value of th land mortgaged. Only 20 percent of th buildings and permanent improvement thereon are accepted as security. Thi emphasizes that the earning power o the land itself is the principal factor i making an appraisal. As a general pol icy, therefore, the Federal Farm Loa Board has encouraged the making o loans for the promotion and encourage ment of general farming rather than fo any specialized branch such as poultr culture, dairying, etc., where the land i often limited and the investment i buildings and equipment relatively grea The Acting Secretary of the Farm Loa Board writes: "It is the land after a which remains the permanent basis for loan, and all our appraisals are mad on this basis irrespective of the crop o kind of live stock raised."

THEORETICAL STANDARDS.

The question of revising the Stan ard of Perfection, which is the estab lished guide for judging fowls, i bringing out a great deal of discussio A few letters on this subject are prin ed in these columns this month an a number of others are unavoidabl held over for the July issue.

Production values alone are not a adequate basis for judging specimen of a breed, when the question of bree permanency and breed progress ar paramount.

The cattlemen know something o judging for meat values rather tha breed type and breed quality. Thei fat steer classes provide an unsolve problem for them. Just recently Col. F M. Wood, famous as an auctioneer o purebred cattle, has become a silly theo rist in suggesting a new way to judg beef cattle.

Having paid $2.50 a pound for a ri roast from a fat Hereford steer that wa shown at the last International Liv Stock Show, he suggests applying surg ery to the show room, and recommend that in judging fat steers, "an incisio be made in each animal, where the fa is the thickest, so as to ascertain th edibility and quantity of lean meat."

By making this examination, he say

ly fat steers will not be the sole
iers, and prizes will be placed on
insic food value." The Breeders
ette points out the absurdity of plug-
it a fat steer like you would a water-
on to see what relation the green
e has to the red fruit. The Gazette

"intrinsic food value" is all there is to
production, our fat steer classes at the
national should be abandoned, and skin-
canning cattle substituted. A canner, if
erted into chopped meats, would score
on a nutritive basis, but the Colonel might
relish that kind of beef. Some of the fat
cks exhibited are overdone, and, in a
ing contest, would make a poor show-
but one of the objects in fitting and ex-
ling them is to demonstrate beef type in
sumptuousness of covering which accents
and indicates the kind of response which
e of improved breeding make to feed.
judges know when a steer is "exces-
y fat," as the majority of their decisions
e.

may be some consolation to know
there are theorists in all branches of
stock, even though it seems that
American Poultry Association has
e than its share of them.

Death of E. E. Richards.

E. Richards, publisher of Western
ltry Journal, formerly president of
American Poultry Association, also
esident of the Chicago Coliseum
ltry Show, passed away at his home



The Late E. E. Richards.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on April 28,
11.

Mr. Richards had not been in good
lth for several years, and suffered a
oke of paralysis a year ago which af-
ted his right side and made it im-
sible for him to attend the last A.
A. meeting or meet his friends at
shows last winter. On April 26
suffered a second stroke quite un-
ectedly, and died two days later.

Dick Richards will be missed not only
Cedar Rapids of which city he had
n a life-long resident, but also in
t national circle of poultrymen in
ich he occupied a prominent position
many years.

Mr. Richards was a public spirited
n, interested in the enterprise and
fare of his city, his state poultry

Down-to-Date Prices for Dependable Single Comb White Leghorn Chicks

We have cut the price of our chicks owing to the decreased cost of production at this time of the year. Our hatches are now giving us a lot more chicks from the same number of eggs and we are passing along the benefit to our customers. You now have the chance to buy dependable chicks at the cost of the Common Hatchery Product. Every egg in our incubators is produced on our own Farm, all Grade A. stock for the rest of the season. We have been shipping over 20,000 chicks a week for months to satisfied customers. During June and July we are guaranteeing 100% alive and strong chicks, parcel post prepaid.

25-499 chicks.....20c each
500-999 chicks.....19c each
1000 or more chicks.....18c each

Our June Chicks will show you as good yearly profits as earlier chicks and many times prove the most profitable of the year. Get late Leghorn Chicks for steady winter egg yield.

8 to 10 Weeks Old Pullets

We have 15,000 now on the range ready for shipment this month and next. We have had good luck with them and we believe them to be the healthiest and most vigorous large flock of young pullets in the east today. They are all on new land and in new buildings and are being raised on unlimited range.

These pullets were hatched from our choicest breeding pens we have this year and are the cream of our best egg-bred blood.

Every shipment is guaranteed to be 100% satisfactory at the time of sale. Write and tell us how many pullets you want and the date of delivery you wish and we will quote you prices you can afford to pay.

Write for our Catalog and Price List

Lord Farms **Methuen, Mass.**

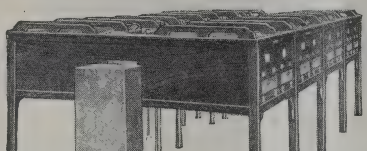


BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
With Yearly Records Up to 290
8 Week Old Chicks
Record hens and yearling breeders at special prices.
CIRCULAR FACTS FREE
MAPLESIDE POULTRY FARMS
Box F, LINCOLN, ILLINOIS
O. F. Mittendorff and T. C. Green, Props.

MEAT AND EGGS
BEAUTIFUL — JERSEY-BLACK GIANTS — Exhibition — Utility — M&M STRAIN — Combined — MARCY FARMS — USEFUL
MATAWAN, NEW JERSEY
Commercial Value Unequaled
Now booking orders for 8 to 10 week old
Pullets and Cockerels
also young Giant Capons ready July and later.
Prices Reduced for June Hatching Eggs

$10 a 100 and up
LOOK  Baby Chicks
Postage paid; 95% live arrival guaranteed; FREE feed with each order. 40 breeds chicks. 4 breeds ducklings. Select and Exhibition grades. A hatch every week all year. Ours are not the cheapest, but they are the "JUST-RITE" kind of chicks.
Eggs for hatching at right prices. Catalog free; stamps appreciated.
Nabob Hatcheries - Gambier, Ohio

The Schwalge Sectional Incubator



400 or 600 egg sections. Single or double deck. Can be enlarged to 9,600 egg capacity.

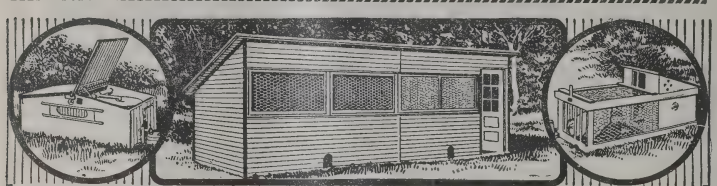
Additional Sections may be installed within two minutes. Every egg chamber holds 200 eggs, and is a separate unit.

INVESTIGATE—DON'T BUY BLINDLY

All our machines sold subject to absolute approval, your decision to be supreme; no arguments. Egg trays arranged for PEDIGREE HATCHING; treble heat control. Our new CONTROLLABLE MOISTURE GENERATOR makes it the logical machine for dry surroundings.

Other money and labor-saving arrangements described in our catalog. Send for a copy.

The Schwalge-Smith Company **Elm Street, Elmhurst, Ill.**



Brooder for 50 to 100 chicks *No. 3 Poultry House for 60 hens—2 units* *Setting Coop*

Strong, Healthy Chickens are raised in Hodgson Poultry Houses. These practical, attractive houses can be erected in less than an hour. They are weather proof, vermin proof, thoroughly ventilated, warm and dry. Easy to clean and convenient to move. There's a Hodgson Poultry House for every purpose. Write for illustrated catalog.

HODGSON *Portable* HOUSES E. F. Hodgson Co., Room 322, 71-73 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 6 East 39th St., New York City

Summer Sale—EGGS, CHICKS, STOCK—Now On

Type-Tested Bred-to-Lay Trap-Nested Leghorns



Range-Raised by

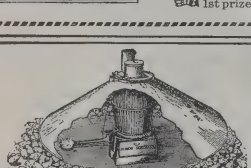
White Feather Egg Farm

A. H. GREWE, Sole Owner, Box 48-A, DES PLAINES, ILL.

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Chicago Coliseum, 1920
Won 1st and 5th Pullet and 4th Hen
Won every 1st Prize at 1920 Chicago National Show



The MAGIC Brooder

Self-Regulating, Efficient and High Grade Throughout. Built with top and bottom draft; gas proof chamber; rocker grate; improved thermostats. Will brood strong, vigorous, chicks. Our guarantee: Will refund money in 30 days if brooder does not do all we claim. Write for free catalog describing the Magic Brooder. Live agents wanted in territory not taken. Address

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BABY CHICKS

HIGH STANDARD, HEAVY LAYING QUALITY, BRED RIGHT, HATCHED RIGHT, HOT OUT OF OUR OWN INCUBATORS. WE ARE NOT JOBBERS

JUNE PRICES.—Parcel post prepaid, right to your door, live delivery guaranteed. Terms: cash with order. White and Brown Leghorns, 10 cents each; Barred and White Rocks and Anconas, 12 cents; Rose and Single Comb Reds, 14 cents; White Wyandottes, 15 cents; Golden Wyandottes, 18 cents; Mixed Chicks, Heavy Breeds, 10 cents; Light Breeds, 8 cents. **BUY DIRECT FROM THE HATCHERY** and get strong, lively chicks that will **LIVE** and **GROW**. We are only eight hours east of Chicago. Catalog free. Order from this ad. and save time.

NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY **Dept. J.** **NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO**

Baker's Buff Rocks Won Every First at Kansas City and Chicago

Egg record, Leavenworth, 214; Mountain Grove, 229. 2,000 chicks growing. Best Buff Rock catalog ever issued FREE. **C. R. BAKER, Box A, Abilene, Kansas.**

association and the American Poul Association. He was a member of Maccabees, Woodmen, Odd Fellows a Free Mason. His library of poul books was one of the most complete America, and included many rare old volumes published both in this co try and in England.

Mr. Richards was 55 years old at time of his death. He founded Western Poultry Journal 32 years a and remained at its head until the ti of his death. The publication will continued by his son, D. H. Richar a progressive young man who grew in the poultry journal business and all the qualifications for success.

Thos. F. Rigg Elected Preside

Results of the annual election of o cers in the American Poultry Assoc tion, as shown by the report of the el tion commissioner are as follows:

Complete Returns.

President—
Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa..... 1,
J. H. Wolsieffer, Vineland, N. J.....

Vice President—
H. A. Nourse, St. Paul, Minn.....
Ed L. Hayes, Aberdeen, S. D.....
A. F. Rolf, New Orleans, La.....

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

District No. 1—
Maurice F. Delano, Vineyard Haven, Mass.....
C. D. Snow, Providence, R. I.....
Helen T Wood Silver Lake, Mass...

District No. 3—
Chas. G. Pape, Fort Wayne, Ind....

District No. 4—
B. E. Adams, Charleston, S. C.....
Florence Forbes, Albany, Ala.....

District No. 5—
Geo. W. Hackett, Minneapolis, Minn..
F. M. Gensch, Omro, Wis.....

District No. 6—
V. O. Hobbs, Kansas City, Mo.....
L. R. Van Aken, West Plains, Mo....

District No. 7—
Walter Burton, Arlington, Tex.....
W. G. McCormick, Prairie Grove, Ark.

The interest of the breeders ran de as evidenced by a total vote of 2,230 the office of president against a to of 1,442 votes cast for president l year.

Members who had not voted in ye saw in the candidacy of Thos. F. R an opportunity to put at the head the American Poultry Association man of the old school of gentlem fanciers.

Mr. Wolsieffer stood on a platfo that called for an organization of co mercial interests as well as an orga zation of breeders. The new Constitut of the Association is drawn upon t basis of 50-50; and it is a notorious f that it is not operating, for the assoc tion is unable to function in that w

Mr. Rigg's platform stated: "I belie that the association should be redeem for the breeders of purebred fowl This was the issue and he fought it on this line. The silent strength of t purebred breeders swept him into of with a majority of 836 votes, which more than the entire vote cast for opponent.

H. A. Nourse is elected vice-presid by a small lead over Ed. L. Hayes. Hayes is at present vice-president the A. P. A., and was heavily han capped by being a part of the pres inert administration. Thus encumber

A New Idea in Mammoth Incubators



"Add A Section" As You Need It

Here is the latest thing in incubators—a sectional machine that exactly fits the requirements of each individual poultryman. You can start with one or two units of 250-egg capacity and as your needs grow, you can add additional sections until you have a machine of 2,000-egg capacity. One Sol-Hot Heater will heat one or eight sections.

During the past few years there has been a constantly growing demand for a larger incubator—something in between the usual standard sizes and the large, expensive Mammoth Incubators. This induced me to study out, design and perfect an incubator that would best fit this need. Here it is, the

MUL-TI-DEK SECTIONAL MAMMOTH INCUBATOR

If you are planning hatches from 250 eggs up to 2,000 or more, you will find the MUL-TI-DEK just what you want. You don't have to spend a big amount of money for a mammoth machine—you can start in a small way and add a section at a time just as you need it. Each section can be operated independently of the others if desired. This New Idea in Incubators will exactly meet the requirements of the poultryman who would like to start in a small way with a moderate investment and let his profits pay the way of his expanding business. The MUL-TI-DEK, scientifically designed to insure best results and being heated with my famous Sol-Hot Heater, you are assured of a practical successful Mammoth Machine second to none on the market.

Write For Free Mul-ti-dek Catalog Folder

Space will not permit a detailed description of this ideal Mammoth Machine. Write for free illustrated catalog folder, which tells all about it—how it is built—how it is operated. We will also send you complete plans so that you can build it yourself and save a lot of money.

Important Notice to Dealers and Agents of Poultry Supplies

Within a few weeks I will be ready to announce to the poultry raising public some startling improvements on the Sol-Hot Heater, for Brooder and Incubators that will be a revelation. *Watch for future announcements.* These *NEW* improvements will be a big factor in the success of your business next year.

H. M. SHEER COMPANY

Dept. 26 **QUINCY, ILL.**

H. M. SHEER CO.,
Dept. 26, Quincy, Ill.

Please send me Free your Mul-ti-dek Folder Catalog.

NAME .....

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SPIRALETS
Colored Marking Rings





Prices Single Coil

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
4	Baby chicks....	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40
5	Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40
6	Growing chicks.	.10	.25	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
7	Bantams	.15	.30	.50	.90	2.15	4.00
8	Leghorn, Ancona	.20	.35	.55	1.00	2.25	4.25
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
12	Asiatics	.25	.45	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00
14	Turkeys, geese..	.30	.55	.95	1.60	3.75	7.00
16	Turkey toms...	.40	.70	1.20	2.00	4.75	9.00

Prices Double Coil

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
8	Leghorns, etc	.30	.55	.85	1.50	3.40	6.30
11	Rocks, Reds	.35	.65	1.15	1.80	4.15	7.50
12	Asiatics ...	.40	.70	1.30	2.10	4.90	8.75
14	Turkeys ...	.45	.85	1.45	2.40	5.70	10.00
16	Turkey toms	.60	1.05	1.80	3.00	7.15	14.00

Dark Blue, Light Blue, Yellow, Red, Pink, Amber, Green, Purple, Black, Ruby, White and Rose.

Special prices on larger quantity. 8 samples and circular, 10c.
Spiralets are made of a special High-Class Celluloid, will stay on, and last a life time.
Spiralet Co. **Huguenot Park, N. Y.** Largest makers of Celluloid Rings in the world

PIERCE'S "SUPERIOR RINGLET"
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WINNERS WHEREVER SHOWN. We won at the Ohio State Show PRESIDENT HARDING Elect Silver Cup for best Cock, Cockerel, Hen, Pullet and Pen. Have showed at Chicago three times winning BEST DISPLAY each time. Our customers have won in the largest show rooms throughout the United States and Canada. We have now mated on our farm some of the finest pens in the world, and will have HATCHING EGGS that will produce some of the finest Exhibition birds in the land. "Superior Ringlets" are noted for their excessive Egg Production and their equals are hard to find.

BABY CHICKS

Hot from the Hatchery, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Leghorns, Anconas and White Wyandottes. Write for Mating List or Baby Chick Catalog.

Lock Box 600 **THE E. V. & E. M. PIERCE CO.** **Prairie Depot, Ohio**

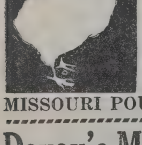
Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs
Until June 15th From
Shands Single Comb White Leghorns

We offer you the same high quality stock we use for our own EGG PRODUCTION and EXHIBITION PURPOSES. Over 2,000 Pure Bred Healthy Vigorous breeders on our 77-acre farm ready to take care of your order whether large or small. Prices reasonable Send for mating list. It will be to your interest to investigate our

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS WHITE AND BARRED ROCKS
BABY CHICKS or HATCHING EGGS

WM. SHANDS **Box-A** **Little Blue, Mo.**

Baby Chicks at Reduced Prices



Assorted, $12 per 100. Large English S. C. White Leghorns, $15 per 100—these chicks are from our 200-egg flock, S. C. Brown Leghorns, $13 per 100. Barred Rocks, $15 per 100. White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, $16 per 100. S. C. Buff Orpingtons $17 per 100. White Wyandottes $18 per 100.

Hatching capacity of 4,000 per day, insuring prompt delivery. All eggs used in our incubators are from our Hogan-tested, pure-bred flocks of tested heavy layers. Missouri Poultry Farms is one of the largest breeding plants in the United States that specializes in the production of heavy layers. Our big illustrated catalog describes all our flocks and strains. It is free. Chicks shipped parcel post prepaid. 95% live arrival guaranteed.

MISSOURI POULTRY FARMS **Dept. B** **COLUMBIA, MISSOURI**

Davey's Madison Square Garden and Boston Winners

White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, White Leghorns.
EGGS HALF-PRICE AFTER MAY 5, EXCEPT UTILITY.

Eggs from matings of the highest quality, $5 and $7.50 per 15. Good quality and high egg production matings, $5 per 15, $15 and $20 per 100. A few choice breeders to spare in all varieties. My mating list tells the whole story. A card brings it to you.

F. H. DAVEY **Box 40** **GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y.**

CHICKS--CHICKS--CHICKS

from One of the Most Productive Strains. Trapnested and Bred for Egg Production 13 Years.

Rosedale Single Comb White Leghorns

Chicks 22 cents each; $11.00 per fifty; $20.00 per hundred
20% reduction from above prices for shipment after May 15

ROSEDALE POULTRY FARM, **State Road,** **ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.**

TARBOX'S SILVER WYANDOTTES (All American Strain) AND SPECKLED SUSSEX

EGGS and BABY CHICKS. Remember that we can furnish eggs and chicks from the best exhibition grade or utility grade. Our Silvers and Sussex are all the single mating line. We do not double mate. Stock for sale at all times. Send for catalog and mating list.

A. & E. TARBOX. **Box A.** **YORKVILLE, ILL.**

his friends should be more than plea with the splendid vote he polled.

Mr. Hayes had been vice-presid only about six months when the ball for the 1921 nominations were mail He was inaugurated at the last conv tion and will not serve until the for coming convention. Following this p cedure Mr. Rigg will not be inaugura until well on toward the close of Seattle meeting; in other words, unl the order of business is changed, will not assume active administrat duty until the closing hours of the c vention. Therefore, let us look well the future and not hold the incom president responsible until the days his responsibility arrive.

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

World's Poultry Congress.

A World's Poultry Congress will be h at The Hague, Holland, Sept. 6 to 13, 19 The secretary of the congress, C. S. Th Van Gink, of Holland, writes:

"Many thanks for copy of your Decem Journal. I read your editorial reference the World's Poultry Conference with gr interest. Things are not so upset in the World as many Americans are led to belie I can very well understand that all the tr bles of Europe, gathered and fitted out w big headlines has made every Ameri doubtful as to our future, and it will c tainly take half a dozen years to make world over here look better, but the natio enterprise in Northwestern, Western Southern Europe, as well as in Germany, fast growing; and among the industr which are doing exceedingly well over he poultrykeeping may be counted.

"Every country wants to get more and b ter stock and American breeders would c tainly find a market over here for high-cl breeding stock; and would no doubt be a to enter birds at the World's Poultry Ex bition and sell them at such prices as to p well for their expenses. Their exhibits wo certainly create a demand for their stock, in several countries of the continent American Standard is more closely follow than the average American poultry breeder aware.

"Thirteen or fourteen national committ have already reserved space at the Worl Poultry Exhibition and are sending bir Outside of Europe I may mention Cana Rhodesia, British India. New Zealand m also be represented."

Prof. Jas. E. Rice, Cornell University Ithaca, New York, is chairman of the Ame can committee on arrangements, and can s ply detailed information on the World's Po try Congress.

* * *

Cornish Type.

There has been considerable comment the Cornish that are winning in the sho today. It is said that they have too mu of the short-legged Aseel type. This v blocky build is characteristic of the b English birds, and it is from England th this type is being imported. It is interesti to note that William Brent, the greate breeder of Cornish in England, whose fidel to the breed has extended over a period forty years, has recently remarked:

"I fear there is a tendency to breed Co ish too much like Rouen ducks, or Dorkin instead of birds with the 'coat-of-mail' a pearance, with predominant vigor and co stitution."

* * *

The Tariff.

Eggs and poultry were not included in t Emergency Tariff Bill. The principal dr has been to get these items included in t General Tariff Bill which will follow. Pr Jas. E. Rice of Cornell University has be particularly active in behalf of the produce and with the help of the Pacific Coast int ests, has been instrumental in developi strong support in Washington for a hi tariff on eggs and egg pulp.



Ratz's Anconas

dominate at

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1921

Winning sixteen ribbons on eighteen entries including the coveted honor of both First and Second cockerel, First hen and First Rose Comb pullet.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Catalog and Mating List Free.

G. & W. RATZ Tavistock, Ont.

'ut Yourself in His Place!

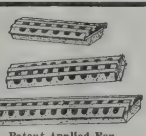


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SUMMER SALE

Putnam's Light Brahmas

Write for Special Sale List

O. L. PUTNAM, Ayer St., S. E., HARVARD, ILL.

Not As Bad As It Seemed.

The flow of farm eggs has been heavy this spring. Grain on the farms was cheap. The farmers fed their hens abundantly, and produced a bountiful supply of spring eggs which had an immediate cash value in a high market. Weather was favorable for egg production. What happened is what seasoned men in the egg trade say happens about once every twenty years.

But, the sky is clearing. The egg flow gives signs of letting up. Receipts at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago for the week ending May 14, were 11,500 cases less than for the corresponding week of 1920. On Monday, May 16, the receipts at the big four markets were 94,000 cases, which compare with 118,000 for the corresponding day of 1920. A slump in receipts does more than any other one thing to strengthen prices, and take the market out of the domination of the buyer and turn it to the advantage of the seller.

* * *

On Advertising Poultry Products.

Prof. F. E. Mussehl of Nebraska Agricultural College has submitted figures to show that the domestic consumption of eggs is not as heavy as last year. A similar condition is found in meat consumption, butchers not selling as much meat as a year ago.

Publicity work to increase consumption of eggs has been suggested. Eggs contain vitamines necessary to health and growth, similar to the vitamines contained in milk. Meat is deficient in these. The food value of eggs should be advertised, but the first thing to do is to get eggs standardized so that the purchaser will get full 24 ounces in every dozen. Uniformity is necessary in an advertised product.

* * *

Co-operating Producers.

Petaluma producers are putting their eggs in storage. It costs them 7 cents to transport a dozen eggs to New York, so they cannot compete in the present market. They will bring out their eggs this fall and winter when the packers do. That will mean profit instead of loss.

Movements are on foot in New Jersey and in the vicinity of Kansas City, to develop co-operative egg-marketing associations for producers, similar to those on the Coast.

Producers are giving more thought to the marketing questions. Ralph Mason, state extension poultryman in West Virginia advises that Wood and Pleasant counties, West Virginia, have organized poultry branches of their farm bureaus to co-operatively buy poultry supplies and sell poultry products.

* * *

Fine Feathers Not a Delusion.

Fine feathers indicate quality. They indicate careful breeding, proper feeding and good care generally.

* * *

A trip to Seattle, Aug. 8 to 13, means a trip across the continent, and "more real geography than you ever knew in your life." So say the promoters. Few breeders from the central and eastern states, however, can attend.

* * *

New Jersey State Legislature has appropriated $85,000 for a new poultry building at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

* * *

J. W. Parks' famous Barred Rock hen, Miss Smarty, was hatched July 3, commenced laying Jan. 9, and by the next Jan. 1, had 325 eggs to her credit.

* * *

Chas. G. Pape, D. M. Green and Ed. L. Hayes have been mentioned for business manager of the A. P. A.

* * *

It has been suggested that poultrymen erect a monument to Walter Hogan in his old home town in Minnesota.

* * *

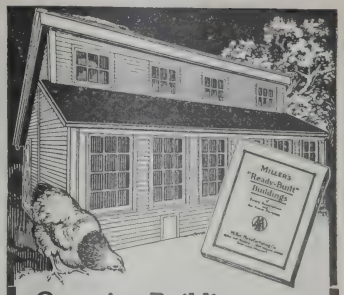
Ed. L. Hayes says that the victory has only been delayed and that he will be a candidate for vice-president of A. P. A. next year. A live wire like Ed. helps to keep up interest in the organization.

* * *

Gus Arnold says: "Well, boys, you are doing fine and I predict that within a very few years the beautiful Buff Leghorn will be a great leader."

* * *

Fifteen Sterling silver cups, valued at $100 each, will be offered at the 1922 Madison Square Garden Show.



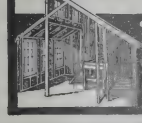
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Houses $16 Up.

Don't-Build

You can buy the famous Potter Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take down. Complete Hennery Outfits (roosts, nests, etc.) $3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Makes it easy to start right. Get the best and save money. Send 4c stamps for 100-page book.



35 Hen Complete Potter Outfit $9.40

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PIT GAMES

Roundheads, Cubans, Boones, Black B. Reds, Mugwumps, Carolina Blues, Grist Champions, Mt. Eagles, Spanish Blues; dead game, good layers, fine eating. Trios $17. 15 Eggs $6.

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Bigger Profits BUCKEYE

The Real Busi



Buckeye Mammoth Incubators have been making more money for their owners than they ever made before. Greater even than that, they have enabled their owners to build a more satisfactory and loyal business by serving their customers **right on time** with true Buckeye chicks—the biggest, strongest and most vigorous ever hatched in incubators.

ASK THE BUCKEYE USER—HE KNOWS!

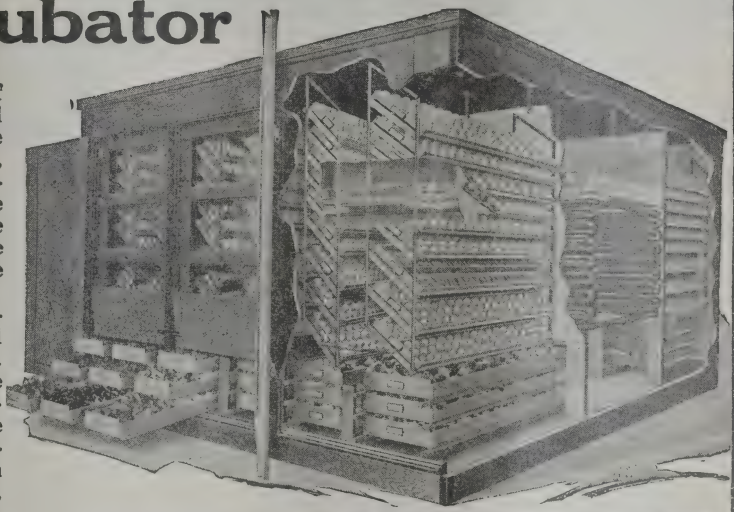
Buckeye Mammoth owners have made more money through producing the **most chicks,** at a much **reduced labor cost,** from a **lower investment.**

Reports from users show 100 per cent. satisfaction and tremendous enthusiasm over the large hatches of strong and quick selling chicks uniformly obtained and the great amount of labor saved through the installation of the **Buckeye Mammoth.** Big, satisfactory hatches from the start to the finish of the season have enabled hatchers to anticipate within one to five per cent the exact number of chicks of each variety available for shipment each week.

Big, strong, vigorous chicks hatched by Buckeye Mammoths were shipped by the hundreds of thousands with less than ½ of 1 per cent. loss, arriving in the customers' hands in such fine condition that the buyers became enthusiastic boosters, who recommended the purchase of "Buckeye" baby chicks to their friends and neighbors.

MAMMOTH *Better Service*

ness Incubator



10,368 eggs

Mr. Grant Curtis, editor of te Reliable Poultry Journal ad former president of The (phers Incubator Company, declares the method of incu-tion used in the Buckeye Mammoth Incubator the greatest invention of the kind since the dawn of the Christian Era.

Many a user, pleased be-yond expression by its actual performance, will echo Mr. Curtis' strong praise. These users know that with Buck-eye Mammoths they save half the labor, require one-fifth the room, save much on the cost of operation, spend much less for instal-lation and get more and bet-ter chicks.

These results demonstrate beyond question the value of the new principles applied to incubation exclusively in Buckeye Mammoths.

Revitalized air of proper warmth is forced over the hatching eggs in abundance by specially designed, ball-bearing fans, operating constantly. Automatic heat and moisture control provide ideal conditions for hatching.

NO COOLING REQUIRED

No cooling is required in these incubators, and the eggs can be turned by the simple shifting of a rack, thus effecting a great saving of time and labor.

Additional trays for hatching enable a third of the eggs to be hatched on the same day each week. Heating is by a double Perfection Oil Stove or Gas Burner operating the famous Buckeye Hot Water System. Two gallons of oil or 250 feet of gas is the outside consumption per day for the 10,368-egg size.

No special building is required for these incubators. Their operation is easily understood, and is thoroughly taught by the factory expert who sets up the incubators.

USERS BUY AGAIN

Last season we were compelled to disappoint many whose orders came in too late. This year we shall build a much larger number, but the hatcheries now using this equipment have already ordered a large number of these machines, so that the number available for those who desire to place commercial hatching on a more profitable basis will be limited.

Write to us for the Mammoth Catalog at once and get in your order at the earliest possible day. Only in that way can you be sure of delivery.

Buckeye Mammoth Incubators Made in Three Sizes: 10,368 egg, 4600 egg, 2440 egg.

BUCKEYE MAMMOTH INCUBATOR No. 7

Capacity—10,368 eggs held in 108 turning trays. This capacity does not include the 36 hatching trays.
Size—Eight feet, six inches square; height, seven feet, three inches.
Weight—6,800 pounds, crated.
Case—Selected California redwood, cabinet finish.
Boiler—14-ounce cold-rolled copper.
Radiator—1½ inch cast iron pipe.
Egg Trays—108 turning trays with a capacity of 96 eggs each, and 36 additional hatching trays. All trays equipped with convenient card holders, which make record keeping easy.
Electric Fans—Four ball-bearing fans, specially constructed.
Thermostat—Five-inch, double disc thermostat, of the wafer type, which is specially constructed to provide the highest efficiency in temperature control. Solid brass hardware used on Buckeye Incubators.

BUCKEYE MAMMOTH INCUBATOR No. 8

Capacity—4,600 eggs.
Size—Five by eight feet; height, five and a half feet.
Case—Selected California Redwood, cabinet finish.
Boiler—14-ounce cold-rolled copper.
Radiator—1½ inch cast iron pipe.
Egg Trays—48 turning trays with a capacity of 96 eggs each, and 16 additional hatching trays. All trays equipped with convenient card holders, which make record keeping easy.
Electric Fans—Two ball-bearing fans, specially constructed.
Thermostat—Same as No. 7.

BUCKEYE MAMMOTH INCUBATOR No. 6

Capacity—2,440 eggs.
Size—Five feet square, 32 inches deep. Legs eighteen inches high.
Weight—850 pounds, crated.
Construction—Case, selected California Redwood, cabinet finish.
Boiler—14-ounce cold-rolled copper.
Radiator—1-inch cast iron pipe.
Egg Trays—Twenty egg trays, with a capacity of 122 eggs each.
Electric Fans—Two 9-inch ball-bearing fans, specially constructed.
Thermostats—Same as No. 7.
Complete Assembled—Each machine is tested at the factory and completely assembled, with the exception of a few small parts which any person without experience can assemble without difficulty.

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World's Largest Manufacturers of Incubators and Brooders

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Baby chicks of quality as well as quantity delivered to your very door, 97% live delivery guaranteed and the price is absolutely RIGHT—

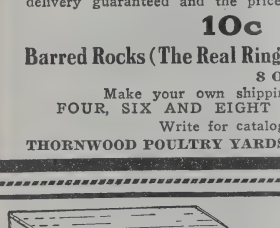
10c AND UP

Barred Rocks (The Real Ringlets), R.I. Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns

8 OTHER BREEDS

Make your own shipping date; we will not disappoint you.
FOUR, SIX AND EIGHT WEEKS OLD CHICKS, 35c EACH, UP.
Write for catalog and special reduced price list.

THORNWOOD POULTRY YARDS Dept. A-23 CRANDALL, INDIANA



The Binnie Feeder
Pat. Applied For.

Don't think that because you close up a feeder during the night that you have prevented the rats from getting anything to eat.

They will eat all they need during the day and also be on the job destroying eggs and chicks.

The BINNIE

is the only feeder on the market that is absolutely rat-proof as well as waste-proof and non-clogging.

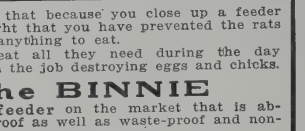
By using this feeder, the greatest attraction for the rats is eliminated, and the cost of the feeder is saved in a few days

If your dealer is unable to supply you, send check or money order to us and you will get the feeder by Parcel Post.

We guarantee satisfaction or refund your money. Price $2.75.

HANSON & CO.
Box 607 CLEVELAND, OHIO

ROAST CAPON



Now is the time to decide how you will handle your late hatched cockerels. Why not caponize them and enjoy a real treat for Thanksgiving and Xmas dinners. If you raise more than you need, they bring fancy prices, if properly conditioned and marketed. No matter how inexperienced or how many failures with other makes of tools, success and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Thousands testify to the superiority of my "Illustrated-from-life-directions" and "Unobstructed-vision-tools." Start right and enjoy Capons. Full set of tools and directions—$5.00. Removers and directions alone—$3.50. Sent prepaid upon receipt of price—no duty—no delay. Order direct from this ad or send stamps for illustrated descriptive literature, Ideal poultry yard and special offer. S. K. Burdin, Suite 16, 120 Stibbard Ave., Toronto, Ont.



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$10.00-100 Up. Post Paid Anywhere

95 percent alive guarantee. Assorted, White or Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. Big Hatchery 600,000 chicks. Pure-bred, vigorous, greatest layers. Get our prices first. Catalog for the asking.

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S.C. Anconas, S.C. White Leghorns

Trapnested, Bred-to-Lay Baby Chicks at reduced prices balance of the season—Hatching eggs.

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Nature's month and a big reduction on Eggs and Chicks.
Surplus breeders for sale. Fine catalog free.
JOHN L. BROWN 65 Indiana Ave. ANDERSON, INDIANA

World's Super 2-in-1 Strain Beauty and Utility—POST'S ANCONAS—Chicks and Eggs
Eggs one-half price from Chicago Coliseum winners; 12 weeks old pullets and cockerels a specialty. Breeders, one-half price after July 1. Headquarters for America's greatest egg and show strain. We will furnish egg and show winners for 1922. Free catalog.
SWEET BRIAR FARM Box 30, ONTARIOVILLE, ILL.

WOOD'S LIGHT BRAHMAS

WEIGH—LAY—WIN—PAY. National Championship Winners, Coliseum 1915, Boston, 1917, Garden, 1918, Cleveland, 1919. BEST DISPLAY GARDEN 1917-18-19-20-21. Wood's Brahma News for stamp. All eggs reduced to $10.00 May 15th.
HARVEY C. WOOD, Box 877, BOUND BROOK, N. J.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.

(Continued from page 646)

utmost if brought forward in this coun

"I have no doubt that laced saddle co can be bred, as I have many of them my and have found them to be the best pu breeders, beautiful birds of their kind; when compared with a good show cock they are not in it, as they do not have t beautiful clear silvery appearance that you in a good striped saddle.

"Our Standard is very similar to the Am ican Standard of Perfection, and I think was taken from the American Standard w first drawn up, but revised in some poi namely, one sentence in the old Stand reads 'fluff slate color, thickly powdered w white.' When you get this the birds are of frosty or white fringe on edge of feath We changed this to dark slate or bl showing as much lacing as possible.

"Our Standard is changed by members the Wyandotte Club and not dictated to any other club. How can any other draw up a Standard to be a success with the advice and sanction of the best breed of the variety? I am breeding the pullet largely, so would not be a loser by the cha of Standard, as I already breed laced ma but I am a great admirer of good show c erels as they now are, and shall be sorry to see any change in the Standard, strongly advise Silver Wyandotte breeders leave well enough alone."

Sound advice from a master bree of Silver Wyandottes that should heeded by all intelligent breeders w have the best interests of their favo variety at heart.

The illustrations accompanying article are reproduced from photogra of a hen-feathered or pullet-breed male from a successful breeder in A tralia.

Birds in Hands of American Breede

It may be also interesting to state t a pure English pullet breeding pen Silver Wyandottes is being bred by Charmbury in Pennsylvania. They w imported direct from Mr. Philipson c a year ago. An inspection of the made recently showed five hens of g type and size, finely laced in all secti the white centers being clean and from smut or peppering. The five fea ers illustrated on page 647 were pluc from the wing-bows of the five diffe birds to demonstrate the uniformity the markings. The cockerel mated these birds is a rugged looking with large open centered, well la feathers on breast and body and fi triple laced wing-bars; top color ning fairly even but somewhat bra and deficient in striping of hackle saddle, with laced feathers or coverts.

The exhibition cock, "Ideal 6th," il trated on page 646, is a son of "Ideal 5 a pure lineal descendant from the I male line originated and bred by John Jodrey. The characteristic head poi silvery top color, breast lacing and defined wing-bars, as well as good of this strain, are preserved in Madison Square Garden winner at club show, 1915-16. It is a male of this character that should be ma to hens which as pullets were clear the white centers but rather strongly more heavily laced than the modern hibition female. Such birds in t second year will show up dark or m on the back and over wings, but sound in color of tail and flights. neck must be silvery white, each fea well striped with black. Special at tion should be paid to their wing-b the feathers to have good sized



The Early Illustration of Silver Wyandottes Made for L. H. Whittaker of Michigan in 1874.

nters with intense, well defined black cing. From such a pen a large per- ntage of the cockerels should prove be high class exhibition specimens.

In the Show Rooms.

The great trouble in the past has been e diversity of type, lacing and color Silver Wyandottes. The accepted al pattern for lacing today is that of e Sebright, but an oval centered ather. The rather long and pointed ather with the narrow Sebright lacing usually a brownish black lacing, and e oval shaped feather is desired, with trous black lacing of a width propor- nate to the size of the Wyandotte, which is a much larger bird than the Sebright bantam. This should apply to all males as well as to females, as extreme narrow lacing on males is most likely to produce light under-color and loss of black in hackle, saddle and flights.

Judging Silver Wyandottes has been no easy task, simply because the judges have been confronted with too many extreme types in color and shape in the past. They run across a bird with fine Sebright lacing but with a body like a camel, or find one of good type with the old V-shaped type of centers, each exhibitor no doubt deeming his entry a star.

To pass by a beautifully laced bird of the Sebright type for lack of shape, and to award the prize to one of the obsolete dark colored specimens because it is grand in shape, demands not only courage but nerve as well. In a good class, where there is good quality from which to choose, the safest rule to follow is to select for Silver Wyandotte character first, regardless of the lacing or lack of it. The specimens can be rated by giving them a one, two or three X mark according to their type or shape. From those rating highest in the latter respect, the best laced birds can be picked for the winners. Uniformity of type and color can only be established by judges adhering strictly to the Standard, and when exhibitors once begin to realize this, they will pay more heed to shape, lacing and color and less to individual color sections.

"HILLVIEW" STRAIN
AMERICA'S GREATEST
SINGLE COMB
WHITE LEGHORNS

HALF PRICE SALE
Hillview Single Comb
WHITE
LEGHORNS

40 Pens Mated in Perfect Blood Lines

which took our Supt. Gloeckl (now recognized the master breeder of White Leghorns of the world), months of painstaking work to put them together as to their family lines, are at the disposition of any one who cares for quality White Leghorns.

HATCHING EGGS

You have here the opportunity to procure hatching eggs from the very same matings where we produce hundreds of Blue Ribbon winners for the largest shows in America, the very same matings where we have produced birds that have made amazing records in Egg Laying Contests of national fame. JUST THINK, if it isn't to your interest to invest your money in a strain which has made winning records that no other strain in existence has ever approached—a strain acknowledged the PARAMOUNT of all the White Leghorns of America.

BABY CHICKS from all matings at 15% reduction after June First. Illustrated Mating List Free. Write today—NOW!

Hillview Farm, Box 4004, Benld, Ill.



Regal X First Pen Cock, Boston, 1918

MARTIN'S REGALS
Reduced Price Egg Sale

For the Balance of the season all eggs will be sold at half price as follows:

Pens 1-10 (Exhibition matings)—$5 per 15; $15 per 50; $25 per 100.

Pens 11-20—$3 per 15; $9 per 50; $17 per 100.

Pens 21-40 (Dorcas)—$2.50 per 15; $7.50 per 50; $13.50 per 100.

Pens 25-32 (Special Dorcas)—$5 per 15; $15 per 50; $25 per 100.

All-Star matings—$10 and $12.50 per 15.

Utility matings—$7.50 per 100.

Special Utility matings—$10 per 100.

All eggs guaranteed 75% or over strongly fertilized. These remarkably low prices will make a very heavy demand for the balance of the season. Rush your order direct from this ad. and produce some of AMERICA'S FINEST WHITE WYANDOTTES.

FREE—Send for Catalog and Summer Sale List, now ready.

JOHN S. MARTIN Box 51 Port Dover, Ont., Canada

EXTRA!! EXTRA!! EXTRA!!
'ENDLETON'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
AT PRE WAR PRICES

I will offer all breeders, including Quincy, Ill. State Show winners, where they won every first prize offered on Exhibition Males 1 Breeding Pens, besides other awards and specials, including Best Display in 1920-1921. If you would succeed you Must Have My digreed Cockerel Line. This special offer is for thirty days only. June 1st to July 1st, 1921. Write your wants, be explicit, to
C. PENDLETON Box 53 GOLDEN, ILLINOIS



Farmers Should Buy Federal Farm Loan Bonds

FEDERAL Farm Loan Bonds are *safe*. They are secured by first mortgages on productive farms, the kind of assets with which you are already familiar, and in addition they are guaranteed jointly by the 12 Federal Land Banks with a combined capital of over $24,000,000.

Federal Farm Loan Bonds pay 5% *interest*—a better, *net* income than from most farms rented to tenants.

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Federal Farm Loan Bonds are *staple*. They bring a steady, dependable income twice a year, good seasons and bad, are A-1 security for loans, and are easily and quickly convertible into cash.

Farmers who buy Federal Farm Loan Bonds help to build a farmers' national co-operative banking system. These bonds can be had in denominations of $100, $500, $1000 and $5000, either coupon or registered form.

Keep your money out of "blue sky" schemes. Put it where it will be safe and help to build up the whole farming business. Buy Federal Farm Loan Bonds and encourage your neighbors and farm help to buy them.

You can buy Federal Farm Loan Bonds from any Federal Land Bank

Springfield, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.	Louisville, Ky.	Columbia, S. C.
New Orleans, La.	Berkeley, Cal.	St. Paul, Minn.	Houston, Texas
Wichita, Kansas	Omaha, Nebr.	Baltimore, Md.	Spokane, Wash.

Send today for free bulletin giving detailed information as to these bonds. Address the nearest Federal Land Bank. Talk it over with your county agent or secretary of your local national farm loan association.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD
TREASURY DEPARTMENT • WASHINGTON, D. C.

11 Men After 1 Chicken!

For every Queensbury S. C. White Leghorn sold last year we refused orders for ten.

If you want profits investigate our trapnested free range stock. Vigor plus high pedigree breeding insures results.

Pullets now being reserved for shipment at eight weeks to four months. Breeders from our own pens at half price. Pedigreed cocks at $5.00 each. Three months toe punched cockerels $25.00 per dozen.

QUEENSBURY FARMS
123 North Main Street TOMS RIVER, N. J.

FARM POULTRY FLOCKS A SOURCE OF PROFIT.

(Continued from page 641)

bankers recently stated that a m jority of their deposits were comi from egg checks.

Better Methods of Handling Adopte

The changes in farm poultry kee ing operations during the past fi years have been truly revolutiona Greater interest in record keeping h pointed out the importance of the fa hen, and the widespread introducti of culling methods has created a hit erto unknown interest and enthusias for well bred poultry and for up-t date methods of handling the floc Five years ago all hens looked ali to the average Missouri farmer so f as their laying capacity was co cerned, but at the present time it indeed rare to find a farmer who do not understand the principles of cu ing for egg production, or to visit flock where some effort is not bei made to feed and handle the hens a way to make them lay more eg

Recent visits to a number of fa flocks in several different Misso counties have shown the attitude th wide awake men on the farm are n taking toward their poultry. In Li coln county the owner of one of t best farms, with several hundred ac of rich Mississippi River bottom la has purchased his wife a new up-t the-minute electric incubator to run by their farm lighting plant a is helping her trap-nest 25 of th most promising Brown Leghorn p lets.

Another farmer in that county w built a 30x30 straw loft, gable ro poultry house last fall reports th the profit from his hens during t winter months have practically pa for the building, and he is planning build another such house to acco modate the pullets he expects to ra this year.

A renter on a 300-acre Lafaye county farm, valued at nearly $2 an acre, admits that his wife ma more profit from a flock of 200 he during the past year than he ma from 125 acres of wheat. They ha bought a 40-acre farm and are pla ning to go into the poultry busin on an extensive scale.

A former Missouri county agent n farming a highly fertile farm in L fayette county reports that his fa income returns show a net loss $1,500 during the past year while flock of 300 Leghorns shows a profit of nearly $1,000. He has poultry house twenty-five feet squ built according to the most mod ideas, hatches his chicks in a mod incubator and broods them with st brooders in an 8x10 portable colo house. He has a good flock of Sta ardbred White Leghorns, and is hat ing his chicks from a pen of h selected as the very best layers fr his entire flock, mated to a male cured from the University of Misso with a pedigree showing a long l of 200-egg ancestors back of him.

A Ray county farmer who is m ing the best of some old buildings modeled into a comfotrable pou house reports that his 300 White L horn hens returned him a net pr of more than $150 during the mo of March.

Ten farms visited during the past ek all had good sized flocks of andardbred hens and were doing a nstructive job of breeding for bet- laying qualities. In each case the an was taking an active interest in e farm poultry flock and had pro- ded his wife with a stove brooder for ising the early hatched chicks which re found in large numbers on each m. Four of these places had roughly modern poultry houses, and were feeding a ration scientifically mpounded to make hens lay.

Poultry is no longer considered en- ely woman's work, and the fact that n are giving it some attention is lping to secure the modern equip- nt and intelligent attention to breed- ng and feeding details which are cessary to insure the greatest suc- ss.

A Change of Heart.

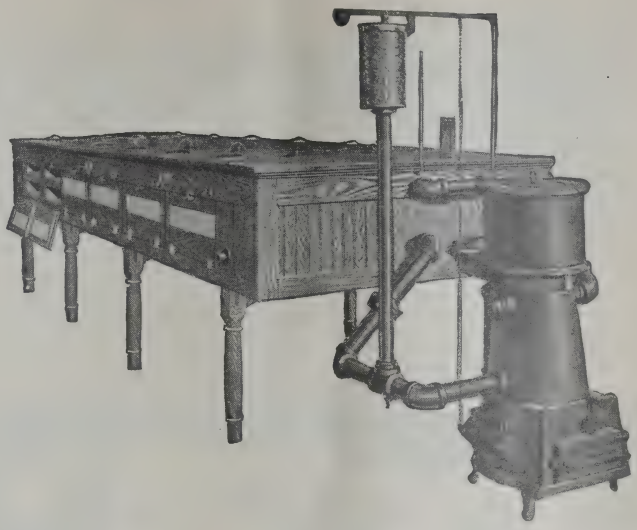
The minister in the German com- nity reports that during the past l and winter while eggs were fifty sixty cents a dozen that he ob- ved some of his most prosperous mers bringing the eggs to town, d in some cases doing most of the iving with one hand while the er hand held the egg basket to that none should be broken.

An ex-president of the county farm reau in Saline county, Missouri, was my office recently enquiring about practicability of a house for 1,000 ing hens. He stated that the poul- flock had shown a greater profit n any other enterprise on the farm, d he is planning to enlarge his ltry keeping activities.

A well known professor of farm nagement in a state university who s a fine farm on the factory plan is iously considering adding 1,000 hens one department of his farm opera- ns.

With long headed farmers who have de a success of livestock breeding l other farm operations seriously ning their attention to poultry keep- , the development which will take ce in the industry within the next years is hard to estimate. The sent trend indicates that the main iness of poultry breeding is going be taken out of the hands of the dist by practical business farmers o are going into the poultry busi- s because they can see an op- tunity for legitimate profits and o will bend all their efforts toward eloping strains which will be more cient producers. The farm poultry per is not likely to lose sight of the portance of beauty of symmetry and or as has sometimes been the case h the commercial poultryman, but is certain to lay principal em- sis upon the points which tend make fowls more useful. The n poultry keepers are beginning to interested in the pedigrees of ckens, and some practical method guaranteeing that a bird has the eding claimed is quite certain to lt from the interest which plain ctical farmers are taking in the iness.

The evolution of the farm hen has le remarkable progress during the t ten years but it seems logical to me that the development during next ten years will be even more arkable.



You'll want your Newtown *early* next spring—it will pay you to write us *now.*

When you install a Newtown Giant Incubator you bid good-bye to hatching troubles and worries. That's not a guess — it's a *record.* Years ago the Newtown passed the experimental stage. Today it is *the incubator* that offers the greatest value for the investment — the machine that leads the field for *quality* of service and *length* of service.

This explains why the Newtown is the favorite incubator of the most successful poultrymen and chick producers — why it is universally known as "the incubator that hatches the most chicks, the best chicks, with least labor and at lowest cost."

If you want an incubator that, hatch after hatch, season after season, produces the biggest hatches of the strongest, sturdiest chicks — one that is automatic in operation and reduces labor to the minimum — that safeguards in every way the valuable eggs you place in it — that will pay you the largest dividends — *you will order the Newtown.* And we advise that you take the matter up with us soon. Early action on your part will be to your advantage in several different ways.

You'll *want* your machine *early.* So why not avoid all risk of rush and delay in the winter by ordering it now and having it delivered this fall? Set it up and be ready ahead of your actual need.

Another thing, our orders already indicate such a heavy demand for these machines that our enlarged manufacturing facilities are going to be taxed to supply everyone. You certainly ought to take early action so you'll be *sure* to get your Newtown, and avoid any chance of disappointment.

We hope to build more Newtowns this season than ever — but *more people want them* — and if you are among them, *send in your order now.* You *know* the acknowledged hatching-supremacy of the Newtown—and you *don't want any substitute.* Your success demands big hatches, hardy chicks, safe, sure operation—in other words the dependable, genuine Newtown Giant Incubator. Write us now about your requirements for Spring of 1922 — what capacity you'll need—and let us advise you promptly.

NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORPORATION
21 Warsaw Street **Harrisonburg, Virginia**

Monthly Prize Article Contest

American Poultry Journal pays $4 and $3, respectively, for the two best articles sent in each month on poultry subjects. Choice of subject is not limited. The articles need not be lengthy. Helpful suggestions based on the writer's experience afford the basis for awarding the monthly prizes. Photos or drawings for illustrations will be welcome when available. Articles may be mailed any time during the month. Write your name and address at top of first page and the words "A. P. J. Monthly Contest." Write article on only one side of the paper.

GRIT AND MINERAL MATTER.
First Prize Article.

Grit is to the fowl what teeth are to the animal. It grinds the feed and prepares it for digestion. It is then very reasonable to think that fowls will get much more good out of the feed they eat if they have a good supply of grit to enable them to thoroughly masticate it. Just as we know a person will keep in better health if he chews his food well, so economy is really practiced when we look well to the supply of grit for our fowls.

It is essential that this grit be of rough character; that is it must have sharp, protruding edges. It is these rough particles working against each other and with the feed that grinds it into pulp.

How often this matter of grit is neglected in the pen of yarded fow The yard will look as bare of anythi in the shape of grit as the desert o green growth. The hens will have dejected sort of look and the own will tell you that they are a little pu But it is not his fault, for he h been feeding them about all they w eat. When asked about the subject grit he may seem a little astonish at the query and remark that they j pick that up as they wish.

In most cases, fowls running large will get enough grit to sup their daily wants.

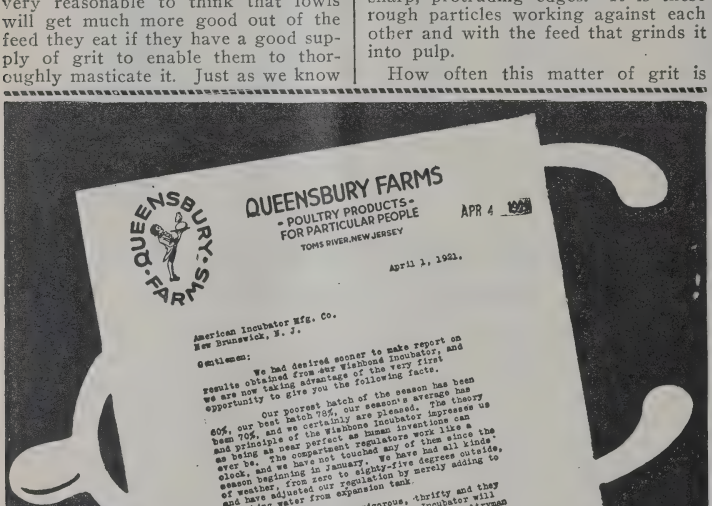
Yet we have seen many sandy lo tions where it was absolutely ess tial that it be supplied to fowls on f range. At any rate it will do no ha to have some sharp grit about roosting house, in small boxes nai to the wall of the house where it c not be scratched out in the dirt, a where it will be in a convenient pl for the birds to get it.

Oyster shells ground or broken a convenient size for the fowls ma a splendid addition to the feed. T shells contain so much carbonate lime that it is readily assimilated the hens. It is an important prope used in the formation of egg sh and will go a long way toward p venting the laying of soft shelled eg

Tenn. A. A. Howell

SPROUTED OATS FOR CHIC AND OLD STOCK.
Second Prize Article.

Are your hens laying and y chicks growing as they should? If

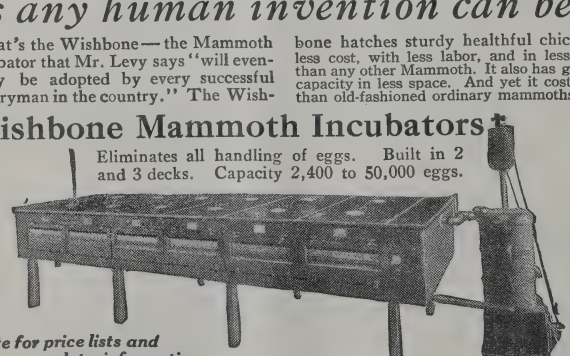


—"as near perfect as any human invention can be!"

—that's the Wishbone—the Mammoth Incubator that Mr. Levy says "will eventually be adopted by every successful poultryman in the country." The Wishbone hatches sturdy healthful chicks at less cost, with less labor, and in less time than any other Mammoth. It also has greater capacity in less space. And yet it costs less than old-fashioned ordinary mammoths.

Wishbone Mammoth Incubators

Eliminates all handling of eggs. Built in 2 and 3 decks. Capacity 2,400 to 50,000 eggs.



Write for price lists and complete information

American Incubator Manufacturing Co.
61 Water Street New Brunswick, N. J.

Cosh's Barred Rocks

Special Reduction of Breeding Birds and Hatching Eggs.

After May 15 we will reduce prices on hatching eggs and breeding birds just 50%. This affords you an unprecedented opportunity to purchase into this richest prize winning blood at the lowest possible expenditure.

Write us fully telling us just what you are in the market for and your letter will have our prompt and personal attention.

See last month's ad for our crashing victory at the Great Philadelphia Show.

Prices of hatching eggs, $15 per 15, $28 per 30, $40 per 50, and $80 per 100. Reduced to one half after May 15. We are now booking orders for delivery at these dates and will ship earlier if we are caught up with our present orders. Address,

Newton Cosh Box A Vineland, N. J.

"First in Efficiency"

The acknowledged standard equipment that has been endorsed by America's poultry authorities for forty years—

PRAIRIE STATE
Incubators and Brooders

Hatch the greatest number of the sturdiest chicks—raise them with the least trouble and loss.

Prairie State Incubators are guaranteed for ten years. *Write for free catalog.*

Prairie State Incubator Co.
114 Main Street Homer City, Pa.

sprouted oats.
veral seasons ago I was not get- results from my hens. Some one gested sprouted oats. I began to them regularly and in ten days' my egg yield had almost doubled. en spring came I stopped feeding oats and immediately the egg yield n to drop off. Needless to say, ent back to feeding sprouted oats now I never stop the year round. hen the hot days come, don't stop ing the sprouts. Hens appreciate greens all the more in hot weather they will show for it when they their new feathers in the fall. The will be quick and the hens will down to business sooner and their feathers will come out a richer, shade. Perhaps you will get in the summer without feeding uted grain, but your hens will not n good condition for the molt.
art feeding oats to the chicks n they are two weeks old. Feed a few of the chopped tender uts at first. If you give them too h it is liable to loosen their bowels. he sprouts are fed long it may e crop binding. Of course, to the er chicks and old hens you feed grain, roots and all.
keep Buff Minorcas and find that chicks are of better color when sprouted oats.
ne small breeder and fancier who no range or large yard will ap- iate this.
good many people say. "I would sprouted oats, but a sprouter s too much. Here is a way to e a sprouter for a quarter that will ly sprouts for twelve hens.
et five boxes from the grocery in h a dozen cartons of butterine e in. These are of nice solid wood will not warp. These boxes can procured, for five cents apiece. e off the tops, leaving only the s and bottom.
ike a large dish pan, that can be d around home, and lay two flat ds, 12 inches apart across the Now set your boxes on these ds.
ll a half-gallon Mason jar full of , and let them soak for 24 hours. ad the soaked oats out level in bottom of the box and water two ree times a day. Place the boxes pan in a warm place in the cellar. hen the sprouts are about three es high, feed to the chickens. For sprouts to attain this growth will from ten days to two weeks, de- ing on the warmth of the room. e sprouts are yellow, put them in ht place for a day to turn them n. About a square inch a day per is a good amount to feed.
y feeding sprouted grain for six s and note the difference in your ens.—R. F. Henderson, Ohio.

Linebreeding.

breeding is worse than useless if you not in your stock the characteristics you to perpetuate. Inbreeding magnifies a just as it also makes more imperative able feature.
lligent outbreeding is just as important dicious inbreeding. When you find a in your line, infuse the blood that will me that defect, then linebreed to per- e the strain.—L. Black.



UHL'S DAY-OLD CHICKS

The Pioneer Mammoth Chick Hatchery—Our 21st Season

The largest and oldest successful hatchery. We produce chicks from free range stock that are strong, vigorous and full of pep. Years of experience have taught us how to hatch chicks that are satisfactory to our customers. If you want the best, we have them, all pure bred and at the most reasonable prices. We have the most popular varieties.

Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, R. I. Reds and Brahmas

Write for catalog and reduced June prices

The Uhl Hatchery, Box A, New Washington, O.

YOU are losing money if you raise poultry and do not use our MONEY-AND LABOR-SAVING APPLIANCES

Our catalog presents a gold mine of information on such subjects as—**Portable Runways, Henneries, Brood Coops, Colony Coops, Setting Coops, Fences, etc. Also Trapnests, Exhibition Coops, Fattening Crates, Fireless Brooders.**

Our products are substantially made of galvanized iron, present an attractive appearance, are easily taken apart and packed for removal, and the prices at which we sell them make their purchase the most economical way of securing fixtures. Our Portable Hennery, with fence and other auxiliaries, presents an attractive and fitting appearance in any yard. **Send Today for Catalog.**

Niemann Bros. Mfg. Co. Box 677 Mt. Olive, Illinois



Economy Trapnest

What's a CAPON and Why?

A book that explains everything you will ever want to know about CAPONS. 50 pictures from life that show each step in the operation. List of Capon Dealers' addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips" where to get the best and cheapest capon tools. Capons are immense eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised edition. Regular 50c copy, prepaid to your address (a short time only) for a Dime in coin or stamps. **GEORGE BEUOY, R. R. No. 7, CEDAR VALE, KANS.**



BABY CHIX

$10-100 Up

Postpaid; safe delivery guaranteed. Vigorous, full blooded stock. Eleven Varieties. Write for Catalog and Cut Prices.

UNIVERSAL BABY CHICK CO. PEORIA, ILL.

WYANDOTTES—SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITES

Winners at New York, Chicago and Boston. **Eggs from fine matings** reduced to $3 and $8 per setting. Utility eggs $2 per setting; $9 per 100. Breeding stock at one-half price, consisting of fine show and high-class stock birds. Also Golden Sebrights. Circular.

IRA C. KELLER, BROOKSIDE FARMS, Box 75, PROSPECT, OHIO

MAYSLAKE FARMS Buff Orpingtons

Have just completed a most successful breeding season. Many valuable breeders and show birds will now be disposed of at greatly reduced prices. See ad in last A. P. J. Address:

F. F. CONWAY Manager Poultry Department HINSDALE, ILL.



When Chicks are 4 Weeks Old
FEED THEM

FUL-O-PEP Coarse Chick FEED

We take pleasure in announcing to our patrons this new addition to the popular line of FUL-O-PEP Feeds. This new feed should be fed as the grain part of the ration of chicks from four weeks to three months of age.

We proved by tests and experiments that we could make the already popular "FUL-O-PEP WAY" of raising chicks a still greater success for our many patrons by adding FUL-O-PEP Coarse Chick Feed.

A High Quality Grain Ration for Growing Chicks

That's just exactly what FUL-O-PEP Coarse Chick Feed is—it's just the right size and contains the correct proportions of each ingredient for chicks for from four weeks to three months of age—or until they are old enough to consume FUL-O-PEP Scratch Grains.

The three reasons why we urge you to add FUL-O-PEP Coarse Chick Feed to your FUL-O-PEP way of feeding are:

First: It prevents feed waste after the chick weans itself from *fine* chick feed.

Second: It contains an abundance of Oatmeal and Wheat—just the things to balance with mash feeding.

Third: It is without a doubt the highest quality growing grain feed ever offered the poultry raiser.



THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
Poultry Feed Dept. A.P.J. Chicago, Ill.
Send me free sample of your Ful-O-Pep Coarse Chick Feed.

Name.....

Town.....

State .....

St. No. or R.F.D .....

Ask your dealer to show you a sample of FUL-O-PEP Coarse Chick Feed. If he hasn't any in stock, fill out and mail coupon to us. We will send you sample by return mail.

The Quaker Oats Company Poultry Feed Dept. A.P.J
Address, CHICAGO, U. S. A.



Age 5 Months—and Laying

Raised The FUL-O-PEP Way



Full of pep because raised the FUL-O-PEP way by Miss Mary Fanning, Nashville, Tenn.



"Jack" and "Lady Bonita," prize winning FUL-O-PEP birds owned by Miss Mary Fanning, Nashville, Tenn.



Hatched March 6, 1920. Laid first egg July 28, 1920. Owned and raised the FUL-O-PEP way by Walton Sadler, Nashville, Tenn.

RAISING poultry the FUL-O-PEP way is becoming recognized the country over as the *one sure way* to poultry success. South—North—East and West, wherever poultry is being raised, Ful-O-Pep Feeds are establishing new records in economical production of poultry meat and eggs.

The six pullets shown above were bred and owned by W. P. Graves, 1302 Eastland Ave., Nashville, Tenn. These pullets were from a flock of 15 hatched Jan. 26th, 1920. Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash was kept before them all the time. On July 2, the pullet marked X began laying. All were laying July 10. From July 2 to July 21, nine pullets laid 87 eggs — week of July 11 to 18, laid 41 eggs. Mr. Graves writes as follows:—

"On February 1st, 1920, I began feeding your poultry feeds (exactly as directed in your most valuable poultry calendar) to a flock of 15 white Orpingtons, hens and pullets. Results were: 101 eggs in February, 257 in March. With several setting in April, they layed 165 eggs — 200 eggs in May and 199 in June. With your feed and your method of feeding and caring for poultry as set forth in your 1920 Calendar, 'Back Lot' poultry raising can be made profitable." P-15

The illustrations at left are of Ful-O-Pep birds raised by Miss Mary Fanning, and Walton Sadler also of Nashville, Tenn. Miss Fanning is president of the Tennessee Poultry Association and both she and Mr. Sadler have achieved wonderful success in raising poultry the Ful-O-Pep way.



Our free poultry calendar, the book that has been the means of putting thousands of poultry raisers on the road to poultry success, will be mailed free and postpaid on request—write for this book today.

The Quaker Oats Company Poultry Feed Dept. APJ
Address, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY,
Poultry Feed Dept. APJ, Chicago.
Kindly send me your Free Poultry Calendar.

Name.....
Town.....
State.....
St. No. or R. F. D.....

Baby Chicks Pure Bred, 800,000 In 1921

TO YOUR DOOR BY US, GUARANTEED LIVE DELIVERY



All our stock is of the Standard and Free Range and of heavy egg production at prices to meet the times, and they are all No. 1 only.

	Each		Each
S. C. White Leghorns	$0.10	S. C. and R. C. Reds	$0.13
S. C. Brown Leghorns	.10	White Wyandottes	.13
S. C. Buff Leghorns	.10	Anconas	.13
Broilers	.10	White Orpingtons	.18
Barred Rocks	.13	Buff Orpingtons	.18
White Rocks	.13	Black Minorcas	.18

Wolf Hatching & Breeding Co. **Gibsonburg, Ohio**

LADY PURITAS



S. C. W. LEGHORNS

LADY DID Laid 317 Eggs in Year



HALF PRICE

on Eggs and Baby Chicks

FOR BALANCE OF THE SEASON

8 TO 12 WEEKS OLD PULLETS AND COCKERELS, HUNDREDS OF THEM, for delivery in June, July, Aug. and Sept. All are raised on free range. Every nest on our farm is a trapnest. We have trapnested our Leghorns for 10 years without missing one single day, and we will keep on doing so because we get the winter eggs. So can you if you get our Leghorns. Send for our reduced price list on eggs, day old chicks and matured stock. Kindly mention if you have our big 1921 instructive catalog. SEND TODAY—DON'T DELAY.

PURITAS SPRINGS POULTRY FARM S. J. Schenk, Mgr. Mail Address Box F111 BEREA, OHIO

Write today for free catalog

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Practical, low cost equipment for city lot and farm poultry-keepers, proven by tests in our own poultry plant. "Ready-Built" Laying Houses, and Brooder Coops, shipped complete and can be set up in a half hour's time. Designed to get the best results and sold at a price you can afford to pay. Poultry Supplies of all kinds—All-Metal Incubators, Brooders, Feed and Water Dishes, Hoppers, Leg Bands, Egg and Chicks Shipping Boxes, etc.

Our Poultry Plant can furnish you with eggs, baby chicks, or breeding stock at moderate prices. Write us your wants. A postal will bring our catalog by return mail.

CYCLE HATCHER COMPANY **295 Philo Building, ELMIRA, N. Y.**

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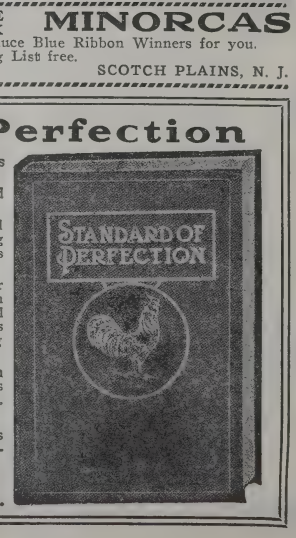
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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

523 Plymouth Court **Chicago, Ill.**

HOME ADVISERS' PART IN HANDLING THE POULTRY SITUATION.

By Prof. W. H. Smith.

Home advisers of Illinois are co fronted with a real problem in the ha dling of the poultry situation. "No oth problem is more annoying," states o home adviser. "Perhaps this is becau my training has been along other lin and I do not feel qualified to hand problems in this field." Another advis voiced her sentiment in this way: "Sen plan should be outlined to take care the demand for poultry work, but I not feel that the home advisers have t time or the training to assume this r sponsibility." Still another asks, "Wh shall I do? Many of the home bure members take care of the chickens a they are asking for help." It is e dent from these expressions that so of the home advisers are meeting a s uation that opens a field for service, b it is one which finds them without a definite plan for undertaking the work.

Considerable thought should be p upon any plan before it is adopted home advisers, in order for them fully understand the kind and extent the work they are undertaking. Ha dling the work under a loosely ma plan would lead to difficulties and wou occupy too much of the adviser's ti at the expense of the more importa activities on which farm women ne help. Any plan should take cognizan of the fact that farm women are taki relatively less part in poultry work th formerly. The handling of poultry becoming more of a man's job, or least men are taking more interest poultry affairs.

Why are men increasing their inter in poultry affairs? Simply because th are beginning to realize the magnitu and appreciate the importance of t industry. The value of Illinois poul on January 1, 1920, was listed at $3 000,000. The value of the egg crop 1920 amounted to $40,000,000. If t eggs produced had been divided amo the people of the state, each pers would have received 120 eggs for h share. With winter eggs bringing 6 to cents apiece, the farmer can see mo in poultry than a means of providing h wife with pin money, even though it d not always go for "pins."

Viewing from another angle, let say that women are taking less part handling the poultry work on the far than they did ten to fifteen years ag To my mind, this is not a cause i special worry, as the women are probab beginning to realize their physical lim tations and inability to do a man's wo outside in addition to a woman's wo in the house.

It has always been assumed that it w necessary for women to handle the chic ens to get spending money to buy "lit extras." In some cases this has be true, but it is more often true that t eggs are traded for groceries and t problem of pin money is left unsolv The younger generation perhaps unde stands how this problem actually work

The young women of today do n have the time to devote to handli chickens that their mothers had. Cl meetings and community work of va ous kinds, some of which is sponsor



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by home advisers, take more of their time, and the handling of the chickens is left to the husbands. This change of activities and responsibility may not be for the best in all cases, but nevertheless the change is evident and should be recognized.

I will never forget the attitude of my mother to the care of her chickens. No rain was too heavy for her to venture out into to save her chickens, even though she usually returned soaking wet. Many a night, a noise in the chicken house would cause her to get up, light a lantern and go out to make sure the chickens were safe. She did these things not because she needed this means of getting spending money; she did it because she loved those birds. It was not uncommon for her to raise two to three hundred chickens and some ducks and turkeys each year. On the same farm today her daughter-in-law sometimes finds it necessary to buy eggs for the family's use. The husband in this case deserves the criticism, as he has not yet seen the light and assumed his responsibility in this important branch of live stock farming.

It is my belief that home advisers should first consult the farm advisers (county agents) before beginning any poultry work in a county. Most farm advisers have the poultry work listed among their projects. The farm advisers should be in a position to render service along poultry lines, and the home advisers can do the greatest good in cooperating with them.

If poultry culling demonstrations should be held in a county, arrangements can be made by the farm or home bureau for someone to do the work. The home adviser can assist in advertising these demonstrations among her members and urging them to attend. It is not necessary or advisable for her to do the culling work.

In some counties the home advisers have handled the work satisfactorily by securing local expert poultry breeders to hold culling demonstrations, who cull flocks for all who are interested. A charge of 2 cents per head is made each owner for this work.

There are other problems fully as important as that of culling on which the home advisers should become informed. The matter of housing, care, feeding and sanitation should precede or at least go hand in hand with the demonstrations on culling. No matter how successful a job of culling is done, unless the birds are properly housed and fed, the owner will be doomed to disappointment. The home advisers may find it necessary to go direct to the husband and make him realize that the poultry house needs repairing or rebuilding. He will listen, if gone after sufficiently hard.

When opportunity affords, the home adviser should become familiar with some of the more important breeds, at least to the extent of being able to discuss them intelligently. With this information, some suggestion could be made along improvement lines which would be rendering a real service. A woman can be taught the proper blending of color in feathers on a hat, so why not help her to appreciate correct color combinations in a similar way by advocating pure breeds and stocking her yards with birds of the right type and color? Work of this sort is sure to live and show progress.

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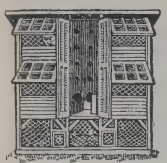
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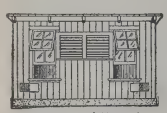
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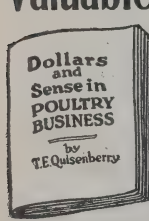
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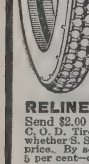
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The home advisers of Illinois and other states are rendering excellent service to the farm women of the state along the lines of food nutrition, home nursing, garment making, home management, school lunches, and social activities in the county. Progress along these lines will continue in proportion to the time the advisers have available for this work. There are other problems that need attention, but every home adviser should seriously question whether they should take the place of these fundamental activities for which the home bureau was founded.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE 300-EGG HEN.

(Continued from page 642)

us lose sight of the fundamental fact that proper breeding combines in well-rounded measure all of the desirable qualities needed, and is not dependent upon a freak production for permanent betterment. The hen that combines a good egg production with the ability to lay a properly shaped, colored and fertile eggs is of far greater breeding value than the highest producing hen if she lays small, misshapen, off-colored eggs and shows a low fertility and hatchability in her eggs. The man fortunate enough to possess a hen that combines both very high productive abilities with all of the other necessary breed qualifications possesses indeed a jewel of great price. Her value as the foundation stone for a strain of as good as she, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. The eggs and chicks of such a hen could not be purchased for any price, for a number of generations at least. And yet we are greeted with announcements that we can buy the eggs from the highest producers and at a pretty reasonable price, too. There is something wrong somewhere, evidently.

Of course, for advertising purposes the phenomenal layer is valuable. But that is a different thing from her breeding value to the man purchasing her eggs in good faitn in her ability to produce like for him. This publicity permits the owner to sell all of his stock, whether it is excellent, good or just fair, at a much higher price than he would otherwise receive—purely because of the possession of the great layer. But from a breeding standpoint she is not always worth what her eggs are cracked up to be.

All honor and glory to the men who are able to produce the 300-egg hen. May they live long and prosper. When we are afforded the privilege of talking to those who have actually created such layers we come away with the feeling of having been in the presence of a master. And if asked, these gentlemen usually admit freely that they cannot guarantee that their hens will do as well in the second or third generation. They know the difficulties, the pitfalls and the innumerable unlooked-for elements of uncertainty that beset the breeder of high producers. They realize the impossibility of guaranteeing anything along breeding lines. But it is the fellow who purchases such birds and then exploits their records for the benefit of his purse who does the damage. "I bought eggs from Lady So-and-So, and I didn't get nearly as good pullets," is a common expression, if one goes through the highways and byways of poultrydom.



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can be set up on any roof and it will give you straight draught, from your fire up thru your chimney, and a straight draught without any turns is what you want to keep a fire going properly.

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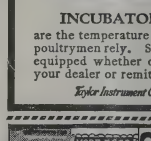
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Comment on Standard Changes.

(Continued from page 643)

explained here, and I will, therefore, refer certain men who are known to most of the ders. At Purdue University we have three n who are doing more real hard thinking, il getting more tangible results than are ng secured at any one agricultural college this country. In Messrs. Phillips, Jones l Carrick we have a trio of investigators o are working together and getting such ults as to attract the admiration and war- t the respect of every poultryman in Amer- . But these boys know their work is not dy for standardization; it is still experi- ntal. Some things on which great hopes re originally founded have already had to abandoned and the investigations started w along entirely different lines. So great been the progress of this college, how- r, that at the last state meeting of the liana Poultry Association we assured the lege faculty that we would use our influ- e to secure such additional appropriation m the Legislature as would be necessary to ble them to continue this work in an quate manner. This money has been se- ed and we may look to this bunch of wires for real results, but they will not accomplished in a year, in fact if results permanent value to the industry are ieved in ten years we will feel it was the t poultry investment the State ever made.

Utility Classes in the Shows.

have been criticised by some for going far as I have in promoting the utility sses in the exhibitions under my manage- nt. I have had a double object in view. believe the utility men have advanced far ugh to warrant these classes, in fact they e advanced to the point where they need p from the public. These classes are edu- ional but not in the sense that statement generally taken. They are the basis for ot of real information for the public, but is not the public in which I am alone in- ested, but also the college men themselves. the demonstrations, questions are being t from all directions at the instructors, l it is from these questions, together with actual experience of the men and women all walks of life, that our college men d and from which they are able to learn. fact, the utility class at the Coliseum w was provided to educate the educator l not the public.

t was not my intention to give away my d just yet, but the matter has reached h a serious stage, with the recommenda- ns of the Committee of Forty that I feel public should know what I am trying do, and if it takes a little of the wind of the sails of the college boys they will nd for it, for they do want to learn, and y do not want to put any one on the ng track.

n the editorial on the "Fate of the Stand- ," in May A. P. J., Mr. Platt says that have not been in accord with the Com- tee of Forty, which is true. I have no gevance with any member of that com- tee, and am willing to grant to them the he rights I expect for myself. If any ee of them who are qualified, had been ned as the revision board I would re- ct their appointment and not try to tell m how to run their own business. If C. Branch, Henry Schwab and the writer, members of the Revision Committee, are qualified to revise the Standard, then ne men who are, and I know the other mbers of the committee as well as myself l abide by your decision. But if we are lified, if we can give you a real Stand- , if we can, after years of experience and h the best thoughts of a life time, give l the worth of your money, then it is up us to do it without dictation from a lot men with personal hobbies to ride.

How to Revise the Standard.

f we need additional help in this work owe us the courtesy of allowing us to ct that help. But, I know that with the ition of an editor to go over the detail re is no need for a larger committee. Mr. Platt knows what the results of the committee were at Indianapolis at the revision of the Standard. I was not ned on the revision board but was finally ed in to stop wrangling and try to bring er out of chaos. The revision committee been in session for three days and had hed nowhere; they were all split up and art of them were ready to fight.

V. C. Pierce finally came to my office said: "For goodness sake, Dad, come r and help us get out of the tangles or will have to adjourn without doing any- g." By the time we had the work un- way one after another of the members of

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PEN
S.C.WHITE LEGHORNS
AT THE
CHICAGO NAT'L SHOW
JAN. 1920
BRED AND OWNED BY
GLEN A. WILSON
LANDWOOD, IND.

the committee had to go home, and the whole job was finally thrown over to W. C. Pierce, E. C. Branch and myself. We spent one-half day trying to harmonize the opinions of the different members as outlined on the tally sheets but finally junked the whole works, took the letters from the specialty clubs, together with such suggestions as were mailed in by prominent breeders, and started in on page one of the Standard and went through the book. We made up a type written copy and forwarded it to Arthur Smith to edit; and that is the Standard of today, which has received less criticism than any edition in the past 30 years.

Since 1888 I have been connected with revision work, and since 1893 there has never been a committee reported on revision unless I was a member of the committee, or a member of the general committee that accepted their report. No other one member of the A. P. A. can say this much. I have served on general revisions with the best informed breeders in this country, including such men as Philander Williams, B. N. Pierce, Sharp Butterfield, and others whom it is a credit to any man to have known, and I can say that at no time or place has your revision committee ever adopted a Standard for any breed or variety without giving the most careful consideration to the commercial value of that breed or variety. How well we have done our work is proven time and time again by the winners in the world's greatest egg contests.

Now to tear down this work and start out on new lines with untried plans would, in my opinion, be the undoing of the American Poultry Association.

In the past the principle trouble that we have experienced in trying to give the fanciers a real Standard, has been due to the so-called hobby or strain cranks, who, through selfish motives, were trying to have the Standard framed to suit their personal aims or their own birds, regardless of how it might affect others; and it is this very thing you can avoid with the smaller committee. If the report is true that the last revision of the Standard cost $13,000 then more than 50 percent of the money was wasted. I know the expense of the four men who did the real work, together with the stenographic report, was less than $600.

Mr. Hewes Is Ready to Resign.

If you will allow your revision board to take over this revision work and will follow the advice given in our report, which you adopted at Kansas City last August, which provides that our Standard Committee shall meet and remain in session until their work of revision is completed, and will grant this committee the power to finish the Standard, they can do the work, including the publishing of the book, inside of 90 days. This can be done, including the printing of 5,000 copies of the Standard, for less than $10,000. But if you are going to have short sessions, where the committeemen are charging up car fare, and then have to have Tom, Dick and Harry butt in on the work after the copy is completed, it may cost you $20,000.

If you will put confidence in your Standard Committee, and in your newly elected president, I as one member of the committee will guarantee to have the finished Standard in the hands of the poultry press in less than 120 days from the day the committee meets. I will further guarantee to give the fanciers a Standard that will be satisfactory to the men and women who have made the business what it is.

But if at the meeting in Seattle the convention instructs the Standard Committee to proceed with the issuing of a new Standard book on the lines laid down by the Committee of Forty; if the convention after listening to the usual wind-jamming and outbursts of school boy oratory, authorizes a Standard that is to be an illustrated Museum of Anatomy, with a slaughter house and a dissecting room thrown in for good measure, I serve notice on our newly elected president, Mr. Rigg, to be prepared to accept my resignation from the Standard committee and revision board the minute such motion prevails. I do not know how Mr. Schwab or Mr. Branch may feel about it, and am only speaking for myself, but I am a fancier first, last and all the time; I am for the beautiful, without injuring the useful.

Possibility of a New Breeder's Association.

I am risking entirely too much money in the promotion of poultry exhibitions to be a party to tearing down the very thing it has taken the fanciers 50 years to build. And I give it as my candid opinion that if a motion prevails at Seattle to adopt the report of the Committee of Forty, it will mean the introduction into the field of another national association and the death of the A. P. A.

We have been traveling too long on theories; we must get back to common sense.

WILSON'S
SINGLE COMB WHITE
LEGHORNS

Win Again

For the Third Consecutive Year

1st Cockerel

(Picture at right)

at the Chicago National Show 1921



My Customers say: Chicks are strong, vigorous, full of pep, and start laying at the age of 4½ to 5 months.

June Chicks start laying in November and make the very best Winter and Spring Layers.

Prices Reduced 30%
On All Grades of Chicks

I am now selling CHICKS and EGGS from my SPLENDID UTILITY MATINGS at the following unheard of prices:

	25	50	100	500	1,000
Chicks (100% live delivery guaranteed)	$4.00	$7.50	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Hatching Eggs (85% fertility guaranteed)			50	100	1,000
			$3.00	$5.00	$45.00

Orders booked on a 10% deposit. If you want to take advantage of this **BIG CUT IN PRICES** and secure some of my HIGH CLASS, VIGOROUS BABY CHICKS that will shell out the eggs for you all next winter, all bred from my heavy laying strain; you will have to act quickly. Send me your order today and remember you will get a square deal from

GLENN A. WILSON
Box 10 SANDWICH, ILL.

POSITION WANTED

By poultry expert as superintendent of either new or established plant, experienced in all branches. Highly endorsed; South preferred; thoroughly familiar with poultry conditions there. Address, Expert, 107 12th St., Racine, Wis.

EVERLAY Brown Leghorns

World Record layers American Egg Contest. Leading winners New York, Chicago. Catalog free—big Summer Sale Stock, Eggs, Chicks.

H.V. Tormohlen, Box 2 Portland, Ind.





The greatest tire bargain ever offered.

To introduce our NEW MAKE tires we make this unusual offer. We trust you. You risk nothing. Will ship subject to your examination, one or as many tires as you desire. Just as illustrated. Thousands of pleased autoists use our tires and get 6000 miles and more.

Do not send a penny, just your name and address telling us size and whether SS or CL is desired. All tires are non-skid. By sending full remittance with order we will allow 5% discount from prices quoted.

Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3	$ 8.85	$1.60	33x4	$14.50	$2.50
30x3½	9.85	1.75	34x4	15.50	2.60
32x3½	10.75	2.00	33x4½	17.00	2.75
31x4	12.50	2.25	34x4½	17.50	3.00
32x4	13.00	2.40	35x4½	17.75	3.15

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2037 W. Harrison St., Dept. 202 Chicago

Crystal AUTOMATIC DRINKING FOUNTAIN

Always Full

Fits onto any tank or water system. Gravitation keeps it full as long as there's water. Adjusts for water at any level. Simply designed, of heavy brass; aluminum pan. $2.00 each; less in quantities. Guaranteed.

$2.00 Complete as shown



CRYSTAL DRINKING FOUNTAIN CO.

548-A State Street, New Haven, Conn



$87 and Three Pullets

Is what a customer reports from a setting of $5 Improver Strain Eggs. At the recent Chicago Coliseum Show I won Three Firsts and Best Display. Remember I have but one strain, the original laying winners. A trap-nested exhibition strain of quality layers that have been trap-nested for twenty years. My new catalog is now ready.

Cocks or cockerels $10, $15 and $25 each. Pens $35, $50 and $75. A few cockerels suitable for farm range flocks, $5 each in lots of 3 or more. Catalog.

L. J. DEMBERGER

Improver Strain White Wyandottes

Stewartsville, Box 9. Ind.

Spiral Leg Bands Know your birds on sight. Red, White, Blue, Light Blue, Pink, Amber, Ruby, Black, Yellow, Green.

Size for	25	50	100	250
Baby Chicks.....	$0.20	$0.35	$0.60	$1.50
Growing Chicks...	.25	.40	.75	1.65
Leghorns	.30	.50	.90	2.00
Rocks and Reds..	.35	.60	1.00	2.25

American Poultry Supply Co., 497 Main St., Canton, Mo.



Baby Chicks

White Rocks Barred Rocks
Rhode Island Reds
White Leghorns

From high-laying flocks. At reasonable prices, with safe arrival guaranteed and all charges prepaid to your door. Free circular sent on request.

KY. HATCHERY, 340 West 4th Street, LEXINGTON, KY.

HIGHEST SCORE EVER WON!!

100 Envelopes 3⅝x6½ inches, an extra strong thick hard slick writing face and 100 Letterheads 8½x11 inches heavy, smooth, hard, thick writing paper, (fine typewriter bond paper same price) All artistically printed with pictures of your breeds, and sent to you by parcel post for $1.50. Better printing for price was never done. No other kind of printing done. No samples sent out. Order direct from this ad.

J. R. HUDSON, Printer, Hardin Springs, Ky.

"One BABY CHICK hatchery wrote us that BOWMANS ROUP & WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY saves 95% of hatch." All dealers, 30 cts., by mail 35 cts.

J. H. REED & SON

PARIS, ILLINOIS

We have an association that under ordinary business management should pay annually 10 percent on $50,000. The money we have spent in the last 20 years, from which no real value has been derived, would have created a sinking fund of which the interest alone would pay all running expenses.

The A. P. A. is blessed, or cursed, with orators, men who can and do sway the conventions.

If you could only see the records of money that has been voted out of the treasury on motions after long-winded speeches had ostensibly mesmerized the delegates, you would wonder that we exist as an organization. If we had a real business head, a man of brains in charge, we would be better off if we did not hold a meeting again in five years. I do not claim these men who sway the conventions are dishonest. They are simply visionary, and in trying to swing a convention they unintentionally mesmerize themselves into believing the suggestions which they are offering are for the best interests of the business.

The members in general are sick and tired of it. They want these men to get out or desist in their efforts. Just as sure as we continue along the lines we have been following for the past few years, where a handful of wind-jammers have everything to do with the management of affairs, just that sure are we standing in imminent danger of an earthquake; and you will wake up some fine day to see a new and a greater association staring you in the face, and a real Standard for judging adopted by real fanciers; and I can name no less than six of America's best shows where this new Standard will be recognized.

It is up to you boys on the Pacific Coast to see that the old boat has one more chance to float. You may not know there already has been hard work on a part of some of your members to keep this new association from springing into existence more than a year ago, but just as sure as we tear up the only asset we have, the American Standard of Perfection, just that sure the deal will go over.

A New Revised Chapter on Production.

By W. R. Hunt.

I have just received my copy of A. P. J. for May, and have read your editorial on the revision of the Standard, and it has interested me very much.

Now, Mr. Editor, this Standard of revision business seems to be bothering you considerably, and it did bother me for a while, but I have studied out a final chapter for the Standard, a chapter to come after the bed-bug chapter, the mite and louse chapter and the egg and meat chapter.

This last chapter is to be a brief summary of preceding chapters and to contain a program for the yearly progress which is to be made from 1923 to 1931, so that breeders may have a calendar or schedule to regulate their progress. This chapter is also to lay down the exact methods to be pursued in revising the Standard in 1931, and offer some suggestions for licensing judges.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you publish this, or offer it to "The Committee of Forty" for consideration, someone may get personal and say that I am not a member of the A. P. A. and that I have, therefore, no right to write a chapter for the Standard. But I have raised and helped to raise poultry for the past twelve years; can also say I have been working on a 365-egg strain of utility fowls, but last year was leap year and the blamed things laid 366 eggs, so I will have to wait another year before advertising them, for I do not yet know whether I have a 365 or a 366-egg strain.

I also caught a fish once that weighed 19 pounds and was 35 inches long; and in addition to all that I once helped to trade a nice "7-year-old" horse that had roamed this old world for about 23 winters. So you see I have a right to a front seat with the utility poultrymen and the privilege of writing a chapter for the Standard.

The Chapter.

Preface—It is the purpose of this chapter to give a brief summary of preceding chapters and to declare the ideals for which breeders are to work year by year, to the year 1931; to offer suggestions for licensing judges; and to declare the methods to be pursued in revising the Standard in 1931.

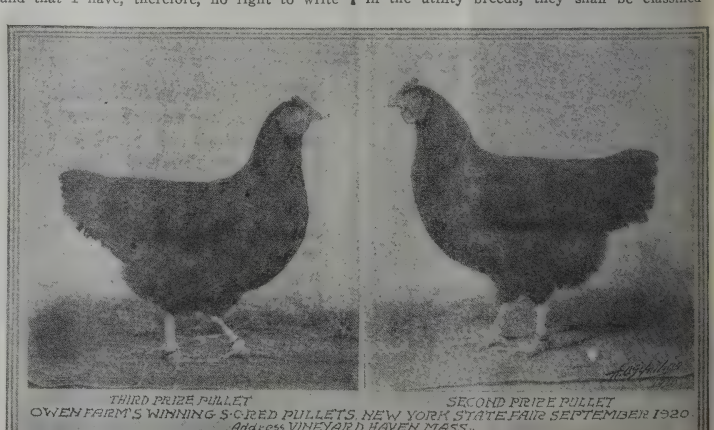
Introduction—It having been shown in the preceding chapters of this Standard that anything is possible for the utility poultry breeder provided he pursues the right methods of feeding, uses trap nests and keeps his own records; and as the various lice, mites, bugs, and insects that infest poultry and poultry houses have been described in the chapter relating to these subjects; and as the Committee of Forty have been kind enough to point out to the poor old fancier that he did not even know the meaning of the words, "Standard of Perfection," since the Standard has heretofore described only a bird in show condition as the ideal bird, when in reality the perfect utility bird is the molting bird in rags and tatters with a few nice pin feathers to help its appearance, and infested with a few nice Standardbred lice and mites; and inasmuch as the poor old deluded fancier has always looked at feathers as his ideal, it shall be our duty to show him the error of his ways.

Part I—The program from now until the year 1931 shall be arranged as follows: First, as Theo. Hewes and E. C. Branch have refused to attend the meetings of the Committee of Forty, and by so doing have proved that they are not up to the standard as American citizens, since American citizens are gullible, bite at baited hooks and love to be humbugged; and inasmuch as the said Hewes and Branch have exhibited none of these qualities, but insist that they have rights as members of the Standard Revision Committee, it is now deemed necessary to eliminate these two men from American poultrydom; therefore we hereby direct that they be transported to some uninhabited island so the interest of utility poultry will not be interfered with by these two men. This removal shall be accomplished as soon as possible.

Program.—That there may be definite progress during the eight years this Standard is to be in effect, we will state the things to be accomplished each year, as follows:

1923. Resolved that the Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons and Leghorns are the utility breeds, and all other breeds are fancy breeds and not worthy of notice; therefore we will distinguish them from now on as utility and fancy, respectively.

Utility Classes.—And, furthermore, as there have never been enough first prizes offered in the utility breeds, they shall be classified



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OWEN FARM'S WINNING S.C.RED PULLETS NEW YORK STATE FAIR SEPTEMBER 1920
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STURDY as OAKS

Stock raised from "Famous" eggs grows into fine, sturdy birds—heavy layers, prize winners of unusual beauty. It takes rugged vitality to stand the strain of persistent laying—the four seasons through—and my stock is basically hardy and vigorous.

The yearly opportunity invites you! The opportunity to buy eggs for hatching at reduced prices during my

Annual SUMMER "SAIL"

This special "sail" permits you to make a start with thoroughbred stock for a small amount of money—or to rejuvenate your flock at a modest investment.

Drop me a postal right away for the special circular.

H. Cecil Sheppard

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Pres. Internat'l Ancona Club

as follows: the Fancy class shall be composed of old-fashioned birds bred according to the present Standard; the modern classes to be designated as the Molting Utility class, the Pin Feather Utility class, and the Full Feather Utility class; and since fighting lice and mites is work too hard and strenuous for many utility men, and as these men are good fellows and entitled to blue ribbons, we shall also provide a Lousy Molting class and a Lousy Pin Feather class; also mitey classes are to be scheduled the same as lousy classes. This will give everybody a chance to win a blue ribbon, but for fear some persons may take unfair advantage of these new classes it shall be specified that all fowls infested with parasites must be infested with lice or mites that score not less than 80 points according to the chapter on lice and mites.

Physiological Changes.—Furthermore, be it resolved that as meat and eggs are the only useful purposes for which fowls can be bred, we will arrange our breeding plans as follows: first, as feathers, shanks, comb, wattles and bill serve no useful purpose, since they cannot be eaten as poultry meat, they shall be eliminated by a system of careful breeding, giving us chickens without feathers, that stump around on their drumsticks, and that have a mouth in place of a bill, similar in shape to a Badger dog's mouth.

Reproductive Function of the Domestic Fowl.—Second, as the digestive tract of our present chickens takes up space which should be used for egg production, we will breed chickens that have but one small intestine running fore to aft, and being about eight inches long and about the size of a pencil; the rest of the inside anatomy to be used for manufacturing eggs.

Influence of Domestication and Breeding.—Third, as each breed should serve a definite utility purpose, we will further modify the utility breeds as follows: Wyandottes shall be bred for fries, and by feeding them heating food and a little lard, and exposing them to the heat of the sun they will be naturally fried by the time they reach about two pounds in weight. Leghorns shall be fed heating food so they will lay boiled eggs. Rocks shall be fed like Wyandottes, but not exposed to as much heat, that they may continue to grow and make roasted chickens. Orpingtons shall be fed lard and heating foods, also shell-making material, and water well boiled, so they will lay fried eggs. Reds are to be kept for the production of raw meat and eggs. By this arrangement everybody can have exactly what they want.

Intensity, Rhythm or Cycle of Progress.—In 1924 all fancy breeds are to be eliminated from the Standard, and any person caught breeding them after this date shall be hanged, and his property, both personal and real, confiscated by the A. P. A.

In 1925 the fancy classes of the utility breeds are to be abolished.

In 1926 classes are to be made in the shows for the new featherless chickens, developed in accordance with previous paragraph on physiological changes.

In 1927 ribbons are to be offered for different colored eggs, and any person who does not stand spellbound in admiration of said eggshells shall be fined $50.

In 1928 classes are to be made for the boiled Leghorn eggs and the fried Orpington eggs.

In 1929 classes are to be made for the roasted Rocks and the fried Wyandottes.

In 1930 steps shall be taken pursuant to a general revision of the existing Standard and publication of a new edition of the Standard. The work of revision shall be undertaken as follows: A committee of twenty wise men instead of forty is to be appointed as a Standard Revision Committee, as it has been found that forty men are too many to have on a committee, as fanciers are liable to slip in on a large committee and spoil the plans of the utility men. It is, of course, greatly to be hoped that all fanciers will be dead by 1930, but for fear some should be living, it is hereby specifically stated and unalterably provided that said committee of twenty shall be selected as follows: five are to be men who have bred fowls with flock averages of 365 eggs per year, five are to be fishermen who have caught 16-pound trout, five are to be horse traders, and five are to be clowns from any reliable circus. This committee shall meet in 1931 and revise the Standard.

Illustrations.—The following illustrations are to be used for this chapter on production: first, the Jungle fowl shall represent the first stage of development in modern fowls; second, the fancy fowls as described in the present Standard shall be permitted to represent the primitive stage of poultry breeding; third, the rag-and-tatter molting, lousy, utility fowls shall represent the 20th



STURDY as OAKS

Order "Famous" baby chicks while summer prices prevail. This fall, late, the pullets will be laying—and you'll have a flock of which you may well be proud. The "great oak" sturdiness of my thoroughbred beauties carries them through the most severe winter weather. During the keenly cold months they make some of their best laying records.

With the coming of summer I hold my

Annual SUMMER "SAIL"

and in a few weeks receive, at special prices, orders enough to take all the balance of my hatching eggs and baby chicks. Early request is necessary if you would be sure to secure yours. A postal brings the special circular.

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The "REASON" Why



U·R·FISHEL'S WHITE ROCKS WIN

"Wonderful Values

you are shipping at special sale prices," writes a customer. Never in my thirty years breeding White Plymouth Rocks have I been in position to give the value for the money I am giving you in my

Special Sale Bargains

Have you looked over a copy of this list, if not let me mail you a copy at once. Selected Breeders Utility Flocks and Exhibition Birds. Six-Weeks' Old Chicks an offering to everyone.

U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

have proven their claim as the best in poultry. Why fool with ordinary fowls when you can secure the best at these low prices. Catalog Free.

U. R. FISHEL **Box A,** **Hope, Indiana**

Bred To LAY and Bred To WIN

Boyer's Hatchery

Thorntown, Indiana

Prices for June, July and August by prepaid, insured parcel post. Canadian orders by express, not prepaid.

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rox	4.00	7.50	14.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Assorted	....	....	10.00

These are strong, sturdy chicks that we hatch ourselves in Newtown incubators, where plenty of fresh air is used; 95 percent live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or send for catalog.

OTTO WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS

Reduced to Half Price. DeLuxe Now $5 per 15; Exhibition, $5 per 30

WILLIAM N. OTTO, 5019 CENTRAL AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

century epoch of wisdom; fourth, the f... without comb, wattles, bill, shanks or fe... ers, also the fried Wyandottes, the roa... Rocks, and the boiled-egg laying Legh... and the fried-egg laying Orpingtons ... represent the idealized or final stage of ... velopment. Be it further provided that ... college professors who have brought al... this millennium in poultry breeding s... have their own pictures, names and bio... phies recorded in said Standard of Perfect...

Judging.—Now a word about instruc... and licensing judges who are to inter... and apply the Standard. Beginning with 1... all applicants for judge's license shall ... required to pass an examination which sh... be conducted as follows: The applicant ... to be led before four coops, one contain... chickens, one turkeys, one ducks, and ... geese; and the applicant must be able ... tell which are the chickens and which ... the turkeys. Upon satisfying the commi... of his ability to correctly name the chick... and turkeys, the applicant shall be grant... a license by the A. P. A., same being d... signed by the president and the secreti... and said applicant shall thereupon be d... qualified to judge all breeds of chickens ... turkeys at all poultry shows.

Be it further provided that in case ap... cant is able to distinguish and correctly ... which of the water fowls are ducks ... which are geese, he shall be granted a gen... judge's license.

In case this test proves too severe, ... some good fellow is not granted a lice... on account of failure to pass the exami... tion, a second test shall be conducted ... follows: The applicant shall be led bef... two coops, one to contain a chicken ... the other a pug dog, and the applicant sh... be required to point out the chicken ... distinguish it from the dog. Any applic... failing to pass this second test shall not ... granted a license to judge.

This being the last clause of the last ch... ter, the Standard is hereby ended.

Now, Mr. Editor, you see this simpli... matters a great deal.

DUAL POULTRY STANDARD

By J. H. Drevenstedt.

[NOTE: Mr. Drevenstedt has often be... referred to as "the strong arm of the Am... can fancy." He edited the Standard of P... fection, edition of 1898. For thirty ye... he has been one of the headline judges ... the great eastern shows. The following ... ticle by Mr. Drevenstedt appeared in t... May 14 issue of the American Poult... Fancier, a weekly poultry paper published ... W. B. Atherton, secretary of the Bost... Poultry Show. Mr. Drevenstedt is the le... ing editorial writer on the Fancier.]

The American Standard of Perfection ... the American Poultry Association. To t... former the latter owes its existence tod... It is the A. P. A.'s chief stock in trad... Without it, the prestige of the old organiz... tion would be nil, for it is the only bindi... tie that holds its members together and ... accord with the fundamental principles of t... American Poultry Association laid down ... its founders many years ago.

Article II of the Constitution and B... Laws as amended and adopted at the twent... second annual meeting of the American Po... try Association at Boston, January, 189... reads as follows: "Section I. The object ... this Association shall always be for the pe... fection of the American Standard of Perfe... tion, which shall be exclusively the proper... of this Association; and to consider a... discuss all matters of a national charact... regarding the poultry interests at large."

The creed of the founders as embodied ... that vital section, Article II, is the ke... stone of the A. P. A. structure. Subseque... changes and amendments, to all intents a... purposes, have not vitiated it in the min... of modern breeders and fanciers, whose fir... thought and consideration are the welfa... of their respective breeds or varieties. S... long as breed standards are made by a... for intelligent and progressive breeders ... poultry, so long will the American Poult... Association hold its membership together, a... no longer.

Breed type and color properties are t... result of years of careful selection by fancie... whose ideals should prevail, if our breeds a... their subvarieties are to progress and endur... Literally, the Standard is the safe deposit f... each and every variety of poultry recogniz... by the A. P. A., and none but breede... should hold the key to that safe.

We are led to make the above rema... after reading the leading and important ed... torial, "The Fate of the Standard" in M... American Poultry Journal, from which w...

Kill Rats by Science



Europe Has Employed this Scientific Method for Years—Great Ocean Ships, Big Warehouses, Grain Elevators, Huge Farms Have Been Rid of Rats and Mice in this Way.

Now introduced in this country under the name of Reefer's Rat Viro. Used with tremendous success. Users astounded by its efficiency. Read what they say! Their successful experiences can be yours. Do as they did and you will not have a rat left on your place.

Will Never Be Without It

Plain Dealing, Iowa, Dec. 30, 1920.
Dear Mr. Reefer:
I have used your wonderful Rat Viro. It cleared my house of rats. I will never be without it. Faithfully yours,
K. L. BURDEN

No Rats Left

Accord, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1920.
Dear Mr. Reefer:
Since using your Rat Viro, I have seen no live rats. Yours truly,
HOWARD GRAY

All Right

Houston, Texas, Dec. 17, 1920.
Dear Mr. Reefer:
The Rat Viro you sent me is all right.
Yours, JOHN VIEZ

Wonderful!

Centerville, Iowa, Dec. 20, 1920.
Dear Mr. Reefer:
Your Rat Viro is wonderful. I used it only 2 nights and now I cannot hear any more rats. Before I got your Rat Viro I could hardly rest at all. Rats and mice seemed to have the house to themselves.
Yours truly, H. STEWART

These are only a few of the letters dipped from the daily mail. We have thousands of others even more enthusiastic. Each one brings out the fact that Reefer's Rat Viro kills rats without fail.

New Discovery
Not a Poison

Bacterial concentrate discovered by noted French scientist. Banishes traps and poisons. An entirely different method. Sure death for every rat, mouse and gopher—absolutely harmless to humans, pets, poultry and live stock.

Rats Die Outside

VIRO forces rats outdoors seeking water. No rotting odor. No rats to kill. Only perfect rat killer invented. Approved by highest scientific authorities. Sure death. Safe. Simple to use.

Free Trial!

Use Reefer's VIRO, and if there's a single rat or mouse left on your place you can have your money back. Trial will cost you nothing if you are not satisfied. Isn't that fair? Don't wait. Rats cost you money every day you delay. Accept this square deal offer.

Send Coupon *NOW!*

Don't delay. Fill out coupon and mail. For $1.00 we will send you enough VIRO to clear big barn or house of rats and mice. Send for it! Try it! Satisfactory results guaranteed. Every rat killed means $10 saved. Get rid of rats. Here's your chance. Mail coupon!



Sure Death to Gophers

Viro destroys all varieties of gophers. Quickest, easiest, cheapest, of all methods. Use it freely without fear. It's not a poison. Now is the time to kill gophers. Insure your crops by destroying these pests before they have a chance to eat your newly planted grain. If troubled with gophers, be sure to mark coupon accordingly.

$10,000 Guarantee

Merchants Bank
Resources Over $1,000,000.00
Kansas City, Mo.

To Whom It May Concern.
This is to certify that Mr. E. J. Reefer has deposited in this bank Ten Thousand Dollars. Out of this special fund this Bank is authorized and does hereby guarantee to return to any of Mr. Reefer's customers AT ANY TIME within 30 days the total amount of their purchases from him, if the goods purchased are not entirely satisfactory in every way, or if Mr. Reefer fails to do as he agrees

Very truly yours
G. A. Simms
Vice-President

Your Money Back If You Say So

I, E. J. Reefer, hereby positively guarantee that Reefer's Rat Viro will rid your premises of rats or your money refunded without question.

E. J. Reefer

What Offer Could Be Fairer or Squarer?

E. J. Reefer, Dept. A602 (Send letter to nearest address)

Philadelphia Pennsylvania | Kansas City Missouri

I accept your offer. Enclosed find $1.00 for one package of Reefer's Rat Viro. You agree to refund my money if I'm not 100 percent satisfied.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

☐ Enclosed find $5 for Gopher-Size Package Viro

Canadian Address: Fort Erie, Ontario

E. J. Reefer, Dept. A602

Philadelphia Pennsylvania | Kansas City Missouri

Canadian Address: Fort Erie, Ontario

Keeler's White Wyandottes



THE ACE—FIRST CHICAGO COCKEREL, JAN. 1921. Also Champion cockerel American Class.

At the Chicago National Poultry Show, Jan. 12th to 18th, 1921. Made the stupendous record of winning in a class of 214 birds shown by 14 competitors.

1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th cock. 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th cockerels. 2nd, 3rd and 5th pullets. 2nd, 3rd and 4th hens. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th pens. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th hens. Bred-to-lay class. Special for Champion Male. Special for best display.

CHAMPION COCKEREL—AMERICAN CLASS.

Winners Breed Winners—Layers Breed Layers

300 birds growing. Place your order NOW for your fall and winter show birds and your breeders for 1922. Summer bargain sale of stock now going on. Send for Bargain Sales List, and become acquainted with THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN of WHITE WYANDOTTES. STOCK SHIPPED on APPROVAL.

Chas. V. Keeler & Son, R. F. D. 11, Winamac, Ind.

FERRIS STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

***The Great Winter Layers*—Read what others say before placing your order elsewhere**

Mr. J. V. Frazier, Purdy, Mo. Paducah, Ky., April 11, 1921.

Dear Mr, Frazier: I will let you know that I received my baby chicks all right and in fine condition; was all alive and are still lively and doing well. Many thanks for sending such nice chicks. I will always recommend you as an honest person. Wishing you the best of success in the future. I remain your friend and satisfied customer. I again thank you. (Signed) W. D. Harper.

We will have 1,500 Baby Chicks for June delivery at 15c each. Eggs $7.50 per 100. All prices prepaid. Write your wants.

OZARK POULTRY FARM J. V. FRAZIER, Prop. ROUTE 2 PURDY, MO.

BABY CHICKS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Of show type, size and laying qualities; 5,000 fancy breeders. Every egg that we incubate is produced from our own flock.

15,000 BABY CHICKS EVERY WEEK

$4.25 per 25 $8.00 per 50 $15 per 100 $145 per 1,000

Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

ALABAMA LEGHORN FARMS COMPANY ENSLEY, ALABAMA

J. D. Veach Poultry Co. GREEN MEADOW FARM HELENA, MONTANA

We have in our yards: BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, including our First Prize Exhibition Cockerel and Third Dark Pullet, Chicago Coliseum Show, Dec., 1920, with hundreds more like them. Our First Prize R. C. Rhode Island Red hen (Color Special Female), fourth young pen, fifth prize single comb hen, Coliseum, 1920, and seventh hen and ninth pullet S. C. Reds at Heart of America, 1920. Seventeen hundred more highest class Reds. MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—1st and 5th young toms, 2d and 4th old toms, 1st and 3d hens and 2d pullet, Chicago Coliseum, 1920, and a hundred more good ones. A thousand White Leghorn Breeding Hens (Selected Egg Layers). **Stock, Eggs, Baby Chicks For Sale.**

MAHOOD'S S. C. R. I. REDS

THEY POINT THE WAY

Wonderful Summer Bargains in Stock and Eggs. Send for our Summer Sales list, which will tell you about them and also how to raise your Summer Chicks.

E. W. MAHOOD, Box 4, 616 Lee Ave., WEBSTER GROVES, MO.

The Morris White Orpingtons

THE PROVEN LEADERS.—All eggs, baby chicks and a limited number of stock, at half-price during June and July. Send for our free illustrated catalog.

MORRIS POULTRY FARM Harold Rawnsley, Mgr. LEBANON, OHIO

Automatic Feeders

Fountains and Chick Feeders

THE NORWICH AUTOMATIC FEEDER COMPANY

7 Trumbull St., New London, Conn.

Pedigreed White Wyandottes and White Leghorns

Our birds are trapnested the year around. They are bred to lay and lay well; 10 and 12 weeks old stock for sale. No more baby chicks this year.

DR. B. H. MANSEL, Box 202, QUAKERTOWN, PA.

gather the impression that the spirit of se present-day members of the American P try Association who are active in the co cils of the latter, has undergone a mate change from that of the founders of the organization.

Editor Frank L. Platt is a member of Committee of Forty and has attended meetings of the latter; consequently is in position to express his opinions regarding functions of, and the work done by, t Committee, more or less authoritativ albeit personally.

He defines his position in a manner tha of far-reaching importance and clearly est lishes the fact of the issue being a shar defined one between the fancier on the hand, and the utility man on the other.

A general revision of the Standard, acc ing to the by-laws of the A. P. A. shall t place once in eight years. This law ma 1923 the year when a new revised edit shall be published.

The Committee of Forty has accepted outline for a chapter on production, auth ized its preparation and will recommend inclusion in the Standard at the next me ing, so Editor Platt states. This puts it to the Standard Committee to either mod the Standard text and descriptions or perm the utility chapter to stand in direct op sition to the Standard type, a paradoxi situation to say the least.

"Length and shape of feather," is o one point of the sixty that are to be d cussed in the chapter, and many breeds affected by this one question of size of feath It will be in order to start this discuss early and crystallize it down to compact fo before handing it over to the Standard Co mittee, which has so much real import work to dispose of. It should be spared being a party to a discussion which can or result in widening the gap between the fanc and the utility breeder. All breeds of fc have feathers. Typical breed shape is g erned largely by the length and breadth the individual feather, while the color ma ings of the plumage of the different variet are also influenced by the size of the feathe

The standard of today is the law for breeder and judge, a book of rules est lished by the authority of the American Po try Association. Pigmentation and molti are and should be foreign to its text. Editor Platt remarks: "The molt cannot Standardized." Pigmentation depends larg for its stability or loss on the strain of fc and soil and feed. Heavy laying will p the shanks and beak in hens to a grea or lesser degree, so no arbitrary or safe r can be laid down for appraising such by scale of points. To allow such fading shank and beak color, would take away fr them a most important breed characteris This would be followed by changing the scal points, which practically means that t points for color and beak in the yell shanked Mediterranean and American var ties would be passed by. It is bad enou today to find birds winning in the sho room with very pale shanks, it even goes far, as to include cocks and cockerels some instances. The fading of shanks a beaks in male feathered bipeds certainly ca not be laid to "production" or "ovari changes!"

The true breeder of such yellow-shank varieties has spent his time and given ability to perfecting the latter in every se tion possible. The shank and beak sectio are or should be, of importance as well all other sections. Perfection as a whc can only exist with a perfection in all t parts. It is for breeders to decide wheth or not yellow shanks and beaks are impo tant breed properties.

Thirty years ago that master breeder Light Brahmas made the following prophet remark: "It is just as essential to have Standard as ever. I trust we may have more instructive and better defined one tha we now have, beautifully illustrated, one th will educate breeders up to all that is withi nature's limits based on sound breeding pri ciples and not one based to a great exte on speculation." The black faced type is our

The American Standard of Perfection today may not be all that George Purdu trusted it would be, but it will come closel approximately to his ideal of what a Stan ard should be. To a very appreciable degre it is based on sound breeding principles experienced breeders, and to a degree o speculation.

To the fancier, the true and progressiv breeder of Standard fowl, the man or woma who really loves and admires beauty in typ and color, and has and will improve and saf guard the utilitarian qualities of the bree or variety he or she may be interested i the American Standard of Perfection is a 10 percent proposition.

/HITE ORPINGTONS ASCEND-NG LADDER OF POPULARITY.

The White Orpingtons are again ›oing forward, not with a disastrous ›oom movement, but a result bringing resistible push that cannot be de-ed.

You beginners, and those who have ›en hesitating on the choice of a ›eed, get started now with this ster-ng variety, and reap the rewards of ›e increasing popularity which can-›t longer be withheld.

At the district and state meets held ›e past season, large classes and ›mpetition have been the rule with-›t exception.

Beginning with Augusta, Ga., where 7 birds of this variety were cooped, ›d going on down the line, the fol-wing large classes were shown:

Providence, R. I.	101
Portland, Maine	80
Milwaukee, Wis.	69
Edmonton, Canada	84
Houston, Texas	199

›d lastly, the grand class at Madison quare Garden consisted of 152 White rpingtons.

Nearly one thousand high class ›ecimens at these various shows cov-›ing all parts of the country. Truly agnificent and a showing well wor-›y the breed and efforts put forth by ›e officers and members of the Amer-an White Orpington Club.

A noticeable feature of the past ›ow season was the almost entire ab-nce of brassy males. Notwithstand-g the unusually large classes, the writer saw only one brassy male and this was shown by a new exhibitor. It is my prediction that brassiness will be entirely eliminated within the next few years, and thus remove the last drawback to the increased popularity the White Orpington, so richly deserves.

For winter eggs, when eggs are worth most, for a choice market fowl, none better, and lastly, for a lordly exhibition bird the White Orpington is the par excellence of all.

Now a word to beginners and others.

In starting with hatching eggs do not expect 15 prize winners from a single setting of eggs, no matter what price you pay for them. If such results were possible, the price of eggs would be in proportion. When you purchase eggs for hatching, both you and the seller are gambling on the contents of the basket. You may raise the one best chicken of the year, or you may raise not one worth keeping, and this is where the gamble comes in. No one knows in advance what any certain egg will produce, and this is why hatching eggs are sold at such low prices and also explains why so many customers are disappointed.

White Orpingtons have been known to lay at between four and five months of age, this is invariably at the expense of size which is one of the main desirable features of this bird. I believe a good, sound, safe rule to follow is to allow a month for each pound to mature weight and as Standard for pullets calls for 7 pounds, it is my belief that they should not be brought to laying maturity much sooner than seven months. This gives plenty of time to fully mature the bird's frame, and fill it out with the necessary flesh to withstand the heavy drain of egg production in the out of season months.

When our young birds arrive at the fall stage, let us look around and see what we have to pay for all our time and trouble. There is a cockerel that looks good, let us band him and see that he has some extra care and feed. Also we seem to see a rather nice looking pullet. Let us do the same with her. After we get to this stage, do not get cold feet, but keep after these and any other promising chicks, so that when show time rolls around, we shall have them fit and ready. When you have raised some good ones, do not fail to show them.

Perhaps you may not win a "blue" at your first try, or perhaps may not even land a ribbon at all, but keep at it until you do get there. Remember this if you fail the first time, all of the successful breeders of today were from ten to fifteen years building up their strain, so do not get discouraged but keep everlastingly at it, and you will eventually be rewarded with success. In the meantime, join the American White Orpington Club and help boost your breed. You need the club and the club needs your influence and dues.

Now then, all together, let's make the good year 1921 and the years to follow, a drive for more and better White Orpingtons. C. D. Snow.

CANDEE

Candee Double Automatic Temperature Control Means Big Hatches of Healthy Chicks

EGGS cannot overheat. It is the only incubator with the patented double automatic temperature control that compels constant correct heat no matter what the size of the incubator or how many compartments are in use. And the automatic regulator at the heater controls the drafts and keeps the water in the supply mains at the proper temperature continually.

In each 300-egg compartment, of which there are two to each section; there is an automatic temperature regulator that controls the flow of hot water from the supply mains into that compartment, admitting more or less hot water to keep the temperature in that compartment absolutely correct at all times during the entire hatching period. And the Candee Incubator is properly ventilated without chilling drafts.

The great service performed by the double temperature regulation is that, the eggs simply cannot overheat in the Candee Incubator and when eggs never become overheated but receive the proper warmth constantly, you can be sure of the best possible hatches. This double automatic regulation consists of a principle of incubation that is not to be found in any other incubator. It is the fundamentally right principle and is not an experiment—it was built into the first Candee Incubator and has never been changed.

The Candee Sections Come All-Built Ready to Use—No Expert Needed to Install

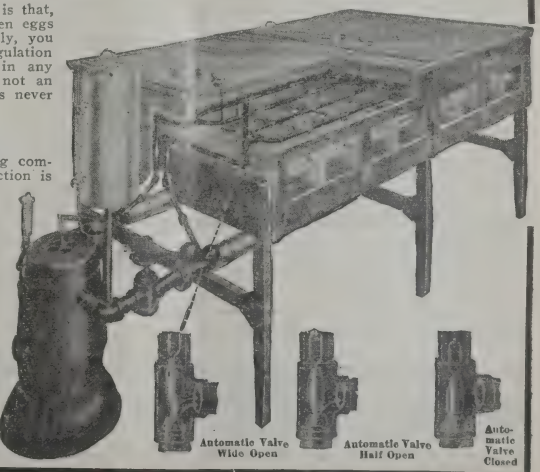
The Candee is truly sectional. Each section contains two 300-egg compartments with four 75-egg trays in each compartment. Each section is complete in itself with all partitions, radiators, piping, automatic regulators, etc. No expert needed to set up. Just place the sections on the legs and connect the main water supply pipe to sections. The Candee sections easily pass through an ordinary door opening.

Start Hatches at Different Times

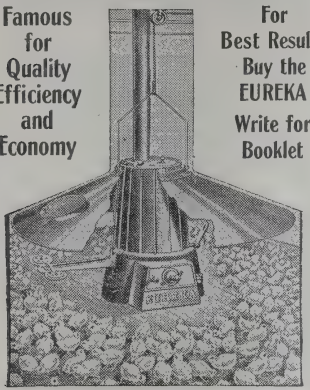
Because each compartment is complete in itself with its own automatic temperature regulator, hatches can be started or stopped at any time in any compartment without interfering in any way with the operation of the other compartments.

Write for Big Free Catalog—Get the Facts

There are many other reasons why the Candee gives the best results. They're all explained and illustrated in the big Free Candee Catalog—a book that is more than an incubator catalog—a guide and textbook to most productive poultry raising. Write for your free copy today.



CANDEE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO. Department 2, Eastwood, New York
Manufacturers of Incubators, Hot Water Brooding Systems, Colony Brooders

EUREKA COLONY BROODER
Famous for Quality Efficiency and Economy

For Best Results Buy the EUREKA
Write for Booklet
JAMES R. WOTHERSPOON, Inc.
Box 240 Sinking Spring, Pennsylvania

Stop Hatching Weak Chicks
With Cheap Incubators
Remember, it is not how many you hatch that counts, but how many you raise. A Queen costs but little more, and the extra chicks that live and grow soon pay the difference.

(30)
Queen Incubators
Hatch Chicks That Live and Grow
Accurately regulated—taking care of a variation of 70 degrees without danger. Built of genuine Redwood—very scarce in these days of imitation. Cheaper woods, and pasteboard lining in iron and tin machines, retain the odors to weaken and kill the hatching chicks.
Start your chicks with a Queen constitution and they will make money for you. Catalog free.
Queen Incubator Co. Lincoln, Nebr.



THE OLD RELIABLE
LAMBERT'S
DEATH TO LICE
Insures Clean Fowls—Larger Profits
It has been the Standard Lice-Killer for over 30 years—the standby of Successful Poultry-keepers. Easily used, absolutely safe, sure and quick in results. Most economical because it goes farthest. Try it and see young fowls grow faster and hens lay. Prices $1.00, 50c, and 25c per Package. Sample 10c. If not at your dealers; send direct. "Secrets of Success with Poultry" by D. J. Lambert for 2c stamp. Address
THE KLEIN-LAMBERT CO., 601 Traders Bldg., Chicago



POULTRY BANDS
Pigeon Bands—Nest Tags
All goods guaranteed to be just as represented.
ALUMINUM BANDS with raised figures, price postpaid, 10-15c, 25-25c, 50-35c, 100-60c.
SPIRAL CELLULOID BANDS, 10 different colors, price postpaid, 12-15c, 25-25c, 50-45c, 100-85c, 500-$3.25.

COLORED CELLULOID, with Aluminum Back


Any color, two large black numbers in each band; prices 12-30c, 25-50c, 50-90c, 100-$1.65.
Please do not send postage stamps
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Send for Catalog NEWPORT, KY.

Raise Silver Foxes
Easy to raise. Larger profits than any other live stock raising. Stands strictest investigation. Recommended by Government. 4 different plans. One will suit you. Complete description free. Send today.

C. T. DRYZ, Box 1032, EAGLE RIVER, WIS.

Horticulture for Poultry Keepers

Conducted by Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Could you tell me if gladioli bulbs multiply, or do the bulbs die after blooming? Also tuberose bulbs? I am going to set out one Delicious apple tree, 4 to 5 feet, this spring, and also one Yellow Transparent apple tree and a Sapa plum tree. How long will it be before they bear fruit, providing they live? I also intend to set out some Cumberland and St. Regis berry bushes and 125 Progressive and Superb strawberry plants.

Iowa. U. M. T.

The gladiolus bulb does not die after blooming, but can and should be replanted each spring. Each bulb throws out numerous little bulblets. Save these and plant. They will bloom in two or three years. In fall dig all bulbs and store in a dry room where it does not freeze. Tuberoses can be kept dormant by placing in the cellar in the fall, and can be set out each spring.

Your Delicious trees will, or ought to, give you fruit the sixth year. The Yellow Transparent should produce fruit in four years.

* * *

We have a native white Juneberry growing here which a friend of mine discovered last year. Several bushes are growing on his farm and bore freely of the white berries last season. This is quite a novelty. Would these have any commercial value if propagated? How would you suggest to propagate them, from seed or otherwise?

Have also seen native white chokecherries. These were more of a transparent color like the white currants. I have some localities spotted and intend, if I can, to get some young trees and set them out for shrubbery.

The hardy raspberries do well in the Turtle mountains, and also strawberries. The wild berries are native and some years plentiful. What varieties of raspberries would you recommend for commercial planting here, and also the variety of strawberries? All kinds of small fruits have a very good local demand and command good prices.

The white Juneberries were a chalk, or milk white, with a red seed. S. W. Wilson.

North Dakota.

I cannot tell you the value of this Juneberry without an inspection of the fruit. I am of the opinion that such a hardy bush, if it bears usable fruit of fair quality, should be propagated and that it would find a ready sale. The best way to propagate this Juneberry would be to plant the seeds and then root-graft, using scions from the bushes bearing the best fruit. The seedlings would throw all kinds of fruit—good, poor and worthless. Would like to see some of this fruit.

The chokecherry will make a very nice ornamental tree for home planting.

Advise you to get in touch with Prof. Hansen of the South Dakota Experiment Station, at Brookings, S. D. He has brought out several very hardy raspberries and can give you the desired information.

Plant Dunlap, Haveland, Gibson and Sample strawberries.

You will find the Red Cross and Diploma currant and Oregon Champion gooseberry very profitable. These fruits net me about $600 each year.

* * *

I have an opportunity to purchase a small fruit ranch in Okanogan county, north central Washington. There is an irrigation project there and, I imagine, fruit growing is the foremost occupation. Would you consider fruit growing profitable there? Also, what are the advantages of poultry raising for fancy or egg trade? Can you give me the altitude at this point, and about how long are the winters there? Would the climate there be agreeable to a northerner. Is the Okanogan river navigable at Okanogan the year around, and how swift is the current?

North Dakota. James A. Thorse

Fruit growing in the locality you mention is very profitable. The climate and conditions are very favorable to profitable poultry raising. The altitude of location referred to is 2,833 feet, as given by Cram. The winters are comparatively short, not over three months duration. Yes, the climate would be to your liking. The Okanogan river is navigable to the larger boats at Okanogan. I cannot tell you the current gage of the river.

* * *

I have been told that black walnut trees planted near other trees or fruit trees interfere with the growth of the others and cause some diseases. Is this so?

Also, to whom does one send his money and application to take out a membership in the American Poultry Association?

I take three poultry journals and none gives the address or any information about beginner joining the A. P. A. If these papers gave any information, or even if there was an extra leaf in the back of the Standard of Perfection, I think the membership would increase faster, as I and three others here would have joined before, and there are probably many more the country over.

Kansas. J. H. Gibb

Black walnut trees are subject to many and diseases which are serious to fruit trees. I would not want apple and other fruit trees planted near black walnut trees, although I have seen such a condition, which seemed to be without harm to the fruit trees.

If you will write Mrs. E. B. Campbell, secretary of the American Poultry Association, 655 West Third street, Fort Wayne, Ind., she will send you application blanks and all desired information regarding membership in the association.

* * *

I am writing you for a little advice as a location to which to move. Now, I am a person who has only a little money and I do not want to lose it. I noticed in your journal you speak of several places that would make a good home, Leesburg, Va., being one. We plan on going there this fall and shall try to buy from 25 to 40 acres of their fairly good land there. Now, do you think we can make a living on it with some fruit and poultry, if we work and carefully plan. We have one child.

Another idea we have is to go to Baltimore, Md., and the men work and the women raise chickens on the outskirts of the city there being two sisters who have four children. Which would be best for us?

It is so cold here that we must feed stock so long that I do not wish to remain here. Can a man get work there?

Wisconsin. Mrs. A. R. Larson

It does seem to me that you fo would do very well financially either in the vicinity of Baltimore or on a general and poultry farm near Leesburg. simply is impossible for me to tell you as to the measure of success you would meet in any given place. That rests entirely with yourselves. The proposition you outline are wholly feasible and ought to give you good financial return. Your friend doesn't know what he is talking about when he belittles the people of Virginia.

* * *

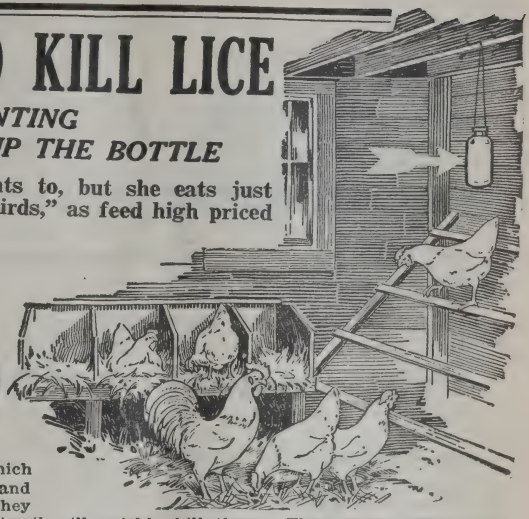
I am a young married man with $5, cash, and I want your advice on buying 10-acre farm just outside Springfield, Green county, Missouri. I have had six years'

TRY THE NEW WAY TO KILL LICE

NO DUSTING
NO DIPPING

NO PAINTING
HANG UP THE BOTTLE

A hen worried to death with lice can't lay if she wants to, but she eats just the same. You might as well "throw money to the birds," as feed high priced food to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it.



Licecil
Kills Lice

Licecil leaves the bottle in powerful evaporating vapors which descend in a misty form, penetrating feathers, cracks, and crevices everywhere. Lice and mites have no lungs. They breathe through the pores of the body. The vapors from Licecil will quickly kill them. They cannot stand the odor of Licecil, and its presence in your hen house will rid you of these pests.

READ THE EVIDENCE

IF YOU have never used Licecil and are inclined to doubt the claims made for it, just consider the letters which appear on this page. These testimonials are but a few of the hundreds that are continually coming in from satisfied customers from all parts of the U. S.

KEEPS ON USING LICECIL

Please find check for $5 for which send me six bottles of Licecil. I have been using Licecil and find it O. K. This is the third order, which speaks for itself. J. D. ALLEN, Lynchburg, Va.

IT DOES THE WORK

I have used the three bottles of Licecil according to directions. It did the work all right. OSCAR THOMPSON, Long Beach, California.

WANTS MORE

I am sending for some more Licecil. It is the best preparation to rid the place of lice I have ever found. Send as quick as possible, because I am all out now. JOHN HOLTRAP, Lynden, Washington.

VERY EFFECTIVE

Received shipment of Licecil, which I have divided with some of my friends. We have found it very effective. HANS EYRERSEN, Silver Creek, N. J.

PLEASED WITH RESULTS

Received Licecil sometime ago and am well pleased with results. Expect to use it continually hereafter. FRED S. WILLIS, Wyandotte, Michigan.

LARGER ORDERS

Enclosed find $5 for six bottles of Licecil. Kindly rush this along and oblige. One of your satisfied customers. EDWARD LEHR, Escanaba, Michigan.

REORDERS

I enclose $2.50 for which please send me Licecil. I found Licecil very much better than anything I ever tried. MRS. JOHN ANDERSON, Buford, Wyo.

KEEPS ON USING IT

Find enclosed money order for Licecil. I was well pleased with results from the other bottle I bought. Have over 200 birds and when I use Licecil lice are a very scarce article with me. J. E. PLATT, Maywood, Ill.

THE BEST

I bot a bottle of Licecil from you some time ago and found it the best thing of the kind I ever used. Please send me another bottle for the enclosed. MRS. L. M. JOHNSON, Plumville, Pennsylvania.

LITTLE WORRY OR WORK

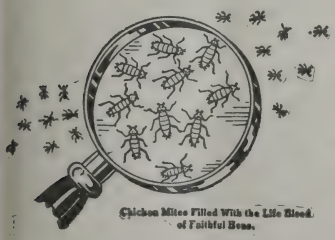
Please send me three bottles of Licecil. Like it very much. With Licecil there is little worry or work. Enclosed find money order for $2.50 for the three bottles. BERNARD F. OSTERFIELD, Dayton Ohio.

SEND MORE

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. I received the one bottle ordered recently, and have had splendid results. There is one thing sure, no lice or mites will stay on the chickens with the odor of Licecil about. L. G. STAYNOS, Sherman, Texas.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL

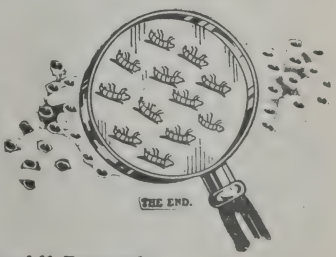
If you prefer to fight poultry pests in the old way—it is certainly your privilege to do so. But your own best interest, and the success others are having, will lead you o give Licecil a fair, honest trial at the earliest opportunity.



Chicken Mites Filled With the Life Blood of Faithful Hens.

HOW TO USE LICECIL

Simply put a few drops in the nest and on the roosts, hang the uncovered bottle in coop or hen house. The powerful evaporating vapors which leave the bottle descending in a mist form penetrate cracks, crevices, everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, roaches, bed bugs, ants, etc., will be destroyed by Licecil vapors. Will not injure chicks.



THE END.

MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS.

1 Bottle $1.00; 3 Bottles $2.50; 12 Bottles $9.00—All Prepaid.

AMERICAN SUPPLY CO. Dept. 54 QUINCY, ILLINOIS

Read what this man has to say about the Feed that brings results

Clinton, Ind., May 3, 1921.
A word as to the quality of your feeds. Have fed your steel cut oats, rolled oats and chick mash and chick grains to my Mottled Anconas with the following results: At 4 weeks and 5 days old the average weight was 8 oz.; with the biggest one weighing 12 oz.; and that is not all, at the same age I caught two little cockerels crowing. Can you beat it? Now, at nearly 7 weeks of age they average 12 oz. in weight, the cockerels are crowing lustily and are beginning to annoy the pullets. Your feeds bring results and are simply above comparison.
JOHN FILCHAK.

Buy pure, wholesome and sound feeds such as we mill for you and then watch the youngsters develop into profit producing specimens that will make money for you. But, remember, you must have guaranteed feeds.

Pinhead or Steel Cut and Rolled Oats

Let us send you one or both of these wholesome feeds to give to your growing chicks. There is no better food found anywhere than these two for chicks.

Send Your Formula Write and tell us what you are feeding and we will quote you prices that are governed by the quotations in the grain market, and when the prices go down you get the benefit. Could anything be fairer? Let us quote you on hulled or pinhead oats. We want you to know more about basic feeds as ground and sold by us. Let us send you our current price list; you can see what ground poultry meal is worth at mill prices.

BASIC FEEDS COMPANY, Box 325, LOCKPORT, ILL.

Basic Feeds

Books Covering all Branches of Poultry Keeping

"The true university of these days is a collection of books"—Carlyle

From the list of books below you can select one covering any subject regarding poultry culture you may desire.

Poultry Account Book	$0.25
Artificial Incubating and Brooding	1.00
All About Indian Runners	.75
American Standard of Perfection	2.50
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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL, 523 Plymouth Court, CHICAGO, ILL.

perience in general farming. I want to is poultry, fruit and truck. I have had siderable experience with my favorite Vi Leghorns, and want to keep a cow and few hogs. I want to leave northern Illinoi account of my wife's weak lungs. Do think the mild southwestern Missouri cli will help my wife? A. P. McGre
Illinois.

Write the state horticultural col authorities at Springfield, Mo., for formation. The climate there ought be more favorable for your wife tha northern Illinois.

* * *

I would like your advice in regard to care of the following fruit trees: ch peach, apple, pear, and also grapes. I cially desire to know what to spray with, and when they should be sprayed year. J. C. Crann
Illinois.

Spray all these trees and vines w Scalecide when dormant, fall and spr Spray with arsenate of lead to wi is added Black Leaf. Spray just as blossoms are falling. For the plums Sulfocide when blossoms are fall This should be repeated in about days. Spray the plum trees also w arsenate of lead, but wait till Sulfo has been on trees a few days.

For fungous diseases use Sulfocid Pyrox.

* * *

We are living near the east coast of Ma chusetts and the extreme dampness and tuations of climate do not agree with health. Have heard that the vicinity of Diego, Calif., was quite even, also mild, would like to know the disagreeable po of this locality before making so treme a change. Is there much dampness th Are there tarantulas, centipedes, scorp fleas or snakes in a southern California two persons get a living from poultry small fruits on one acre of land in that tion of the country? Have had two y experience with fifty hens, which have pa Would there be difficulties with Mexi or Japs for people living in such a s country place in southern California?
Massachusetts. F. P. Harr

One acre of ground devoted to p try and small fruit will not affor living for two people. That is out of reason, regardless of the claims made enthusiastic poultry and fruit boom None of the disagreeable things refer to exist in any degree anyw in southern California.

* * *

Have just bought five acres of hill land mile from Klamath Falls. The elevation is 4100 feet and the temperature very sel goes down to 10 degrees below zero in ter, but some years late spring frost cuts fruit crop short.

A good deal of the level land is irrig and alfalfa does well. Here on hill land do not have irrigation, and the summers quite dry. This is a rather new part of country, and very little outside of s raising has been tried. The soil contain good deal of volcanic ashes and is e worked.

Want to make a home here and inten keep poultry, but also wish to raise eno fruit for home use. Will want some ap cherries and peaches. Intend to raise s berries for market, as they are in great mand—such as currants, raspberries, go berries, and also a few loganberries grapes. Will experiment a little with st berries.

This land has good air drainage an think it will do wonders if handled right I am coming to you for advice.

What kinds of fruits and berries do think would do best up here in the m tains? How many should I plant, and w should I plant? Tell me what you woul if you were in my place. Will greatly ap ciate any other suggestions and advice.
Oregon. Sigurd Sei

You will find the Duchess and He Clay valuable early apples. For plant the Wealthy; for winter varie choose Delicious, Golden Delicious, S ator, Winter Banana and Bellflower.

The Fay and Red Cross currant

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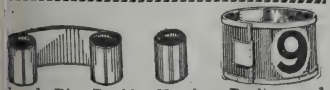
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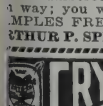
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Oregon Champion gooseberry will give you best results. I cannot name the number of trees and vines you should plant. You must make your plantings according to conditions of which I can know very little. The currants and gooseberries you will find very profitable. You certainly will find the combination farm—poultry and fruit—a pleasant and profitable one.

* * *

I have purchased ten acres of land half a mile outside the city limits. This land needs tile, which I shall put in this summer. While I read every one of your articles in the Journal, and I have a plan made out from your articles, still, I am not sure but that you might suggest a better one, as you often correct suggestions proposed by your correspondents. A. Symanowski.
Ohio.

I will be very glad to give you what help I can in developing this land—if you will be kind enough to tell me what you desire to do with it.

* * *

I live in the city and have some very fine Norway maple shade trees, set out twenty-five years ago. Under these trees are lots of seedlings. Would it be possible to transplant these to my garden lot and raise them to sell, and, if so, could you give me some idea how to do it? W. C. Keach.
New York.

Yes, it would be a good plan to remove these maple trees as you suggest. by so doing. These young trees should be transplanted early in the fall. Plant them in rows about three feet apart, with the trees about two feet apart in the rows. Cultivate trees during the spring and summer. There is always a demand for such trees at good prices.

* * *

I am thinking of setting out some young fruit trees this spring and would like for you to pass judgment on my selections. I am new to this and would highly appreciate any suggestions. I just want the fruit for the use of a family of two, but later would like to try fruit farming on a larger scale. These are the varieties I have selected and the number of each:

Apples—1 Henry Clay, 1 Early Harvest, 1 Liveland Raspberry, 1 Maidenblush, 1 Wilson Red June, 2 Double Life Grimes Golden, 2 Stark Delicious, 2 Golden Delicious, 3 Northern Spies, 1 Stark Gold crabapple.

Pears—2 Stark Seckel, 1 Kiefer.

Plums—1 Wild Goose Improved, 1 Damsen.

Peaches—2 Early Elberta, 2 Heath Summer Cling, 2 October Elberta, 8 Altons.

Cherries—1 Dychouse, 1 Suda Hardy, 1 Montmorency.

Raspberries—25 Cuthbert, 25 Columbian, 50 Cumberland.

Blackberries—50 Eldorado, 50 Early Harvest.

Strawberries—200 Senator Dunlap, 200 Dr. Burrill, 200 Uncle Jim.

Grapes—3 King (Giant Concord), 2 Stark Delicious, 2 Stak Eclipse, 2 Niagara.

As raspberries are tip-bearing, we thought we would only buy a few and set out the new plants that grew up from time to time.

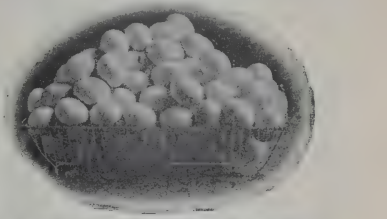
At the old home when I was a child we had a red apple tree that ripened apples about the same time as the Early Harvest. It was colored to a dark red, flesh firm but deliciously sweet, having a different taste from most early apples. I wonder if you could tell me what it was from my meager description. I surely would like to have a tree of it.

Have about 100 White Leghorn hens and want to keep at least 350 next year. We are just making our start, consequently everything comes slow and seems somewhat expensive, so thought it best to start small and grow. M. A. Ashby.
Illinois.

Your list is a very good one and I can suggest but few changes therein. Would plant also one Florence crab tree.

Your list of plums is very incomplete. Plant also Omaha, Surprise and Terry. Do not fail to do this. Would cut out Uncle Jim strawberry and make the list Burrill, Haveland, Gibson and Sample. Would include the Moore's Early and

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Rhode Island Red Journal 1031 E. Bremer Ave., Waverly, Ia.

Worden and Concord grapes, by all means. I think the apple to which you refer was the old and valued Sayer. I do not know where it can be secured now.

* * *

I have twenty acres of land in Taylor county, Florida, about two miles from the town of Thelma. Am thinking of moving onto the land this fall and would appreciate it if you could give me a few suggestions. I have Single Comb Black Minorcas and White Rock chickens. Could they be moved from here without change of climate hurting them? Also, what kinds of vegetables would you advise planting for a quick crop? This land is improved and there is some timber on the place. Do you think a man with about $2,000 could go onto the land, build a small house and get things going in good shape?

South Dakota. M. F. Derrick.

You will find that $2,000 is a very limited capital with which to clear this land, improve it, and plant to fruit and a vegetable patch. You may be able to do it and win out. Your poultry can be cheaply housed and will give you immediate financial returns. Each section down there specializes on certain vegetables. In the location you refer to, cabbage, lettuce, egg plants and beans are largely grown.

Summer Green Food.

Dwarf Essex rape can be planted any time during the summer in the northern states. In July and August mix one-third oat seed with the rape, as the oats will come up first and serve as shade for the rape. Do not sow too thickly. It will quickly make the poultry run green, and when either hens or growing birds are turned into the rape they will eat it with great relish. However, there is danger of them killing it out, and if it can be grown in a separate place and the leaves cut and fed to the poultry, it will prove an ideal green feed.

Rape grows quickly and grows very rank if not cut back. It is the cheapest green food for summer and early fall. Anyone having a summer egg trade in fancy eggs cannot find a better egg producer, and it also gives a richness to the egg. The leaf is very tender and succulent and is greatly relished and easily digested. It is an ideal green-stuff for the range in which young chickens are growing.

TOWN LOT POULTRY RAISING.

By E. H. Hoffman.

Did you ever stop to think of the enormous amount of poultry that is being raised in the cities and villages, and what satisfaction there is in raising a few chickens on a town lot? Many of the blue ribbon winners at the largest poultry shows in the country are hatched and raised on town lots that provide only a limited amount of room. It is a mistaken idea that poultry must be raised on a large farm in order for the young stock to mature rapidly, and develop into birds that are satisfactory, either for quality or for exhibition purposes. I dare say that 50 percent, and perhaps more, of the high class poultry exhibited in the country is raised in limited quarters.

This does not mean that too many birds can be successfully reared in a small space, but it does mean that without overcrowding and with proper feed and care, the highest quality of stock can be produced in yards on back lots in the cities.

We often hear people say that they would like to have a few fowls but they have no room, believing that they must have an acre or two for range. When asked how much room they have they invariably say that they have a backyard "but chickens need a large amount of space to run on."

For sake of comparison let us see what conditions exist on a free range and how nearly we can provide substitutes for the birds that are raised on a town lot. Green feed, bugs and worms and activity are the essentials for thrifty chickens, and these must be provided, either in one form or another, whether the chickens are on a farm or in limited quarters. On free range it will be noted that the birds stray away from the house in search of tender blades of grass, grit, insects and worms, all of which go to provide material fo making eggs. The spring of the yea when the sprouts begin to crop throug the ground and the grubs and other in sects make their appearance, is the ide time for ranging, and it is only natur that the heaviest egg production of th year comes during that period.

The birds are so eager for these e sentials that when enjoying the libert of a range, they keep busy scratchin and hunting from early morning unt dusk, and still they are never overfe It is remarkable how fowls will wor all day on free range, picking up mo sels of various kinds and not overeat but it is nature that takes care of tha also the variety of food plays an im portant part. We know that these ar the conditions of fowls in their natur state, and therefore the same cond tions, as near as possible, should be pr vided when they are confined in yarde quarters.

The back-lot poultryman should fir decide what breed is best suited to h town-lot enterprise. After that has bee done, he should then build houses an yards sufficiently large to accommoda about the number of birds that he in tends to keep.

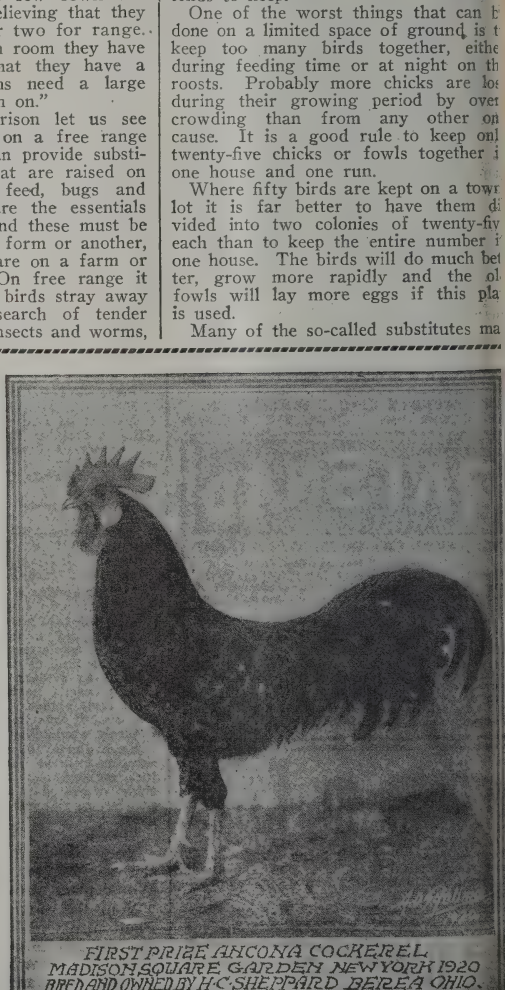
One of the worst things that can b done on a limited space of ground is t keep too many birds together, eithe during feeding time or at night on th roosts. Probably more chicks are lo during their growing period by over crowding than from any other on cause. It is a good rule to keep onl twenty-five chicks or fowls together i one house and one run.

Where fifty birds are kept on a town lot it is far better to have them di vided into two colonies of twenty-fiv each than to keep the entire number i one house. The birds will do much bet ter, grow more rapidly and the ol fowls will lay more eggs if this pla is used.

Many of the so-called substitutes ma



WHITE ROCK COCK HEADING FIRST OLD PEN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN N.Y. JAN. 1921. WILBURTHA POULTRY FARMS TRENTON Jct. N.J.



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be easily provided. For instance laying mash can be purchased and this food contains many of the ingredients that the fowls crave. The commercial egg mash is scientifically prepared and is well balanced to satisfy the appetites of the birds. It contains a certain amount of each of the feeds required to make eggs and at the same time keep the body in a healthy condition.

Sharp grit can be purchased in sizes suitable for either chicks or hens and this is probably better for grinding than the pebbles that are picked up on free range.

One of the most important feeds required by fowls in confinement is green food, and it is surprising how few flocks are giving a proper amount of green feed or roughage. Sprouted oats are considered the best of all green succulents and can very easily be provided. An oat sprouter can be purchased at a reasonable price, or oats can be sprouted in pens. This can be done during the winter months by keeping the pans near the stove and sprinkling them daily with a little warm water. It is surprising what a difference it will make in the egg supply if the hens are fed sprouted oats every day or even every other day. Those who are not feeding green feed are not getting the results that they should get in the matter of eggs.

In the spring of the year when the chicks are growing it is a simple plan to build frames about three or four inches above the ground and inside of them plant oats, covering the frame with a small wire mesh. As the oats sprout and reach the top of the wire the chicks can pick off the tops and still the roots will be unharmed and the green stuff will continue to grow.

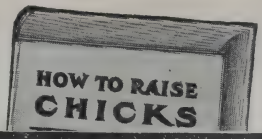
There are many other green feeds than can be supplied during the summer months. Tender lawn clippings make an excellent feed, and lettuce and tender weeds in the spring months are greatly relished by the chicks.

Meat scraps and buttermilk or skimmed milk are substitutes for worms and bugs. With all these conditions provided as far as the feeding is concerned, the birds in small quarters will thrive as well as on free range. But there is something else that is just as important as the feeding and that is cleanliness and ventilation.

A constant fight must be made against lice from the time the chicks are hatched until they reach maturity. Greasing the heads of the little chicks during the first month if hatched with hens, and dusting the mother hens with insect powder at least once a week are very important.

Raising poultry on a back lot requires attention the same as anything else with which one desires to be successful. Even when the weather is hot in mid-summer the real fancier does not hesitate to clean the poultry houses, disinfect the roosts, spade the runs and provide the proper feed and fresh water that they require. The real fancier rather enjoys this sort of pastime and never objects to doing the little things that must be done on a small back lot poultry plant. If he does not like the work he had far better never have gone into the business because he will surely fail.

There are many people residing in the cities and villages who are fond of fresh eggs and nice fowls for table use. If they would construct a small place in one corner of their back yard, start with a few Standardbred fowls of what-



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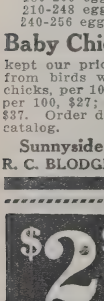
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500 eggs; any variety.....10% discount
Eggs from Show Birds and Record Layers combined..$3.00 and $5.00 per 15

Breeders Trapnested stock, regular $5 values, birds that will give you an opportunity to make good profits selling hatching eggs, with records of
180 to 200 eggs, each.....$3.00
210 to 248 eggs, each..... 4.00
240 to 256 eggs, each..... 5.00
8-10 Weeks Pullets.
180-200 egg-bred.....$1.75
210-248 egg-bred..... 2.00
240-256 egg-bred..... 2.25

Baby Chicks Same high quality as our other stock, and we have kept our prices same as last season. Bred from birds with records of 180 to 200 egg chicks, per 100, $22.50; 210 to 248 egg chicks, per 100, $27; 240 to 256 egg chicks, per 100, $37. Order direct from this ad. or send for catalog.

Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Box 1002
R. C. BLODGETT, Prop. BRISTOL, VT.

$2.00 BRINGS A Satisfactory Tire



Save One-Half

Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
28x3	$5.25	$1.50	34x4	$ 8.75	$2.60
30x3	5.50	1.60	34x4½	10.00	3.00
30x3½	6.50	1.75	35x4½	11.00	3.15
31x3½	6.75	1.85	36x4½	11.50	3.40
32x3½	7.00	2.00	35x5	12.50	3.50
31x4	8.00	2.25	36x5	12.75	3.65
32x4	8.25	2.40	36x5	12.75	3.65
33x4	8.50	2.50	37x5	12.75	3.75

Special offer on "SATISFACTORY" reconstructed double tread tires. Each tire **guaranteed. Reliner free with every tire,** also a new Miller inner tube at **factory price.**
State size, also whether straight side, clincher, plain or non-skid. Send only $2.00 deposit for each tire, balance C.O.D. subject to examination. Orders shipped day received. Extra 10% discount for full cash with order. Order NOW.
SATISFACTORY TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
2941 S. Michigan Blvd., Dept. 50 Chicago, Ill.

Poultry Leg Bands



The "Best Yet" Aluminum —Not colored. Will stay on. 12, 20c; 25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 90c. State breed.
Celluloid Spiral Bands —Red, Green, Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow, Purple; Light Blue, Dark Blue, Ruby, Cerise. 12, 20c; 25, 40c; 50, 70c, 100, $1.25. State Breed.

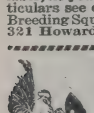


Baby Chick & Pigeon Sizes —State which. Colors as above. 12, 10c; 25, 20c; 50, 35c; 100, 60c. Catalog Free.

Aluminum Marker Works, Dept. 5, Beaver Falls, Pa.

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Squabs are selling from $12 to $18 a dozen, highest prices ever known. Great demand, small supply. Big profits. Start now. We sell the famous Plymouth Rock breeding stock and supplies. Squabs are raised in one month. No mixing feed, no night labor, no young to attend. For prices and full particulars see our free book, "How to Make Money Breeding Squabs." **Plymouth Rock Squab Co., 321 Howard St., Melrose Highlands, Mass.**



BANTAMS America's Finest. Bantams, 40 varieties. Game and Ornamental. Shipped on approval. Winners at the largest shows. Stock for sale. Price reasonable. Cat. 2c. Choice Golden, Silver, Ringneck and Lady Amherst Pheasants.
F. C. WILBERT & CO. Grand Rapids, Mich.

ever breed or variety they like best, take an interest in feeding them and keeping them comfortable, they would soon learn that it is a profitable investment and at the same time provide a recreation for spare time that would be alike pleasant and refreshing.

Business men, doctors, lawyers, clerks and working men all over the country are engaged in this useful pastime of back-lot poultry keeping, and they enjoy the work. Nearly every family has enough scraps from the table to furnish feed for a few chickens and the additional grain and other things required for comparatively larger numbers can be purchased at reasonable prices.

Birds of the highest quality can be raised on the back lot and develop just as rapidly as if allowed to range on a farm, provided the conditions can be provided as near as possible to those enjoyed by the birds when allowed free range.

Off-Colored Feathers.

The secretary of the White Orpington Club writes me: "It is an exception rather than the rule to find a bird that has absolutely no off-colored feathers." I agree with him. In fact, I would go further and state that I doubt if a white bird has ever been bred that has not at some time or other had an off-colored feather. Notice I said white bird. Some people have an idea that the White Orpington is the only white fowl that produces off-colored feathers, which is far from the case. I have had experience with other breeds and found that the same thing exists. I have in mind one very popular breed of white fowls that is very much worse than the White Orpingtons in this respect, and the white birds are by no means alone in this respect.

What about colored and parti-colored birds? Did any of you ever notice the black feathers scattered underneath the coops in the Barred Rock alley in the showroom? If not, notice it the next show you attend. Now, where do these black feathers come from? Simple; they are the off-colored feathers that had been overlooked when the birds were being prepared for the show.

If your birds have a few off-colored feathers in them, do as the breeders of other varieties do: pluck them out before showing them. Sometimes the feather has a little color on one side only. In that case all you need to do is strip the colored side off. It is rather singular, but nevertheless true, that a White Orpington with a little black in the plumage is a better color than one without, and a little black in a good breeding male by no means disqualifies him as a breeder. Of course the few off-colored feathers a white bird has, the better.

If you have a bird with buff or cream color running across the wing bow, give him the axe, as they are useless as breeders. Select your birds with the least off-color for breeding, and you will gradually get a purer color. However, I am afraid these off-colored feathers will appear in spite of all we can do. Off-colored feathers appear in breeds that have been bred before any of the present generation were born, and will probably continue. So why worry.

When you buy a bird and after the molt he has a few off-colored feathers, do not think the breeder that sold him to you is a crook. These feathers may not have appeared in his first molt.

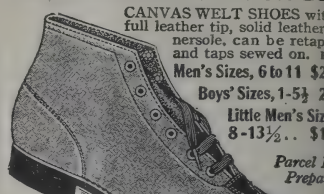
They say a black horse has never been bred without a white hair, and I doubt if a white chicken has even been hatched that has not had foreign color in it at some time.—Harold Rawnsley.

The following table will serve as a guide in estimating the probable cost of maintaining a flock of poultry. It shows the approximate average amount of feed and litter for one hundred hens for one year.

Two tons scratch grain,
Two tons dry mash,
One ton mangel beets,
One ton straw and litter,
100 lbs. grit and shell.

The one hundred hens should yield one ton of eggs. This means 16,000 at an average weight of two ounces each.—Connecticut Agricultural College.

Just What You Want for Summer Footwear



CANVAS WELT SHOES with a full leather tip, solid leather innersole, can be retapped and taps sewed on. Price
Men's Sizes, 6 to 11 $2.50
Boys' Sizes, 1-5½ 2.15
Little Men's Sizes, 8-13½.. $1.95
Parcel Post Prepaid.

Mail Your Order Today.
Delay Means Disappointment.

GENUINE U. S. NAVY SHOES
Black Calf Skin, all bearing U. S. Inspectors Stamp
Sizes 5-11, C, D, E, F, Widths
Market Value $8.50, Our Price $5.50
Bank References: Brockton National Bank. Money refunded if not satisfied.
THE B. B. SHOE CO.
47-49-51 Centre Street BROCKTON, MASS.



White Quill White Rocks
43 birds under ribbons, Chicago Coliseum, Dec., 1920.
Hundreds of my Fine Breeders at Half Price now. Show Birds—Getting them ready for early fall shows; place your order now. Six to eight weeks old pullets, $2 each.
ADAM F. POLTL HARTFORD, WIS.

If Your Chicks Have WHITE DIARRHEA
Do not delay and send for a 50 cent or $1.00 package of
GONICK'S WHITE DIARRHEA REMEDY
at once. The latest discovery producing marvelous results. Guaranteed or your money back. Save all your chicks and get all your profits Act right now.
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HIAWATHA
Pedigreed, Winter Laying S. C. White Leghorns
"Hiawatha Winter Layers Are All Year 'Round Payers"
HIAWATHA POULTRY FARM, Crystal Lake, Ill.



Quality Bred-to-Lay S. C. White Leghorns Exclusively
Write us what you want and get our low prices before ordering elsewhere. Catalog free.
ELLIOTT POULTRY FARM
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CHICKEN FARM
A thoroughly competent and experienced manager is required to establish and run an up-country equipment in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Applications with references and conditions desired to be addressed to
BANK OF CATANDUVA,
Catanduva, State of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

AVA BREEDERS, ATTENTION!

By Robie Whitney.

I wish to make some statements in connection with the reference to the Jersey Black Giants in your February issue of American Poultry Journal, on page 198, in which the editor said: "If Black Orpington and Black Java men do not wake up, the Black Giants will come forward as the one popular American black fowl."

We Java breeders are obliged to admit your advice is true and good. We fully realize that the good old-fashioned Black Java will lose out entirely to the newcomers unless we "wake up," but, believe me, we are waking up. Not wholly because we have been asleep, but due to the oncoming of new breeds the Java has slipped back in quantity; but in quality we have some fine Javas in this country. The public will see them more strongly shown in the next few years. The breed has, I admit, been neglected in the past years, but, thanks to a few able men, the variety has been well bred during this time, though not greatly shown.

In reference to Jersey Black Giants, we will need to admit they are also a wonderful fowl, having fine flesh, large size, clear legs, are good layers and very attractive; but these qualities are also true of the Java. I understand, through talking with the person in charge of the Giants at the Boston show, that they are mostly Java blood, with some Langshan. Their large size is a combination of Java and Langshan, both being large sized birds when bred up to the Standard. The Java helps the quality of the flesh. The shape is very much Java, also the feet and legs; the feathers of the Langshans being done away with on the legs.

Yes, we Java breeders need to wake up; but all good breeders need to be awake. There is much for us to admit, but surely the Giant breeders need to admit that their birds are nearly all Java blood. No wonder they are good.

When the Giants become admitted to the Standard I am wondering what the Standard will be. They appear to be so much like the Java that it hardly seems fair to the old Java which is really the back bone of some of the newer breeds) to have a new breed so much like them. It seems only fair that the new breed should have some distinctive points which would separate it sufficiently from both the Java and Langshan to safeguard the older breeds. For instance, at small shows or fairs a small Giant could be shown against a fair sized Java, or vice versa, and not be detected.

Now, I do not perhaps understand the Giants as well as I might, but I am always glad to receive pointers, so I will appreciate an article to follow this one, showing us what are the Standard points of a Giant. There should be some distinct breed character between the two before the Giant is recognized. as a distinct breed and admitted to the Standard, in order to guard against the two breeds conflicting, I would like to see a series of articles from different breeders of both breeds, for we all can learn quite a bit through a word now and then from the different breeders who show the right spirit. Good spirit and common sense are worth a great deal. Personally, I do not believe in running down the other fellow's breed, for there are mighty good points in all breeds, if the breeder likes them, understands them, giving them the right care. Breeders, come out and show signs of life.

From the article which I wrote for the March issue of American Poultry Journal I received the following letter from a friend of the Javas:

"In years past I have bred some thirty-odd varieties of Standard poultry, and the good old Black Java lingers in my memory as the very best of them all. Layers? Well, yes; they will begin laying from fifteen to thirty days sooner than the Reds, and lay as many eggs thereafter as any Red that ever lived. Hens will go to ten and eleven pounds, sometimes, and cocks twelve to thirteen pounds. Show me a chicken with as much breast meat and as large thighs, or a nicer yellow skin. Show me a chicken as hardy and as easy to rear. Show me a chicken which is as good a bround producer as the Black Java, and I will be under obligations to the man who does the showing.

"What about beauty? Set them up beside the Langshan, Black Orpington, Minorca, Black Leghorn, or any other black chicken, and see which wins out for beauty.

"Where did the Plymouth Rocks come from? Black Javas. Where did the Jersey Black Giants come from? Black Javas. And the Giants are no larger, to speak of, than the Javas; and I will bet $30 against a brick



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
are
AMERICA'S GREATEST
and
GRANDEST BREED

The 100% American Breed, that for General Purpose lead the feathered tribe.
PARKS Bred-to-Lay STRAIN is conceded to be the leaders of this wonderful breed, when it comes to EGGS and Fancy combined.

They've been carefully selected, trapnested and pedigreed for EGGS since 1889 and have made and hold about all the World's Barred Rocks Laying Records, as our literature and Official Records show.

Yes, Parks Rocks have simply layed their way into Universal Popularity the World Over.

WHAT YOU CAN BUY

EGGS at half-price and prompt delivery.
CHICKS at reduced prices, none after June 22nd.
BREEDERS at one-third off list prices while surplus lasts.
YOUNGSTERS, March, April and May hatch, special prices July 1st to 15th.

From now until July 15th, will be bargain days for the shrewd buyers, and as a lot of breeders await our annual Reduced Price Sales Announcements, it will be well to get your orders placed early, as we anticipate a grand rush.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE RECORD.—Taft, Fla., May 10, 1921. Chickens hatched from our Pedigreed Pen Bred Eggs Jan. 13th. First pullet layed May 7th, when only 113 days old, next day three layed. They are wonderful fine looking birds too.—W. J. Jenson.

Sixteen-Page Egg, Chick and Stock Circular Free. Large General Catalog, 25 cents.

J. W. PARKS Box J ALTOONA, PA.

Keipper Collapsible All Wire Coop

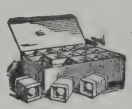


Used More Than All Others Combined



These coops are becoming standard equipment in all fairs and shows. It is absolutely essential to have your poultry accustomed to the cooping in which they will be penned at the show. Condition them in the Keipper All Wire Coop. Give your birds the best possible chance to win. Coops rented with the privilege of buying. Besides our factory in Milwaukee, we maintain our own warehouse at Kansas City, Mo., and at Fultonville, N. Y., and will ship from the nearest point.

Send for our complete illustrated catalog of Poultry Supplies. Place your orders early so you will surely get them on time. Where size permits, goods are sent parcel post, charges prepaid.



KEIPPER NONE-SHOCK EGG CARRIER

Guarantees delivery in perfect hatchable condition. Each egg is placed in an individual container and held in place by rubber bands, which absorb the entire vibration in transit, thus absolutely preventing ruptured tissues. Strong corrugated outer box. Can be used time after time. Shipped flat. Easy to assemble.

		Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Price Postage Prepaid	15 Egg Size	35c	$3.50	$26.25
	30 Egg Size	60c	6.00	45.00
	50 Egg Size	90c	9.70	71.85

KEIPPER COOPING CO. INC. 1401 1st St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Homestead Silver Campines

The vigorous strain—dominate in the world of Campines. The wonderful BELGIAN fowl—noted for their heavy egg production—"THE EVERYDAY LAYER" unequalled as BROILERS. These birds are not alone FAMOUS for their UTILITY, but are BEAUTIFUL and MOST interesting. Some wonderful breeding stock for sale directly after the breeding season closes but now is the time to book your order that you may not be disappointed.

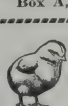
Eggs Half Price Balance of Season.

HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM, Box A, WAYLAND, MASS.



65 VARIETIES

Prize Winning Pure Bred Poultry. Profitable, Heavy Laying Stock. Trios $14; Pens $22; 15 Eggs $3.50, 100 Eggs $12; Perfect Arrival and Satisfaction Guar. F. C. WILBERT & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.



Chicks 9 cents each and up. Rocks, Leghorns, Reds and broilers. Money back for dead ones as far as Colorado, Texas and Maine. Pamphlet free. Sandy Knoll Hatchery, C. M. Lauver, Prop., Box 21, McAllisterville, Pa.

PEDIGREE POULTRY AND RECORD LAYERS

SPECIAL SUMMER SALE!

Actual Record Hens
TESTED FECUND MALES

EGGS—One-Half Price.
CHICKS—Reduced One-Third.

NOTE—My stock matures in 4-5 months. My English Wyandottes are leaders at North American Egg Contest.

Unequaled Laying Record: My customers have won 9 first prizes and 3 second prizes at National Egg Contests. We have produced more contest winners and official 200-egg hens than any other farm.

Contest Pens, Eggs, Chicks, Stock, High Power Males, Young Stock, Guaranteed 200-egg layers.

Leghorns, 309 eggs; Wyandottes, 312; Reds, 289; Buff Rocks, 272. Catalog of proof free; explains "pedigree."



MORRIS FARM
BRIDGEPORT R.4 (NICHOLS) CONN.

WHITE DIARRHEA

Stop It! Prevent this Dreaded Scourge of the Poultry Yard. Raise every chick you hatch to early maturity. Make real money this year by keeping your chicks healthy every day from the start. Make them grow faster and stronger so they can begin laying earlier in the fall.

O. D. Mitchell's Germicide

is absolutely guaranteed to prevent and cure White Diarrhea and all other bowel diseases of chicks, and mature fowls, too. It has been used by thousands of poultry raisers for 13 years with remarkable success. You take no risk. Order today.

Money-Back Trial Offer

Send your trial order today. We guarantee results and satisfaction or give you back your money. **Three sizes: 50c, $1.00, $3.00 by mail postpaid. Order today, NOW.**

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3528 Ogden Ave. Dept. A-8 Chicago

Agents wanted in every county

"O K" Sanitary Poultry Litter

A real necessity in every poultry house. Minimizes labor, breeds healthy fowls; protects profits; lasts for years.

See Your Dealer or Write Us Direct.

O. K. COMPANY

159 Water St. New York City



HALBACH'S White Plymouth ROCKS

Reduced Prices on Stock and Eggs.

H. W. HALBACH & SONS
R. 1, Dept. I, Waterford, Wis.

watch that the Javas will lay two eggs to the Giants' one.

"Some years ago, Herbert Hodgson, of Illinois, had, I think, the finest flock of Javas in the United States. He had bred them for thirty years and could tell a few things about the Black Javas, as he also bred the Reds, Blue Andalusians, Leghorns, etc.

"You know there were three varieties of Javas, Black, White and Mottled. I never cared for the Mottled. I think that if the Rhode Island White roosters could find some White Javas and mix the breed with the Rhode Island Whites they could get rid of the objection that is often made, to-wit, that the S. C. Rhode Island White is too much like the White Plymouth Rock.

"G. M. Mathews, New York State, has some of the finest Black Javas in the country. Why do not you Black Java fellows keep at it? Have a short article in the leading papers. Keep everlastingly at it. Trapnest your hens. And in a few years you will put the good old-fashioned Black Javas where they belong—at the head of the list, where eggs and meat are wanted.".

Green Yards for Hens.

The hens in the International Egg Contest at Storrs, Conn., were allowed to go out in the yards the week of April 24 for the first time this season. By avoiding early pasturing a very much better sod is maintained in the yards during the season, and extra green food is necessary only during the hot, dry weather in summer. The effect on egg production is a more even lay throughout the season rather than a very high early spring production followed by a drop. Many flocks of hens given free range during the early spring are confined in small yards without green food when the gardens are planted. This practice usually results in a short season of high production followed by a decline.

Broody Hens.

At this season of the year broody hens are always more or less troublesome in all of the heavy breeds and occasionally among the light breeds. All broody hens should be broken up promptly. If a broody hen is allowed to stay on the nest she loses body weight very rapidly, therefore it takes just that much longer to get her back into normal weight and production. Keep dry mash, green food and fresh water before broody hens while in confinement. It is worth while to put a celluloid band on each broody hen for each offense. This will furnish helpful information during the culling season.

Hens Need Mash and Animal Protein Now.

Mash and animal protein will make a marked increase in production and profit if fed in addition to the usual "grain only" ration. Egg production from March to September is 90 percent a feeding problem. Every dollar spent for mash and animal feed then will more than double itself in the value of extra eggs produced.

Less than 10 percent of farm hens gets proper feeding during the spring and summer months. They should have mash and animal protein all the year to make the best profit. That worms and bugs from the farm range meet this need is largely imaginary. Records show that farm hens "pick up" less than 25 percent of the feed needed for egg production. Grain and green feed are good, but alone do not supply enough protein to make egg albumen.

A mash may be made consisting of 50 pounds wheat bran, 50 pounds wheat middlings and 30 pounds of high grade tankage (60 percent protein). It is best fed in a self-feeder. One gallon of milk per day for each 30 hens in the flock will replace the tankage.

Feeding only grain in spring and summer causes most farm hens to stop laying and begin molting in May and June. Supplementing the grain with mash and animal protein will keep them laying. When it isn't profitable to buy bran, middlings and tankage (or use milk), it isn't profitable to keep hens. If you are not already feeding mash and animal protein, try it for a month and you will be surprised.—Purdue University.

Get Young Stock on Roosts.

Get the chicks to roost early, or if they are still going to bed on straw litter, make sure of three things: first, that it is dry; second, that it is reasonably clean; third, that there are no mites in the coop.

The Louse Killing Poultry Perch



We do not keep the pests from the hens, nor drive them from one place to another, nor give them another place to hide. We absolutely kill all of them on the spot. Five minutes work every six weeks cares for it; also prevents scaly leg. From factory to user. Your money back if you want it. Address

THE J. W. CUSTER MFG. CO
1325 Florence Avenue GALESBURG, ILL.

S. C. White Leghorns

of Tom Barron strain. Winners at all the famous egg-laying contests of America.

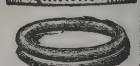
Hatching Eggs $3.00 per 15, $12.00 per 100. DAY-OLD-CHICKS, 30 cents each, in lots of 25 or over. Hens for breeders, two years old, $3.00 each. March, 1920, hatched pullets, $4.00 each. As good birds as you ever laid eyes on. Eggs from our pen of thirty trapnested hens, which were in the Egg Laying Contests the past year, 25 cents each. If you want to raise this kind, better order now, as we could not supply half the eggs and stock we got orders for last season. If interested, write for catalog.

Bella Vista Poultry Farm
BOX A KIMMSWICK, MO.

Sick Baby Chicks?

You can rid your flock of roup, colds, bowel trouble and other costly ailments. GERMOZONE is preventive as well as curative, a wonder worker for poultry. On the market over 20 years. Endorsed by thousands. If no dealer, order by card. Postman will collect. No extra charge. Handy as phoming. 75c and $1.50 packages. Baby Chick Book FREE.
GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. P-2, Omaha, Neb.

SUPERIOR LEG BANDS





Aluminum Sure Clinch		Spiral Celluloid	
12	$0.15	12	$0.15
25	.25	25	.30
50	.35	50	.50
100	.65	100	.95
250	1.50	250	2.00
500	2.50	500	3.75

Postpaid, State breed and sex; also Baby Chick Bands. Circular free.
AURORA BAND CO., 77 N. La Salle Street, Aurora, Ill.

Baby Chicks

Purebred from farm range stock, bred to lay. Leghorns, 12½c each; Brown and White Rocks and Reds, B. Minorcas, 14½c; B. Spanish, White Face, Buff Orpingtons, 17c.

P. F. Clardy, Mammoth Hatchery, Ethel, Mo.

The Sunny South's Gift to Poultry



CHIC-CHOC

Combination of oyster shell grit, charcoal, bone for egg production, digestion of grain, strong egg shells, healthy birds. 5 lb. bag 50 cents, parcel post prepaid, 60 cents north of Ohio river. 100 lb. sack $2.50 f. o. b. Gulfport. Special prices to dealers.

CHIC-CHOC MFG. CO., Gulfport, Mississippi

DRY MASH HOPPER—FREE. I make and use the Zest Simplex Hopper and the Zest Simplex Chic-Feeder, equal to the most expensive. I give one of each, ready for use, free in advertising ZEST FEEDS. If interested in the feeders, inclose dime, silver or stamps, crating expense. Good until 20th of current month. Address:

ZEST WESTOVER, PENN.

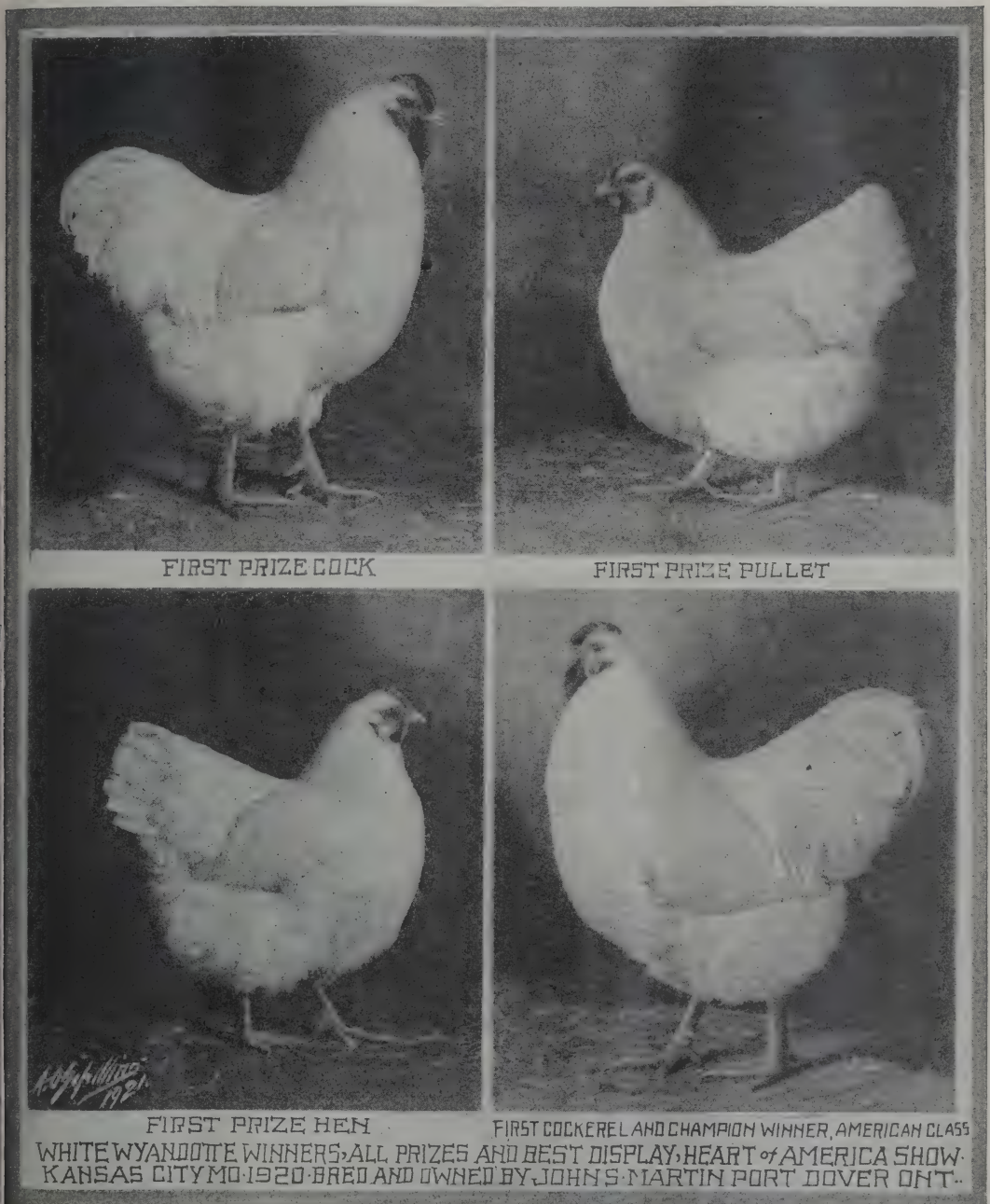
BROODING BABY CHICKS.

The most important subject of baby chicks is their parent stock. The chicks must come from healthy, vigorous parent stock. Sick or unhealthy breeding stock produces chicks deficient in stamina. These chicks are hard to raise and unsatisfactory even if they are reared.

When buying baby chicks it is very important to know something about the parent stock. The large breeders sell chicks a little higher, but good chicks that are vigorous and healthy are the ones that are the cheapest in the end. When buying chicks from advertisers in American Poultry Journal you cannot go wrong, as the breeders must breed from their best and deliver the goods to hold their trade.

In brooding these carefully selected chicks I prefer coal or oil burning brooders. The brooder should be run a few days before placing the chicks under it, so that the operator may have perfect control of the brooder and understand its working conditions.

When starting your brooder the temperature should be kept at about 103 degrees. This will allow the chicks to run around and away from the brooder without getting chilled, but care should be taken at first not to let the chicks go too far from the heat until they are accustomed and know where the heat is. In a short time they can be given more



FIRST PRIZE COCK

FIRST PRIZE PULLET

FIRST PRIZE HEN

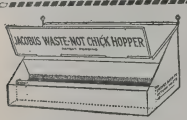
FIRST COCKEREL AND CHAMPION WINNER, AMERICAN CLASS

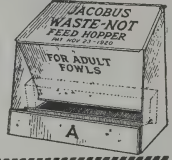
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S. C. Buff and S. C. White
LEGHORNS
Win at New York, 1921, on Buffs; Best Display; First and Second Pens; First Hen, a total of ten awards in largest class ever shown here.
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For chicks to three months old and older
Jacobus Waste-Not Hoppers for Chicks and Auldt Fowls
The hoppers that make two bags of feed do the work of three.
Do not delay—Free circular on request; explains our ten days' trial guarantee.


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MY SILVER CAMPINES ARE CHAMPIONS
At the Coliseum, Chicago, Dec. 1 to 6, 1920, I Won

Cocks	Hens	Cockerels	Pullets	Old Pen	Young Pen
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	3	..	..
..	..	5	4	..	..

I have had 62 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in last nine years. During the same period, I have had 147 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history.
I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high egg record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have been linebred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous.
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From the Finest Exhibition Silver Campine Matings
Per Setting of 15 Eggs, $10 Three Settings, $27.50
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BUFF MINORCAS
Save a Dollar for each Dollar you invest *now* in Eggs, two months old Chicks, Breeders or Exhibition Birds listed in my Summer Sale List.
EDWARD F. SCHMIDT HAZELRIGG, IND.

room. I do not like to crowd baby chicks, as they will grow much quicker if allowed plenty of room. Watch the actions of the little chicks; the thermometer may read 105 degrees and yet the chicks may seem perfectly comfortable. I would rather go by the chicks than the thermometer.

Under my brooder I use an inch of sand with a little hay chaff on top. This protects the chicks' feet and induces them to exercise by forcing them to scratch for their food. The litter is very important to me, as it helps to keep them busy working all the time, which is the road to health.

The litter should be kept clean, sweet and dry. There is little use in trying to raise baby chicks successfully if their quarters are not kept clean. The feed and water dishes should be both kept clean and sweet. Use types of water dishes that prevent slopping of contents by the chicks on the litter, as this makes the litter damp and insanitary. The litter should be kept dry, as dampness is the prime cause of many chicken diseases.

Feeding baby chicks is next important to brooding. Supply them with fine grit or sand, chick size charcoal, and clean, fresh water until they are forty-eight hours old. I feed a commercial baby chick food when they are three days old, only what they can eat up in five minutes at one time, five times a day. After they are six to eight days old I give them all the chick feed they will clean up in ten minutes, four times a day, feeding a small amount of it in the litter. They soon learn to scratch and work for their grain, which makes them active and strong.

When they are twelve to fourteen days old I gradually start them on a good growing mash, which is kept before them until they are matured. They are then continued on fine grain three times a day, and a little green food is supplied every day.

The temperature under the brooder should be gradually reduced, starting at

03 degrees, reducing after the first week o 90 degrees, at the end of the sec- nd to 85 degrees, and so on until re- uced to 70 degrees.

The important part in raising little aby chicks is in starting them right, eeping them growing, and developing in iem good habits. With vigor and vital- y in your breeding stock, and suffi- ient common sense, you are sure to suc- eed in growing chicks.—Ulric A. Thi- ault, Massachusetts.

GETTING A BETTER PRICE FOR MARKET EGGS.

With so many grocers and others uying eggs, regardless of quality, the armer naturally asks, "What am I going o do about it?" That is largely a local roblem, says W. C. Smith in Farm and tanch. In some places the egg circles, o called, have brought about better narketing and a consequent gain in price o the producer. Similarly, in many ocalities two or three farmers are co- perating in grading and shipping their ggs to commission houses; others have een able to market to an advantage hrough the local packing companies, and i many instances the co-operative cream- y companies are handling the eggs of ie community on a strictly loss-off asis, demanding a fair quality and mak- ig it worth while to produce it.

Many people who have a case of fresh ggs once or twice a week during the te winter and early spring hesitate to ip them any distance to a commission an or firm, fearing that their business ill not bulk large enough to gain any nsideration. This is a mistake. Any eliable commission man, and there are any such, despite the panning they iten receive, whom I have ever had alings with will handle single case lots, it the quality must be high to bring e price. That is true whether you ship ie case or a dozen. But bear in mind at you and you alone are responsible r the quality of your eggs when you arket them direct and that some grad- g will be necessary. The flock will ed looking after and the eggs will ve to be handled right. Give your ns plenty of nests and keep them clean; ther eggs twice daily in warm weather d daily at other seasons; handle eggs st as little as possible; grade them to n to the same size—twenty-four to twenty-six ounces to the dozen; cull out those widely above and below these weights; keep them in a cool place away from odors while being held; market only eggs of one color in the same case; feed your hens pure food and give them clean water; and aim at sanitation in everything connected with the hens and their product. That is not half as complicated at it sounds, and it pays. It also pays to interest your neighbor, for notwithstanding the fact that you can sell in small lots, you will have more weight if your shipments are larger and regular, and you have the advantage in the fact that you can take time to make a hunt for the best market.

Water as a Factor in Egg Production.

The value of water to the hen is shown by the many uses to which it is adapted.

(1) Water is used to soften the feed ready for digestion.

(2) Water is in the form of blood, acts as a common carrier, and carries the nourishing part of the food from the digestive organs to the tissues, and carries the worn-out, exhausted tissues to the different organs to be eliminated from the body.

(3) Water is important as a factor in egg production, as it enters into the composition of the egg as well as the hen's body, the egg being 70 percent water.

From the hen's viewpoint, water is worth as much as food, for she cannot make an egg with either one alone.

A hen will consume about six gallons of water to each one dollar's worth of feed; therefore, if the feed is worth one dollar to the hen, the water is also worth one dollar.

Drinking vessels should be carefully rinsed when fresh water is given. If water is supplied irregularly, the hens will likely drink too much at a time. It should not be exposed to the sun's rays in the summer or be allowed to freeze in winter. You will be surprised at the additional number of eggs if you will warm the drinking water and change it three or four times daily during the cold weather.—H. B. Lansden, Arkansas.

The Poultryman's Pest.

With the advent of warm weather chicken house mites breed rapidly. Apply whitewash to the walls and paint the roosts with liquid lice paint.

The hens will keep themselves reasonably free from body lice, by wallowing and dusting themselves in the dry earth. However, dusting with lice powder (by the pinch method) never does any harm and may be needed.

Growing chickens should be dusted, whether any lice are seen on them or not. Always make it a point to dust growing chickens once a month. Use lice powder and apply it by the pinch method, rubbing it into the feathers of the neck, back and breast and putting a little under each wing.

S. C. White Leghorns

Winners at Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Dayton, etc. Still have some choice cockerels, hens and pullets for sale. Day-old chicks from heavy egg strain, 20c each up to 100; 18c each for 100 or more.

Day Old Chicks Exhibition 80 cents each, Any Number.

I. R. Mankel Upper Sandusky, O.

BROODER

For $4.96, including heater, you can build the simplest, most efficient, and most satisfactory brooder ever made. Wind-proof; fire-proof; rat-proof; fool-proof. Can be built by anyone in an hour, with saw and hammer. Plans, 10c. **$4.96**

I. PUTNAM Route 605-B ELMIRA, N. Y.

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Eight to twelve weeks old pullets, bred from winter Layers. Range raised. Sale of breeding stock and layers during May to make room for young stock. Hatching eggs at reduced prices. Circular Free.

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White Diarrhea

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BUT
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LAY EGGS ALL THE TIME

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Barred Rocks 14c; White and Brown Leghorns 12c; Broiler or Mixed Chicks 10c. Safe delivery guaranteed or money refunded.

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KEEP CHICKS GROWING PROPERLY.

The enthusiasm with which many poultry raiser, particularly beginners, start in the spring with young chicks sometimes lags as the season advances and the chicks get old enough to shift for themselves. If care is neglected at this period, however, success is improbable. The baby chicks may be smart little fellows from strong, vigorous, parent stock, and they may have been brooded carefully for the first two or three weeks, but unless they receive proper care and management during their later growing period they will not develop properly, and many of them will be lost by sickness and disease.

Provide Suitable Food and Care.

The chief essentials to the proper growth of chicks are good coops, or houses, cleanliness, proper feed and water, shade, and free range. Growing chicks should be provided with large, roomy coops or houses, which will give them a comfortable place to stay at night and during stormy weather. The house should be so built that it will provide the chicks with plenty of light, pure air and sunshine, and protect them from dampness and storms of all kinds. It should be arranged so that it can be cleaned easily and frequently, which is very important.

Chicks should never be crowded in brood coops, for crowding will cause them to become overheated, resulting in improper growth and sometimes in dead chicks. A good house can be built from a dry goods box or a piano box, which can be covered with tar paper, the total cost being small.

Sickness or disease usually starts in unclean quarters, and in such places lice and mites are always more plentiful, the bulletin says. The coops should be cleaned and sprayed once a week, and clean shavings, chaff, or sand put on the floor. Examine the chicks and houses often for lice and mites, and if found they should be gotten rid of at once.

Feed Right for Rapid Growth.

The three kinds of feeds most necessary for rapid growth are grain feed, green feed, dry mash. A grain mixture should be fed night and morning, giving as large a quantity as the growing chickens will eat clean, but no more. A good mixture for growing chicks consits of three parts cracked corn, two parts wheat, and two parts hulled oats. Kafir corn or rolled or hulled barley may be substituted for hulled oats. A supply of fresh green feed is almost as necessary as grain for growing chicks. They obtain plenty of it if they have free range, but if kept in confinement, lawn grass, beet tops, cabbage, lettuce, or other such green feed should be supplied regularly.

A dry mash should be kept before growing chicks at all times after they are three or four weeks old. It is best to feed it in a hopper inside the building, or where it will not be exposed to rain or wet. The following mash may be made: Two pounds of corn meal, two pounds middlings, one pound oatmeal, two pounds bran, one pound beef scrap, and one-fourth pound of charcoal.

Grit and oyster shells should be provided so the chicks may help themselves whenever they wish. When sour milk can be obtained it should also be kept

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GALLI-CURA

Prevents White Diarrhea and Fowl Cholera and will even save a large percentage of sick birds.

Use half a box of Galli-Cura and if not satisfied, return the remainder for your dollar.

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When you order ask for a copy of the free booklet "TEN DOLLARS A SECOND" on the Prevention of Poultry Diseases.

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All breeding stock and eggs half-price a June 1st. 2-pound cockerels and pullets r ready. No baby chicks.

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Barred Plymouth Rock

Lady Beautiful birds won at Baltimore follows: 1st, 3rd and 5th hens; 1st, 2nd a 5th pullets; 1st and 3rd cocks; 1st and 2 cockerels. STOCK — Always some cho pullet-bred males for disposal to the d criminating purchaser.

C. N. MYERS, Box A, HANOVER, P

BABY CHICK
$17.00 per 10

Eggs $6 per 100. From pen headed by fi S. C. R. I. Red Cockerel at Madison Squa Garden, 1920.

Henry Mack, Poultry Dept. B, Tappan, N.

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fore the chicks, as no feed is regarded ter for them. When this is given the ount of beef scrap in the dry mash y be reduced one-half. Plenty of sh, clean water is absolutely necesry, and in hot weather it should be ovided twice daily in dishes that have n thoroughly cleaned.

The importance of free range and ade for growing chicks should be emasized. They are necessary if chicks to grow rapidly and develop into rorous fowls. When growing chicks ve free range they obtain quantities of een feed, bugs, worms, and other ngs, therefore they require less grain and are less liable to sickness and disease. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A Good Word for Hamburgs.

I have four Silver Spangled Hamburg hens that laid five eggs on two different days. They are very pretty fowls and as you see from their record they are payers also. If you know of any flock that has done better I should like to hear of it.—J. Earle Pike, Vt.

When a Cockerel Becomes a Cock.

A bird to be shown as a cockerel in the poultry shows during the show season of September, 1920, to February, 1921, should have been hatched not earlier than January 1, 1920.

The fact is, however, that the bird is not really a cock until he molts in the fall, 1921.

Colors of Baby Chicks.

Beginners who invest in sittings of eggs or day-old chicks of some pure breed for the first time need not be alarmed if the young birds differ in color from their expectations. Especially is this the case with black plumaged fowls. The chicks of these are usually of an indeterminate gray, or else black and white.

As regards the legs, white-legged breeds are hatched with yellow shanks, whereas yellow-legged breeds should not show decidedly yellow legs at too early an age, although the foot should be yellow.

Crooked breast bones are frequently the result of chicks roosting on narrow roosts. Use 2x4's, broad side up, as roosts for growing birds of the heavy breeds.

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IN THE RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER COMPANY'S BLUE FLAME HOVERS AND INCUBATORS WILL BE PUT ON THE MARKET AFTER JULY 1st.

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The Globe

It also tells all about Incubators, their prices and operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickdom. You need it. Only 20 cents. Your money back if not satisfied.

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30x3½	7.50	34x4½	11.25
32x3½	8.00	35x4½	12.00
31x4	9.25	36x4½	12.50
32x4	9.50	35x5	13.25
33x4	10.00	37x5	13.75

Send $2.00 deposit for each tire ordered, to insure transportation charges, balance C. O. D. with privilege of examination before paying. Extra 5% discount is allowed when full amount is sent. Mention whether straight side or clincher.

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TRACY'S POULTRY HOUSE.

A mere roosting shed and a modern hen house are two widely different buildings. A hen house is provided with dropping-boards. An old-fashioned roosting shed usually has no dropping-boards, for it is not intended that the hens should remain in the shed in the daytime; and the poultryman cleans it out once or twice a year. Such a shed usually allows no sunlight, except vent holes to provide fresh air. Hens pass the night in there, and at the first ray of light through the peepholes they are out, except in winter; and then you have a lot of birds cooped up to spend a miserable day in a dark shed—and they will not lay. Think of them in there, perched on their roost sticks, or down groping around in their own dirt!

A hen house should be built with one thought only—the comfort of the hen. A poultryman who builds a house without dropping-boards should keep pigs instead of chickens, for he has built a hog house. The comfort of the hen demands that the floor should be flooded with light. It should be, must be, as light upon the floor as out of doors. You see houses with great rows of windows up near the top. Ask the party why he put them there and he can only answer that it is to give light upon the roosts. Well, now, he must have a breed of hens that roost in the daytime. Anyway, on bad days he invites them to spend their time upon the roost by so arranging the windows that the roosts have more light than the floor.

I once put my windows up there and always found my hens up where the sun could shine on them. One cold day many years ago I looked into my coop to see them all huddled up on the perch where the sun shone most direct, and I said, "Aha! I see what's the matter. The sun shines in the daytime, and I have a breed of hens that roost at night, and here I am training them to roost both night and day. No wonder they do not lay!" I then began sawing out the boards below their roost and placed a window there, and in less time than you can read this article all those hens left their roosts and came down into the great rays of sunlight I had provided them right on the floor. Friends, let me tell you, I have since had a palace for my hens. Let me tell you how to build one.

A square house is impossible. A house 20x20 feet takes no thought of perches out of line of draughts, nor of light upon the floor. Let your house be 6x12 for twenty-five hens, 7x14 for forty hens, and 8x16 for fifty. That is all that ought ever be kept together.

It should be 7 feet high in front and 5 feet at the back. A 2x4 makes a wide enough sill and it should rest on cement foundation that is deep enough in the ground to keep rats out. It is well to put extra earth in to raise the floor. Cement should never be used. The floor should always be provided with deep straw litter. It should face the south. A door in the south side, 2 feet wide, two or three feet from the west end, should be made of cheesecloth and open outward. A 1-inch mesh wire door should hinge on the inside and open in. The nests should be at the door end, across the end, and about 18 inches above the floor. On top of these nests a self-feeding bran box may be made, using the wall for the back, with slop- cover, up to which the hens can fly, wi a 6-inch board in front.

To the east of the door, in the so side, should be another door that me ures 30 inches high from the floor and nearly as long as the coop, hin at the top, to open up and fasten ab when you want it open. It should made of cheesecloth. These are you c tains that you complain about being trouble to take care of. If that trouble, better do something else t raise fowls, for you are not fitted the chicken industry. Inside this fl wise window tack your 1-inch mesh wi

In the north wall of the coop, a f above the sill, make a flat-wise wind 1 foot wide and 2 feet long, for ver lation in hot weather. Tack wire o the inside and fit a foot-wide board i the outside, which you can kick easily.

Place the roosts crooswise of the c at the east end of the coop. dropping-boards use foot-wide boa with 1x4s nailed on the side like trough. Let them be removable. can carry them out for cleaning. Fo roost pole use a 2x2, or 2x4, with corn rounded a bit.

In such a house the hens have whole floor for a scratching pen. city use it needs no yard whatever, w ter or summer. Just keep it clean, a put in fresh litter once a month or It is built solely with a thought for contentment and convenience of the h A glass window is fine to take the pl of the long 30-inch high muslin cove opening just above the floor in the so side. Glass here, instead of muslin, allow the sun to warm the coop be in winter and you can see your pre birds. But if glass is used you m provide extra ventilation above, clear at the top, over the hens. Therefi provide a muslin covered panel to inserted one foot below the roof on south side, in case the lower door glass instead of muslin.

This coop makes a palace for a h Have nothing but cheap, unbleac muslin door and windows, no ma what climate you live in. Men live houses all canvas.

These houses are incomparable. Th are no gusts of wind up where the fo roost. They spend no miserable d perched upon the roost pole, trying get where the rays of the sun actu fall. They go down upon the floor it for that.

Hens roost at night, and at the f streak of dawn they are down, in s a coop, in the light. Can you beat it

J. A. Tracy, Colorado.

The Blue Andalusian is one of oldes and most beautiful varieties fowls in existence. It is ideal farmer or fancier, for it possesses exhibition and utility qualities.

Excelsior makes a dry nest fo setting hen, and eggs incubated such a nest usually show a num of dead chicks in the shell.

—BLACK SPANISH
Vigorous, prolific strain. Reduced pric
Eggs, $5 per 30; Chicks, $8 per 25. Circ
CLARENCE HEWES,
2055 Hillside Ave., Indianapolis,



MORE EGGS-MORE MON
Feed *CRYS-CO*,
A petrified shell grit (cubical) guaranteed
99% Pure Carbonate of Lime.
Need no oyster shells or other grit, better results, less cost. F
for little chicks. Highest endorsements. Write for booklet
W. A. REUHTZ & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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LOOK, STOP, LISTEN! Prices reduced again. $20 eggs now $8 per 100. Beck's Winterlay Single Comb Anconas, 331 egg strain. Lay in four months; plenty of time to get winter layers. This price gets the best. Ernst Beck, Lebanon, Mo. 5-7

S. C. ANCONAS—Six weeks old pullets, 1 each; 10 weeks old pullets, $1.50. Eggs, $1.50 per 15, $7.50 per 100. H. E. Eagen, 56 E. Davenport St., Iowa City, Ia. 6

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS, Sheppard's famous strain, $1, 15, $6, 105. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 6

ANCONA CHICKS, 8 weeks old, 60c; 12 weeks old, $1; pullets, $2. H. A. Daugherty, Decatur, Ill. 6

ANCONAS—Eggs and stock. Sheppard strain; $1.50 per 15. C. W. Purcell, Winchester, O. 6

S. C. ANCONAS—Sheppard strain. Circular. Chicks, 18 cents each after June 15, prepaid. G. Floyd Ward, Rossie, N. Y. 6

HOLMES LAYWELL ANCONAS—WINNERS at Coliseum. Surplus breeders for sale. J. H. Holmes, River Forest, Ill. 6

BERGER'S SURE LAY ANCONAS have proved to larger quarters, hundred acres of free range. Eggs and stock. Otto Berger, South Elgin, Ill. 6

S. C. ANCONAS—Raised from Sheppard's best pen 1, direct. Eggs, $3 per 15, $5 per 30. Major Duncan, Kermit, W. Va. 6

SINGLE COMB ANCONA CHICKS NOW $6 per hundred. Eggs, show and utility, reduced prices. Circular free. Ralph Van Raalte, Holland, Mich. 5-6

$5 BUYS 25 PUREBRED ANCONA BABY chicks, prepaid. Order yours today. C. J. DeKoster, Zeeland, Mich. 5-7

GRAY'S PUREBRED Single Comb Anconas-The best winter layers. Setting eggs per 15, parcel post prepaid. W. H. Gray, Ashland, Va. 4-6

ANCONAS—PRIZE WINNERS, Washington, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Huntington, Harleston. Eggs, baby chicks; mating list free. G. Pugh, Carpenter, W. Va. 4-6

FARM RANGE S. C. ANCONAS. Sheppard strain—Eggs, $1.50, 15; $7, 100. 90 percent fertility guaranteed. Baby chicks after May 1, 20c. Ward Weidman, Prairie View Farm, Mt. Carroll, Ill. 4-6

DOWN-LAND FARM'S Anconas, sweepstake winners, Ogdensburg. Chicks, eggs. 5th year. Folder. Hammond, N. Y. 4-6

BEFORE BUYING S. C. Ancona chicks or eggs, write Harry's Ancona Yards, Brown City, Mich. 4-6

CHICKS—SINGLE COMB ANCONAS, 331 egg strain. Circular free. Biehler's Hatchery, Strasburg, Ill. 4-7

GIES' ANCONAS are world's best by test. Catalog free. Oscar G. Gies, Bridgeport, Ont., Canada. 2-21-1yr

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Dark exhibition type; heavy layers of extra large white eggs; 15, $2; 100, $10; chicks, 22c. Bert Michaels, Tiffin, O. 2-6

SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS — The World's Best. See display ad, page 675. Oil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio. 11-16-1yr

ANDALUSIANS.

SPERBER'S FAMOUS BLUE ANDALUSIANS win high honors at Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee National, Fort Atkinson, and Chicago National. Am now booking orders for eggs and chicks from these blue ribbon winners. Pen 1—15 eggs $5, chicks 50 each, headed by first cock at Chicago National and females of blue ribbon quality. Pen 2—15 eggs $3, chicks 50 cents each, headed by second cockerel at Chicago National and females of ideal Blue type and laying. If you want layers of large white eggs and lots of them the year around, I can serve you. A. W. Sperber, 3201 McKinley Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis. 6

BLUE ANDALUSIANS—Won 3 firsts, 1 second, 1 fourth, St. Paul, Minn., 1921. Eggs and for fifteen. Andrew Miller, Mahtomedi, Minnesota. 4-6

BABY CHICKS.

100,000 BRED-TO-LAY CHICKS, 11c up; varieties; catalog. Beckman, 26 E. Lyon, Grand Rapids, Mich. 2-6

BABY CHICKS—Ferris 265-300 egg S. C. White Leghorns, 270 egg Black Leghorns, Parks 290 egg Barred Rocks, 100, $20. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 6

50,000 TWO, FOUR AND SIX WEEKS chicks. S. C. White, Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks. Failing Poultry Farm, La Fargeville, N. Y. 6-8

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS—240 to 304 egg strain. The large, vigorous kind. Circular free. Seneca Fancy Table Egg Farm, Tiffin, O. 6

PEERLESS QUALITY BABY CHICKS—Strong, healthy thoroughbreds. White and Brown Leghorns, 10c; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 15c; Anconas, 12c; Brahmas, 20c. Sent prepaid; guaranteed arrival. Catalog free. Peerless Hatchery, 2521 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. 6

BABY CHICKS—Single Comb White Leghorns (Ferris strain), $14 per 100; White Wyandottes (Fishel strain), $16 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fred D. Porter, 126 Randall Ave., Janesville, Wis. 6

$9 PER 100—Tom Barron S. C. White Leghorn chicks, Hogan tested. Postpaid; live arrival guaranteed. Hayes Brothers Hatchery, Butler, Ill. 6

BABY CHICKS—JUNE reduced prices. Several varieties; free circular. Martin Michelson, 232 Fifth St., Aurora, Ill. 6

WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORN CHIX from farm raised stock for 16c each, prepaid. Hickory Corner Stock & Poultry Farm, G. E. Morgan, Prop., Baylis, Ill. 6

75 LARGE, HEALTHY S. C. Rhode Island Red chicks, hatched March 10. Not culls. Walter A. Knox, Morrison, Ill. 6

BABY CHICKS—Barred Rocks, Reds, White and Brown Leghorns, $12 per 100; White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, $15. Purebred stock. Order from this ad. Prompt shipment, prepaid. Miller Hatchery, Heyworth, Ill. 5-7

BABY CHICKS—Reduced prices for May and June. S. C. White Leghorns, $16 per 100, delivered. Hatched in new type Buckeye forced draft machine; lively from the minute they pip the shell. Free range stock, heavy selected layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Can also furnish a few Barred Rock or Rhode Island Red chicks at 19 cents each. Send for catalog. Linesville Pullet Hatchery, Linesville, Pa. 5-6

SMASH! BANG!—DOWN go the prices of chicks. Purebred, selected English and American White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas. Send for price list today. Shipped everywhere by parcel post, prepaid. Superior Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich. 5-7

BABY CHICKS from lay-bone tested males and females; every chick guaranteed true to name and good in Standard markings. Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas and S. C. White Leghorns, $15 per 100, parcel post paid. 25,000 chicks every Monday. Sieb's Hatchery, Lincoln, Ill. 5-6

BABY CHICKS from mammoth purebred S. C. Buff Orpingtons weighing up to 12 pounds. Fine type, color; heavy winter layers. Males from Byers, 20 cents each, postpaid. Safe arrival guaranteed. Money with order. May Smith, Mosby, Clay County, Missouri. 5-6

$15 BUYS 100 SELECTED ENGLISH White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn or Ancona baby chicks, prepaid; guaranteed. Ideal Chick Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich. 5-7

BABY CHICKS—Ferris Leghorns, 230-264 egg strain. J. H. Coleman, Box 72, Franklin, Ohio. 4-6

DAY-OLD CHICKS for sale—9 varieties. Thousands per week. Strong, healthy, vigorous. "Better Hatched" purebred and utility stock. Circular free. Old Honesty Hatchery, Dept. A, New Washington, O. 4-6

$13 PER 100—S. C. White Leghorn chicks from my utility stock. 25 percent with order. W. H. Makutchan, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 4-6

CHICKS—Anconas, Golden Wyandottes, Reds, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Black Langshans. Circular free. Strasburg Hatchery, Strasburg, Ill. 4-7

75,000 HI-GRADE CHICKS—"Not how cheap but how good." Eight varieties. Hatching eggs. Circular. Lawrence Poultry Farm, Route 7, Grand Rapids, Mich. 2-6

BABY CHICKS—Large and vigorous. Barred and White Rocks, Reds, White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, Buff Leghorns, White and Brown Leghorns, from purebred, large range, carefully selected utility stock. Prices right. Circular free. Modern Hatchery, Mt. Blanchard, Ohio. 1-6

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS—STRONG, vigorous, true to breed. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Reds, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Safe delivery within 1200 miles guaranteed. Catalog free. W. F. Hillpot, Box 65, Frenchtown, N. J. 1-7

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BANTAM SPECIALIST—Buff, Black, Cochins and Light Brahmas. I ship on approval. George C. Salmon, Route 4, Binghamton, N. Y. 3-21-tf

BLACK TAILED JAPANESE cockerels for sale. E. M. Vincent, Wellington, O. 4-6

BANTAMS AND EGGS—Send 2c stamp for circular. 22 varieties. Fenn Bantam Yards (Desk 37), Delavan, Wis. 1-6

GOLDEN AND SILVER Sebright and Buff Cochin Bantams. Clyde Proper, Schoharie, New York. 8-20-1yr

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REMEMBER, GALLOWAY'S QUALITY Light Brahmas are superior for size, eggs and beauty. Edw. L. Galloway, Sesser, Illinois. 6-8

WOOD'S BRAHMA NEWS FOR STAMP. Four times national championship winners. Five times best display, Garden. All eggs reduced to $10 May 15. Harvey C. Wood, Box 877, Bound Brook, N. J. 5-21-tf

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS—Chicks and eggs; catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 2-6

BUTTERCUPS.

FOR THE BEST in Buttercups, eggs or chicks, write E. H. Williams, Berea, Ohio. Circular. 6

BUTTERCUPS, THE COMING BREED—Purebred trios and pens for sale. C. L. Daly, Maysville, Ky. 6-8

PUREBRED FARM RANGE Buttercups. Eggs, $3 per setting. Mrs. Vera Culley, Rives Junction, Mich. 6

GOLD COIN BUTTERCUPS—See display ad on another page. O. B. Disenroth, Leslie, Mich. 3-21-1yr

CAMPINES.

SILVER CAMPINES—10 and 12 week old stock from real show winners, $2.50 each. A. H. Barofsky, Ellsworth, Kan. 6

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LANDIS & FRENCH, YORK, PA.—Dark Cornish specialists, twenty-first year. Booking fall deliveries. 6-8

"MOHAWK" DARK CORNISH—GRAND lot of breeders to offer; winners at many shows; young stock ready. Frank R. Willis, 739 E. Burnett, Louisville, Ky. 4-6

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WESTFALL'S CHAMPION S. C. DORKINGS—Half price eggs after May 20, viz.: $3 per 13, $5 per 26, $6.50 per 40. Plenty time to hatch and raise them. The most beautiful fowl of all. Grow two pounds in two months. Some nice 1920 stock to spare, of show quality and moderate price. Write me for particulars. No baby chicks. Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa. 2-21-1yr

SILVER GRAY DORKINGS—Eggs that produce layers and winners. Price reasonable. Joseph Earl, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 5-7

GUINEAS.

PEARL GUINEAS—Eggs, $1.25 per 15, $2.50 per 36. J. L. Hoke, Spencerville, O. 5-6

PEARL GUINEA EGGS, $1 per 15, $1.75 per 30. Ardelle Eichelmann, Waterloo, Illinois. 4-6

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA eggs wanted, or stock. Buffa. P. O. Ansley, Miss. 6

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LAKENVELDERS—"The fillers of the egg basket." The chicken beautiful. Hatching eggs, stock. Circular. Rosemere Farms, San Bernardino, Cal. 5-6

LAKENVELDERS — EVERLASTING layers, supremely beautiful. Eggs, $3. Hermitage Farm, Millersburg, O. 6-8

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WHITE LANGSHANS of quality; stock for sale, eggs for hatching. Alonzo Tyner, Greenfield, Ind. 4-6

(VAN'S) BLACK LANGSHAN HENS, $3; pullets and cockerels, 2-pounders, $1.75. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. L. G. Van Voorhis, Eureka, Kan. 5-7

BLACK LANGSHANS—Pen headed by prize winning Major Croad cockerel. Eggs, $2 per 15. Ray Williams, Milan, O. 5-6

MAJOR CROAD'S IMPORTED LANGshans—Largest and best; 22 1st premiums last season's shows. Eggs and fowls. Illustrated history free. Breeder forty years. W. A. Hinkle, Route 7, Decatur, Ill. 5-7

LARGE BLACK LANGSHANS—TESTED layers. Eggs, $2, 15; $10, 100. Chicks, $25, 100. Charles Knight, Lerna, Ill. 4-6

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

NORTHLAND WINTER EGG STRAIN—Tom Barren English Single Comb White Leghorns. Prices slashed almost in half. Hatching eggs, $8 per hundred; chicks, $18 per hundred. Booking orders for 8 week old pullets, cockerels and breeding stock at reduced prices. Our females are of the heavy, topped comb type, mated to big, scrappy 6 and 7 pound males, pronounced by experts as the most uniform and finest commercial flocks in the United States. Beautifully illustrated catalog free. Northland Farms, Dept. A, Grand Rapids, Mich. 6

FIFTY WINNERS—LOWTAILED Single Comb White Leghorns (Young's), (282 egg). Chicks 26c, fifty $12, hundred $22.50. Fifteen eggs $2.50, fifty $7, hundred $12. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill. 6-7

YOUNG'S STRAIN S. C. White Leghorns. A limited number of 8 week old cockerels, $1 each; pullets, $1.25. Arthur L. Lee, Rensselaer, Ind. 6

WHITE LEGHORNS—YEARLING HENS, March hatched pullets and cockerels, from Ferris 230-300 egg strain direct. Send for catalog. G. P. Koepsell, Box A, Mayville, Wisconsin. 6

WYCKOFF'S STRAIN White Leghorns—Selected eggs from Hogan tested hens. Bred for eggs and exhibition type. Send for catalog—reduced prices. Lando Bros., Cary Station, Ill. 6

12 WEEK OLD PULLETS, April hatched from pure Tom Barron 200 egg Hogan tested hens mated with imported cockerels from 283 egg hen, $1.50 each. Delivery guaranteed. M. L. Caldwell, Route 8, Mt. Vernon, Ill. 6

BARRON-YOUNG STRAIN Single Comb White Leghorn hatching eggs, also limited number 8 week old pullets and cockerels. Four Oaks Poultry Farm (Henry Rosendall), Rural Route No. 4, Grand Rapids, Mich. 6

240 EGG LINE American bred S. C. White Leghorns, setting $1, fine breeders $3, guaranteed. Moris Groff, Jr., Conestoga, Pennsylvania. 8-21-1yr

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns—Barron strain; 250-283-egg breeding. Hogan tested. Guaranteed 90 percent fertile. Stock for sale. Eggs 5 cents each. Thos. M. Keller, Buncombe, Ill. 6

DAY-OLD CHICKS—S. C. WHITE Leghorns, Young's strain, $10 per 100. Eggs, $5 per 100, prepaid; safe arrival guaranteed. Mt. Zion Poultry Farm, Medora, Indiana. 6

$5 BUYS 25 SELECTED English White Leghorn baby chicks, prepaid. Order yours today. G. D. Romeyn, Zeeland, Mich. 5-7

300 BARRON LEGHORN hens, $1.50 each. Chicks 15c, 8 weeks $1 each. E. W. Robinson, Rock Island, Ill. 5-7

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—Barron strain, Hogan tested; guaranteed 90 percent fertile. Per setting, $1.50; 30, $2.75; 50, $4.50; 100, $8. One-fourth off after May 10. Thomas M. Keller, Buncombe, Ill. 5-6

ENGLISH EGG FARM, Tiffin, Ohio—Importer and breeder of Tom Barron's White Leghorns, 280 to 288 egg record. 1200 layers. Eggs, 15, $2; 100, $10. Chicks, 100, $20. Catlog free. 3-6

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—I import direct from Tam Barron, England, 270 to 282 trapnest record. Eggs, 15, $2; 100, $10; chicks, 20c. 1,000 layers. Prompt delivery. Catalog free. Raymond Michaels, Tiffin, O. 2-6

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Young's direct; pure white (no brass); extra heavy winter layers of large chalk-white eggs; 15, $2; 100, $10; chicks, 20c. Hedgewood Farm, Tiffin, O. 2-6

MOOSEYARD TRAPNESTED S. C. White Leghorns. Now is the time to buy breeding stock. Hens, cocks, three months old pullets and cockerels reasonably priced. Catalog. Mooseyard Poultry Farm, Shawano, Wis. 6

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorns—Heavy laying strain. Hens, roosters, 8-week-old pullets and cockerels, $10 per dozen. Jay J. Morris, Morningside, Sioux City, Ia. 6-7

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—100 eggs, $7. Ray Leitch, Everly, Iowa. 5-6

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—ELEPHANT strain, Hogan tested. 100 eggs, $8. Rogers Ranch, Pleasanton, Iowa. 4-6

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BLACK LEGHORN males, females, eggs and baby chicks. Twenty years' experience. Milo L. Myers, Marysville, O. 6-8

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SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Light and dark matings; extra heavy winter layers of large white eggs; 15, $1.50; 100, $8; chicks, 18c. Several hundred layers. Orders filled promptly. V. V. Michaels, Tiffin, O. 2-6

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100 HUME'S 230-EGG Buff Leghorn one-year-old hens, $1.50 each. Mrs. Aug. Berger, Boaz, Wis. 6

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, April and May hatched. Also some yearling cockerels, $2 each. Send order now. Joseph Boecker, Cloverdale, Ohio. 6

EGGBRED EXHIBITION Buff Leghorns. Winners national shows and laying contests. Pedigreed breeders, eggs, chicks. Prices right. Circular. Lea Munger, DeKalb, Illinois. 5-6

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Standardbred, northern raised. Eggs, 15, $2.50. William Micheel, Route 2, Wausau, Wisconsin. 4-6

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Extra heavy winter layers of large white eggs; 15, $1.50; 100, $8; chicks, 18c. Large flock. Orders filled promptly. V. T. Michaels, Tiffin, O. 2-6

BLACK MINORCAS.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—8 to 12 weeks pullets, yearling hens and cockerels, Northrup strain. H. A. Langbein, Franklin Park, New Jersey. 6-8

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca peeps of Standard weight hens and cocks at 18 cents each. Special show pens, at 25 cents a peep. Eclipse Minorca Farms, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania. 6

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas—Winners. Mating list free. Edwin Jewett, Box 1139, Tulsa, Okla. 5-8

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS, Black Orpingtons. None better in America. Hatching eggs. Rev. T. S. Cleworth, Olds, Ia. 5-6

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS — Eggs from heavy laying, vigorous stock. Reduced prices. H. H. Wallis, Delavan, Wis. 5-6

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas—Pape strain direct. Chicks, 25 cents each. Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich. 5-6

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BUFF MINORCA BABY CHIX—Rose and single comb. Reduced prices. Parcel post prepaid; $15 and $8, respectively, for 25. Vern E. Weaver, New Lebanon, O. 6

ARBUCKLE'S BUFF MINORCAS—Blue ribbon winners at Indianapolis, 1 cock, 1-2 cockerel, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1st pullet, 1 pen, all specials; at Chicago, 1920, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2 pullet, 2-3 cockerel, 1-2 hen, Kansas City. Get eggs from champion winners, one of the best pens of Buff Minorcas in America, fine type, color and size. B. E. Arbuckle, Brownsburg, Ind. 4-6

FOR BETTER BUFF MINORCAS see Schmidt's display ad, page 690. 4-21-1yr

WHITE MINORCAS.

S. C. White MINORCA females. Choice quality, $3 each; 12, $30. Fred C. Hacke, Indianola, Iowa. 6

ORLOFFS.

ORLOFFS.
Ravine Poultry Farm, Dayton, Ohio. 5-6

KENNEDY'S SPANGLED AND MAHOGany Orloffs are wonderful layers in cold weather. A rare fowl that you will appreciate. Ask for latest announcement giving fullest information, gladly sent free. John R. Kennedy, 1357B Kingston Road, Toronto, Canada. 4-6

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EXCEPTIONAL BLACK ORPINGTONS—Beautiful lot of free-range youngsters growing for fall and winter delivery. Write now and engage your requirements. Eggs, $2.50 for 15. Hal Riviere, Columbus, Georgia. 6-8

BLUE ORPINGTONS.

ROSE COMB BLUE Orpingtons—Splendid trios at $18. Dr. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa. 6

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Schomburg's 7 nested Strain Single Comb Buff Orpings. The kind that will soon lay, weigh and l Leading winners Detroit, Columbia Michigan State Fair, Angola, Huntin etc. Guaranteed hatching eggs from sn clean-cut, sound-colored, massive, vig stock; egg records as high as 265. Des tive circular; mating list free; write t Carl H. Schomburg, 2015 Sherman (A), Wayne, Ind.

WHITE ORPINGTONS.

TRAPNESTED WHITE ORPINGTO Hens or pullets, $2.50 each; cockerels E. H. Wisen, Malcolm, Neb.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS F prize winners—Eggs, $5 and $7.50. Flo Bray, Neodesha, Kan.

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TWO TO FIVE DOLLARS, fifteen; varieties; Polish eggs. L. Leavitt, Sn field, Ill.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK Polish reasonable. Myron Meinzer, Dakota, Il

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

MY $1.50, 50 and 30-cent Egg Laying hibition Single Comb Red chicks du June, July and August, 18 cents each, livered. Special prices on 8 weeks pullets and cockerels. Write me your w Free mating list. Chamberlain Po Farm, Box A, Franklin, Ohio, Wa County.

FOR SALE—Hatching eggs from H tested blue ribbon S. C. Reds, $3 per ting; also breeding hens and pullets. birds formerly stock of Sunbrier Po Farm. Address H. J. Mok, Route 4, Clemens, Mich.

S. C. REDS—February, March hatc Big dark red pullets, cockerels, $2.50, $ Over $5, on approval. Pullets $25 hens $3. Some pure Owens Farm grandsires winning first, Madison Sq Garden. Scarboro, Hillsboro, Ohio.

TOMPKINS SINGLE COMB REDS—C layers. Eggs, 15, $2; 30, $3.75; 50, $ 100, $10. Chicks, 30 cents each. A Bonsall, Route 4, Salem, O.

ROSE COMB REDS (frostproof com great layers, Hoganize remarkably. ribbon winners. Eggs reasonable. R. Hinkle, Hershey, Pa.

ROSE COMB REDS—Tompkins strain rect; dark red to the skin. Eggs, 15, 100, $10; chicks, 25c. V. F. Michaels, T Ohio.

OWENS FARMS REDS—Chicks and e show and utility; catalog gratis. River Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

THE GREAT RHODE ISLAND WH Farm, both combs. Eggs reduced. C log free. Henry Eichelmann, Wate Illinois.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ROSE C Rhode Island Whites. I am the o breeder of this breed. Eggs and stock sale from this wonderful laying strain. catalog. Colonial Poultry Yards, 260 by St., Akron, Ohio.

RHINELANDERS.

BLACK RHINELANDERS—Both co Eggs, $5 per 13. Valley Farm, Minster, O.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY SALE of y and old stock; from "Edelman's Winter Barred Rocks; Parks' pedigreed and u direct; pedigreed, $2; utility, $2 each. count on quantities. George A. Edel breeder, St. Louis Park, Minn.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS — Qu stock, half price. 12 to 18-week cock pullets, $2, $3, $4 each. Satisfaction anteed. Hallie Minnick, Route 3, Conv Indiana.

BARRED ROCKS—Parks' best mat Hogan tested, guaranteed 90 percent tile. Stock for sale. Eggs six cents Thos. M. Keller, Buncombe, Ill.

BARRED ROCK BABY Chicks— good laying strain, at 16 cents each ing May; 12 cents in June. New W ington Hatchery, Dept. J, New Washin Ohio.

GENUINE PARKS' STRAIN—Select igreed, high record, Standardbred direct from Wopsy Yards. Cockerels $25. Parks' pedigreed male, $3, $4, $6 til August. Refund guarantee. Harr Carter, Pyramid Farm, Patoka, Ill.

BARRED ROCKS—Healthy, heavy l strain mated with Aristocrats direct Holterman. Farm range. Eggs, $2 pe $10 per 100. L. Brooke, Brooksburg, ana.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—Direct ings, $4 per 15; $7 per 30; flock, 50, baby chicks, 22 cents; White or Leghorns, 16 cents, delivered. Geo. W ker, Lombard, Ill.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, stock direct. ggs, $3 and $5 per 15. We guarantee fair itch. Circular free. H. E. Frymire & Son, obster, Ky. 4-6

BARRED ROCKS—Norman's Supreme, ed to lay; fine narrow barring. Eggs, .50 per 15. Warren Champion, Pekin, linois. 4-6

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BARRED ROCK EGGS, $3 to $5 per set- ng. H. E. Hull, Ligonier, Ind. 4-6

SETTING, $2; 100, $8—Eggs from Mam- oth Barred Rocks; weight to 16 pounds. oward Irvin, Polo, Ill. 3-6

PARKS' BARRED ROCKS—Chicks and gs; catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, ox 865, Riverdale, N. J. 2-6

BARRED ROCKS—Thompson's strain di- ect. Extra heavy winter layers; barred to e skin. Prize winners. Eggs, 15, $2; 100, 0; chix, 22c. V. Michaels, Tiffin, O. 2-6

FEBRUARY-MARCH hatched Parks' pedi- eed youngsters (207-259 egg dams), ship- d on approval, $2-$5 each. Reference— arks himself. Circular. Habberton, West- ood, N. J. 6

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

HOGAN TESTED BUFF ROCK EGGS AT , 15; $5 per 30. Cockerels, $5, $7.50 and 0 each. Baby chicks, 40c each. Sam Mo- rg, Route 1, Tomahawk, Wis. 3-6

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—PUREBRED farm ised stock and eggs for sale. Oren An- ony, Louisville, O. 4-6

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Par- dge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our vertisement on page 639. 5-15-tf

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCK Baby Chicks from large pe stock. Bred to lay and weigh, at 17 ats each during May; 12 cents each in ne. New Washington Hatchery, Dept. J, w Washington, Ohio. 6

WHITE ROCK HATCHING EGGS—$2.50 • 15. Quality strain. Good layers and ney makers. Howard Sengbush, Fort kinson, Wis. 5-7

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5 BUYS 25 MARTIN strain White andotte chicks from farm raised, free ge stock. Emile Burnier, Assumption, nois. 4-6

MARTIN-DORCAS WHITE Wyandottes— cks and eggs; catalog free. Riverdale ltry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 2-6

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TAYLOR'S RED SUSSEX have no teeth. al family fowl. 15 eggs, $5-$3. Claud elor, North Canton, Ohio. 4-6

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CHOICE, SPECKLED SUSSEX eggs—Mo- le foundation. Hen hatched, $2 per set- . Schanzel and Powell, Hillside Ave., dgeport, Conn. 6-8

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5 PAIR OF EMUS, Peafowl, Cranes, Man- in and Wood Ducks, Wild Geese and d Turkeys. Colored book, etc., $1. Cat- g, 350 varieties, 50c. Low prices. Eggs hatching. Pheasants. Kentucky Pheas- ry, London, Ky. 6

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LOOK! BRED TO LAY pound-size pul- lets in Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Orpingtons, $15 per dozen. Cockerel free with each order. Oak Bluff Farm, Lakeland, Minn. 6

HATCHING EGGS OF QUALITY—S. C. White Leghorn, S. C. Anconas and Par- tridge Rocks, $2 per 15. Lockwood Span- gle, Utahville, Pa. 4-6

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BRED-TO-LAY BLACK Langshan and White Leghorn eggs, day-old chicks, six weeks' old chicks, pullets and hens. No order too large or too small. Elite Poultry Farm, Junction City, Kan. 4-6

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AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS in Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Ply- mouth Rocks. See our ad on page 639. 2-tf

VIGOROUS GIANT BRONZE turkeys— Copper Bronze strain exhibition birds, and fine breeding stock at right prices. Un- related stock furnished. No eggs sold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leo Smith, Route 1, Independence, Iowa. 5-21-1 yr

AMERICA'S BEST BREEDING Giant Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 639. 2-15-tf

DUCKS.

22 BUFF DUCK eggs, $1.50. Ella Whit- wood, Hudson, Ill. 6

MUSCOVY DUCKS—Young and mature stock for sale. C. L. Daly, Maysville, Ken- tucky. 6-8

I PAY CASH in advance for spring geese, ducks and broilers. State lowest price. Lake County Poultry Yards, Gary, Ind. 6

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MAKE $50 WEEKLY raising Canada's 18- pound hares. Booklet, 10 cents, tells how. Canada's Rabbitry, 258 York, Denver, Colo- rado. 6-8

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THOUSANDS OF ACRES homestead land, Arkansas Ozarks. Specially adapted to fruit, vegetables, poultry, stock. Some on railroad. Good markets, timber for fuel and buildings; mild climate benefitting to lungs, nervous troubles. A beautiful land of pine and cedar where a start and living are easily made. Three maps, two showing vacant land, and full information, $1. Maurice P. Decker, Norfolk, Ark. 4-6

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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

VOL. 52 JULY, 1921 NO. 7

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
JUL 1



15c Per Copy

tered as Second-Class Matter August 9, 1886, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Published Monthly by Jas. W. Bell & Co., 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois. Subscription Price, 75c for 1 year; $2 for 3 years; $3 for 5 years.



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The illustrations at left are of Ful-O-Pep birds raised by Miss Mary Fanning, and Walton Sadler also of Nashville, Tenn. Miss Fanning is president of the Tennessee Poultry Association and both she and Mr. Sadler have achieved wonderful success in raising poultry the Ful-O-Pep way.



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Half Price Adult Breeder Sale

has gone nicely, as usual. You can still find the exact birds you need for next year at one-half their value May first. Take advantage of this summer sale and secure tested breeders for next year. Customers of other years have already had their orders filled.

Owen Farms Service

will mean a lot to you if you will use it. Your requirements will be carefully considered and I will select every bird that goes to you as close to your specifications as possible. A complete record is kept here of every shipment and you can secure just the proper birds from time to time to carry on your breeding. Come here to Owen Farms, if you can. Will talk to you on paper exactly as I would were you sitting beside me at my desk. Tell me your problems and let me help solve them. If you will tell me frankly just what you need and what you can afford to pay, my reply will frankly tell you exactly what to expect. My long experience is at your disposal and will be freely used for your benefit. Write today and find just what it will mean to you to have help from Owen Farms.

OWEN FARMS

Maurice F. Delano, Owner

107 WILLIAM ST. VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS











AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Volume 52 Chicago, Ill., July, 1921 No. 7

TWENTY MILLION CHICKS A SEASON

A Story of the Mammoth Hatcheries—Collecting and Incubating the Eggs—Sorting, Selling and Shipping the Newly Hatched Chicks—Future to See a Mammoth Incubator in Every Poultry Raising Community.

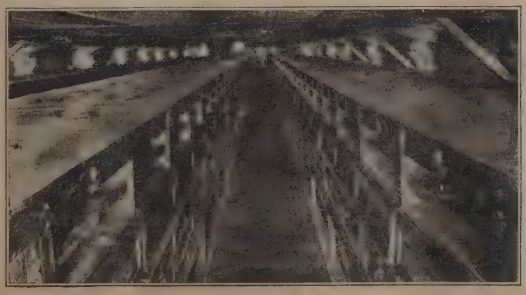
By H. G. Forster

[T was a perfect day in the early part of April. My friend T. F. McGrew and I drank in the sunshine and enjoyed the lovely landscape bordering the Delaware River that xtends from Trenton, our point of embarkation, up to Stockon where our good friend, C. Z. Drumm, owner of the Rosemont Hatcheries, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, met us with welcoming smile. With a feeling that we owned at least alf of the world, we sank back into the luxurious cushions f a "real car." As the powerful motor started on its trip o the various hatcheries we were to visit that day, I exerised the privileges of a guest and began to ask Mr. Drumm lot of questions. I found in a short time that it was better or me to sit still and listen, and to catalog in my mind the umerous valuable points of information which he was giving ie from the depth of his knowledge. Here are a few of he things that I learned.

Hatchery Problems.

The story of the hatchery really begins long before the irst egg is laid for the mammoth machines. I learned, for instance, that the conscientious and permanently successful atchery owner exercises a very careful and accurate supervision over the flocks from which he secures his hatching eggs. Being unable to run his own poultry farm, or at least a large nough one, to secure all the eggs he needs for the season, he nust safeguard the quality of his hatching eggs in some other vay. It is necessary that the flocks, from which the eggs ome, be supervised in such a way that the quality of the hicks, in no matter what quantity produced, be not lowered. Without a high standard of quality in the breeding birds, oupled with a tremendous capacity for quantity, the owner f a large hatchery cannot hope to attain and maintain a big usiness.

As we passed various prosperous looking poultry flocks, anging in size from a dozen o several hundred fowls, Mr. Drumm would point out and ay: "I secure all of this nan's eggs for the season," or 'I do not get my eggs from im because he does not have he proper kind of stock or vill not keep his flock or his ouses clean enough to suit ne." In addition to giving very flock from which he eceives his eggs either peronal attention, or seeing to t that his manager does, a till further service is rendered by supplying good breeding males to those who produce the hatching eggs. These males are selected for their vigor, Standard shape and color, and for their blood lines. By supplying such males the hatchery owner is assured of the quality and stamina of the chicks, providing, of course, that the hens mated to them are good fowls. Furthermore all hens on these various farms are either personally culled each year by Mr. Drumm or by his superintendent.



Mammoth incubators in a big eastern hatchery.

Such supervision and co-operation require the outlay of considerable time and money, but Mr. Drumm assures me that this work is a most vital and necessary part of his business and that it pays well in the end.

The flocks that produce the eggs for hatching are generally small units kept by farmers, and enjoy better ranging and outdoor running facilities than do breeding birds on a large commercial poultry farm. This insures more and stronger chicks. We all know that the small farm flocks are usually healthy, when enjoying the range of a farm and common modern methods of housing, feeding and selection are employed. This robustness, coupled with the proper males, and sanitary handling of the eggs, insures a husky chick.

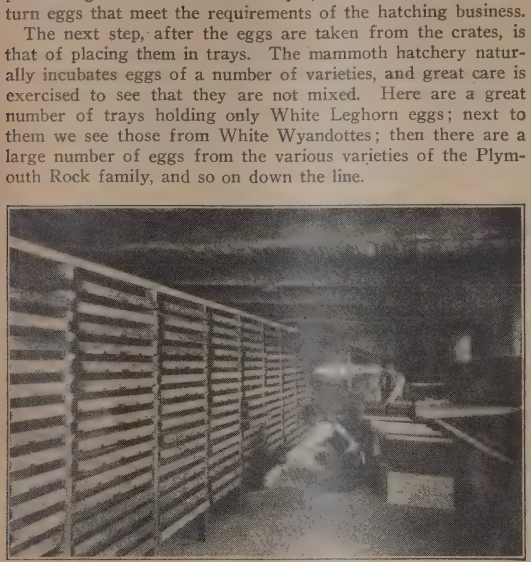
After the Egg Is Laid.

The eggs are laid, gathered and in a reasonably short time brought to the hatchery. This is either done by the owner of the flock or by someone from the hatchery. Naturally the poultry farms supplying this hatchery are generally located adjacent to it. A distance of 25 miles will cover practically every egg that is produced for the hatchery. Thus the eggs arrive fresh, and being carefully packed, come to the machine in splendid condition. There is no reason why the hatchery egg should not be in as good condition for hatching as though it were produced on a large commercial poultry farm and set in one of the incubators on the place.

All small, misshapen, off-colored, and otherwise undesirable eggs are taken out at the point of production. However, if for some reason the eggs from a certain producer do not come up to the desired needs of the hatcher, he is promptly notified and the undesirable eggs returned. One or two instances of this generally clears up any difficulties, so that we find that the eggs as they come to the hatchery are of very uniform quality. The hatchery is not

going to pay a premium price, nor is it going to guarantee purchasing an entire season's output, unless it receives in return eggs that meet the requirements of the hatching business.

The next step, after the eggs are taken from the crates, is that of placing them in trays. The mammoth hatchery naturally incubates eggs of a number of varieties, and great care is exercised to see that they are not mixed. Here are a great number of trays holding only White Leghorn eggs; next to them we see those from White Wyandottes; then there are a large number of eggs from the various varieties of the Plymouth Rock family, and so on down the line.



Egg room adjacent to the incubator cellar. Eggs that have just arrived from the country side are shown in the cases at the right.

A record of the producer, the number of eggs received, and the date of arrival are carefully made, so that when the eggs go into the mammoth machines no confusion is experienced. "A place for everything, and everything in its place," and "a man for each particular job" are the mottoes of a successful hatchery. No lost motions are made, and the eggs travel in logical order from one operation to the other, much as we see Ford cars assembled and run out of the factory on their own power.

The eggs in the trays are kept only as long as absolutely necessary. At the height of the hatching season, when the machines are being used to their capacity, it sometimes happens that eggs are kept a week. However, this is rather the exception. Early in the season the eggs are placed immediately in the machines after being properly recorded. This of course means a better hatch and stronger chicks. The old fallacy of keeping eggs a day to "have them settle" is not countenanced by big hatchers. The fresher the better. So, frequently the hatching egg arriving at the hatchery has seldom time to become acquainted with his neighbors before he is placed in the machine.

The Incubators.

Mammoth hatcheries operate batteries of incubators. The heat for these is furnished by large stoves, and their regulation is controlled by the expansion and contraction of the water in the hot water heating systems, and by the temperature in each egg compartment in the machine. Before the hatching eggs are placed in the machine, the compartment is thoroughly disinfected. No matter how rushed the hatchery may be, no matter how great the demand for chicks, and no matter how valuable each hour, every compartment and all trays in the vast hatching machines are thoroughly cleaned before a fresh batch of eggs is placed in them. Hatching on so large and intensive a scale and with such clock-like regularity, the question of incubator sanitation becomes more than ordinarily important. Sanitary engineers all recognize that the denser the population becomes the more necessary it is to exercise an exact and never-flagging watch over small and large things pertaining to cleanliness. So the hatchery, exercising, as it does, supervision over hundreds of thousands of eggs in a season, must of necessity be more than usually careful as to all possible sanitary precautions. Many have learned the price of neglect, which means disaster.

So the hatching eggs going into the mammoth hatche machines are not alone graded for size and conformation, b are placed in a perfectly clean compartment and at the corre temperature. This gives them an excellent start towards pr ducing good, strong chicks that do not later break down wi intestinal disease.

A Great Hatching District.

Let us leave the eggs in their hatching chamber for a fe minutes and continue our most interesting and instructive ri with Mr. Drumm. In the course of the day we had t pleasure of visiting some of the best known and largest hatc eries in the world.

I was told that the larger hatcheries alone in that neighbo hood could incubate over 1,000,000 eggs every three weeks their machines. The astonishing size of the largest ones, and t methods employed in their management are things which a of us who are interested in poultry should know at first ha whenever possible. I saw three hatcheries with a capacity 250,000 eggs each at one setting. To speak of 50,000-egg capa ity machines seemed rather trifling after a visit to those hu batteries of hatching units.

Besides this hatchery center, Ohio is also famed for t same business. In Springfield one hatchery alone can ca for over 600,000 eggs at one setting, and the combined hatche capacity of that progressive Middle West state places it at t top in quantity. California also boasts of large hatche centers, and there are other points of concentration in o country which are rapidly developing along these lines. Takin the country over, upwards of 20,000,000 baby chicks were so in the year 1920, a large percentage of which were produce by the hatcheries.

One point that impressed itself upon us was the cleanline of the surroundings of the hatcheries visited. In but fe places were any rubbish or unnecessary objects about. T lack of any particularly noticeable hatching odor was al very noticeable. And it must be remembered that these hatc eries were visited at the height of their busiest season.

Trade Channels for Chicks.

The question is often asked: "What happens to the da old chicks if there is no demand for them"? We investigate this matter and found that practically every hatchery has so sort of provision for an emergency outlet. They usually ha a multiple-unit brooder arrangement which can take care a large number of chicks for a few days. Furthermore, t better known hatcheries trade chicks. If one finds itse short of a certain number of Barred Rocks, it can safely bu the needed number from a neighboring hatcher. In this ma ner, and by gauging the demand very accurately, the hatche is seldom caught with chicks with no place of disposal. Mor over, in the past few years the five (Continued on page 73



Boxes of chicks at the express office ready to be loaded on the trai

Viewpoints of Breeders on Standard Changes

Orpington, Leghorn and Wyandotte Breeders Manifest a Lively Interest in the Standards for Their Breeds—Concensus of Opinion Is Against the Chapter on Production, Which Was Recently Proposed for Adoption and Inclusion in the Standard

Present Day Orpington Type.

I consider the description of shank in the present Standard for Orpingtons quite correct. "Shanks, rather short, set well apart, stout in bone and smooth."

We must at all times keep the Orpington clearly distinct from the Rock family, and at the same time have the shank conform with the stately, massive appearance of this noble breed and variety.

However, it occurs to me that the tail carriage of the Orpington as described in the present Standard should have careful consideration.

The winning Orpingtons at the large shows today have a lower tail carriage than the Standard describes as ideal, which, of course, is quite deceiving not only to the breeder and exhibitor, but to the purchaser as well, who compares the winners with the illustrations in the present Standard.

The writer personally would suggest that the tail carriage of the male be lowered to at least 25 degrees and that of the female to 15 or 20 degrees above the horizontal.

Ohio. F. A. Poertner.

The recommendations of the Committee of Forty at the Buffalo meeting to change the Standard on Orpingtons, to require not more than one-fourth of the shank of the male and one-third of the shank of the female to be covered with the fluff of the plumage, is only interpreting that which has really existed in the majority of Orpingtons that are being exhibited at our major shows. Personally, I fail to see the necessity of such a recommendation unless it is to make the descriptive matter more explicit in the Standard of Perfection..

Illinois. Frank F. Conway.

I am the one who suggested cutting the female fluff down not more than one-third of the shank being covered. In re-writing this, we put it into the male also.

It is true that a large number of males have none of the shank covered, and I am inclined to think that they are better off without any of it covered. On the other hand, I am quite sure none should have more than one-quarter of the shank covered. My idea was to prevent the breeding of very low, loose-feathered birds, especially females, that are acknowledged to be poor producers.

I now have on my place fourteen White Orpington male birds and yesterday I had a chance to look these over, and I find there are only two of the lot in which the fluff comes materially below the hock, and these happen to be two of the best birds that I own. Personaly, I am inclined to believe that this question of long fluff extending down and hiding the shank should almost be made a disqualification, as it really is a very serious defect in Orpingtons.

New Jersey. J. I. Lyle.

I interpret the recommendations of one-third shank for female and one-fourth for male to be the maximum amount to be covered with feathers. It is very true that in a majority of the leading winners of today, none of the shank is hidden from view and a study of the portraits of the leading winners will convince any one that this is true.

This does not make a long legged bird, in fact, some of the best type birds shown are not long feathered. A medium length of feather is to be desired; also slight lowering of tail in both male and female, but the straight back and horizontal tails to be severely cut. We must keep away from the Rock type, also we must not approach the Wyandotte. H. M. Wood.

Illinois.

Views of Leghorn Breeders.

The American bred Leghorn as it is today is a splendid example of what intelligent breeding can produce. It has taken us years to bring about this excellent type, color and shaped bird. There are always people who want to alter and shift around the Standard and in many cases they do good. But when they want to put on weight on a Leghorn pullet they do not consider the fact that the Leghorn is essentially an egg type bird; and in spite of the many statements in regard to the eating qualities, frankly I will say that I would just as soon eat a crow.

The addition of one-half pound weight would be apt to make our Black Leghorn show Minorca type and shape. The English breeders have tried to increase size of Black Leghorns at a sacrifice of shape, type, under color, comb, and have as a result a poor looking Leghorn in comparison with the American bird which is comparatively small but of heavy egg producing capacity.

I have always thought that a great many of so-called top-notch experts on poultry were simply those who could not make money raising poultry themselves, but could make a living by going around and telling others how to do it, or by sitting comfortably in some nice city office and doping out some new scheme to make the breeders, who are really trying to breed something, work harder. A few people can make a rule that will take many people four or five years to live up to. Poultry cannot be changed in a minute from one size to another. Frankly I fail to see where any advantage would be obtained by increasing weight on Black Leghorn pullets.

Massachusetts. Waldo Robinson Bryant.

I have read with a great deal of interest the changes in the Standard proposed by the Committee of Forty. and was especially interested to learn what their recommendations were in regard to the Leghorn Standard, as I have heard more about changes to be made in this breed than in any other.

The Standard says that the Leghorn "comprises a group characterized by rather small size and great activity. Leghorns are hardy and prolific. The males are very alert in carriage. The females are non-sitters, very few of them show a tendency to broodiness." What more can we ask of a breed? It has always been my contention that if a breeder or fancier wanted a much larger Leghorn than is called for in the present Standard he should choose some other breed.

I have always felt that we should be very careful in making changes in our Standard because I feel that the Standard is made up of opinions and experiences of our most able breeders of the past and the present, and it is much easier to tear down than it is to build up.

However, I do not think that the increase of a half pound in the weight of pullets will harm them. But I surely would be disappointed if the weights of Leghorns should be increased from one to one and a half pounds, as has been suggested by some of the utility men.

We all like plenty of fresh eggs but there are thousands of fanciers that like beauty and utility combined. Those that have had experience with the present Standard Leghorns are well satisfied with the utility qualities. (*Continued on page 737.*)

SUMMER CARE OF YOUNG STOCK

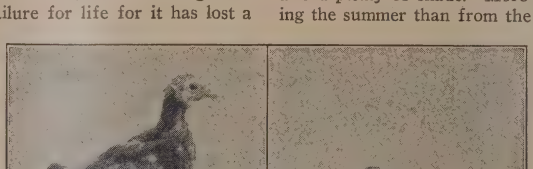
Handling the Growing Pullets That Are To Be the Winter Layers—Prevention of an Autumn Molt in Pullets—What to Feed Growing Pullets—Quantity and Kind of Feed Required for Winter Eggs.

By Lloyd W. Steelman

DURING the past few years I have found that without doubt our most prosperous poultrymen are the people who have the ability to use correct methods of brooding and rearing of chicks and who obtain the required number of vigorous, healthy pullets. The aim of every individual who raises chicks is to get them to develop the desirable traits inherited from their parents. Unless these birds are carefully and properly grown under ideal conditions, they will be stunted, improperly developed and will not be as profitable as they really should be.

Did you ever stop to consider how delicate a piece of machinery a chick is? When it comes out of the shell it weighs one and one-half ounces and when it becomes six months of age it will weigh nearly sixty ounces, depending on the breed. In six months' time it increases its weight forty times. Suppose a baby would grow as fast. When a baby is born it weighs eight pounds and in six months if it would multiply its weight forty times it would weigh 320 pounds—yet we know that a baby must be given such good care.

In order for a chick to make such rapid growth it is necessary for us to do all that is in our power to keep the chick growing and not retard its growth by our neglect. A chick is unlike a calf which one can slight for a day or so with little or no ill effects. If a little chick is forsaken and neglected for a single day, it may be a failure for life for it has lost a quality of vitality which cannot be regained. Thus by neglect we may make a ruined chick for life or change a 200-egg bird into one that would only have the vitality to lay 50.



The law of nature is growth, but the growth stimulus is lower in some chicks than others. The above two Rhode Island Reds were hatched in the same brood and both are the same age, six weeks.

Rearing Practices.

The chicken can be placed on the growing range at the end of eight or twelve weeks. By this time they should be matured to the extent that artificial heat is no longer necessary. It is well to have them in colony houses with plenty of free range. Feed a good scratch grain and mash mixture. Scratch grain: Two pounds cracked corn, one pound wheat. Dry mash: Two pounds wheat bran, one pound wheat middlings, one pound cornmeal, one pound ground oats (with hulls sifted out), one pound high-grade beef scrap.

In addition to this allow the birds to have all of the milk they want. Should milk not be available, add one pound dried buttermilk to the mash mixture. Some form of milk should be fed to the chicks such as sour milk, buttermilk, semi-solid buttermilk or milk powder. These different forms of milk contain materials that provide a dietary property, which, if it should be entirely absent in the ration, proper growth could not be obtained. Feed milk during the first six weeks of a chick's life and if possible feed it for the first six months. I would not attempt to rear chicks unless I could feed them some form of milk.

A good method of feeding pullets, based on one hundred, is to let them have one to one and one-half quarts of scratch grain, scattered well about the range, in the morning, then one to one and one-half hours before roosting time feed them about six quarts or all that they will clean up, and allowing the mash before them at all times. The morning feed will not be sufficient to satisfy their wants; this will make them work and scratch for more; they will try to satisfy their appetites by devouring the mash during the day, then by feeding two-thirds or more of the grain in the evening, they will go to roost with a full crop. The pullets should consume equal parts by weight of scratch grain and mash.

Should a person's time be limited so that it would be impossible to feed the scratch grain by hand, feed it in open hoppers the same as the mash is fed.

Free Range.

An ideal condition is to provide plenty of free range where the birds will have an opportunity to obtain plenty of exercise. The area should be large, at least one acre to 300-400 pullets. If the soil is very porous, as a sandy or a sandy loam which has a good growth of alfalfa or clover, 500 pullets may be kept on the same acre. A field of alfalfa which has been well seeded will care for 300 pullets without being destroyed, as the plants will keep growing continually. Should the space be limited, it is advisable to have two or three lots which are plowed down and then planted with some green feed, as rye, wheat or oats on one plot, rape on another and buckwheat and oats on another. This simple method will provide plenty of green feed for all summer.

Shade should be provided by some means. The rearing of pullets in an orchard is an excellent practice as this will afford plenty of shade. More birds suffer from overheat during the summer than from the severe cold in the winter, therefore every effort should be made to provide plenty of shade. If no trees or sheds are available, make little inexpensive frames out of boards about 18 to 24 inches high and about 3 feet square covered with leaves or grass as they need not be rain proof.

It is the practice in a great many places to place the colony house in a corn field and let the birds obtain their shade from the plants. The plants give off moisture which makes the air cooler than if the chicks were given shade under small sheds.

Developing Pullets.

It is not a good practice to force pullets which are intended for egg production. If they are forced they will not grow the large-sized frame that a good layer must have. A good frame is absolutely necessary in order for them to be in good condition for winter laying. Too often we see the results of forcing Leghorn pullets into laying, after such a bird completes her first laying year. She weighs 2½ to 3 pounds when she should weigh 4 to 4½.

A serious problem that confronts most poultrymen is how to feed pullets so that they will grow and become large, strong fowls without beginning to lay too young. The quick maturing ration which is fed to the pullets is also a forcing feed. Such a feed should not be fed to the pullets continually, when they are three to five months of age, as it will induce them to come into laying before they are properly developed. Should there be no change in the feeding methods, the results will be disastrous to a good flock; and we will have small pullets laying small under-sized eggs with little or no market value. Such a bird has not made its complete growth and will tend to grow and lay eggs at the same time. Few birds if any, can stand the strain. If they are permitted to make

neir full growth first, they will lay more eggs having a larger ize and will be in such a condition as to stand the winter vhich is ahead of them and will continue to lay into the ate summer or fall of the following year.

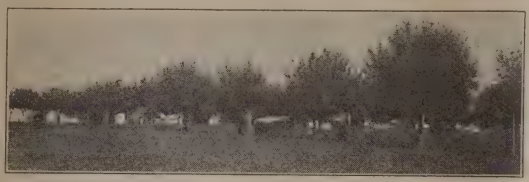
Proper feeding of the birds will control this problem to a onsiderable extent. The use of over-stimulating rations is the ause. Those which contain too easily available concentrated oods, such as meat, finely ground grains—particularly those vhich lack bulk—and are high in protein, are considered nar- ow rations, commonly called "forcing."

One of the best methods to use in caring for the pullets that how signs of laying and are under-developed is to separate hem from the rest of the flock. A young bird shows signs of aying when it begins to "bud," or the comb enlarges and ecomes bright red in color, as does the face and wattles Place them on grassy range and feed them a grain scratch ood composed of cracked corn, wheat and whole oats, about qual parts of each. Twelve to fourteen pounds should be ed to 100 birds per day. Feed three pounds in the morning, hree pounds at noon and six to eight pounds about one and ne-half hours before roosting time. Such a food will not ause them to develop their sexual functions so rapidly and aturally not induce them to lay. This will give them more ime to develop a good frame and add a surplus amount of fat.

As soon as they have reached normal size, they can be tarted on a feed that will induce them to lay. Place a good nash before them at all times—equal parts by weight of corn neal, wheat bran, wheat middlings, ground oats (heavy) and eef scrap. If they are slow about beginning to lay after eing fed this feed for a week or more, let them have a wet nash before noon each day. If possible moisten this mash vith milk. This is rather orcing and will induce them o come into laying with lit- le or no delay.

Cause and Prevention of the Fall Molt.

A great deal of money is ost every fall and winter by he average farmer or poul- ryman due to his flock go- ng into a fall or premature nolt. Some birds come into aying in September, October or November, lay a few eggs, top laying, go through a partial molt, and often do not come ack into laying until late in the winter or early spring. There is usually a reason for this molt, and we should use ll precautions in avoiding it.



An ideal summer range for growing stock and colony houses nicely placed. Plenty of shade under the fruit trees, and an abundance of green food in the pasture.

One of the main causes for the molt is due to the birds oming into laying too young and before they are properly leveloped. For instance a pullet may come into laying at four nd a half months of age. She is undeveloped and will be nder weight and under size for the breed she represents. She as enough energy and fat in her body to produce fifteen eggs. She will lay these fifteen eggs, then quit laying. It is com- mon when these pullets cease to lay in the late summer, molt- ng follows. Or a bird may come into laying at six months of ge, have a fairly good frame, but lack in weight, thus not aving a great deal of surplus fat, but just enough to produce wenty eggs. She will lay the twenty eggs then take a rest vhich is accompanied by a molt.

Have the birds properly developed, with good frames, and of a good weight of bodies, which will be around three and a half to four pounds for Leghorn pullets and proportionately heavy for the larger breeds. This will mean enough surplus fat in their bodies so as to put them in excellent condition to stand the cold winter and at the same time provide that reserve amount of material to enable them to lay throughout the winter, and then with the coming of spring to keep on laying until the following summer or fall.

Place the birds into their winter quarters a week or two before they begin laying for if they are changed after they begin laying, a molt is liable to result, which means a couple of months of low egg production. Avoid abrupt changes after the birds begin to lay.

It should be added, and strictly observed, that it is not desirable to make an abrupt change in feeding methods. If a change in feed is desirable, make it gradually, taking ten to fourteen days to make the change. Little or no ill effects will result if this method is followed. A change to a too-forcing ration, one too rich in animal protein, is likely to throw the birds into a molt. At first the birds may go up to seventy to eighty percent for a couple of weeks, then go into a molt. This can be overcome by not allowing them to lay above fifty to fifty-five percent, by holding down on the amount of beef scrap or milk or other forms of protein that are being fed. It is better to keep the birds at fifty percent for ten months rather than seventy-five percent for two weeks, followed by a month or so of few, if any eggs, for when a pullet is shedding feathers she will lay very few eggs, if any.

The over-use of artificial lights is often the cause of pullets molting and the egg yield diminishing. Start the lights on gradually in the fall and lengthen the day by five minutes or so until a twelve or fourteen-hour day is obtained. To imme- diately give the birds a fourteen-hour day on November 1 is an abrupt change which may cause some of them to go into a partial molt. Moreover, if the lights are run too long, morn- ing and evening, the birds may molt in January or February. Normally the molt would come in the following summer, but there is an artificial stimulus about the lights that not only sets egg laying ahead into November and December, but if overdone will also set the molt ahead.

Feeding the Layers.

Much of the success in fall and winter egg production is obtained from a bucket full of feed in one hand and a bucket full of common sense in the other. Feeding the laying hen is a real art, for so much de- pends upon the poultryman's decision each day in the mat- ter so that his birds will work most efficiently. The feeder is a skilled mechanic who sys- tematically hold his birds up to fifty to sixty percent pro- duction from November 1st to the following fall, without causing a slump in egg produc- tion and at the same time maintaining their health and vigor.

One of the first prerequisites in feeding is to understand what the egg consists of. It is made up of a yolk, white, shell, and is two-thirds water. The yolk is fat and is made from feeding fatty or starchy foods, as corn, wheat and oats. The white is animal protein, which is made from ma- terial such as meat and milk. The shell is made mostly of calcium which is found in certain kinds of stone and oyster shell. In order to aid in the digestion of all of these foods some bulk is desirable which is green and succulent, such as sprouted oats, mangel beets, cabbage, etc. In order for these foods to be properly digested an abundance of grit should be available, as this acts as the hens teeth in grinding the feed in the gizzard. Water is cheap. Have it before the birds at all times.

Now put these principles of feeding into practice, let me suggest the following rations:

Scratch Grain: 100 lbs. cracked corn, 100 lbs. cracked wheat, 50 lbs. oats. Dry Mash: 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. wheat middlings, 100 lbs. corn meal, 100 lbs. ground oats, (heavy), 100 lbs. high-grade beef scrap. Feed to 100 pullets: 1½ to 2 quarts of the scratch grain in the morning in six to eight inches of dry litter, with the mash in open hoppers before them at all times. Then feed six to eight quarts about one and a half hour before roosting time. The morning scratch will not be all that they will want and will make them scratch for more grain. This will give them exercise; they will still be hungry and will eat the mash, and then by feeding them all of the scratch grain that they will clean up before going to roost, they will retire with a full crop.

Studying the Color of a Beautiful Variety

Do Not Breed Merely for Intensity and Quantity of Under Color—Study the Shades of Color in the Under Plumage—Observe Their Relation to the High Color Desired in the Surface Plumage.

By Geo. W. Mitchell

I HAVE been especially interested in the article by Rev. T. W. Harwood on "The Undercolor Question," in the May number of A. P. J., also in your editorial referring to same. Keep up the good work as the young breeder needs to understand that it is the sheet of surface color that is spread to the sunlight for men to look upon and admire, and that the undercolor should be subordinate to, and consistent with, the surface color.

If I rightly recall, nothing was mentioned in the early issues of the A. P. A. Standard in regard to undercolor. Then well onto twenty-five years after the issue of first Standard, the policy came in vogue of writing descriptions of the feathers for their entire length, clear down to the skin.

How vividly I remember the efforts on my part, in committee, over the question of prescribing a dark slate undercolor for Partridge Cochins, as it followed the idea of "barred to the skin" in Barred Plymouth Rocks.

It seemed as if nothing but "black to the skin" was satisfactory to most of the young breeders of Partridge Cochins of those days. They were in the majority, yet knew but little of the ins and outs of successful handling of this variety. And a very large number of the judges of those days were in a class with the young breeders.

After dark undercolor for Partridges became embodied in the Standard text, the judges leaned so far toward a black-to-the-skin conception of the Standard that it was really painful to the breeders of wide experience. The result was one failure after another among those who took up the breeding of this variety, for they were influenced to make a fad of dark undercolor as a result of the fashion among many judges to give the preference to such birds.

Influence of Undercolor on Surface.

A large number of breeders dropped out, leaving only those who knew that males which were black to the skin in undercolor of hackle and saddle would breed poorly penciled females, to say nothing of the great loss of the finely blended shade of mahogany in females. And contrary to general expectations, these heavy undercolored males frequently produced males showing white in tails, wings and feet, and the still greater objection of bluish-purple in what should be a greenish-black breast and wing bar.

The Barred Plymouth Rock breeders, in adopting barred undercolor all the way down to root of feather, made a very wise choice, for it permits a blending of the different shades of undercolor to bring about what they desire. My own success in breeding Partridge color is in no small measure due to my close study of the different shades of undercolor and a blending of those tones; but all must know that to bring about black to the skin in Partridges requires the use of solid black and no blending of the softer tones is possible.

The Partridge variety has a brilliant surface color, and it is a well known fact that a black undercolor is the direct opposite of what nature provides in all birds of high surface color.

How far we may be able to depart from nature's laws, we are unable fully to determine. If it were a case of inbreeding, and you said that consanguineous matings were unnatural and harmful, I could point out that it has been my experience that we can continue to mate birds of blood relationship from the same descendants for many years, as we have demonstrated by our not having introduced into our yards any new blood whatever in twenty-seven years. But, how far we can depart from nature's laws of inheritance and transmission of beautiful color, has been equally well demonstrated to be an entirely different matter; and from my point of view the breeding of a compatible and not self-contradictory undercolor is the key to the whole situation pertaining to the productic of satisfactory surface color, penciling, etc.

Striping in the Female's Neck.

I should add, however, that it is highly desirable that th markings of the different sections of the plumage should b consistent with one another. I have in mind the neck sectio of penciled females. A solid black stripe in the neck plumag of Partridge females is very much admired, and at one tim required by the Standard. Such a stripe is very easy of at tainment, but to continue to use striped-necked females a breeders, for only a few years, has always been the mean of losing the clean cut and beautifully distinct penciling tha all Partridge females must have over their back and win bows to be at all satisfactory.

Messrs. Felch, Babcock and Lee in their work, "The Philos ophy of Judging Fowls," published in 1889, speak of the soli black stripe of Partridge Cochins, which was a Standard poin at that time. These authorities of the day said:

> In the necks of females the defects are almost invariably pencil ing of the black stripe in the hackle. It is safe to say that prim penciling upon the back, breast and wings is never found without mor or less penciling in the hackle. As this is a defect that accompanie the greatest excellence in the variety it should be cut lightly.

In the above words, recognized authorities of their da made due allowance for consistency of markings. Man young breeders, as well as judges of few years' experience have often said to me that the Standard requires the use o inconsistent points in the makeup of our matings. Righ here is where I feel that they have made a mistake in thei interpretation.

It was my good fortune, as a young man, to have the per sonal acquaintance of nearly all the gentlemen who for man years were interested in the writing and revising of all th early issues of the Standard. I am quite sure that they real ized that the aim of their work was to describe what would b accepted as an ideal; and all the while they knew that ever thoughtful breeder, in bending every effort to attai that ideal, was working with raw materials that would ulti mately enter into the finished product; and that the successfu mating of the birds to produce the ideal depended largely upo the breeder's knowledge of the blood lines in his birds an upon their breeding tendencies.

As blood lines and breeding tendencies in the different varie ties have become better known and understood with the pass ing years, the Standard ideal should be based less on specu lation. That we find to be true in the matter of female hackle the present Standard requirement being: "Neck: Reddish bay center portion of feathers black, slightly penciled with ma hogany brown." This means that the penciling of a won derful hen may run into the neck hackle, and not be expected to stop off short and positively black-centered neck striping begin.

And in the matter of undercolor, which has been a hardy annual for many years, I should like to make a further state ment: The permanent undercolor, if the variety that wear it is to be permanent, is the one that blends with and serves to build up the correct tone and quality of surface color; and this is the ideal undercolor, regardless of any arbitrary re quirement which the Standard may temporarily make.

Some Early History.

When I first entered the poultry fancy, in the winter of 1873, I took up the breeding of Partridge, White and Buff Cochins. I had always been a lover of nature and was aware that a solid black fowl showing any disposition to sport feathers would show white, and that a white fowl would be likely to sport to black. This suggested the study of shades of slate undercolor, which slate color

(Continued on page 730)

icilian Buttercups a New Standard Breed

Early History of This Variety—Bred Up to a Standard by American Breeders—Progress Retarded for a While by Too Many Standard Disqualifications—Well Balanced Specimens Are Today Being Bred and Shown.

By F. L. Platt

NEARLY half a century ago, F. H. Ayres, living in the old seaport town of Mystic, Connecticut, issued a little book in which he stated that Sicilian fowls been received in America before the Leghorns were ught to our shores by the old whalers. The earliest e assigned to the introduction of Leghorns is 1855, when importation was received at Mystic River, Connecticut. e Leghorns came from Italy. Buttercups are Sicilians m the Island of Sicily, which is the largest island in the diterranean, and belongs to Italy.

eghorns in America, from the very first, increased in pularity and multiplied in numbers. The Sicilian fowls ntinued to be known until about 1865, when they dropped or disappeared by being absorbed into the common cks of the country. Then in 1882 a Mrs. Kremmerer eived some eggs for hatching from Italians living in a ning district of Sicily. It was not until 1897, however, t the breed was finally established in America. In June that year, Rev. A. B. Browe of New York State received a gift a trio of Buttercups from Medusa, Sicily.

The breed was brought before the public in a general y by James S. Dumaresq of Maryland, who was in the lomatic service in Italy during President Cleveland's ministration, at which time he was attracted to the Sicil- Buttercups and took up the breeding of them at his mmer home, a villa on the hills of Florence.

Breed is Established in America.

Upon his return to America he continued to breed Butcups, and about 1907 became active in an effort to introce and popularize the breed with American poultry keep- . He died in 1909, but his widow made the first exhibit Buttercups at Knoxville the next year; and she had quite arge exhibit at the Appalachian Exposition in 1911, after which she wrote me that "the birds attracted much attention and were much admired."

Mr. Dumaresq secured his stock from a nice flock of these birds which were bred by an Italian peasant living in a little village south of Palermo, the capital city of Sicily. The breed is not a mere common type to be found in abundance anywhere on the island. In February, 1913, Franklin S. Fifield, of Ohio, wrote me from Messina, Sicily, where he had gone in quest of Buttercups, that "as to the kind of chickens these people breed, I defy any American breeder to tell, as I have seen a bigger mixture than I ever supposed existed. Now as to Buttercup type. I have found some fine specimens, but never more than one to a flock. Many anxious breeders in America have written to the American Consul at Palermo, and have made him think that there must be a great breed of chickens on the island, so he found a man by the name of Renzi, who went out to find some of these birds, and finally landed six birds. He did not find any two in the same pen, so you see it took many days of hard searching to get those six."

That actual experience of Mr. Fifield in going to Sicily to get the pure quill, is similar to the experience of those who have searched in vain for modern Anconas in the vicinity of Ancona, Italy. It is a fact, too often overlooked, that it was fanciers who took up the early Anconas and Buttercups and bred them, culled them and established them as breeds; it was fanciers who went into the Little Compton district of Rhode Island and selected red fowls that became the progenitors of the Rhode Island Red breed; it was fanciers who took the dominique colored denizens of the farm yards of New England and bred them into Barred Plymouth Rocks. Fanciers have made our breeds, often working with (Continued on page 732)



Chart showing correct shape and feather markings of Sicilian Buttercups.

"WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW"

EDITORIAL

American Poultry Journal

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 9, 1886, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
No. 74,059.

Issued the first of each month.

Published by
JAS. W. BELL & CO.,
523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Editors:
JAMES W. BELL,
FRANK L. PLATT.

Advertising Manager,
E. G. ALDRICH.

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The Growing Chicks

Artemas Ward once stated that he had been "depertised to go out as a senses taker. Sitting down by the road side," said he, "I draw up questions to ax the people I visited." One of these questions for the census was: "How many chicks have you on foot and in the shell?"

A reader of American Poultry Journal writes that the number he has "on foot" is diminishing. It would seem that these chickens are given the best of care, for our subscriber writes:

I have been raising chickens with colony brooders for several years. Secure my baby chicks from the Elliott Poultry Farm. Have visited Mr. Elliott and know he has fine stock, kept under splendid conditions. Chicks come in fine condition and start growing and thriving at once.

I never have any complaint to offer until about the sixth week, when a few will begin to droop and die, and each year the trouble grows worse.

Now I will try and describe how the chickens are raised. We usually place five hundred together. The house is thoroughly sprayed and disinfected previously. Have a scratch room, and get them into it by the time they are one week old. Start them on a buttermilk starting feed with clean water, grit, charcoal. Because we handle feed at the elevator we do not attempt to mix any, but feed the commercial feed. Handle several standard makes and all are good.

Put the chicks on the hopper by the time they are two weeks old. Feed scratch feed morning and evening, and a moist feed at noon composed of the commercial mash moistened to a crumbly stage with sour milk.

I give them green feed once a day and get them out into a small yard just as soon as weather permits. Lime and crop this yard two and three times a year. Quarters are cleaned every week and sometimes oftener. Use O. K. litter in the brooder room, chaff in the scratch room; board floors in both rooms, entire house 10 x 24 feet. Had not lost over 15 out of the 500 up to the six-week age. At least half the flock is now affected. Have now lost 50 of them the past two weeks. No lice or mites.

They first begin running stilted, will sit around, but lively enough if you try to catch them. Some of them droop around for two weeks, eat and drink somewhat up to the last day or two. Wings hang and head drawn in. Always look worse in the morning, and by night the flock will appear much improved. Are running on range now, but we have only a small place, 2½ acres in all. They have all but the garden and door yard, besides a wide right of way along the side track which leads to the elevator and which amounts to at least one acre more, and is well sodded.

Each year this trouble grows worse, and in spite of all our precautions it will show itself by the sixth week, but not enough suffer from it at one time, among so many, for a stranger to notice. Will lose at least 200 from this flock. What is the answer?

Another letter reads: "What is wrong with my Single Comb White Leghorn youngsters? They look healthy, but in the morning some have their wings hanging down, and some are dead." The writer of this communication then proceeds to describe his methods of rearing, which are modern and practical.

We saw a case similar to this last week, and the whole trouble appeared to be a lack of fresh air in the roosting quarters. While the birds were housed in an open front house, a number of them huddled together in a back corner, and those on roosts were above a droppings-board in the back of the house. There was not nearly enough air circulating around those chickens during the night.

We suggested that a roost be placed near the wire openings in the front of the house. The poultry keeper did this, and also increased the quantity of bran in the dry mash that these birds were getting. Within a few days there was a marked change in the appearance of his birds, their wings went up into place, their ruffled feathers laid down, diarrhea stopped, and mortality decreased to zero.

If our correspondents would likewise provide more ventilation, actually get a circulation of fresh air from out of doors through that part of their poultry houses in which their six or seven-week-old chicks are roosting, they would overcome and prevent the trouble they are experiencing.

When chickens are very small, they do not need so much air, but after they are six or seven weeks of age, become fairly well feathered, and are digesting a great deal of food, they need more air, just as a stove must be fed 11 pounds of pure air through the fire for every pound of coal burned, and 44 pounds of air when four pounds of coal are burned. Dead coals in the stove in the morning are the result of closing the fresh air draft too tightly.

With a temperature of 106 degrees the vital fire of a chicken burns brightly; it lives at a rapid speed; and it

equires more air than other animals. For every 34 pounds of air that man breathes, an equal weight of chickens requires 64 pounds of air, or nearly twice as much.

In addition to chickens taking in and giving out relatively large quantities of air, the quality of the air should be considered. The copious droppings of large numbers of growing chickens rapidly vitiate the air in a close coop, and the air is also rendered faulty by the relatively large amount of moisture that is exhaled in a chicken's breath, which tends to make the atmosphere in the coop close and muggy.

Chickens are a species of birds. And birds, where do they roost? Out in the open air. They are surrounded by air, and the wind blows over them and under them. Nature gave the great out of doors to birds, and provided them wings to soar through the air.

There is too much of a tendency on the part of poultry raisers to conserve heat, to protect from draughts, and to cut out the essential outdoor air from growing chickens.

Some of the best birds we have ever reared, those that grew best, and feathered sleekest, and made the most profitable use of their feed, have roosted during the summer in lilac bushes or under a shelter of grape vines. Before they left the brood coops, which had wire fronts, the roof was raised in the rear to provide a circulation of air across the box to quickly and completely carry away air that had been once breathed. If, after weaning, these birds went to colony houses on the range, the roosts were removed from the rear of those houses, and placed close to the air in the open front.

Freedom from lice, plenty of feed, a good supply of green stuff, fresh ground, are important. But air also is important, and there is no charge for it. It is one of the freest things in all nature.

Do not crowd the chicks, but let plenty of air circulate all around them, as is the condition enjoyed by birds in a tree, and you will have chicks that are fresh and active in the morning, not droopy.

When 150 Chicks Are Worth While

An item appeared in print recently to the effect that "Clif. Nickerson has about 150 chicks down among the sand hills, growing like weeds."

What is there about one hundred and fifty chickens to bring forth comment? Some of them are only partly grown, some are quite small, and all of them came out of hens' eggs.

The answer is that last year Mr. Nickerson sold three of his Buff Orpingtons for $450. The birds he is growing this year have the same blood in their veins and will produce more of this fine Standard quality.

It is not uncommon to hear of sales made at highly remunerative prices by big breeders of national reputation. We refer to Mr. Nickerson because he is not so widely known; and the new man in the purebred poultry business wants to know what he can do by securing good stock, studying it, mating it wisely and growing his chicks with care; he wants to know what he can accomplish without the asset of a nation-wide reputation.

He can do what Mr. Nickerson has done. There is a standard of excellence which is understood and appreciated alike by all breeders, and the man who produces chickens that approximate closely to those ideals will find that there is a sale for his birds on their merits.

Reputation is not necessary for the small breeder. All he needs to do is to produce the proper quality. Then the birds themselves will stand up and speak in their own language, more elegant than words, and all judges and breeders alike will pronounce them good.

An example of what the small breeder can do is found in the case of Geo. Gable, an engine man on the Lake Shore R. R. who breeds Buff Leghorns in a city backyard.

He exhibited a hen at the last Chicago show which won first. We commented on this hen in our report of the Chicago Coliseum show, as follows: "A wonderful class of Buff Leghorns. First hen, softest colored, best shaped Buff Leghorn hen ever seen at Chicago. A hen without a fault."

Mr. Gable is not an advertiser in these columns, never was, and probably never will be, for he breeds in a very limited way. We spoke in words of praise of his first prize S. C. Buff Leghorn hen because of her superior quality. It is our policy to give credit to whom credit is due, regardless of so-called self interest. We may err, but that is the policy we mean to live up to.

Within a month after the Journal carrying the Chicago show report was published, Mr. Gable received several letters asking if the bird was for sale and at what price. One breeder in the east made him a flat offer of $100 for the hen, although this eastern breeder had not seen her.

Mr. Gable needed the money, but he also needed the hen in his breeding operations, and he kept her.

The good fancier and constructive breeder loves his birds. He inventories them as his most valuable personal property. Today the need is to bring to life in the minds of new breeders that love of the purebred bird which has animated all great breeders of the past, and without which no beginner may expect to permanently succeed as a fancier-breeder.

Breeders of this kind did not inspire the timely note sounded recently by the secretary of the New York poultry show: "Sad will be the day when the beautiful is sacrificed for commercialism."

Breeding, of course, cannot be all personal satisfaction—nothing more than a personal gratification of the fancier instinct. Breeders have to buy feed, just as artists have to buy oils and canvas. Both breeders and artists must make sales from time to time. It was natural, therefore, for Mr. Gable to write under date of May 21:

> I have now bred this hen two years and she is very satisfactory as a breeder, but I have been and am getting inquiries from breeders wanting to buy her, and I think I will let her go, providing I get $75 for her. I was offered $100 last winter, but I wanted another season out of her. Now I have what I wanted. This hen will have to bring me that much money ($75) or I will keep her, as her youngsters are good and very good sellers.

Seventy-five dollars for a three-year-old hen! That sounds pretty good and it may appear to the young fancier that the breeder who has produced such a specimen has reached the highest round of the ladder as a backyard fancier. Mr. Gable does not think so. He still observes points that he would like to improve, he still aspires to advance the quality of his birds.

Last winter at the Madison Square Garden show, we found him standing in front of the first prize young pen of Buff Leghorns. He had been deeply impressed with the length of body, furnish of tail and unusually rich buff undercolor of the male at the head of that pen. He knew it was useless to attempt to buy that male, but he had picked one pullet, out of the four pullets in the pen, that had uncommonly well developed tail coverts. Pointing to this bird he said. "There is a pullet I want to buy. She is of the same line as the male. He is a wonder."

"What is he holding the pullet at?"

"I can't get him to put a price on her."

All week, up until the closing hours of the Garden show, Geo. Gable sought to buy that female. Other breeders might admire other birds in the class, and there were many fine ones; but George knew that, in breeding, males were important, that the head, back, breast, station and color of females were important; but most important to him at this time was the tail end of this female which was so richly furnished with coverts. He believed that, if only he could purchase her, she surely would stamp a wealth of tail plumage on his males.

At last Monmouth Farm agreed to make the sale, and George left the Garden happy. He now writes:

> I lost that wonderful pullet that I purchased at the Garden last winter. But I was lucky in that she was a great layer. I have 14 chicks from her and the fourth Chicago cockerel. Seven of them are quite large, and two of the seven have been crowing for the last three months and look quite promising in the section that I was

working on. I had been looking for this kind of a pullet for a good many years, and then after I found her I only had six weeks of pleasure from her. That was a disappointment, but it could be worse.

In this quotation from an interesting letter is to be found the whole story of a fancier's constructive breeding efforts. First is a deep and abiding interest in the birds themselves; second, the vision to foresee probable results of a union of two birds; third, to appreciate and understand quality in the youngsters before they are two-thirds matured and growing their sickles, that the more promising of them may be given every advantage of coop room, yard space, and close attention.

It is this interest, study, and work that makes a fanciers year. It is these things that combine to produce in one hundred and fifty chickens that elegance of form and perfection of feather which makes them worthy of a season's efforts.

Reserve Some of the Good Breeding Hens.

No breeder can progress until he gets a background of hens in his pens. These matrons have the maturity and the constitutional capacity to lay eggs that will produce strong chicks. They have age, and every weakness of color, type, or constitution has had time to assert itself.

We all take an annual interest in baby chicks and hatching eggs. They represent the present. Old hens are of the past. It is natural to expect that the new generation will show an improvement over the old. Unless we had hope of advancement in each successive generation, there would be little interest attached to bringing forth a new crop of chicks and growing them out.

But sometimes we get in too much of a hurry. Fresh feathered young birds fill our eye, and in our haste to let them predominate in our yards, we discard the seasoned breeding material that we have.

It should be borne in mind that a year or two does not finish a hen. As a pullet, she is not in her prime as a breeder. As a two or three-year-old, she is not aged. A pullet, one year old, may lay eggs that weigh 24 ounces to the dozen; as a yearling (two years old) her eggs will weigh 25 ounces; as a three-year-old, she will lay eggs that weigh one ounce more, or 26 ounces per dozen eggs. In other words, as a three-year-old she puts more meat in her eggs than she did as a pullet, and the embryo chick, which is to be the new generation, builds its body in proportion to the quantity of material in the egg. It should not be a question of using a hen only a year or two and then discarding her.

The practice of culling out hens after the first, second or even third season has sometimes resulted in eliminating some of the best breeding birds in the flock.

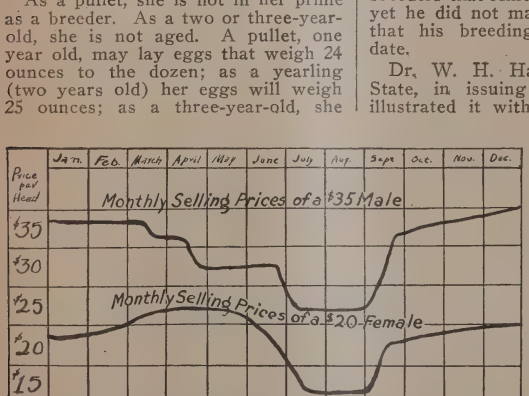
Yesterday we saw the hen that damed the first Barred Rock cockerel at the last Chicago National Show. She is five years old, and has as smooth a shank and fresh a head as a yearling. As a four-year-old, she produced that elegant cockerel. She has again produced a number of chicks this year.

A subscriber in Michigan writes that he has a 5-year-old hen that has laid 1,131 eggs. That is more than 200 eggs a year for five years. What if she had been culled out as a two or three-year-old? No ordinary pullet would have taken her place and given an egg yield equal to this hen's production. Our correspondent states that a number of the hen's eggs have been incubated each season; and it is to be expected that many of the pullets from this dam will inherit her longevity, a valuable point in itself.

We were interested lately in reading a communication from William Ellery Bright, in which he said that a Brown Leghorn hen of his, old Brown Plush, produced chickens when she was 14 years of age, and the year that she was 11 years old, he raised 60 chicks from her. Mr. Bright is one of the greatest Brown Leghorn breeders that America has ever known yet he did not make progress so fast that his breeding hens got out of date.

Dr. W. H. Harwood, New York State, in issuing a recent circular, illustrated it with a Dominique hen. The picture is reproduced herewith. This old hen, Grandma, was one of three hens to live to be over 15 years of age. Dr. Harwood states that she raised 22 chickens the summer before she died.

Hold onto the hens of good quality and good substance. Do not rush them off to make room in the breeding yards for pullets. When you need a new bird for the breeding pen, buy a good hen.



Ten dollars per bird can be saved by purchasing in July and August.



Grandma, a 15-year-old Dominique hen, owned by Dr. W. H Harwood, New York State.

Now is a good time to buy hens It is also a time when cocks can b purchased at less than their real value There is always a time to buy—a time when it is cheapest to get in In the summer, birds are in old feather and are not so attractive, and it i possible to get a $35 male for $25 or a $25 female for $15. The accompanying chart shows this seasonal fluctuation in value.

The summer is an "off season," bu for those who want to save in actua cash outlay and at the same time se cure good breeding birds, there is no time like the summer to buy. In order to make room for the oncoming young stocks, breeders are often forced at this time of the year to sel mature birds with which they would not have parted earlier in the season

Statistics on the Egg Situation.

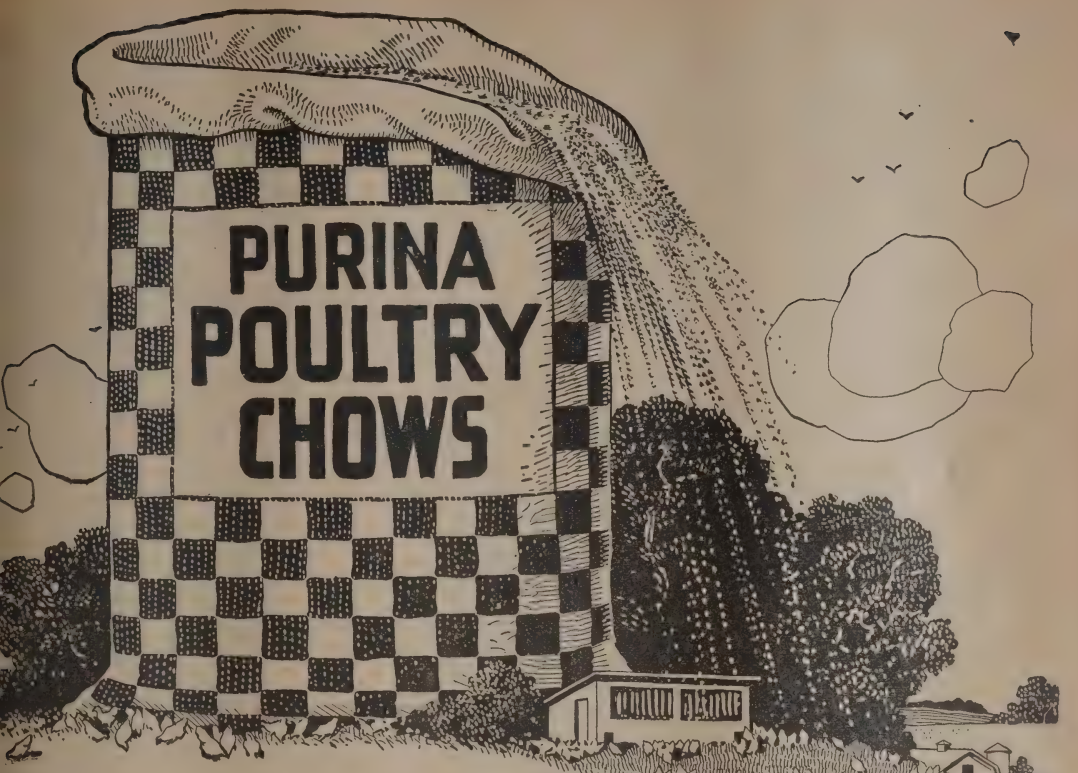
The laws of trade continually urg upon the buyer the need of buying cheaply; whereas the interests of the seller lie in selling on a high market The buyer "bears" the market. I is legitimate that he should do so The seller should "bull" the market It is to his interests to do so.

During the spring season jus passed, the big commission buyers o eggs have successfully carried out a regular "bear raid." Instead of meeting opposition from the college professors and poultry papers, whose business it should be to represent the interests of producers and at all times support the egg and poultry market with facts and argument, these agencies have appeared to be ready to accept the propaganda of the buyers a its face value and pass it on.

As a result, commercial poultrymen have seen bogys all spring. An time that a bogy-man has failed t appear climbing over the poultry fence with an empty bag on his back somebody has seemed to be ready t take the joy out of life by cutting a hobgoblin out of whole cloth an stuffing it for the special benefit o the commercial egg farmer.

It is high time that facts should b presented, that the strange apparition of the past season may fade away int thin air.

First, let us analyze the matter o



Summer Feeding Pays

THERE'S good money in producing eggs in quantities at any time. There's better money in producing them when most flocks are falling off in eggs. Don't let your hens run down. Have eggs when eggs are scarce and high. Right now it is important that hens get sufficient protein.

They need lots of it for eggs and for the coming moult, because whites of eggs and feathers are almost all protein. If hens don't get enough protein, they draw it from their body-tissues till they "run down." Then they quit laying, and it takes twice the feed and time to get them back.

Keep Purina on the Job

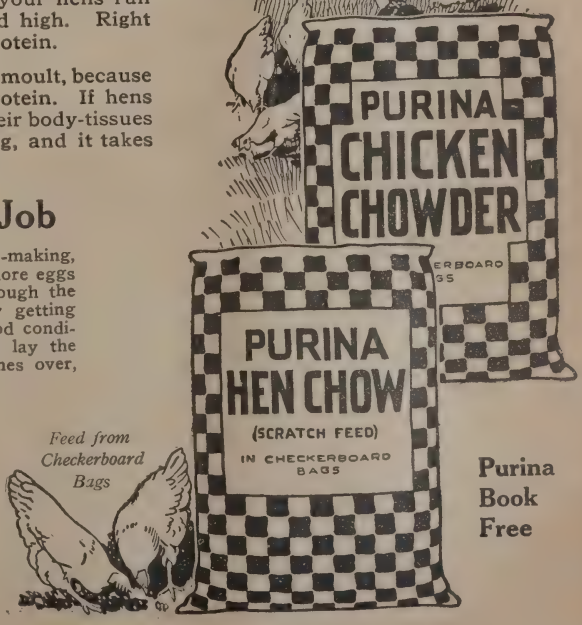
Feed Purina Chows. They are rich in egg-making, body-building protein. They will get you more eggs now and will help to bring your hens through the moult. Keep your hens laying longer by getting a later and shorter moult. Get them in good condition for winter laying. Have pullets that lay the first winter. You will get back, many times over, the money invested in Purina Chows.

Results Guaranteed or Money Back

The nearest Purina dealer is prepared to hand you a *money-back guarantee* that Purina Chows will get you *more eggs*. See him, or write—

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
801 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.

t. Worth, Tex. . . . Nashville, Tenn. . . . Buffalo, N. Y. . .



Feed from Checkerboard Bags

Purina Book Free

Boyer's Hatchery

Thorntown, Indiana

Prices for June, July and August by prepaid, insured parcel post. Canadian orders by express, not prepaid.

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rox	4.00	7.50	14.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Assorted	....	....	10.00

These are strong, sturdy chicks that we hatch ourselves in Newtown incubators, where plenty of fresh air is used; 95 percent live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or send for catalog.

Keeler's White Wyandottes



THE ACE—FIRST CHICAGO COCKEREL, JAN. 1921. Also Champion cockerel American Class.

At the Chicago National Poultry Show, Jan. 12th to 18th, 1921. Made the stupendous record of winning in a class of 214 birds shown by 14 competitors.

1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th cock. 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th cockerels. 2nd, 3rd and 5th pullets. 2nd, 3rd and 4th hens. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th pens. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th hens. Bred-to-lay class. Special for Champion Male. Special for best display.

CHAMPION COCKEREL—AMERICAN CLASS.

Winners Breed Winners—Layers Breed Layers

300 birds growing. Place your order NOW for your fall and winter show birds and your breeders for 1922. Summer bargain sale of stock now going on. Send for Bargain Sales List, and become acquainted with THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN of WHITE WYANDOTTES. STOCK SHIPPED on APPROVAL.

Chas. V. Keeler & Son, R. F. D. 11, Winamac, Ind.

Baby Chicks at Reduced Prices



Assorted, $11 per 100. Large English S. C. White Leghorns, $13 per 100—these chicks are from our 200-egg flock, S. C. Brown Leghorns, $12 per 100. Barred Rocks, $15 per 100. White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, $16 per 100. S. C. Buff Orpingtons $17 per 100. White Wyandottes $18 per 100.

Hatching capacity of 4,000 per day, insuring prompt delivery. All eggs used in our incubators are from our Hogan-tested, pure-bred flocks of tested heavy layers. Missouri Poultry Farms is one of the largest breeding plants in the United States that specializes in the production of heavy layers. Our big illustrated catalog describes all our flocks and strains. It is free. Chicks shipped parcel post prepaid. 95% live arrival guaranteed.

MISSOURI POULTRY FARMS Dept. A.P. COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

Davey's Madison Square Garden and Boston Winners

White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, White Leghorns.

EGGS HALF-PRICE AFTER MAY 5, EXCEPT UTILITY.

Eggs from matings of the highest quality, $5 and $7.50 per 15. Good quality and high egg production matings, $5 per 15, $15 and $20 per 100. A few choice breeders to spare in all varieties. My mating list tells the whole story. A card brings it to you.

F. H. DAVEY Box 40 GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y.

MAHOOD'S S. C. R. I. REDS

THEY POINT THE WAY

Wonderful Summer Bargains in Stock and Eggs. Send for our Summer Sales list, which will tell you about them and also how to raise your Summer Chicks.

E. W. MAHOOD, Box 4, 616 Lee Ave., WEBSTER GROVES, MO.

Wilson's S. C. White Leghorns

YEARLING HENS and MATED PENS FOR SALE

Glenn A. Wilson Box 10 Sandwich 1

Baker's Buff Rocks

Won Every First at Kansas City and Chicago

Egg record, Leavenworth, 214; Mountain Grove, 229. 2,000 chicks growing. Best Buff Rock catalog ever issued FREE.

C. R. BAKER, Box A, Abilene, Kansas.

egg consumption. Professor Mussehl sent to the poultry press under date of April 28, some statistics compiled by H. L. McCoy, secretary of an association of poultry and egg buyers in Nebraska, showing that the consumption of eggs from Jan. 1 to April 15, 1921, was 26,000,000 dozens less than for the corresponding period of 1920. Buyers were never so supported and justified in buying the spring flow of farm eggs at low prices, as the widespread publication of that report supported and justified them.

What are the facts when the figures are carried down to June 10, when the farm flow of eggs for storage was practically over? We find the following:

On hand, Jan. 1, 1920	1,351,000
Receipts from Jan. 1 to June 10, 1920, in four principal markets of New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia	7,351,817
Total supply	8,893,817
In cold storage, June 10, 1920	2,665,565
Apparent consumption, 1920	6,228,252
On hand, Jan. 1, 1921	409,000
Receipts from Jan. 1 to June 10, 1921, in four principal markets of New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia	8,707,661
Total supply	9,116,661
In cold storage, June 10, 1921	3,241,475
Apparent consumption in 1921	5,875,186

It thus appears that apparent consumption in 1921 was about 353,000 cases less than in 1920, not 868,000 cases less than in 1920, as was shown by Mr. McCoy's figures which were compiled at the time of heaviest receipts. Moreover, it is doubtful if 1920 is a comparable year, and whether the figures for 1920 should be used at all. It was a most unusual year. The spring of 1920 was late and cold; and because of the switchmen's strike and a shortage of egg-case nails, it was difficult to get eggs to the terminal markets.

Everyone in the trade knows that if it had not been for the open winter and the early season of 1921, the eggs stored in 1920 would not have been sufficient to have supplied the country, and Feb. 1, 1921, would have seen an actual egg famine. Conditions were different this year.

Farm eggs in quantities began to come into market early. Receipts during March and April, 1921, were much heavier than they were for the corresponding period of 1920. Some practical poultrymen maintained that because the farm flow of eggs started early, the hens would set early, and the supply would dry up correspondingly early.

A buyer on the "street," interested in buying cheap as a matter of good business, had a different viewpoint. When interviewed, he remarked:

"The college professors tell us that a hen that was a 48-egg hen last year may be a 60-egg hen this year, as a result of the favorable weather and the liberal feeding of cheap grains on the farms." This argument was repeated among the buyers, who know little of hens, and who deal in the probabilities of the future. They would be more than human if plausible argument in favor of a heavy flow did not influence them in setting low prices at a time when eggs were

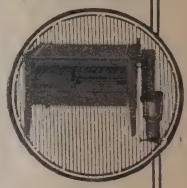


THE MUL-TI-DEK SECTIONAL "Add a Section as You Need It" IDEA

The Result of The Poultry Raisers Demand

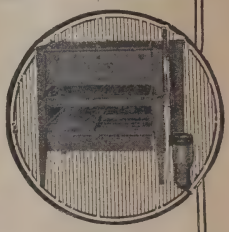
The Kind of "Mammoth" the Majority of Poultry Raisers Want

The tremendous response from poultry raisers who read my page advertisement in the poultry papers last month, in which I told them about the MUL-TI-DEK Baby Mammoth Sectional Incubator is conclusive proof that the MUL-TI-DEK is just what the majority of poultry raisers want.

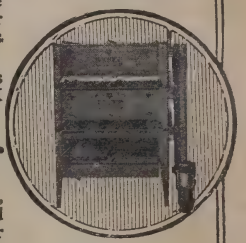


With a MUL-TI-DEK you don't have to spend a lot of money for a big expensive Mammoth Machine. You can start with one 250-egg section and add extra sections as your business grows. That's why

It's A Big Winner



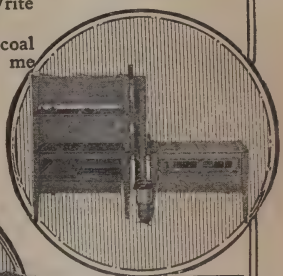
Beginning with one 250-egg section you can add extra sections up to 2,000 egg capacity —all heated with one heater—my famous Sol-Hot. These sections can be operated all at one time, or one or more sections can be operated independently of the others. In fact, I have designed and built this splendid machine to exactly meet the requirements of the average poultry raiser. My business of manufacturing the famous Sol-Hot Heaters for incubator and brooders, has brought me in close touch with the poultry raiser—his needs —his desires, etc. That's why I developed the MUL-TI-DEK to meet his demands.



The correct principles of construction and the efficient Sol-Hot Heater which insures even temperature under all changing weather conditions have made the MUL-TI-DEK immensely popular and put it in a class by itself.

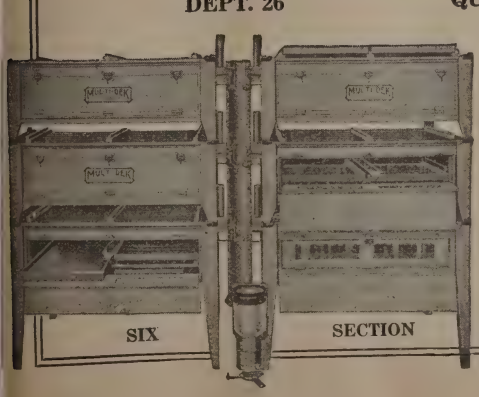
Write for FREE Mul-ti-Dek Catalog Folder

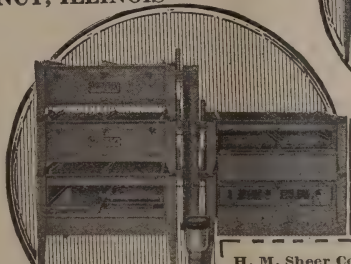
Fill out and mail coupon and we will send you free and postpaid, big illustrated folder, telling all about this wonderful and practical Baby Mammoth Incubator. We will send you free plans showing how you can build your MUL-TI-DEK sections yourself, or we furnish it complete with simple instructions showing how to put it together. Write today.



I also take pleasure in announcing to owners of Mammoth Incubators heated with coal burning boilers, that I can now supply Sol-Hot heaters for these machines. Write me telling the kind of machine you have and I'll give you complete particulars.

H. M. SHEER COMPANY
DEPT. 26 **QUINCY, ILLINOIS**





Important Notice to Dealers and Agents of Poultry Supplies
Watch for my advertisements announcing the new startling improvements on Sol-Hot Heaters for Brooders and Incubators. Sol-Hot will be even a more popular leader this coming season. "A word to the wise is sufficient"—make your plans accordingly.

H. M. Sheer Co., Dept, 26, Quincy, Ill.
Please send me Free your Mul-ti-dek Folder Catalog.

NAME .....
TOWN .....
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STREET NO. .....

Invest in the best

standard bred poultry. Thirty years as a breeder is sufficient evidence of my reliability.

Every bird on my farm has been "Hoganized," trapnested and pedigreed to keep up their average as 100% producers.

Sunnyside Pullets

8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD

are the very best investment it is possible to make—this you will realize next winter when they produce every day when egg prices are high.

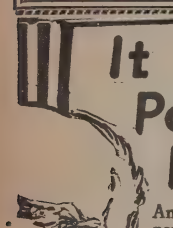
Prices: 180-200 egg-bred, $1.75; 210-248 egg-bred, $2.00; 240-256 egg-bred, $2.25.

Order now from any of the following varieties: **White and Buff Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred White Rocks, W. Wyandottes, W. Orpingtons.**

Special prices for July on Baby Chicks, Eggs and yearlings. Order direct from this ad or send for catalog.

Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Box 1002
R. C. Blodgett, Prop., BRISTOL, VT.

It Kills Poultry Lice



An easily-applied powder that's sure death to nearly all kinds of lice—

Pratts Powdered Lice Killer

An occasional application keeps poultry practically free from lice.

"Your Money Back if YOU Are Not Satisfied"

Dealers Everywhere L-32a

Pratt Food Company
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pratts

Winners In The Poultry Business
STANDARD RELIABLE
INCUBATOR AND OIL HEATED HOVER

Double enclosed heating system automatically regulated gives double assurance of correct hatching conditions in cold weather, also saves fuel every hatch. Strongly built of seasoned wood; double walls and top; double glass doors; roomy chick nursery. Capacity 100 eggs to 2000 eggs.

Let us tell you also about our Oil Heated, Wickless, Blue Flame Hover. Most popular hover on the market. Ask your dealer—if he can't supply you we ship direct from factory. Write for free book on Poultry Raising.

Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box A-1 Quincy, Ill.

rolling into the four big markets at the rate of forty million eggs a day and they were asked to buy those eggs and store them against the needs of the coming winter.

That was the time for "professors," and other agencies that represent the producers of eggs, to have steadied the ship, remembering:

"He that observeth the wind shall not sow;
And he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap."

The prophesy of a very heavy egg flow because of favorable weather conditions was a fatal effort to read the future. Receipts of eggs at the four principal markets of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, as early as the week ending May 14, were 11,500 cases less than for the corresponding week of 1920, as reported in A. P. J. last month under the heading: "Not as Bad as It Seemed." Coming down to date, we find that for the week ending June 4, 1921, receipts were 365,000 cases against 406,000 cases for the corresponding week of 1920. Receipts for the week ending June 11, 1921, were nearly 30,000 cases less than for the corresponding week of 1920. For the week ending June 18, receipts of eggs at the four principal markets of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, were 102,000 cases less than for the corresponding week of 1920—a drop of more than three million dozen! The "professors" were wrong. The farm egg flow did begin to let up earlier than in 1920.

Now a word about total receipts this year. The receipts in the four big markets from Jan. 1 to June 11, 1921, were 8,707,661 cases of eggs. The receipts in the same period of 1920 were 7,351,817. It should be emphasized, however, that the market was actually threatened with a shortage of eggs in 1920. Not only was the spring late, but it was a most abnormal year for shipping. When the receipts of 8,707,661 cases in 1921 are compared with receipts of 8,830,505 cases in the corresponding period of 1919, the comparison is more in line with normal conditions.

No economist would think of taking an abnormal year like 1920, and using it as a base for comparisons. He would secure his base by striking an average of not less than five years.

Yet, in the one speculative season of the poultrymen's year, those who represented the interests of producers, accepted false economics, made bad prophecies on probable production, and gave circulation to the figures of buyers, whose very business is the buying of eggs.

Younger men in the industry look to the veterans for leadership, for what to expect, and it is natural that they should be amazed and astonished when men whose profession is poultry should have displayed so little faith and courage, so little knowledge and business judgment.

Cheer up. Be a man. Never again, like the German general staff, may those whose business it is to represent the producers, be too material in their calculations, overlooking fundamental laws that are working while they sleep.

Let us be optimistic. Eggs in storage on June 11, 1921, at the four principal markets, were 3,241,475 cases compared to 3,400,938 cases in storage on the corresponding day of 1919. Nothing out of line about that!

Purebred Poultry Are Best.

The great influence of the Madison Square Garden, New York Show, is definitely committed to the interests of the purebred breeder. The secretary of the Garden Show, D. Lincoln Orr, writes: "The present management will never yield to any organization or body of men who do not stand for the very highest in Standardbred poultry."

This means that unsightliness, crudeness and coarseness are not to be substituted for elegance, symmetry and beauty in the exhibition classes at the New York Show. But, it does not mean that the Madison Square Garden poultry show is to become an annual exhibition of mere "fancy" chickens. Just why anyone should have arrived at the erroneous conclusion that a beautiful chicken may not also be a useful chicken, is a mystery. A beautiful plumage is not a symbol of weakness or inefficiency. Does the fact that the robin is red breasted prevent it from seeking out and eating worms, white grubs and weed seeds, the same as the plainest sparrow, and thus working for and with mankind?

Some distinctiveness of type and elegance of form is necessary in our breeds to set them apart and lift them above the commonplace. The breeders of these fowls are not interested alone in the beautiful modeling of their fowls, in "spires and domes." The practicability and utility of the living structures are considered, and designs drawn that make full provision for both symmetry of proportion and utility of the organism. That is the true basis of the existing standards for the practical breeds of domestic fowls.

Some there are to still repeat that beauty is secured at the expense of utilitarian worth. It is tiresome to again hear the old threadbare fallacy, but still it lingers in the minds of some men and influences them. They sometimes point to the race horse and say: "What if thoroughbreds were bred for points other than speed?" Forgetting all the while that the day has passed when the race is won at the county fair by the long-legged, raw-boned, sharp-hipped horse—by the unsuspected "dark" horse. Today the winning horse is a symmetrical animal, beautifully proportioned, sleek, well cared for, and handled by a skilled driver.

Men who race horses, a purely commercial business, in which one factor, speed, is the only desired end, have advanced in their breeding and exhibitions of speed to the point where all their thoroughbreds are harmoniously proportioned, and races are won by beautiful, high bred, well trained horses. No one would today put his money on an awkward nag.

Again, some one says: "But I am not interested in fancy chickens. I want eggs."

A professor of poultry husbandry in an eastern agricultural college once remarked: "People come here who say that they are interested only in

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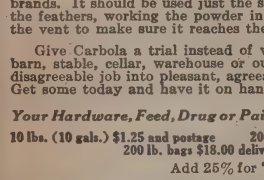
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American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

utility, and then go out to the college poultry plant and pick out the most beautiful pen on the grounds." That is not strange. Primitive man does as much; he selects for breeding the best sized, finest shaped, most pleasing colored animals.

The modern purebred breeder, educated, experienced in breeding, critical in his selections, goes deeper. He has learned to appreciate the finer points, the softer tones of color, the detailed arrangements of feather markings, the smooth lines of body conformation.

Too long, however, has he hesitated to proclaim the beauty of his birds, as if beauty were something about which he should be timid. Fact is, beauty is an important and legitimate factor in the popularity of Standardbred fowls. Remove it, and you take away the charm, the incentive, the fascination.

In this day when we hear so much about the economics of poultry raising, and the world seems to be full of credits and debits, it is the refreshing beauty in the life of every poultry fancier that holds him to his task. There is always pleasure and satisfaction in his Standardbred birds, which he loves; in his garden, his flowers, the sunrise, and the twilight in the evening when the young birds sit nestled on the roost. Nature is good to him.

The home surroundings of fanciers in the future, as in the past, will be distinguished by flowers, and mowed lawns; and the seed corn in the gardens will be planted in straight rows, although from a strictly utilitarian standpoint more seed could be planted in a crooked row. And the fancier's beautiful hens, which he watches and studies, and cares for with an interest that only a lover of nature understands, those hens will lay, just as the carefully selected seed corn in the straight rows in his garden will bear roasting ears.

Five-Toed Fowls.

A reader of the Journal writes that he has a hen with four toes and five toenails, that he has been breeding her for several years and most of the chickens she produces have five toes on each foot, but sometimes a chick has five toes on one leg and four on the other.

Five-toed fowls are more extensively bred in England than in the United States. The old English Dorking is probably the original five-toed fowl. The Houdan, which carries Dorking blood, also the Faverolles, the famous French breed which derives much of its quality from the Dorking, carry five toes.

In a high-class exhibition bird, the extra digit should be detached from the hind toe and curve upward. It should not touch the earth and be used for walking or perching. When the extra toe is not well formed it may curve downwards or be merely an extra toenail on the hind toe.

The fifth toe is not a new character. Columella, a Roman Agricultural writer, who lived at the dawn of the Christian era, referred to fowls with five toes, and Pliny, a Roman of the first century, writes of fowls with "an odd number of toes."

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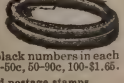
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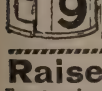
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The character existed in the old Roman fowls which were the ancestors of the old English Dorking. Strange as it may seem, the Silkie, bred and developed in far off Japan, also has five toes.

The antiquity of this five-toed character removes the fowls so possessed from a class composed of mere oddities. The five-toed Dorking is, in reality, an excellent breed of poultry. The fine flesh of this old English breed has given it a reputation as "a bred to be eaten fowl," and many buyers of poultry in the London, England, market stalls pick their bird by the toes on its feet, preferring a five-toed chicken.

The Dorking is said to be a delicate chicken to grow. The fact is that chicks of this breed gain in weight as fast as any Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte; and at the same time, they feather as fast as a Leghorn, and grow a larger feather. This rapid growth of bone, flesh and feathers makes a heavy demand on their organism and careless or inconsiderate poultry keepers cannot handle these chicks successfully. Here and there, however, are to be found breeders who understand and appreciate this grand old breed. One of these, Mrs. Omer N. Taylor, of Kansas, recently wrote us:



Ideal foot of a five-toed fowl. The fifth toe is separate from the hind toe and inclines upward.

I wanted to let you know that I read your reference in the editorial in the May Journal on Silver Gray Dorkings. It certainly sounds good to read something like that as so many kick against their fifth toe, but I have had them for two years now, and they lay better than any breed I ever handled; so tame, too.

I have cockerels, and pullets weighing two and a quarter pounds at two months and one cockerel is celebrating by crowing. He seems to have been practicing for some time. I certainly do not agree with the article by Mr. Garner that small chickens are best for back yard poultry keepers. Many thanks.

The five toed character is usually dominant to the common four toed condition. That is, when a five toed bird is crossed on a four toed fowl, nearly all of the chicks have five toes. The extra toe, however, is seldom well formed, and after crossing it takes considerable careful breeding to produce birds with the fifth toe distinctly separate from the fourth and curving upwards.

Breeders of four toed fowls do not give as much attention to toes as do Dorking and Houdan breeders. An ill shaped fourth or fifth toe practically spoils a Dorking or Houdan for the best shows.

Four toed fowls may also have poorly formed toes. This is especially true of the hind toe. Instead of projecting backwards, it may join the shank rather high, drop down on the

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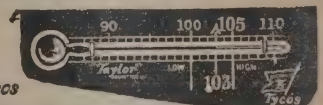
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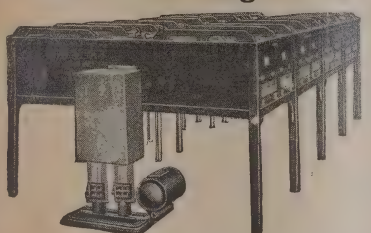
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inside of the shank, and be carried slighly forward. This defect is known as "duck-foot," and is a mean fault in occasional otherwise good birds. Sometimes a hen with a duck-foot transmits the fault with some regularity and persistency to her cockerels.

Production Classes.

A great many of the poultry shows in England have a "fancy section" and a "utility section". The Committee of Forty has recommended for all American shows, "production classes" in addition to the present hen and pullet classes. The committee has further recommended that these production classes shall be judged by physical appearances, and that a standard for this judging shall be drawn up and incorporated in the Standard of Perfection.

Is it not confusing to speak of two different kinds of judging?

Our definition of judging would be the selection of birds for breed size and breed type, and for the points of color and markings that distinguish the several varieties of the different breeds.

Judging by "physical appearances," such as condition, late molting, faded shanks, beak and eye ring—such judging impresses us as culling.

It is proper to cull for productivity, but it is necessary to judge for breed character. Standard fowls in the shows should be judged by the Standard; flocks should be culled in late summer by all outward signs which serve to indicate which hens have dried up, that they may be separated from hens that are continuous or heavy layers. There is the difference, and Standard makers should not confuse culling and judging.

We believe that the majority of breeders feel that in future, as in the past, the Standard should authoritatively set forth, in text and pictures, those ideals that best urge upon the minds of new breeders the fundamentals of breed type and breed character; and that late molting and faded shanks should remain symptoms of productivity to be applied in culling practice. This idea is well set forth in the following letter from Homer T. Richardson of Texas:

"The Standard is really the sine qua non of the purebred breeder. Without it to set an ideal (no matter if an imperfect one) we would in time have as many variations of each breed as there are ideas among breeders, with the result that all uniformity would be lost. That is as plain as the nose on one's face. Well, now, is there any reason for the Standard's existence other than this setting of ideals? Obviously not. That being the case why increase the scope of the Standard at all?

"Of course, chickens produce meat and eggs, they molt, and will have lice and mites if not properly cared for, but none of these things have to do with making a breed uniform, and a perfect knowledge of these subjects will not help me one bit in breeding my Anconas so they will not have Leghorn type, or will it tell me what the feathering or head points should be in my ideal. I purchase the Standard to give me that information, to set forth the ideal type, size and color of my breed.

"There is not in the proposed chapter on production a single proposed addition to the Standard that does not properly fall within the field of the poultry journals, agricultural colleges and writers of practical poultry books. Let us keep the Standard in its place as a clear concise Standard, that all breeders may have a uniform guage to go by. Revise its text and illustrations where needed, but keep the Standard in its proper sphere as a law on breed types, not a book on culling."

Big Standard Revision Meeting Will Be Held in 1922.

If the report of the Committee of Forty is adopted at the Seattle Convention, then that part of the report referring to Standard revision will be put in the hands of the Standard Revision Committee.

The Standard Committee will then make its own independent recommendations, in detail, at the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association to be held in August, 1922. At that 1922 meeting, when the recommendations of the Standard Revision Committee will be presented in detail, the members and breeders in the convention will have an opportunity to correct, amend, reject, and finally settle all questions pertaining to the 1923 Standard.

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

Wyandottes Make Good Showing.

The Leghorn has the reputation of being the more economical consumer of feed, but during April the Wyandottes held first place for small feed consumption of the Storrs, Conn., egg laying contest.

The table below shows the total number of birds in each of the four principal breeds that are entered in the contest, the average amount of grain and mash consumed by each pen and the average number of eggs laid by each pen of ten birds; month of April.

	Mash	Grain	Eggs
Plymouth Rocks	43.0	39.5	194
50 Wyandottes	37.7	38.3	197
270 Rhode Island Reds	45.6	39.7	204
500 Leghorns	41.1	40.8	209
40 Miscellaneous	38.8	37.0	169
1000 Ave. All Breed	42.1	40.0	203

At this season of the year egg production is lower than in April. The problem now is not to prevent a falling off in egg production but to see that the decline is not more marked than it ought to be.

* * *

Washington, D. C. Show.

D. Lincoln Orr is to manage the Washington, D. C., poultry show, and the dates of Nov. 22 to 26, 1921, have been set for the forthcoming exhibition.

* * *

Wonderful Fecundity.

Prof. Rice and the Pacific Coast poultrymen are doing the best they can, in the interests of American producers, to picture China, not as a nation, but as an incomprehensibly huge and fecund ird—a nest loving hen, with nothing on her mind except the duty and desire to lay eggs.

Imports from China of dried and frozen eggs, during January, February, March and April, amounted to 3,107,859 pounds. Imports of eggs in shells from China during same period, 1,123,000 dozens.

* * *

To Teach Culling Methods.

A poultry judging school will be held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., July 4, to 9, 1921. Men prominent in poultry educational work, who have been especially active in their study and application of the characters which indicate egg production, will give the instruction. For announcement of this school, address the poultry department, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

* * *

Feeding Value of White Corn.

Breeders of exhibition poultry of the white varieties have long insisted on feeding white corn to young stock and fowls in molt, to eliminate as far as possible all tendency to sappiness or creaminess in the plumage. They have never reported any disadvantage in its use, although there is a pronounced opinion held by some people that white corn is not the equal of yellow corn in nutritive food value.

A recent report by Dr. H. H. Mitchell, University of Illinois, stated that yellow corn contains considerable amounts of the "fat-soluble" a vitamine, found so abundantly in butter, while white corn is practically devoid of this element. However, in feeding experiments, Dr. Mitchell has found that litters from white corn fed sows are in every way normal and have grown at the same rate as litters from yellow corn sows.

* * *

Co-operative Marketing.

Reports the past season have indicated advantages of co-operative selling in large terminal markets. Three cases of eggs recently shipped to Boston by a county agent in Minnesota brought 32 and 30 cents a dozen, from which express charges of 7 cents should be deducted. Local buyers were paying 18 cents. It should not be overlooked, however, that the county agent carefully graded the eggs that went east, whereas the local buyers paid 18 cents for general run.

Another year markets should be better stabilized. Conflicting reports on conditions made the 1921 markets speculative and hazardous for big buyers. Another year the

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English~American S. C. White Leghorns

Several Thousand of the Finest

12 WEEKS OLD PULLETS

that we have ever offered

Five Months Old Pullets,
Yearling Hens, Males.

PRICES REDUCED, QUALITY NEVER BETTER!

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KERLINS' GRAND VIEW POULTRY FARM

CENTER HALL, Dept. 3, PENNA.

Feed Basic Feeds and Grow Winners

Every S. C. White Leghorn, but one, at the Chicago Coliseum show was fed Basic Feeds. This proves beyond question of doubt that it pays to buy our pure, wholesome and sound feeds such as we mill for you, and then watch the youngsters develop into profit producing specimens that will make money for you. But, remember, you must have guaranteed feeds.

Pinhead or Steel Cut and Rolled Oats

Let us send you one or both of these wholesome feeds to give to your growing chicks. There is no better food found anywhere than these two for chicks.

Read What Our Customers Say!

Send Your Formula Write and tell us what you are feeding and we will quote you prices that are governed by the quotations in the grain market, and when the prices go down you get the benefit. Could anything be fairer? Let us quote you on hulled or pinhead oats. We want you to know more about basic feeds as ground and sold by us. Let us send you our current price list; you can see what ground poultry meal is worth at mill prices.

BASIC FEEDS COMPANY, Box 325, LOCKPORT, ILL.

The Best and the Cheapest

From F. S. Cleworth, breeder of S. C. Black Orpingtons, Olds, Ia., dated June 7, 1921:

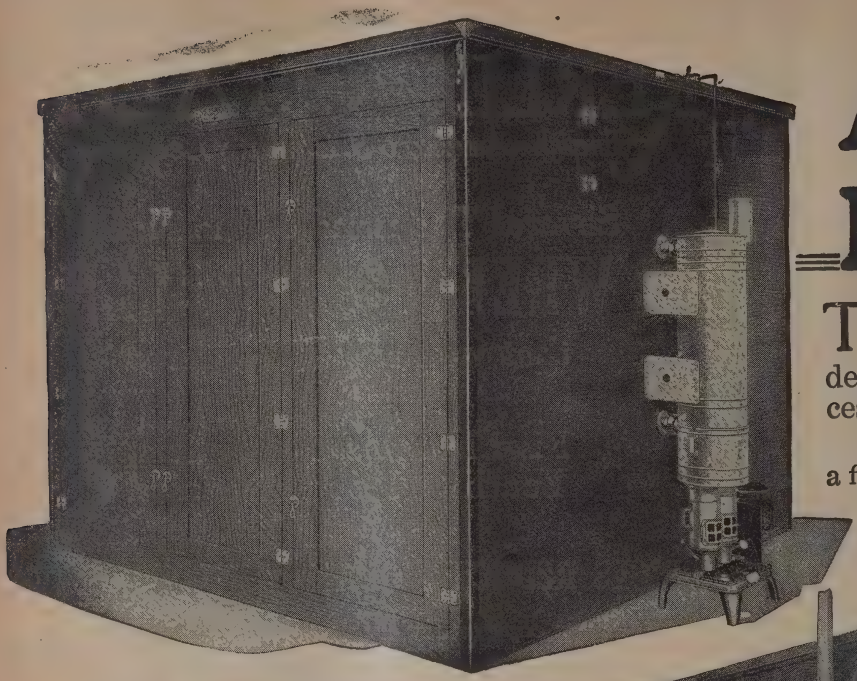
"Enclosed find check — — for the following feeds — —. Please ship — — —. Your feeds are the best and most moderately priced of any that I buy."

His Birds Thrive on Basic Feeds

From Andrews & Bradford, Spirit Lake, Iowa, breeders of S. C. W. Leghorns, dated June 18, 1921:

"You may ship — — —. We are very much pleased with the feeds we have purchased from you in the past. They are always fresh and sweet, and our birds have thrived on them."

Basic Feeds



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THE Buckeye M
modern busine
designed upon new
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Compactness and
a floor space of only 8

Only five minutes
increased revenue



BUCKEYE MAMMOTH INCUBATOR No. 7

Capacity—10,368 eggs held in 108 turning trays. This capacity does not include the 36 hatching trays.

Size—Eight feet, six inches square; height, seven feet, three inches.

Weight—6,800 pounds, crated.

Case—Selected California redwood, cabinet finish.

Boiler—14-ounce cold-rolled copper.

Radiator—1½ inch cast iron pipe.

Egg Trays—108 turning trays with a capacity of 96 eggs each, and 36 additional hatching trays. All trays equipped with convenient card holders, which make record keeping easy.

Electric Fans—Four ball-bearing fans, specially constructed for incubator service.

Heater—Blue-Flame gas or oil heater, as requested.

Thermometers—Two certified thermometers, specially constructed for Buckeye Mammoth Incubators.

Thermostat—Five-inch, double disc thermostat, of the wafer type, which is specially constructed to provide the highest efficiency in temperature control. Solid brass hardware used on Buckeye Incubators exclusively.

BUCKEYE MAMMOTH INCUBATOR No. 8

Capacity—4,600 eggs.

Size—Five by eight feet; height, five and a half feet.

Case—Selected California Redwood, cabinet finish.

Boiler—14-ounce cold-rolled copper.

Radiator—1½ inch cast iron pipe.

Egg Trays—48 turning trays with a capacity of 96 eggs each, and 16 additional hatching trays. All trays equipped with convenient card holders, which make record keeping easy.

Electric Fans—Two ball-bearing fans.

Heater—Blue-Flame gas or oil heater, as requested.

Thermometers—As in No. 7.

Thermostat—As in No. 7.

BUCKEYE MAMMOTH INCUBATOR No. 6

Capacity—2,440 eggs.

Size—Five feet square, 32 inches deep. Legs eighteen inches high.

Weight—850 pounds, crated.

Case—Selected California Redwood, cabinet finish.

Boiler—14-ounce cold-rolled copper.

Radiator—1-inch cast iron pipe.

Egg Trays—Twenty egg trays, with a capacity of 122 eggs each. One extra tray for egg turning.

Electric Fans—Two 9-inch ball-bearing fans.

Heater—Blue-Flame gas or oil heater, as requested.

Thermometers—Two specially constructed thermometers.

NO COOLING REQUIRED

Under this Buckeye system of incubation, the eggs require no cooling wh
quire that the eggs be taken out and cooled at least once a day, but in the Bu
matically supply that fresh air and save all that labor.

Specially built 16-inch ball-bearing electric fans in these incubators circula
and an especially sensitive thermostat insures the correct temperature every mi
stant circulation of revitalized air is largely responsible for the size and vigor

The Buckeye Hot Water System is used in the Buckeye Mammoth, the h
or gas stoves which are absolutely odorless and extremely economical.

Buckeye Mammoth Incubators are built in three sizes: No. 7, 10,368 eggs;

Our new catalog tells all about these wonderful modernized incubators. O
can be supplied. Write for this catalog, study the Buckeye Mammoth, and o

The Buckeye Incubator Comp

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World's Largest Manufacturers of Incubators and Brooders

or Business —
E MAMMOTH INCUBATORS

s the only incubator specially designed and built to meet the needs of the ry. It is in no sense an adaptation of numerous small machines, but was s of incubation when it was placed upon the market. The instantaneous suc- h has proven that these principles were correct in every particular.

ation are leading features. The Mammoth No. 7, with a capacity of 10,368 eggs, occupies s square, and no special building or cellar is required.

equired to turn the eggs and hatch so many more chicks and such better chicks that the litional chicks alone returns a substantial extra profit.

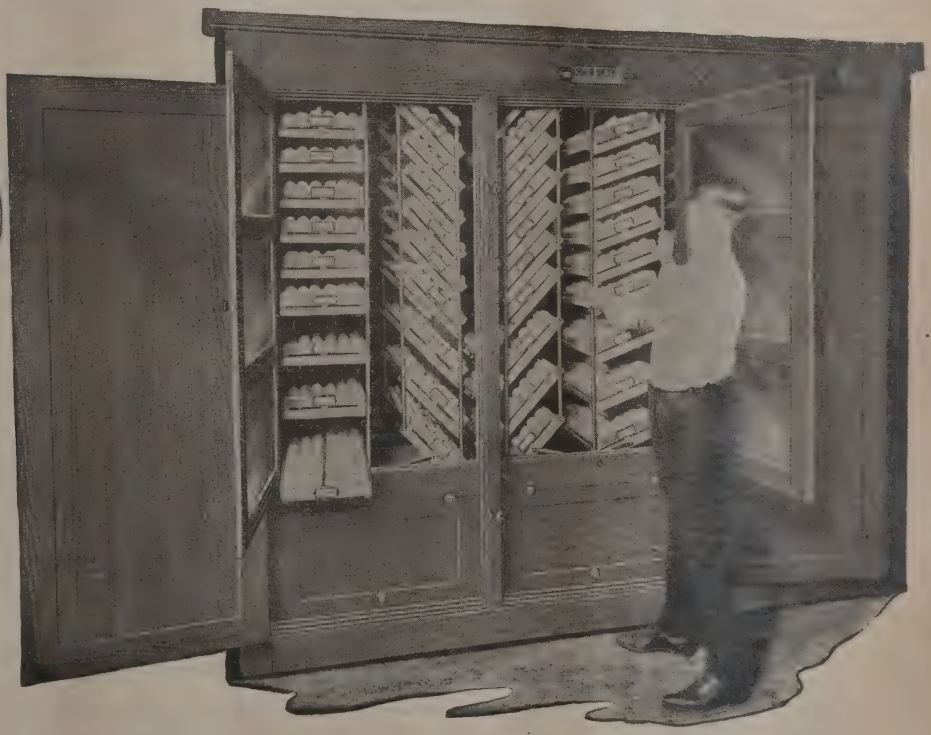
"HEN HATCHED CHICKS"

Superb hatches of remarkably vigorous, healthy chicks have been the rule without exception in these Buckeye Mammoth Machines. Mr. Herbert Knapp, President of the International Baby Chick Association, and proprietor of Knapp's Hi-Grade Hatchery, said: "It's the only incubator I ever saw that produces *'Hen Hatched Chicks.'*"

Buckeye Mammoth Incubators save **half the labor cost,** require less than **one-fourth the room necessary for other incubators and greatly reduce the cost of installation.**

The Buckeye Mammoth makes commercial hatching simple, turns uncertainty into profits, builds **up permanent business** on the sound basis **of larger and healthier chicks,** and insures to commercial hatcheries **success and certainty.**





oth incubators re- electric fans auto-

ver all the eggs, night. This con-

by blue flame oil

lo. 6, 2440 eggs.

of these machines too late.

Market Your Eggs in Neat, Compact and Safe Self-Locking Egg Cartons



(PATENTED)

You will give better service to your customers and because of the patented low cut cells your eggs will appear to the finest advantage.

Try a small lot. Send $1.35, postage extra for 100 Stock Printed Cartons labeled "EXTRA SELECTED EGGS" or "QUALITY BREAKFAST EGGS." (Weight 14 lbs.) Write for prices on 1,000 or over printed with your name or brand.

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Buy from

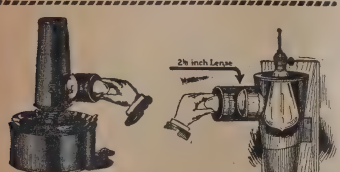
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PERFECT EGG TESTER, patented, two-in-one electric or oil lamp; has extra strong bull's-eye lens; makes testing easy. Single tester, $1.50; double tester, $2.00. Circular free. Dealers and Agents wanted.
C. Lingemann, 3110 Elliot Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

"One BABY CHICK hatchery wrote us that BOWMANS ROUP & WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY saves 95% of hatch." All dealers, 30 cts., by mail 35 cts.

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35—VARIETIES OF POULTRY—35
Write for it today
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ARROW MADE IN U.S.A. TRADE MARK CARBOLINEUM

Applied ONCE A YEAR kills all MITES.



Guaranteed and highly recommended. Write for Circulars.

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Dept. 50 Milwaukee, Wis.

middleman's greed for profit, which flourished during the war, will probably be more restrained by common honesty, or restrained by force of competition.

Co-operative buying and selling will then meet the great test. It should be noted that inflation and high prices during the civil war were followed by similar co-operative movements.

* * *

Baby Chick Convention.

The annual convention of the International Baby Chicks Association will be held in Philadelphia, August 3, 4, 5th. The headquarters will be at the Hotel Adelphia. The convention will be enlivened by entertainments of various kinds which will include trips to historic points in and about Philadelphia, the theatres; and a trip to Willow Grove Park, one of the largest and most beautiful pleasure parks in America.

Automobiles will take the visitors, on Field Day, from the hotel, out through Fairmount Park, to the well-known Experiment Farm of the Pratt Food Company near the village of Morton in Delaware County, Pa. A novel program has been arranged by M. C. Kilpatrick who is in charge of this plant.

On Saturday, the 6th, an excursion is planned to Vineland, N. J., well known as one of the greatest poultry and egg producing sections in the United States. The Vineland egg laying contest will be a special object of interest.

Among the matters which will occupy a leading position on the program are questions of the standardization of labels, a standard of values for chicks, postal and shipping regulations, investigations in incubation, and breeding stock. The convention will be limited to members, and any baby chick raiser, breeder or interested manufacturer, is eligible to membership. Fred H. Thayer, Secy., 208 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.

* * *

Producing More Cockerels Than Pullets.

It has been said that if an old cock is mated to strong vigorous pullets, the offspring will be largely cockerels; and if a strong, virile cockerel is mated to a limited number of two and three year old hens, pullets will predominate. This is an old theory on the control of sex, the belief being that the male influences the get of pullets, and the female influences the get of cockerels; and if the male is the stronger he will have the greater influence on the offspring and pullets will predominate. In other words, the weaker sex seems to have the greater opportunity to reproduce itself.

* * *

Telling Cockerels from Pullets in Baby Chicks.

Thirty years ago, Joseph McKeen, originator of the Golden Wyandotte, crossed a Silver Wyandotte male on red females and all the chicks were silver colored. When a red male was crossed on Silver Wyandotte females, the cockerels came silver and the pullets golden. In other words, pullets took after their sire and cockerels took after their dam.

The experience went unheeded, but the peculiar law that operates has recently been unearthed by Prof. Punnett of England. He has suggested that if baby chick hatchers would make first crosses of golden males on silver females, they would be able to distinguish with great ease the silver cockerels from the golden pullets at hatching time.

It has been observed that in the majority of pure breeds the cockerels hatch lighter in color of down than the pullets. There is no sure and simple method, however, by which sex in purebred, not cross bred, day old chicks may be distinguished.

* * *

In Recognition of Long Service, Faithfully Rendered.

Early in June, Thos. F. Rigg, president-elect of the American Poultry Association, made a trip from his home in Iowa to the office of the secretary of the Association in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Upon his return he prepared the following statement:

"Recently I spent several days going over the books and records of Secretary Campbell in her office at Fort Wayne, Indiana. I expected to find these records complete and the affairs of the Association well guarded. I am more than glad to be able to say to the members of the American Poultry Association that Mrs. Campbell is giving the Association very valuable service, a service which is appreciated by comparatively few members of the Association, who are, by

WILLIAMS DURABILT POULTRY HOUSES



Price—$67.00
132 sq. ft. floor space



Price—$50.00 and up

Williams DURABILT knock-down poultry houses come to you complete ready to bolt together. Put up in a jiffy and last a lifetime. Not a flimsy shack, but a real poultry house that will help you raise healthy fowl.

Don't confuse Williams DURABILT with the flimsy shacks that masquerade for the genuine. Accept no substitute.

Every Williams DURABILT is backed by an unconditional money-back guarantee.

We make poultry, hog and cattle housing for any purpose whatsoever.

A post card brings a copy of our latest catalog. Send for it today.

KIRCHNER & WILLIAMS LUMBER CO.
304 S. Sixth St. Marshall, Illinois.



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Save half of your tire cost by using **Double-Mileage, Double-Tread Tires, Guaranteed 6000 Miles. We lead, others try to follow. They are reconstructed of highest grade material—hardly ever blow out. They are only guaranteed for 6000 miles, but have run from 8000 to 10,000 miles. Order today at these low prices:**

Size	*Tires*	*Tubes*
30x3	$5.50	$1.60
30x3½	6.50	1.75
31x3½	6.75	1.85
32x3½	7.00	2.00
31x4	8.00	2.25
32x4	8.25	2.40
33x4	8.50	2.50
34x4	8.75	2.60
34x4½	10.00	3.00
35x4½	11.00	3.15
36x4½	11.50	3.40
37x5	12.75	3.75

RELINER FREE WITH EVERY TIRE

Send $2.00 deposit with each tire ordered, balance C. O. D. Tires shipped subject to your examination. State whether S. S. or Cl., plain or non-skid is desired. All same price. By sending full amount with order you can save 5 per cent—our special cash-with-order discount.

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GET RID OF SPARROWS

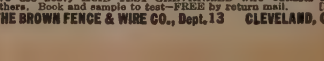
50 sparrows will eat a bushel of grain a month. Save grain and poultry feed, protect fruit trees and song birds, with the

EVER-SET SPARROW TRAP

This trap has a record catch of sixty-five sparrows a day. Pays for itself over and over. Heavy galvanized wire mesh, complete with receiving cage. Take this ad to your hardware dealer, or order direct on money-back guarantee.



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Send for booklet.
EVER-SET TRAP CO.
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Send for my New BARGAIN FENCE BOOK showing the biggest line and lowest prices on all kinds of wire fencing. My latest direct-from-factory prices save you a lot of money. 150 STYLES—FREIGHT PREPAID. We use heavy ACID TEST GALVANIZED wire—outlasts all others. Book and sample to test—FREE by return mail. (1)
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 13 CLEVELAND, O.

reason of the nature of the methods employed and directed by the Constitution, privileged to come into close contact with the work of the secretary.

"The members meet once a year and in their enthusiasm resolve to do many things for the benefit and for the furtherance of the good of the association. Then they go home and forget about the good resolutions. And it falls upon the secretary to go to her office, there to labor to keep the affairs of the association in running order, to secure new members and to 'get the money' to pay the bills. We as members have not given the secretary the support and aid to which she is entitled. Let us do so from now on. I know the secretary wants this support and aid, and it is our duty to give it to her."

It is a pleasure to read these words of commendation on the work of that efficient and loyal officer of the A. P. A., Mrs. E. B. Campbell. Her husband was secretary during the years that the Association grew from a membership of 1241 to a membership of 8661, and upon his death, Mrs. Campbell, who had been in close touch with the details of the secretary's office, was appointed to fill out his incompleted term of office; and she has since been reelected annually to this position.

* * *

Bagging Down Behind.

This condition, sometimes referred to as "water bag" is known as abdominal dropsy or chronic peritonitis. Frequently the condition is not curable being due to an injury, which results in a perforation of the intestines, and permits fecal matter to enter the body cavity. Broken-down hens should be culled out and sold as market poultry.

Some hens go on the nest but do not lay. In this case the eggs may be absorbed by the body or may lodge and accumulate in the abdomen. Those hens that bag down behind and have a hard abdomen, are often found to have a body cavity full of hard, partly absorbed yolks. Cull out such hens.

* * *

$63,000 for Poultry.

The omnibus bill before the State Legislature of Illinois includes an appropriation of $63,000 for poultry work. Farmers, who pay a large part of the taxes, may feel that a small fortune is a good deal to give to the hen industry. Fact is, Illinois has a hen population of twenty million, and thirty million chickens a year are grown on the farms of the state. If, as a result of educational poultry work, one more egg per hen could be produced, and one more ounce of weight per chicken could be realized, it would mean, in terms of dollars, one million a year to the farmers of the state.

Congress authorizes a new battleship of the super dreadnought class. The hull and machinery will cost twenty-one million, the armor and armament, fifteen million, and the equipment and ammunition, four million. The useful life of that boat will be as long as the span of existence that nature allots to a horse. The same appropriation of forty millions for a floating armada would pay for 631 years of poultry work in the state of Illinois at the rate of $63,000 a year.

All wealth comes from hens, the backs of sheep, the meat and products of animals, and from grain bearing plants. Without domestic animals and useful plants there might be wandering tribes of huntsmen and fishermen, but there would be no civilization, no accumulated wealth. Agriculture stands first in its relation to mankind. Someday it will stand first with all those who legislate for the betterment of mankind.

* * *

Want Capons in the Standard.

George Beuoy is making a strong effort to get capons recognized in the Standard, so that classes will be provided for them in the Shows, the same as classes are now provided for steers in fat stock exhibitions and for geldings in horse shows.

Mr. Beuoy recommends adding to the "Instructions to Judges" the following: "In Judging Capons, the Standard should be applied in each breed the same as it is to other males, except comb and wattles which should be very small and undeveloped as compared with other males of like age and breed."

To apply the present Standard to capons, and judge them by the same scale of points which were drawn up for the judging of cocks and corkerels, would result in only 4 points out of 100 being alloted to the weight of the capon. Forty points out of 100 would come nearer to expressing the importance of size in a capon. Forty more points should be given to the distribution of weight and quality of skin.

Capons are the fat steers of poultrydom.

THERE IS SECURITY IN HALL EQUIPMENTS

HALL

THERE IS SECURITY IN HALL EQUIPMENTS

Buy an Incubator on Performance —not Promise

That's the one right way to buy an incubator—not on promises of what it **may** do, but on the record of what it **actually has done** over a long period of years in the hands of thousands of owners.

The twenty-five-year performance record of HALL EQUIPMENT stands out as a safe guide post to the incubator and brooder buyer.

Catalog sent upon request

THE HALL MAMMOTH INCUBATOR CO.

Originators of Coal-Burning Incubators and Coal-Heated Colony Brooders

180 Southern Ave. **Little Falls, New York**

Books Covering all Branches of Poultry Keeping

"The true university of these days is a collection of books"—Carlyle

From the list of books below you can select one covering any subject regarding poultry culture you may desire.

Poultry Account Book	$0.25
Artificial Incubating and Brooding	1.00
All About Indian Runners	.75
American Standrd of Perfection	2.50
Mating and Breeding of Poultry (Lamon and Slocum)	2.50
Asiatics	.50
Commercial Poultry Raising	3.00
Ducks and Geese	.75
Duck Culture (Rankin)	.75
From Shell to Show Room	.50
Eggs and Egg Farms	.50
Canary Birds (110 pages)	.50
$4,228 in One Year on a Town Lot	1.00
Don't Kill the Laying Hen (Potter System)	1.00
How to Feed Poultry for any Purpose with Profit	1.25
How to Raise Chicks (Woods)	.75
Indian Runner Duck Culture (Yoder)	.75
Leghorns	1.00
Origin and History of All Breeds of Poultry	1.00
Philo System	1.00
Plymouth Rock Standard Breed Book	3.00
Poultry Feeding and Fattening (G. B. Fiske)	1.50
Poultry Keeping in a Nutshell	.50
999 Questions and Answers (Heck)	.75
Productive Poultry Husbandry (Lewis)	2.50
Profitable Culling and Selective Flock Breeding	1.50
Profits in Poultry (cloth)	1.60
Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved	1.00
Rhode Island Reds	.75
Rhode Island Reds (Hewes)	1.00
Revolution in Egg Production; Explaining the Use of Artificial Light to Increase Winter Egg Production	1.00
Rules of the Cock Pit	$0.50
Secrets of Expert Exhibitors	2.00
Side Line Poultry Keeping (Warren)	.50
Standard Wyandottes in Colors and How to Judge Them	1.00
Successful Poultry Culture for Pleasure and Profit	.50
Successful Poultry Keeping	1.00
The Orpingtons (Drevenstedt)	.75
The Plymouth Rocks, All Varieties	1.00
The Poultry Book	5.00
Turkeys and How to Grow Them (154 pages), cloth	1.50
Turkeys, Their Care and Management	.75
200 Eggs per Hen per Year (Warren)	.50
Why Poultry Pays and How to Make It Pay. A book for the beginner, full of valuable information and drawings	.50
Wyandottes (by various authors)	1.00
DISEASES AND CURES.	
The Diseases of Poultry (D. E. Salmon), paper	.75
Poultry Diseases and Their Treatment (Kaupp)	2.00
POULTRY HOUSES AND PLANT CONSTRUCTION.	
How to Build Poultry Houses (complete diagrams)	.50
Cement Worker's Hand Book	.50
Open Air Poultry Houses (Woods)	.75
Practical Poultry Houses and Fixtures (A. F. Hunter)	.50
PIGEONS.	
American Pigeon Loft Register	.40
Pigeon Diseases and Feeding Management	.75
Profitable Squab Feeding (F. Foy)	1.00
Squabs for Profit (Rice and Cox)	1.50

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL, 523 Plymouth Court, CHICAGO, ILL.

They have as legitimate a place in the poultry shows as prime beef steers have in a fat stock show. But, do not attempt to score them. Who ever saw a Black Langshan capon have the proper carriage of tail? And of what importance is carriage of tail in a capon? Absolutely none. It is an important thing in a breeding bird, but when a male is unsexed the important things are not breeding values, but size as measured on the scales and the distribution of the meat.

Judging capons by a true market poultry ideal would have a beneficial effect on breeders, for it would emphasize the importance of meat on the breast rather than on the drumstick, and would serve to make plain the types in which there is less bone and offal in proportion to the edible meat.

* * *

A New Feeding Stunt.

Fleischmann's yeast has been widely advertised as a food. We noticed the other day in a restaurant a supply of it for folks who wanted to eat bread and yeast instead of bread and cheese. Now comes the announcement that yeast may be fed to rabbits for the attainment of size, fur and perfect condition. It is reported that many of the first prizes at the Annual National Show of California Rabbit Breeders Association held in the Oakland Auditorium, January 6-9, 1921, went to those breeders who fed yeast to their stock from babyhood. The beautiful silky sheen of the fur, which is a characteristic of rabbits raised on yeast, frequently decided the contests. Several yeast-fed rabbits took prizes for weight."

The feeding of yeast would add materially to the cost of growing chicks, but some enterprising fancier may try it on a few birds.

* * *

Black Giant Club Organized.

A meeting of breeders of Jersey Black Giants was recently held at Cranbury, N. J., for the purpose of organizing a club to promote and protect the interest of its members. Many Black Giants are bred and raised annually in New Jersey for the production of "Philadelphia Capons," and interest in this great market fowl is of considerable local importance. M. L. Chapman was elected secretary-treasurer.

* * *

Fall-Fair Poultry Shows.

Aug. 19-27, 1921. Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Ill. A. D. Smith, secy., Quincy, Ill.

Sept. 5-10, 1921. Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Ind. Chas. F. Kennedy, 234 Capitol Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind., secy.

Oct. 11-15, 1921. Hagerstown, Md., Fair, Hagerstown, Md.

Oct. 4-7, 1921. Brockton Fair Poultry Exhibit, Brockton, Mass. P. J. Flint, secy.

Sept. 13-17, 1921. New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y. W. H. Manning, secy., Saratoga, N. Y.

Sept. 20-23, 1921. Hanover Fair Poultry Show, Hanover, Pa. Jas. T. Huston, Mgr.

Sept. 20-23, 1921. Allentown, Pa., Fair, Allentown, Pa. W. Theo. Wittman, secy., Mt. Gretna, Pa.

Color of Beautiful Variety.

(Continued from page 712)

is a result of combinations of black and white in different degrees.

In my first purchase of White Cochins I was very fortunate as to the quality of the birds I received; however, I was much surprised in having many of the first young chicks show a slatey shade of down, which I soon learned was known as young mouse color. I came to know later that those of this peculiar shade of color matured into birds that had much the better tone of white plumage, not only the web of feather being a blue-white shade of color, but the quill of the feathers as well. It is well known that a few drops of bluing is used in washing both clothes and white chickens in order to secure this particular shade of white, which is much clearer than a yellow white.

This experience with White Cochins further convinced me that any success I might expect to attain in handling the Partridge variety would come in a large measure along the lines of properly handling the shades of black and white in the undercolor; and having in mind nature's provision in furnishing a high surface colored bird with lighter undercolor, I was still more firmly convinced that in our man made Standard we may depart quite a bit from her laws in some ways, in other ways we must cling quite closely.

Those great breeders of Partridge Cochins, now gone over to the other side, William H. Brackett, Philander Williams, Sherman Hartwell, Charles H. Crosby and George H. Bradley, all knew the value and influence of undercolor in bringing about the best results—not intensity of black undercolor, which is merely quantity of pigment, but the proper tone of undercolor, which is quality. And the same may be said of those five judges, I. K. Felch, Henry Ball, B. N. Pierce, Sharp Butterfield and David A. Nichols, all of whom were perfectly familiar with the necessity of undercolor study. With Messrs. Butterfield and Nichols, I have so many times gone over the fine points of our Cochins, as Mr. Butterfield was one of the foremost breeders of the Buff and Partridge, and Mr. Nichols was the leading breeder of Blacks in his day.

I must not fail to mention the late William H. Harrison, Jr., formerly of Toledo, Iowa, probably the last of the great western breeders of the variety in which I am so much interested. I believed him to be the producer of the finest in mahogany color and beauty of penciling of any breeder of Partridge color of later years. On page 27 of January, 1904, A. P. J. appeared a full page illustration of Partridge Cochin feathers taken from Mr. Harrison's birds, and he certainly was an artist in the combination of shades of colors to produce proper penciling.

I knew Mr. Harrison very well and frequently discussed with him the mating of our birds. We were thoroughly agreed as to the handling of all points and especially the study of shades of color in the production of desirable undercolor. If there was ever any difference of opinion it was in the male, Mr. Harrison leaning more to white as the feathers of the hackle and saddle approached the skin, while I held that undercolor just under the surface that shaded to a lighter shade toward the skin could safely be used, and this policy I have always persued.

I have written quite a sermon, and there is much more that could be said but what is the use? Mitchell is bound to steer clear of too dark undercolor in breeding birds, with the idea of producing both males and females from the same matings that will comply with the description of the ideal set up for us to attain in exhibition birds.

Capon Making Time.

In season capons are now quoted on market reports like other classes of Poultry. These quotations for the season just close have run from 40c on the poorest market up to 75c or more on the best ones for live capons per pound. These prices mean that capons on the market have brought from $5.00 to $10.00 each, for it is comparatively easy to make a capon weigh 10 lbs., when cockerels of a large meat breed are used. These prices are as good as is usually averaged for breeding birds of fancy quality with the added advantage that they can be sold in bunches and the proceeds realized in a lump sum, with the minimum of cooping and shipping expense. With feed at the low prices now prevailing and the price of young cockerels relatively low, an unusual opportunity is open to poultry raisers who make capons this season. Cockerels should be caponized before they reach 2 lbs. in weight.



REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES
SUMMER SALE ANNOUNCEMENT

For the past eleven years it has been my annual custom to hold a SUMMER SALE of stock. On account of my very heavy egg trade, I am obliged to keep all my breeding pens mated until July 1st. After that time it is absolutely necessary to make room for my rapidly developing young stock. This season I have over 2500 thrifty chicks, hatched between the middle of January and the middle of March, and they are constantly needing more room. To give them proper accommodation, I must dispose of a large number of my breeders quickly. This is not the usual time of year to sell stock, it is true, but to make it an object for you to buy at this time, I am quoting very special values. My list this season is, without a doubt, the largest and best that I have ever offered. Many of the birds in this list will win in the large shows next winter, and they have grand breeding with generations of "Regal" ancestry back of them.

FREE—Send for complete list of the 1000 choice breeders offered for sale. 20 page catalog also free.

JOHN S. MARTIN **BOX 51,** **PORT DOVER, ONT., CANADA**

Harold Tompkins' Rhode Island Reds

Exceptional bargains in choice breeding birds from my best blood lines to carry over as breeders or as show birds. Place your order at once, to insure delivery. July delivery only.

HAROLD TOMPKINS **Box A** **CONCORD, MASS**

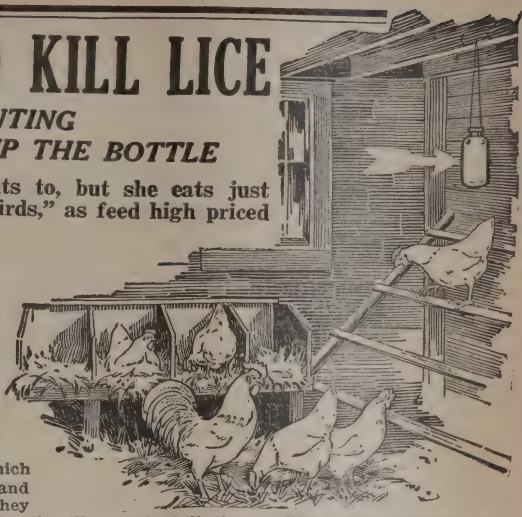
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NO DUSTING
NO DIPPING

NO PAINTING
HANG UP THE BOTTLE

A hen worried to death with lice can't lay if she wants to, but she eats just the same. You might as well "throw money to the birds," as feed high priced food to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it.





Licecil leaves the bottle in powerful evaporating vapors which descend in a misty form, penetrating feathers, cracks, and crevices everywhere. Lice and mites have no lungs. They breathe through the pores of the body. The vapors from Licecil will quickly kill them. They cannot stand the odor of Licecil, and its presence in your hen house will rid you of these pests.

READ THE EVIDENCE

IF YOU have never used Licecil and are inclined to doubt the claims made for it, just consider the letters which appear on this page. These testimonials are but a few of the hundreds that are continually coming in from satisfied customers from all parts of the U. S.

KEEPS ON USING LICECIL

Please find check for $5 for which send me six bottles of Licecil. I have been using Licecil and find it O. K. This is the third order, which speaks for itself. J. D. ALLEN, Lynchburg, Va.

IT DOES THE WORK

I have used the three bottles of Licecil according to directions. It did the work all right. OSCAR THOMPSON, Long Beach, California.

WANTS MORE

I am sending for some more Licecil. It is the best preparation to rid the place of lice I have ever found. Send as quick as possible, because I am all out now. JOHN HOLTRAP, Lynden, Washington.

VERY EFFECTIVE

Received shipment of Licecil, which I have divided with some of my friends. We have found it very effective. HANS EYRERSEN, Silver Creek, N. J.

PLEASED WITH RESULTS

Received Licecil sometime ago and am well pleased with results. Expect to use it continually hereafter. FRED S. WILLIS, Wyandotte, Michigan.

LARGER ORDERS

Enclosed find $5 for six bottles of Licecil. Kindly rush this along and oblige. One of your satisfied customers, EDWARD LEHR, Escanaba, Michigan.

REORDERS

I enclose $2.50 for which please send me Licecil. I found Licecil very much better than anything I ever tried. MRS. JOHN ANDERSON, Buford, Wyo.

KEEPS ON USING IT

Find enclosed money order for Licecil. I was well pleased with results from the other bottle I bought. Have over 200 birds and when I use Licecil lice are a very scarce article with me. J. E. PLATT, Maywood, Ill.

THE BEST

I bot a bottle of Licecil from you some time ago and found it the best thing of the kind I ever used. Please send me another bottle for the enclosed. MRS. L. M. JOHNSON, Plumville, Pennsylvania.

LITTLE WORRY OR WORK

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. Like it very much. With Licecil there is little worry or work. Enclosed find money order for $2.50 for the three bottles. BERNARD F. OSTERFIELD, Dayton Ohio.

SEND MORE

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. I received the one bottle ordered recently, and have had splendid results. There is one thing sure, no lice or mites will stay on the chickens with the odor of Licecil about. L. G. STAYNOS, Sherman, Texas.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL

If you prefer to fight poultry pests in the old way—it is certainly your privilege to do so. But your own best interest, and the success others are having, will lead you o give Licecil a fair, honest trial at the earliest opportunity.



HOW TO USE LICECIL

Simply put a few drops in the nest and on the roosts, hang the uncovered bottle in coop or hen house. The powerful evaporating vapors which leave the bottle descending in a mist form penetrate cracks, crevices, everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, roaches, bed bugs, ants, etc., will be destroyed by Licecil vapors. Will not injure chicks.



MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS.

1 Bottle $1.00; 3 Bottles $2.50; 12 Bottles $9.00—All Prepaid.

AMERICAN SUPPLY CO. Dept. 54 QUINCY, ILLINOIS

Sicilian Buttercups.

(Continued from page 713)

common, indigenous material, but always setting an ideal, and selecting, breeding and mating for the definite purpose of producing a strain that would breed true to that ideal of type and color, size and temperament.

It was for the purpose of promoting an exchange of opinions and developing Standard ideals in common that the American Buttercup Club was organized in March, 1912. A standard was established by common agreement on the points involved at the first meeting of the club, Rochester, January 8, 1913.

Important changes in this standard were made during the New York State Fair in 1914. I well remember how carefully the feather pattern was examined by interested breeders at Syracuse that year. Feathers from many different birds were plucked and compared. What are now agreed upon as the ideal feather markings for Standard Buttercups were first accepted at that time.

The cut which accompanies this article, which is reproduced by courtesy of the American Buttercup Club, shows the correct markings in the different sections of both male and female.

The ground color of the female is rich buff. On this there is a black penciling. It is not a straight across-the-feather penciling, such as is seen in the Golden Penciled Hamburg. The markings do not run across the quill in the center of the feather. In short, the bird is what could be termed "a weak penciled bird." As one would naturally expect in such a color type, the throat and upper part of the female's breast is plain buff, free from penciling.

Those females that are best marked have, as a rule, white ear-lobes. They are usually trimmer, and not so thick through the body as the female illustrated in the feather chart.

The best males are very much like the male illustrated. They commonly have red ear-lobes, although the color of this section is immaterial in judging by the club standard. The male is equally as attractive as the female. His neck and saddle is a lustrous orange red. Across his wing bar is a darker shade of red. His breast is reddish bay. Tail, lustrous greenish black.

Some black should appear in the fluff of the male. Observe the illustration closely just below the wing flights. Note that the body fluff is marked with distinct black spangles. While the male in general is very differently colored than the female, his value as a breeder of penciling in his pullets depends very much on the spangling he carries in his fluff.

The comb is the most characteristic section of the breed. It has been gratifying, however, to observe that during the past show season, breeders and judges have struck a balance and looked for type, color and markings, for general all-round excellence, and have not been making a fad of the comb section.

The comb, from which the "Buttercup" derives its name, is produced by crossing a single comb on a V-shaped or leaf-shaped comb such as is ca by the Houdans. The Buttercup starts with a single leader which and opens out into a cup-sh crown, which is surmounted o sides with well defined points.

For a time many birds were dis fied if they had a point in the c of this cup; but the arbitrary technical disqualifications which dicapped the progress of this do not appear in the last revisi the Buttercup standard. A certai desirable elasticity is therefor forded the breeder of today, a is removed from the discourage incident to an uncompromising ard of disqualifications.

Much progress is to be observ the females. The six-pound B cup hens of eight years ago, had red lobes, stubs on their s and double lacing instead of p ing, have been supplanted by a typically Mediterranean female, has white lobes, spirited be harder feathering and the m form of Buttercup penciling.

This variety has willow shanks, and is quite distinctiv many ways. The breed has bee mitted to the Standard and wil pear in the 1923 edition.

Great size and form with beautiful f in fowls still command admiration, and but a question of time when some favorite breeds of the past will again evidence at our poultry shows. An Cochin is bound to be one of them, al the English full-feathered brand may be resurrected in this country. The ridge Cochin bred to the highest stand perfection in America, both in typ color, is the true Cochin model in which Buff and White Cochin breeders pattern after.—American Fancier.



"Here," said we to the artist, "illustrate this letter!"
What he gave us looks like a weather forecast:

August—— GETTING "WARM"
(notice the Sheppard Catalog)
January—— CONSIDERABLE COLD
(notice the eggs)
February— ZERO! B-R-R!
(notice the SNOW on the nest)
April——— WARMING UP
(notice how tame the Anconas are)
May——— JUS' RIGHT
(notice the Catalog opened to the "Famous" Baby Chick Department)

Reads like an almanac, but its the TRUTH!

—And August is a mighty good month to begin keeping Sheppard's "Famous" Anconas! Have you my catalog?

H. CECIL SHEPPARD

Berea Box 505 Ohio

The Letter!

Bought twenty-five Ancona chicks from you last August, and will say that they are "wonderful." They started to lay in January. I had a cold hen-house, most of the time covered with snow, and the Anconas would sit on a nest of snow and lay. I have ten pullets and am getting from six to eight eggs a day. They are tame and can be picked up anywhere. Let me hear from you regarding more Baby Chicks.

W. P. M., New York

Twenty Million Chicks a Season.

(Continued from page 708)

nd ten-cent stores, and other similar places, ave been featuring baby chicks in the spring eason, and they will take almost unlimited uantities of them; although they buy on a lose margin and do not pay as high a price s private customers.

All of the various hatchery owners get to- ether occasionally and formulate certain gen- ral methods of business procedure, with the esult that their methods of securing eggs, tock, etc., are very uniform. The prospec- ive customer, therefore, may know from this hat even if for some reason his chicks do ot come directly from the hatchery ordered, hat he receives will be of equal quality. It s almost impossible for so huge an enter- rise to be able to dispose of exactly the umber of chicks hatched in exactly a certain ime. Sometimes the hatches run so large hat more chicks are hatched than anticipated. hen if the chicks are left over and sold in urn to another hatchery, which in turn sells hem to a customer, no right-thinking person ill object, so long as the chicks he re- eives are first-class and the price is right.

After visiting a number of most interest- ng hatcheries, Mr. Drumm turned his car owards home, and in a short time we had rrived in the pretty little village of Rose- ont, nestled in the lovely hilly country f North Jersey. Some of the points learned rom our inspection of the great New Jersey atching district, follow.

Quantity Hatching.

In hatching on so huge a scale we find hat various problems are encountered which re not generally found to such an extent n small hatching operations. With so great capacity as many of these machines pos- ess, the heat supplied, though remarkably niform, is not absolute in all sections of the machines. For this reason, the compartment egulation of the big machines is done by neans of thermostats, so that in effect each ompartment is a complete and independent atching unit. The delicate adjustment keeps he compartment uniform enough no matter what part of the machine, so that a sat- factory hatch is obtained.

Heat Control.

While we are on the subject of heat con- ol, it will be interesting to know that Mr. Drumm has found some surprising things n connection with hatching eggs. For in- ance, if for some reason the eggs have not een receiving a sufficient amount of heat uring the first few days, it is possible to ounteract this lack by running the tempera- ure a little above normal the same length time as the eggs were run below normal. 102 degrees was registered the first five ays, and then the temperature raised to 104 r a corresponding period, the effect seems uch the same as though 103 had been regis- red during the ten days. At times the vari- ion is considerable, and by raising or low- ring of temperature either above or below ormal, the chicks hatch out on time and re apparently as good as any. The actual umber of "heat hours per hatch" seems to of greater importance than if the tem- erature is kept at exactly 103 throughout he 21-day period. Such extremes as 100 and 06 degrees have been registered and the icks still have hatched as well and were strong as any.

A hatch may also be hastened somewhat raising the temperature slightly through- t the period. But this is not recommended, the chicks are not so strong, even if the rcentage hatched is good. If eggs are aced in the machine stone cold the tempera- re may be run higher at first than 103 in e compartment until the eggs are sufficiently arm. This helps to hasten the hatch, so at chicks come out in the regular 21 days. ven one day late means money lost in a rge hatchery, and so hatches are kept right to schedule.

It must not be thought from this that any- ne running an incubator can with impunity ggle the temperatures and expect a good tch. The amount of ventilation furnished these mammoth machines is considerably eater than is generally the case. A hatch- g egg can stand quite a variation in tem- erature and hatch well if an abundance of ntilation be supplied. Mr. Drumm firmly lieves that the supplying of an abundance fresh air, far more than is generally given tching eggs, is one of the secrets of suc- ssful hatching, especially on a large scale. here are numerous instances on record of gs being exposed to the intense rays of e summer sun, and despite 110 degrees gistered, or even more, the eggs hatched

Young Stock for Old

Right now is the time to go through your flock and weed out all birds which are not 100% producers. Get rid of them—and in their place get stock that will give you the results that you should have. We not only raise birds that will give you the maximum results—we go a step further and sell them at prices that will permit the man of ordinary means to purchase them.

Parks' Bred-to-Lay and-Do-Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks

For 33 years we have been pedigreeing and trap-nesting Parks' Strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks with but this thought in mind—

to permanently satisfy every customer.

That we have attained this aim we have reason to believe, because daily we are receiving letters similar to these:

Mrs. L. S. Hazzard, Elizabeth, N. J., writes in part: * * * "I am sorry I spent any time and money on other strains, but we all have to learn." * * * * *

Another Remarkable Record. Taft, Fla., May 10, 1921. Chickens hatched from our Pedigreed Pen Bred Eggs January 13th. First pullet layed May 7th, when only 113 days old, next day three layed. They are wonderful fine looking birds too.—W. J. Jenson.

We suggest that you place your order early as our thousands of customers each year anxiously await this sale.



Sixteen Page Stock Circular Free. We have a large General Catalog which we send for 25 cents

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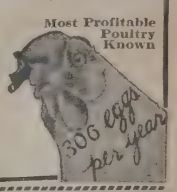
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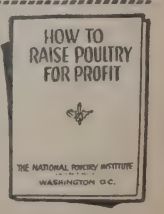
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200 EGG STRAINS



Lady Alfarata—Record, 301 Eggs

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Customers can vouch for the Superior laying qualities of my White and Barred Rocks, White and Buff Orpingtons, Rose and Single Comb Reds, White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns. I am now offering

Choice Foundation Stock

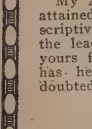
in yearling males and females from some of my best matings in the above breeds, at very moderate prices, for immediate delivery. This stock is right in its prime for the breeding season of 1922. The quality is no experiment, and with your careful attention you can be reasonably assured of success, as have hundreds of my customers before you.

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My 21 years' experience, results attained by my customers and descriptive matter of my plant by the leading poultry journals is all yours for the asking. My catalog has helped others and will, undoubtedly, help you.

Write for it today.

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By D. V. Salmon. 252 pages; 72 illustrations. Every poultryman needs this book. The cause, symptoms, care and remedies for each disease fowls are subject to are given. Price 75c. American Poultry Journal Pub. Co. 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois

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JAS. W. HOUCK & CO. TIFFIN, OHIO

out well. And mainly for the reason, we may feel safe in believing, because an abundance of perfectly fresh air was supplied to the eggs.

Moisture Control.

In connection with hatching successfully on a large scale we find that the proper degree of moisture supplied is also of paramount importance. We were told that the eggs are carefully watched and particular attention given to the development of the air cell as the hatch progresses. If it is found, for instance, that this cell is not developing rapidly enough the moisture supply is lessened, so that the egg receives sufficient air for the embryo chick. On the other hand, if the evaporation is taking place too rapidly, and the air cell shows too great a development in a given time, additional moisture is supplied. The gauging of this moisture control, by watching the air cells in the eggs, comes only with experience, but it can certainly be learned by anyone who makes a study of it and profits by what he learns.

Thus the two main causes for either good or poor hatches on so large a scale are controlled and corrected to a considerable extent by the amount of fresh air and moisture supplied. These various points lead us to believe that the problems of correct temperature, ventilation, and moisture are being more carefully studied and more accurately understood each year.

Hatching Percentages.

The percentage of eggs hatched on so large a scale depends, of course, upon the parent stock as well as the care the eggs receive during the hatch. This spring, due to the unusually advanced season, hatching eggs were more than ordinarily fertile. We saw many compartments of 150-egg capacity hatching around 100 chicks. Practically all of the hatcheries we visited were showing anywhere from 60 to 70 percent hatches for the season, with many individual compartments showing a much higher percentage. This is perhaps a little higher than usual. As most of the eggs are gathered from small flocks with free range, it can readily be seen why the fertility and hatchability run high.

It will not be necessary to go into exact details regarding routine hatching on a large scale. It is much the same as for a small machine, and is only multiplied in extent. Naturally the regulation of the stoves and compartments, the testing for infertile and dead germs, and the various other duties connected with hatching eggs artificially are followed out most carefully, and by men who thoroughly understand their business.

The Sorting Table.

When the chicks are well dried they are placed in boxes and taken up immediately to the sorting and shipping room. This is a most interesting and busy place at the height of the season. As many as 18,000 chicks have been shipped from the Rosemont hatcheries in a single day. The individual orders range from 25 chicks to 1,000 or more. Proper shipping tags have been made out beforehand and are ready to be pasted onto the boxes as soon as the chicks are selected.

It is a most fascinating sight to watch the work of sorting chicks. As many as 1,000 peeping youngsters are placed on a big sorting table at one time. There is a great mixture of color, for here we see the little black Barred Rocks, the spotted Ancona babies, the striped Brown Leghorn chicks, and the fluffy yellow White Wyandottes or White Leghorns. Here and there is a sprinkling of Buff Orpingtons, not to forget the numerous Rhode Island Red chicks. Either Mr. Drumm, or a special man trained for that purpose, selects the chicks for each shipment. So expert and so rapid do they become in this selection that the eye of the man not accustomed to this work cannot follow their motions. And yet in a twinkling each chick has been given a careful scrutiny for defects such as crooked toes, some other deformity, or lack of vigor. Chicks that do not come up to a high standard of quality and stamina are not permitted to leave the hatchery.

So careful has the selection of the hatching eggs been, and so expert their care during the hatch, that the percentage of poor chicks is surprisingly small. After the thousand have been gone over and all chicks selected, only a handful of poor ones will be found left. These crippled or otherwise defective chicks are immediately killed and disposed of. Only by such careful and conscientious selection can the large hatchery expect to develop a permanently profitable baby chick business. The day is past when any kind of chicks can be shipped from a hatchery. The customer may feel assured that a good hatchery chick is as strong and

A Straight Draught Without Any Turn

Cantleak Chimney Flange
Patent Applied For

can be set up on any roof and it will give you straight draught, from your fire up thru your chimney, and a straight draught without any turns is what you want to keep a fire going properly.

Lord Farms, the inventors and manufacturers of the Cantleak Chimney Flange, have been experimenting for a number of years and at last have found the way to obtain a straight and steady draught for the coal burning brooders and mammoth incubators, or wherever a fire is used in an out building.

No wire stays to support chimney—easy to slip it into place and it will stay there. Takes less than two minutes to set up and take down. *Write today for one and forget your chimney troubles.*

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Increase the Egg Yield

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To produce per-bath more with their diast vegetable milk, grape sugar, that bring the big yields in e to change high-price grain into price egg-producing feed. Get

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Makes your dry lots profitable in summer and brings the all winter. Pays a dividend every month in the twelve make all kinds and sizes of sprouters from a few hen 1,000. Send for free circular on Sprouted Oats and Eggs

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12-15c, 25-25c, 50-40c,
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Size for	12	25	50	100	250	5
1 Baby Chicks.	10c	20c	35c	$ .60	$1.25	$2
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of as good blood lines as though shipped from most commercial poultry farms.

Shipping Chicks.

The chicks have now been selected and placed in their boxes. If the weather is quite cool the ventilating holes are not so large as when the weather is warmer. Most of the large hatcheries have their own punching machines and gauge the size of the holes in the boxes to the weather. This is a very sensible idea, for it is only natural that chicks require more fresh air on a warm day than on a cool, windy one. If the holes are large and the temperature should suddenly lower, a few of them are pasted over so that chicks will not receive too much cool air, and vice versa. If more than one hundred chicks are shipped to a customer, the boxes are kept separate by means of a light wooden framework which prevents the upper boxes from closing the holes in the lower ones. Furthermore, the framework tends to make shipment safer and more easily handled by the postoffice department.

Practically all of the baby chicks from large hatcheries, at least in the East, are shipped by parcel post. On a busy day the postmaster comes right up to the shipping room, weighs the chicks and stamps and cancels the boxes. These are then taken directly to the railroad station so as to avoid unnecessary handling. The chicks are placed on the express car and sent to their destination. This completes the cycle of the hatchery operation from the time the egg is laid until the chick reaches the customer.

Hatchery Business Methods.

The manner in which the hatchery secures and retains its business is naturally through advertising in the first place, and through its satisfied customers in the second. It is surprising what a large percentage of folks order chicks year after year from the hatcheries. They do not hatch chicks themselves, because of lack of time, space, equipment or inclination. Each year they order their supply of chicks, and when they find that a certain hatchery gives them satisfaction, they become regular customers. The bulk of the small order business of a successful hatchery is this class of customers, and they are well taken care of.

Hatcheries also supply large poultry supply houses with thousands of chicks each year. These concerns make a specialty of baby chicks in the spring season, and due to the number of customers they have who are interested in poultry, they are able to do a very large business in this line. Many of them have window displays of chicks under brooder stoves which attract attention. So it is only natural that these stores are able to do a big baby chick business. The hatchery is in a good position to furnish them the chicks they want, because it hatches all of the popular breeds and in such quantities that almost an unlimited number of chicks can be supplied in a short time. This is usually impossible for the commercial poultry farm. The hatchery, therefore, gains the bulk of the business. As has already been mentioned, the so-called five and ten-cent and other chain stores, sell a great many chicks at the time when the hatchery is in full production. Mr. Drumm said in this connection: "We find these stores to be a very satisfactory and convenient way of disposing of many of our surplus chicks. They take up the slack, so to speak, which used to worry us."

Prices Paid by Hatchery.

The hatchery as a general rule contracts for the total number of eggs produced by the ones from whom the eggs are purchased. Some pay a premium of so much per dozen over the top table egg market wholesale prices, varying with the seasons. Other hatcheries pay a blanket price per dozen for the season's output, but as a general rule this is considered too risky. This would have been true of the spring of 1921, when eggs dropped from a high to a low price in a few weeks.

All of the most popular breeds and varieties are hatched, varying in different parts of the country. At present the Reds and Leghorns hold the first place for popularity, but there are other breeds becoming more popular, and the demand is active for perhaps six kinds.

Prices Asked by Hatchery.

This naturally varies with the time of the year and with the breed. The more active varieties usually sell for a few cents less than those whose eggs are not so fertile. Early in the season the best hatcheries receive close to 30 cents per chick, while later they can sell them at 20 cents and sometimes a few cents less than that. Naturally those

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2	2	2	3	..	..
..	..	5	4	..	..

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Prices Single Coil

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4	Baby chicks	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40
5	Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40
6	Growing chicks.	.10	.25	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
7	Bantams	.15	.30	.50	.90	2.15	4.00
8	Leghorn, Ancona	.20	.35	.55	1.00	2.25	4.25
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
12	Asiatics	.25	.45	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00
14	Turkeys, geese..	.30	.55	.95	1.60	3.75	7.00
16	Turkey toms...	.40	.70	1.20	2.00	4.75	9.00

Prices Double Coil

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
8	Leghorns, etc	.30	.55	.85	1.50	3.40	6.30
11	Rocks, Reds	.35	.65	1.15	1.80	4.15	7.50
12	Asiatics	.40	.70	1.30	2.10	4.90	8.75
14	Turkeys	.45	.85	1.45	2.40	5.70	10.00
16	Turkey toms	.60	1.05	1.80	3.00	7.15	14.00

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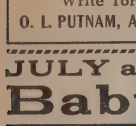
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hatcheries with a high reputation can ask and do receive the highest prices, and in most cases they deserve them. The hatchery, of course, has its expenses, and the business is by no means one of all gain and no risks.

Hatchery Risks.

It must not be considered that the owner of a hatchery assumes no risk in his business. He is never sure what the demand will be, nor how long and steadily this demand may remain throughout the season. If the winter is mild the demand for early chicks is usually keen, and during the later months much less so. On the other hand, if the winter is severe and the spring late, the demand for chicks is light early in the season and far heavier later on. As none of us can foretell or foresee what the weather man will bring us, it is quite obvious that the hatchery owner is taking his chances along with the rest of us. Buying, as he does, the season's output of many producers, and not daring to contract for too few for fear of finding himself short of eggs for his machines, he sometimes is in the embarassing position of having eggs relentlessly rolling in by the truckload with few chick orders in sight. On the other hand, the man running a hatchery must assure himself of an adequate and satisfactory supply of eggs for his business. The main reason that some have failed who have entered this business, is because they have not taken this most vital thing into consideration. Without an unfailing flow of eggs into the machines during the busy hatching months, the owner cannot expect a profitable year.

Community Hatcheries.

From present indications, and from what the past has taught us, it would appear that the hatchery is destined to play an even more important role in the commercial poultry producing business in the future than it has in the past. Undoubtedly many other central hatcheries will be established, especially in those parts of the country well supplied with a large poultry population. There is hardly any limit to the future possibilities along these lines, and the next few years will see a number of new enterprises established.

I see also very plainly before me that the hatchery will be used in connection with large commercial poultry establishments co-operatively. We already find that in California the co-operative hatchery has taken root and is flourishing mightily. By this is meant that a large number of poultry farmers may own and operate a central hatchery, thereby eliminating individual hatching. The economic saving is very readily seen.

A hatchery in the community enables the owner of a few or many chickens to renew his stock from year to year at a minimum of trouble. It is a wonderful convenience to be able to order any number of chicks of any variety or breed, to be delivered at a definite time. Of course, one must pay for this service, but it is worth it. We are safe in believing that thousands of people would not keep chickens at all if they did not have the hatchery from which to secure stock. Many people have neither the time, desire, nor skill to hatch eggs—and the hatchery eliminates that effectively and in a most satisfactory manner.

I can see before me in the rather near future the development of the co-operative hatchery in all of the various central poultry-producing points of the country. This hatchery of the future will not alone take care of the eggs of its members, but will hatch countless chicks for outside customers. This means that the cost of operation will be minimized, and frequently a profit will be shown for the members, or owners. It will consequently cost them little or nothing to hatch their own eggs, and frequently they will receive an income besides.

Nor does the hatchery of the future have to stop at supplying commercial poultry farms with their chicks. This hatchery of the future will as well supply farmers in a certain neighborhood with their chicks each season. This will be of great benefit to those busily engaged in spring planting and other duties pertaining to general farming at that season. One reason why chicks are not hatched out early enough or in sufficient quantities on general farms is because there is not enough time to attend to other duties and hatch out a lot of chicks. The "community hatchery" of the future will take care of this perfectly.

Farmer Brown, let us say, will tell his hatchery that he desires 100 Rhode Island Red chicks on March 15. All that he will need is a hover for them, and the care given 100 chicks, as we know, is little more than that given a hen and her brood. The chicks will be hatched in time so that the pullets wi lay well through the winter, instead of th usual low winter farm egg production due t late chicks. The farmer and his wife wi have been saved the trouble of waiting fo temperamental hens to get ready to sit. W need not go into detail here what such a arrangement can mean to a community o farmers. Better chicks, when they are wanted more winter eggs, less labor, less trouble—these are only a few of the high points o the advantages of the community hatchery Undoubtedly every poultry-raising communit of this country could support such a hatch ery, and the indications very plainly poin towards the establishing of many such i the very near future. The hatchery has prove itself a success in every way, and it is fo those men and communities who are far seeing enough to develop its possibilities i the near future. Eventually, as I see it, th central hatcheries will largely eliminate indi vidual hatching.

Points on Chicken Rearing.

We may now be looking forward to, any how, short spells of brilliant sunshine, and i is important not to forget the fact tha when such do occur the temperature in th rearer rises at a very rapid rate, so muc so that not only is it necessary to remov all glass from the covered-in run, but als at times put out the lamp, and, if necessary provide shade.

Chickens that are being reared by hen should, if possible, always be given mor shade than that which may be afforded b the back or side of the hen-coop. An ide position at this time of year is to arrang the coops on the north side of a hedge an only a few yards away, or provided th hedge is such that the chicks can ge through on to the shady side, it is of no grea importance on which side the coop is placed But, failing such natural accommodation, i is most desirable to erect some kind o protection from the hot sun, care bein taken to see that the same is not liable to b blown down and injure the chicks.

As warm weather increases, so the tim should be shorter that chickens are allowe to run with the mother hen, writes E. Cob in the Feathered World of England. I cold, bleak weather, such as we usually ex perience in February and March, the longe a hen will brood them the better, but i is not so when the weather becomes warm A brood of well-feathered chicks shut up fo the night in a coop under a hen's bod becomes over-heated, and the close, impur atmosphere breeds disease, and under suc conditions the youngsters will not thrive a they ought to do.

If the weather is fine and warm, chickens o the light breeds, such as Leghorns, Anconas Minorcas, etc., will thrive far better afte they are nicely covered with feathers if th hen is removed from the coop, or if the are placed by themselves in a chicken-house and the slower feathering breeds, such a Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Langshans, etc should be similarly treated when they ar five or six weeks old at the latest, and often far sooner is preferable.

I am, of course, not referring to warm days and cold nights, but to such time whe the temperature is mild and steady through out the twenty-four hours. To those wh have never adopted this system before i will probably come as a surprise to witnes the rapid improvement in health and growth of the youngters when such means are em ployed. Do not leave them too long in th coops, even when the hen is removed, bu place them in a week or so in a chicken house, with several other broods, if yo have them.

With the increase in the temperature, s must the poultry breeder's activity increas in order to guard against insect pests. D not wait until your chickens are ailing be fore searching for same. If you allow them to get to the stage that you can see tha they are not thriving as they should, an the cause is found to be insects—as i more often than not is—probably a fortnight' growth or more has already been lost which you can never make good again. A check in a chicken's growth is an absolute check throughout its existence, and after treatment will never make up the lost time.

I am frequently asked the question, "What is the best thing to give chickens to create size?" I wish I could impress upon the readers the firm conviction I hold that, al though good and suitable feeding and accom modation are one and all requisite to the production of large, well-grown specimens yet by far the most vital item in answering the foregoing question is, Keep your chickens free from insects.

Comment on Standard Changes.

(Continued from page 709)

I have been reading poultry journals for over 30 years and I can truthfully say that I have never read an article or an editorial that has expressed as much good thought and sound judgment as is in your editorial in the May, 1921, issue, "The Fate of the Standard." The breeders of Standardbred poultry are surely fortunate in having such an able writer as the editor of our leading poultry journal.

Allow me to congratulate you on the fine editorial in the May issue, and to personally thank you as a fancier for protecting our grand breeds of poultry so that we may progress and not destroy what we have. It would be a great mistake to make a breed book out of our Standard. That seems to be the intention of the utility breeders.

The American Poultry Association has wasted too much money on breed books and now it seems to be the object of some people to make a failure of the Standard of Perfection, the guide that has built up the pure-bred poultry industry, a breeding industry that has been a source of great pleasure to so many fanciers, and enabled them to build wonderful flocks on constructive lines.

Ohio. A. H. Emch.

I have had three good reasons for writing you but have just procrastinated, thinking the while that I would be in Chicago ere now and call upon you. However, a fourth reason for writing has presented itself today and I really feel that I must indite now.

This fourth reason is your editorial in May American Poultry Journal on the Committee of Forty. So far as Leghorns go, let us always remember that a Leghorn must be a Leghorn as is a Ford a Ford. No time for double standards in poultry nor in life, for that matter. We must eventually make the misnomered utility bird a real Standard bird—never vice versa. I mean we must breed up to the Standard and not down to utility. I am speaking as a breeder of high production Leghorns.

I have seen fowls called Leghorns that were no more that than Wyandottes. A six-pound utility Leghorn pullet is not a Leghorn; it is some outlandish cross.

Let us also keep the Standard a book of law, as you so aptly put it. Content ourselves, as the A. P. A., to this point so far as what our Standard of Perfection shall contain inside its covers.

Let the A. P. A. put out books on culling, pigmentation and other side lines as guides but if we allow such subjects in the Standard further than is necessary to assist in and instruct in judging, then we have as an association committed our greatest sin of commission. Again the Standard is only revised once in every eight years—1923 being next. Juding by the strides made to date, these side issues have so rapidly advanced the past few years that it is logical to see how by 1928 or 1930, the methods, means and ways used in 1923 will be as old fashioned and inferior as is by comparison, the movie of today and 1915? Wm. M. T. Sherwood.

Indiana.

I am of the opinion that 3½ pounds is a good average weight for a good Leghorn pullet, those running heavier before a year old are usually too meaty when about two years old.

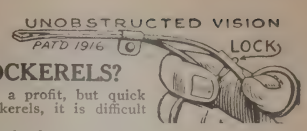
I consider the utility qualities very important in the estimation of the value of Standardbred fowls. I am sure one of the best exhibition females I have raised in the past 23 years is one of the best, if not the best, layer (utility hen) I have ever had the pleasure of owning, and she was the most outstanding heavy producer when my birds were certified by Cornell. L. E. Merihew.

New York.

After reading the editorial in American Poultry Journal for May on the utility Standard and the Committee of Forty, I hasten to take my pen in hand to express my approval of the same. Being a strictly commercial Leghorn man, never handling show birds, no one will charge me with bias for the Standard. And this is how the present Standard and present efforts appear to me.

My point is that the Standard is our compendium of poultry ideals. That being conceded it seems to me lacking in certain particulars which, however, are easily and simply altered. Beauty of form and plumage we must have, else we will have no fancy poultry. As the hen's functions call for egg laying and we know certain extremely heavy pelvic arches prohibit this, we might well make excessive thickness in young birds either a cut or disqualification. Inasmuch as the

CAPONS



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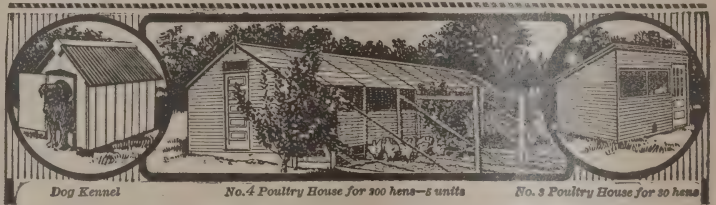
They make excellent capons and may be handled at a profit, but quick action is necessary or they will be too old. As cockerels, it is difficult to make them pay.

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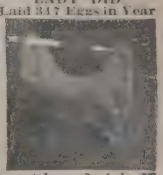
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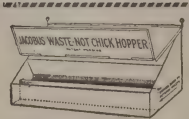


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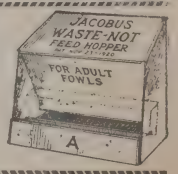


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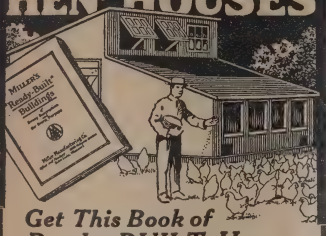
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male roughly governs shape, and shape is bony structure largely, pelvic arches might well be among the minor cuts of the male. But we should not, any of us, expect the millennium in one Standard revision.

A low-tailed bird is often a good layer just as not all high-tailed birds are heavy layers. The best bred-to-lay male I ever handled was a low-tailed male; although after being put in the breeding yard he carried his tail high much of the breeding season. But there is nothing inherently wrong in a low-tail for a layer.

Pigmentation, toe nails, abdominal capacity, size of comb, and many other "culling" points are all largely questions of feeding and care, and all are also questions of present conditions.

The question of eye color is largely constitutional and is covered now by the Standard

Show condition is not and should not be laying condition. The bred-to-lay men or utility men should be the first to recognize that. One does not send one's breeding sows in breeding condition to the fat stock classes.

The English Leghorn is not in the Standard and should not be judged by the American Leghorn Standard requirements, but any man buying them does so knowingly.

As I see it most poultry keepers know little about feeding and go into spasms over some feeding result thinking it is breeding. Let 'em holler a year or so. They will learn better. They feed all the grains at once like a kid pounding all the keys of a piano at once. Neither produces attractive results.

Illinois. W. H. Mathews.

The College Viewpoint.

I read with a great deal of interest your very good editorial in the May issue of the American Poultry Journal. Wish to suggest, however, that if our Standard revision committee finds that they are crowded for room and are therefore averse to including some of the new material proposed on the physiology of egg production and the changes taking place during production, that quite a good many of the pages in the Standard (descriptive material, for instance, of the Sumatras, Malays, Malay Bantams, Silkies, Sultans, and Frizzles) could be eliminated without influencing the usefulness of the Standard one-sixteenth of one percent, so far as its effectiveness as an educational agency is concerned. It may, of course, be advisable to publish the new material on the physiology of egg production, et cetera, in a new book, but the new Standard should surely place greater emphasis on the physical qualities that make greater production possible.

Personally, I feel that a good many members of the American Poultry Association have yet to realize that the poultry industry is in good-natured competition with every other animal food producing industry and that in the final analysis, the only things that will make this industry stronger and more important are the things that will influence the food-producing efficiency of our birds. It seems to me moreover, that there need be no antagonism, but that good form and good plumage can be combined in the development of the most productive types.

Frank E. Mussehl,
Professor Poultry Husbandry, Nebraska College of Agriculture.

A Comprehensive Letter From a White Wyandotte Breeder.

I am in favor of having the Wyandottes described as having backs and shanks of medium length. We wish to get away from that "dumpishness" that has characterized the Wyandotte of the past, and which has tended to almost destroy the utility value of the breed. I never could see anything in those short backed monstrosities. The best interests of the breed will be served, I fully believe, by having the Standard describe the back shape as medium length. My idea of what constitutes the ideal Wyandotte is depicted admirably in the cut of John S. Martin's first and champion cockerel, Heart of America show, which illustration appeared on page 689 of American Poultry Journal for June. To my mind, this bird is "all there" and offers little room for improvement. We could do no better than to use this bird as an ideal. The back is short enough for all purposes without destroying the Wyandotte's own particular shape. This bird has the shape that means a big stride in the advancement and improvement of this wonderful variety.

Also, in reference to the length of shanks, wish to advise that I admire neither a low

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down, squatty bird, nor one that is "stilty." I like to see the birds with considerable daylight under them, but of course we must avoid going to the other extreme, i. e., putting them up too high and getting too much open space under them. Therefore, I am in favor of having the next Standard revised so as to designate the Wyandottes as having medium length shanks.

There is one more change that I would like to see, and that is in having the tail shape described as "broad, well spread the entire length," instead of "broad, well spread at base," as the present Standard designates. I think the beauty of the bird is greatly enhanced by having the width of tail extend all the way through, clear to the tip. By calling for a well spread tail at base only, we often get the triangular formed tail, which gives the pinched, and, in my opinion, undersirable appearance.

Your editorial, "The Fate of the Standard," in the May issue, is right to the point, and you are to be commended for the fearless way you voice your opinion and take up the cudgel in behalf of the Standard bred poultry interests. This editorial should be perused carefully and digested thoroughly by all breeders. I have read it over several times and can say I am heartily in accord with nearly all you state. I believe the yellow legged breeds will be benefitted if allowance is made for leg and beak color fading, and have incorporated in the Standard text, instructions appertaining thereto. But I believe, when this is done, the judge must, when making due allowance for the absence of pigmentation, to judge the fowl also for egg production, by noting the abdominal capacity and condition of pelvic arch, to ascertain whether the said bleaching out of leg and beak color is really due to heavy laying and not to the method of feeding and management.

In regard to the chapter on Production that the utility men are striving to have incorporated in the Standard, I can only say that I hope you will be relentless in your endeavor to keep this out. Such matter has no place in the Standard whatever. The Standard is, as you say, a book of law. It is the judges and breeders guide—a book of rules. All other information relative to poultry breeding should be published separately. When one buys a Standard he buys it merely to ascertain what constitutes the ideal bird in the different varieties of Standard bred poultry, and not to obtain a complete course in poultry breeding.

I note what you say about production and exhibition classes at the shows, relative to having separate classes for same. Now, if the production classes are composed of Standardbred birds that must score not less than the present minimum scores which are necessary to enable specimens to win prizes under the Standard, then I believe this would be a good thing, as it will put the breeders on their toes in striving to breed for production as well as exhibition, and get heavy laying ability in their quality birds. But, on the other hand, if merely utility birds, regardless of Standard qualifications are to compete for prizes along with the Standardbred birds, then I believe it to be a bad thing, and should not be permitted at any show. You are correct in stating that the distinction between these two classes will reflect to the disadvantage of the high grade exhibition bird. There will be little demand for the latter, as it will be considered in the light of having been bred for feathers only—a mere bauble. It will be considered of no earthly use as far as production is concerned.

Indiana. Otto E. Hackman.

A Columbian Wyandotte Fancier Discusses Points of Interest.

I have read your editorial on Standard changes with much interest and can take no exceptions to anything you say.

These "utility" breeders want to "hog it" all and for myself I do not see wherein they should get into the next Standard. It would appear that the Standard, with the description and scale of points, covers all the utility features demanded, such as symmetry, size, conditions, shapes of head, etc., and only tails, from the "utility" viewpoint, in an exactment for color and markings of plumage over the whole bird, and in color of eyes. All other sections are as important in a utility specimen as in a Standardbred. I am not sure but what uniformity of color of plumage should also be important in the utility fowl.

The Standard has 75 points (or more) that are as essential to the utility as to the Standardbred fowl. If you agree that uniformity of color counts in utility, then the whole myth of a separate Standard for utility absolutely fades away.

To fill up the Standard with all this stuff about fading pigments, and spread of pelvic arches, is all "bunk."

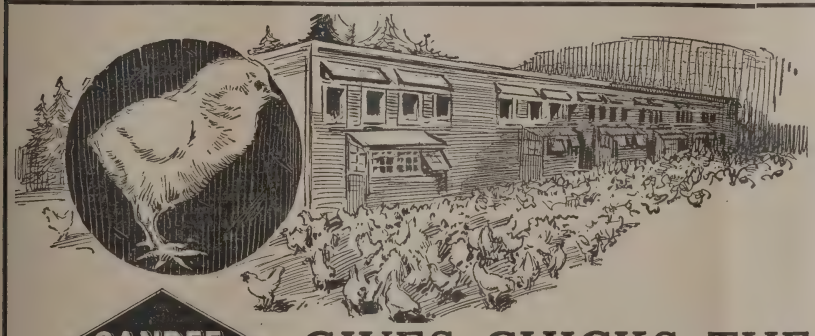
In regard to the Committee of Forty's recommendations about lengths of back, thighs and shanks in Wyandottes, would say that I have never seen any Columbian Wyandottes with backs too short for my liking. The White Wyandottes may have been bred too short backed but all other Wyandottes would be improved in looks by shortening up their backs, making them rounder in contour, to my way of thinking.

The Wyandotte should be a "bird of curves," and any attempt to lengthen backs or bodies, legs or thighs, would spoil their characteristic appearance. Also I take no stock in the claim that short bodies mitigate against their laying ability.

I have also read the article in the May Journal by (Rev.) T. W. Harwood, on the question of under color and do not at all agree with him. Under color is not given too much importance in the Standard, or in proper and wise judging at our exhibitions.

Rev. Harwood speaks of R. I. Reds in the show rooms. I know little about Reds, but if the question were raised on Columbian varieties I would insist that the "bluish slate" under color is all important. Suppose a possible customer for Columbians visits a show and looks them over from the outside. He is attracted by a fine looking hen, one that has white surface, good type, style and everything except under color. She wins no prizes, but because she looks well on the surface, the possible customer buys her. He takes her home, thinking she will breed him some good chicks. He finds afterwards that she is useless as a breeder as she had no under color. Thus he learns his lesson by experience as many a one has done before.

Any judge who had ever bred the kind or variety of fowl he is called upon to judge cannot but be influenced in his judging by what he knows of the specimen's breeding possibilities. The breeding problem is and must be in his mind. He cannot help favoring specimens he knows are good breeders.



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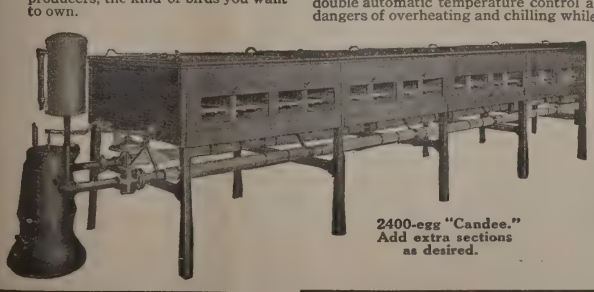
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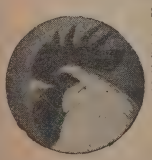
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In the matter of under color the Standard for the Columbian varieties shades what it should be. It is right and proper that it should so state, otherwise mating and breeding without this knowledge of under color would only lead to confusion and failure to produce specimens of exhibition quality.

Rev. Harwood speaks of Columbian females that were passed by for "gray in their backs." This gray in the backs is a defect in surface color and has nothing whatever to do with under color. Often the female with the purest white surface color has the deepest shade of under color; in fact, females with very dark bluish slate under color generally have pure white surface color. This is shown in the illustration of feathers (in the May issue); there is what is termed "a break" between two sections of the feathers, the surface color being clearly defined and separate and distinct from the under color.

No one is more insistent than I that judges should not waste their time in searching for trivial or hidden defects, yet in the matter of shades of under color in Columbian Wyandottes, the matter is so important from a breeding standpoint that it cannot safely be passed by without giving it proper consideration.

Massachusetts. Ralph Woodward.

From the Secretary of the Madison Square Garden, New York Show.

I have read with much care the leading editorial in your May issue, and needless to say it fits me exactly. I should judge that about the same time you were writing this editorial, I wrote a little article along the same lines. The Standard of Perfection should deal in nothing but the highest ideals in beautiful colors and outlines, such as we now have. I wish to congratulate you most heartily for the stand you have taken. I am with you to the end. The best types of our Standard birds can also be made our best layers and as long as I am secretary of any poultry show, I will have only one class of judging, regardless of what the American Poultry Association may do. Nothing shall rob us of our inheritance; but so many lack the backbone, and the American Poultry Association has been allowed to drift into paths which its founders never intended it to travel, and now it would seem that it was completely out of control. D. Lincoln Orr.

Endorses Work of Committee of Forty.

When you read some of the views of some of our friends who find delight in writing articles for poultry journals, questioning the sincerity, honesty, wisdom and motives of every one else but themselves, you wonder, after all, if the work, time and money that is spent in trying to promote the American Poultry Association is really worth while. When you look about you and can see men whose nests have been feathered by the work of the American Poultry Association, whose whole life and existence in the past and at the present time has been largely dependent upon what the association has done for them, throwing stones at their fellow members and trying to tear down attempts at constructive work rather than to co-operate, you wonder still more.

The only way that the world makes any progress is by new ideas being advanced. This is true in every line and of every profession. The only way that we can make any improvement in the poultry industry is to advance new ideas, broaden our vision, improve the weak points where possible and go forward rather than stand still or go back. The only way that this can be done is for those who oppose and those who favor ideas of improvement and advancement to get together on common ground, thrash out their problems, advance arguments on both sides, and then adopt the ideas and methods which seem best and most reasonable. If our past Standardmakers had not added new ideas, adopted new illustrations, made new improvements, the present Standard would have been no better than the first, and we would not have had the beautiful, symmetrical, productive, modern fowl that we have today.

It may interest you to know that some of the greatest knockers on the work of the Committee of Forty, and on any new idea or advancement being made in the affairs of the American Poultry Association, are men who have refused to attend any of the meetings of this committee and who have refused to co-operate or find out what there is to the proposals which have been made. It may interest you to know that three of the greatest

knockers who are contributing articles to various poultry journals, questioning the motives of this committee, are men who have knocked the American Poultry Association for several years. They refuse to hold their shows under the American Poultry Association rules. They have even gone so far, in some cases, as to have certain varieties of poultry judged by a standard other than the American Standard of Perfection. One of these writers does not judge according to the Standard of Perfection, but according to his own ideas of what the ideal should be.

As far as the work of the Committee of Forty is concerned, the facts are these: Last year there was hardly enough life in the American Poultry Association to even enthuse prospective members. It was general comment everywhere that the convention was coming to Kansas City in August to have the last rites performed over its remains.

On the one hand we had men writing articles, knocking the old association, claiming that it ought to be strickly a fanciers' organization; on the other hand we had thousands of farmers and poultrymen who raise Standardbred poultry, who were claiming that the association was doing practically nothing to benefit them. With the idea in view of trying to harmonize these two extreme views, if possible, a resolution was introduced asking that a Committee of Forty be appointed to see if something could not be proposed that would bring these different factions together, that would strengthen the association and benefit the entire poultry industry.

In my report, as secretary of the committee, I could not give the full report, or give the reader much of an idea as to what was undertaken or accomplished, or what the final and complete report would be; but I am safe in saying here—first, that the American Poultry Association had the authority to appoint such a committee and it met with the unanimous approval of those in attendance at the last convention; second, that this committee had a right to proceed with full authority under this resolution to transact the business that was outlined for the committee; third, that no attempt has been made by the committee to obligate the association for a single thing, or to take away any of the authority or the work of the Standard Revision Committee, any officer, or any individual in the association, every officer and every committee having the full right and authority to proceed with their work as vested in them by the constitution, not one bit of authority being taken away from them; fourth, that their sole aim and purpose was to make a thorough investigation of some questions of interest and benefit to the association and industry, and that these be reported to the next convention and to the Standard Revision Committee for their consideration, to adopt or reject as they see fit. In the above the Committee of Forty has assumed no authority that was not granted to it unanimously, and they have not trespassed upon, prevented, hindered, or interfered in any way with the work of any officer or any member of any committee of the American Poultry Association or anything that they might want to do. They have done a work that was needed, and at a time when it was needed, and have done it without one cent of expense to the association. When their report is made there is nothing that compels the association to adopt a single thing that is recommended unless you feel that there is some merit to same, and some of their recommendations I expect to oppose myself.

As far as the Standard of Perfection is concerned I am not in favor of burdening it with statements about lice, mites, poultry houses, feeding, and things of that sort. It should be a Standard solely for the judging, selection and breeding of Standardbred poultry and eggs.

There is no danger of a majority of the members of the Committee of Forty voting to injure in the least degree, or detract in the least way, from a single thing that is in the present Standard. Any statement to the contrary is absolutely false.

Many statements published about what is proposed have been exaggerated and misleading. The interests of every breeder of Standardbred poultry must and will be protected to the fullest extent. But the Standard is not perfect in every degree. There are certain weaknesses in it which must be corrected. There are certain additions which should be made to broaden and improve our present Standard.

Instead of admitting a lot of varieties that are obsolete and are not bred and never will be bred by half a dozen people in the whole country, it is better to devote more space to more practical and modern ideas and improvements that will help every variety of poultry, that will increase the sale of the

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of all kinds and descriptions. It gives complete plans. How to make feed troughs, nest boxes, water troughs, roosts, dropping boards, brood coops, brooder houses, fattening coops, colony houses, winter and summer houses, etc. Price 50c.
AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL PUB. CO.
523 Plymouth Court Chicago, Illinois

Standard, that will make it more practical and useful, and create a far greater demand for Standardbred poultry. I know it to be a fact that one of these parties who is doing the most complaining has advocated the admission of breeds into the Standard in opposition to and regardless of constitutional provisions. They would violate the laws of the association to satisfy a personal desire or ambition. One of these same writers would not have a meeting of the association held for five years and would like to have the sole management of the affairs of the association during that time. Yet, he is one of the loudest in proclaiming in his articles that everybody has an axe to grind except himself.

Friends, when are we going to settle down in the American Poultry Association to a friendly, common sense, business basis? When are we going to quit throwing stones and spend our time and energy in building up our business and our industry? When are we going to lay aside personal likes and dislikes and go out to fight to make our industry mean what it should to every farmer and poultry raiser and every one engaged in any branch of the business? When are we going to fight to promote our business and encourage people to eat more poultry and eggs, to pay a better price for same, and to breed more Standardbred poultry instead of crossbreeds and mongrels? Are we going to limit our association to strictly a fanciers' organization, or are we going to make the American Poultry Association take the lead in all good work for the advancement of the various branches of our industry?

No attempt is being made to tear down the Standard of Perfection, and not one single thing that is in the present Standard which pertains to any variety will be minimized in any way. Any new chapter that is prepared for the Standard will be submitted to the Standard Revision Committee and it will be up to them and to the association to adopt any part or all of it as they see fit. The constitution itself provides that the Standard Revision Committee shall edit the whole Standard so as to secure uniformity of technical forms and expressions, and of course they will not recommend any chapter to the association that would be in conflict with anything in our present Standard. We shall not, and never will, have in our Standard of Perfection a utility chapter that will stand in direct opposition to the Standard type or description of our Standardbred fowl. Any statement to that effect is absolutely false and is made for the purpose of misleading you.

If we understand the constitution, a new Standard Revision Committee is appointed every year, and no three men or set of individuals have a lifetime lease on a position as a member of the Standard Committee. We trust that the Standard Committee to be appointed at Seattle will be big enough, broad enough, fair minded enough, and considerate enough, to give due consideration to all facts brought to their attention and that they will adopt those ideas which seem right and best, and be cold-blooded enough to turn down and refuse to O. K. anything detrimental to any breed or variety or to any branch of the industry.—T. E. Quisenberry.

Dark Cornish.

A glance at a Dark Cornish will indicate the great width of breast, the short wings and thighs, and general impression of solidity which characterize this fowl.

The Indian Game is an old breed, and in the pure state only a moderate to indifferent layer. Neither is it a fast grower as a chicken, though the birds are always heavier than they would appear to be on account of their natural fleshiness and shortness of feather. Because of these facts most raisers of table poultry prefer the Indian Game as a blend with something else. A size of this breed mated with any of the heavier class of hen—Orpington, Wyandotte, Sussex, Dorking, or Rhode Island Red—will produce chickens that are second to none on the table. They mature quickly, fatten naturally (i. e., they are always plump), and for flavor, quality, and texture of flesh they have no rivals.

Then the extreme hardiness of the Indian Game is a point in its favor. It is peculiarly well adapted for an open range, where it proves a good forager. But that is not to say that it will not also do in limited runs. For many years the breed has been popular with fanciers and those who breed for exhibition, and with these it has long established a reputation for being an easy doer in comparatively cramped surroundings.

—Scottish Poultry News.

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Monthly Prize Article Contest

American Poultry Journal pays $4 and $3, respectively, for the two best articles sent in each month on poultry subjects. Choice of subject is not limited. The articles need not be lengthy. Helpful suggestions based on the writer's experience afford the basis for awarding the monthly prizes. Photos or drawings for illustrations will be welcome when available. Articles may be mailed any time during the month. Write your name and address at top of first page and the words "A. P. J. Monthly Contest." Write article on only one side of the paper.

THE GUINEA FOWL.

First Prize Article.

Since wild game has become scarce in the large centers, there has sprung up a demand for something to take its place on the tables of hotels, clubs and wealthy homes. This demand is being supplied by young guinea fowl, weighing around two pounds each alive. We have raised a flock of these birds for several years and have found them easy to care for and profitable as well.

We hatch the youngsters in July and have them ready for market in October or November. Prices are usually best around Thanksgiving. Some years we have received as high as $2.50 per pair for two pound birds and never less than $1.75. This gives a good profit for three months old birds, especially as guineas are capable of picking up a large part of their living. We always market them alive. If marketed dead, they are usually sold with the feathers and head on.

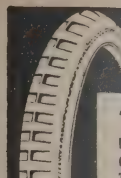


A pair of Pearl Guineas. The male is on the left; female, on the right.

We keep during the winter from six to fifteen hens and two males, perhaps three or four to be on the safe side. Sometimes a male will mate with but one female, although this is uncommon. Usually the eggs are very fertile. Hens begin to lay in April. As the birds are housed with other poultry, the first eggs are laid in the nests in the house. Later they are laid outside in the grass or bushes. It is an easy matter to find these stolen, as the male stands on guard while the female is on. The female also utters a peculiar call while on the nest which is distinctive from that made at any other time. When the nest is found, leave six or more eggs in it, else the hen will find another place. Often the whole flock will lay in one nest and it will not be necessary to stop them until a hen becomes broody. By removing the bird a few times at night, she can usually be broken of this desire but if she persists, it is only necessary to remove all the eggs, then the hens will seek another nest.

Our birds average about one hundred eggs each during the season, beginning in April and ending in October. The chicks are hatched under common hens, as the guinea makes a very poor mother. Eggs require from twenty-six to twenty-eight days to hatch. The shells are hard but if nests are made on the ground, the youngsters will pop out of the shells without trouble. As the chicks are small, it is necessary to confine them in a tight coop for a week. At first they do not seem to understand the mother hen's cluck and are apt to run away unless confined. Later they learn her call and ever after they stick by her, even when grown up. This year we raised a flock with a Black Langshan hen and it is a funny sight to see her on the nest laying with a dozen full-grown guineas standing and sitting as close to her as they can get. We usually dispose of the old guineas in September, as it has been found that old birds do not lay as well as the young ones. However, when we have kept them over for the second year, the old birds adopt the young ones in late summer and lead them far a-field in search of grasshoppers and insects.

Young guineas require a little care for two weeks after hatching. Keep them shut in the coops until grass is dry and also all day in cloudy weather. When the feathers begin to start, they grow hardy and able to withstand wet and more cold. They are rather tender at first but after reaching the age of four weeks, we never lose a bird. The little fellows are fed like other chicks, several times a day at first. Later they pick up most of their living. Guineas cannot be confined unless wings are clipped. They will fly like any wild bird. Naturally they are a little wild but show no fear of persons who are accustomed to care for them. Strangers, as well as strange dogs and cats, are spotted at once and they are not slow in raising an outcry.


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DAY OLD CHICK
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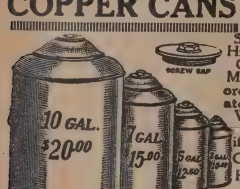
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8- 4.00 S.C.W.Leghorn hens, Ferris 220 egg strain
21-yearling hens from this mating
1-130 egg Queen Incubator, used four times
2-Buckeye oil burning brooders. $110 for the entire lot. **W. E. Turner, 33 So. 6th St., Richmond, Ind.**

As sentries they are of considerable value. We have never lost a guinea to hawks or foxes. These pests have visited our yards, however, but the guineas spot them immediately. We have seen a guinea cock persue a hawk into the air, after the marauder had visited the chick pen. The male guinea is a natural watchman and the slightest unusual circumstance is a signal for him to set up his raucus cry. The female guinea has a different call, which she keeps repeating over and over all day. She can also speak the language of the male if occasion requires and is not slow to do so if danger threatens. The male cannot enunciate her "buckwheat", however. This is the surest way to distinguish the sexes.

There are two common kinds of guineas—the White African and the Pearl. We have kept both but like the former best. In our experience the white is not as wild as the colored. Either kind is profitable from a commercial standpoint.

N. H. C. H. Chesley.

PROFITABLE BACKYARD FLOCK.

Second Prize Article.

Many people living in town or in suburbs often make the statement that it costs more to keep and feed a small flock of hens than the eggs and fries are worth. However I believe that under average conditions back yard poultry keeping pays well. The record given below tends to bear this out, and although it has certain items which are estimated, it is a very close approximation.

The feed cost was averaged each month and represents only the feed purchased. Value of eggs was based each month on current local market prices, averaging for the year 53 cents a dozen. The cockerels raised from eggs bought were sold for breeders and a rooster. The three brought $3.00 apiece and those involved in the trade were valued at the same price. The remaining five sold brought $6.02 and those used were therefore valued at $1.20 each.

The number of hens varied from month to month but averaged 18 for the year. Those priced at $3.00 each are pure bred Rhode Island Reds and the other twelve which are listed at $2.50 each are grade Barred Plymouth Rocks, the same as the 20 on hand at the first of the year. There are now 13 April and May pullets in the flock, and 15 yearlings.

Inventory 1920—20 hens	$2.50	$50.00	
Inventory 1921—10 hens	$2.50		25.00
5 hens	$3.00		15.00
11 pullets	$3.00		33.00
2 pullets	$2.50		5.00
1 rooster			6.00
Feed bought		100.00	
Eggs bought (setting)		4.50	
Eggs sold or used			113.97
Chickens bought		21.00	
Chickens sold			36.02
Chickens used			15.60
		175.50	249.59
Net profit		74.09	

The average net profit per hen was $4.11 for the twelve months. These hens laid a total of 2654 eggs or an average of 147.5 eggs each. This is not a high record and was made under average conditions surrounding ama-

PROFITABLE LEGHORNS

Before buying pullets for egg production you should write and learn about our free range trap-nested S. C. White Leghorns. They are hatched right, raised right and sold at very reasonable prices, from $1.50 each, and up.

We also make a specialty of furnishing poultrymen with pedigreed vigorous cockerels that are guaranteed to put pep in your flock. Buy them at broiler size, $25 per dozen, and up.

QUEENSBURY FARMS

Queensbury record making yearlings for breeders are now being sold at half price, ranging from $2 up. Whenever you see this trade mark remember that Queensbury Leghorns are guaranteed to please you.

QUEENSBURY FARMS

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FOR SALE

Two Hundred big husky White Leghorn yearling female pullets. Every bird from a 200 egg per year hen direct from the pens of Roy Jones, Storrs poultry expert. These birds will lay heavily all winter long and pay for themselves in a few months. An unusual opportunity to secure certified stock that offers a concrete foundation for building a SUCCESSFUL POULTRY BUSINESS upon. Prices $2.75 each. Quantities less. Write ROY F. JONES, Mgr.

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Pedigreed, Winter Laying S. C. White Leghorns

"Hiawatha Winter Layers Are All Year 'Round Payers"

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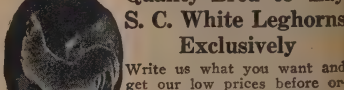


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teur poultry keeping. The housing was in this case the limiting factor and this I believe is true in most cases.

I conclude from this year's experience, that the three most important factors are breed, feeding, and housing—a conclusion based on other people's experience. What I mean to say is that if I had chosen an egg-laying breed and possessed a real-for-sure chicken house I could have got more eggs and a higher profit per hen. No doubt my feeding could have been improved too, but that is a day to day problem and can be solved satisfactorily. The breed is a matter of choice and the housing question must be settled at the start once for all. A good house, if one is to be built, will cost very little more than a poor one, but the poor we seem to have always with us.

Here's the kind of house my hens have: Single walls and roof, not wind-proof, 10 square feet of window surface to 110 of floor, ventilation poor, dirt floor. The litter is usually too damp, especially in very cold weather and moisture collects on the walls and roof. This winter I have removed one window and hung burlap over it and expect to leave it that way all winter, as it gives better results than when I had the window closed.

Here is the kind of house I believe would increase the egg production: Double walls and roof throughout, wind-proof, about 40 square feet of window surfase to 100 of floor, good ventilator, solid floor—perhaps concrete—all inside surfaces as smooth as possible, and artificial lights for use in winter. My aim in building this house would be to avoid all drafts, keep the litter dry by thorough ventilation, and keep the floors, walls and roosts clean.

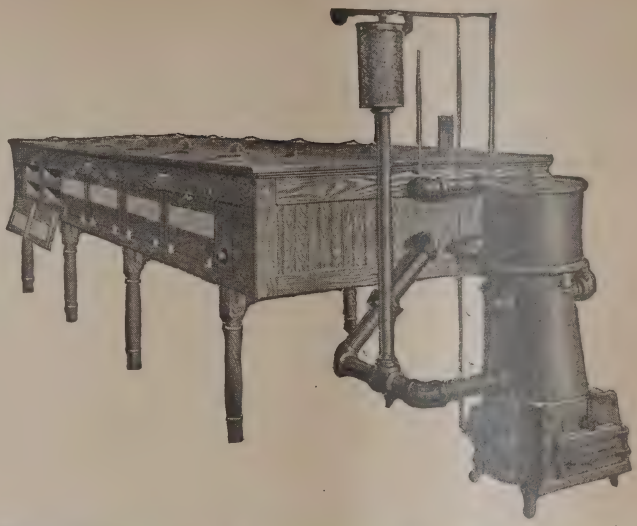
Here is the way I feed in winter. The first thing in the morning the hens are given warm water and a small amount of scratch feed. After they have scratched awhile they are given a quart of soaked oats. About 11 o'clock a warm wet mash of table scraps and about 2 pounds of commercial mash is fed. At 1 P. M. they get about a pound of scratch feed again and at time to go to roost two pounds.

In addition to the above the hens have all the chopped carrots they will eat, as well as dry mash. They have access to oyster shell and gravel, but never had any charcoal medicines. In summer the hens run out, but receive a wet mash in the morning and plenty of scratch feed at night. They do not seem to eat much dry mash when running outside.

The above figures are for about 25 hens. I do not weigh the feed but use a measure which I have previously weighed up and vary the amounts to the number of birds changes and as other conditions seem to warrant. No abrupt changes in quantity or kinds of feed are made.

Ill. W. V. Whitehead.

Lewis County Farm Bureau, West Virginia, has raised $3,000 to build and equip a mammoth hatchery at Walkersville, W. Va. The hatchery will be a farmers' co-operative enterprise. White Leghorns, mated by R. L. Mason of the State Agricultural College, will supply the hatching eggs.



The Newtown is the sure-thing incubator —not a "hard luck" machine

How often, at the end of the chick season, you hear men say "Well, it would have been a big year for me if my incubator hadn't gone wrong." Then you get the hard luck story about break-downs at critical times—valuable eggs spoiled—poor hatches—weak chicks.

But users of the time-tried, trouble-proof Newtown are not in this "hard luck" class because they selected "the incubator that hatches the most chicks, the best chicks, with least labor and at lowest cost"—the one that always delivers the goods.

A mighty strong statement? Sure! But backed by the facts. The Newtown sells on its *record*, not on mere *claims*—is preferred by thoughtful poultrymen because of what it *has done* for years under the widest range of conditions, not what we *hope* it will do.

Newtown supremacy is universally acknowledged. The record is clearly written. You can see it in successful poultry farms and commercial hatcheries in all parts of America—in England—in far Australia. And here you have the final proof that you, too, can succeed with the Newtown.

The purchase of an incubator of large capacity means a considerable outlay of cash. Why not play it safe—protect your investment—insure satisfaction and profit! And not for one season alone, but for many, many years because the Newtown is built not only to produce biggest hatches of strongest chicks but to render *long-time service* also.

You should learn, in detail, about the remarkable Newtown construction—finest of materials and careful, conscientious workmanship. About the many exclusive Newtown features which protect the valuable eggs—insure wonderful hatches—reduce labor to the lowest terms. You should see the reports of results secured from the Newtown by the world's foremost poultrymen. All these important facts are presented in our catalog, a copy of which we will gladly mail you on request. Better write or wire for it now.

Our revised prices for the coming season will please you. And if you are in position to place your order for early delivery we have a special proposition that will interest you. Take our word for it—it will pay you to get in touch with us quick. Just tell us what egg-capacity you are considering and we will do the rest. Start that letter or telegram *today*.

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"I GOT MAD WHEN I LOST MY SETTING HEN"
Writes Mrs. Hannah, of New Jersey.
"When I went into our barn and found my best setting hen dead, I got mad. One package of RAT-SNAP killed six big rats. Poultry raisers should use RAT-SNAP.
RAT-SNAP kills them, dries up the carcasses and leaves no smell; cats and dogs won't touch it. Comes in convenient size cakes; no mixing with other food.
Get a package today. 3 sizes—35c for kitchen or cellar; 65c for chicken houses or corn cribs; $1.25 for barns and outbuildings.
Your money back if RAT-SNAP doesn't do the work.
For sale by drug and hardware stores.
Yonell's Exterminating Co., 110 Bridge St., Westfield, N.J.

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The Gilt Edge Egg Scale
Simple in construction, quick and easy to operate. Has a weighing capacity from 18 to 29 ounces to the dozen. Price $2.00, postage prepaid, or sent on 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. Dealers Wanted. WHITE MFG. CO., Gardena, Cal.
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VINEWOOD FARM Highland Park, Ill.

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Author, teacher, editor, lecturer, with years of practical experience will consult and advise with you to help solve your poultry problems. Convincing references given.
Address: "A" Box 824, Trenton, N. J.



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White Plymouth
ROCKS
Reduced Prices on Stock and Eggs.
H. W. HALBACH & SONS
R. 1, Dept. L, Waterford, Wis.

Horticulture for Poultry Keepers

Conducted by Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Would you please give me some information about the Grand Bay County, Alabama Do you think it would pay to start a poultry farm down there?
Illinois. Gus Leljo.

I would not advise you to undertake the operation of an exclusive plant in that section. It is better suited to the production of cotton and general farm products, with poultry as a part of the units of the farm.

* * *

I have been making inquiries as to the practicability of North Eastern Louisiana (particularly around Baskin, Franklin Parrish, La) for diversified farming, meaning combining fruit, poultry and a few cows. Of course the land agent drums up what he wants to sell.

I want to get a small farm for myself and make use of my knowledge of horticulture in growing an orchard for my own, instead of always doing the work for some one else.

I am managing an apple orchard of 40 acres, consisting of 1800 trees of the following: Bens, Ingram, Black Twig (Mammoth), Arkansas Blacks, Winesaps, Grimes Golden, Starks Golden Delicious and Golden Sweets.

I have tried farming in several states, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. Was raised on a fruit farm in Michigan. What about raising two (2) crops a year on this land in Louisiana?
Illinois. C. B. Jacobs.

The land to which you refer is cut-over land. It has a light sandy soil, with a clay sub-soil. It is easily worked and





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Harnly's WHITE ORPINGTONS
BIG SUMMER SALE
MARY K. HARNLY, 2301 Elisha Ave., ZION, ILL.

productive. There are opportunities there for one who will work hard. It is a good situated fruit section, but market conditions are not the best. It is destined to become a good dairy section. I think a combination of dairy and fruit a good one true. Yes, two (2) crops can be grown each year.

* * *

I have just bought a three acre farm on the edge of Libertyville, which has a population of 3000 people, and just 35 miles from Chicago. I would like your advice in regard to setting the land to apple trees for commercial purposes, if you think I could make it pay me a profit. My land is high and slopes to the south and is kind of a sandy loam. I would like to set all the land to Red Delicious and Golden Delicious if you think they would do well where I am, also let me know if I should include more varieties. Would like to set out some crab apples, a couple of pear trees, one summer pear and one late pear, one quince tree if you think it would be alright. A couple of plums, one summer and one a little later, how about Mammoth Gold and Omaha plums? Also let me know the best black raspberry to set, and where can I buy the royal purple raspberry? Would like to set out a few roots of rhubarb. What kind is best? I have grapes and cherries, and some apple; want crab-apples, plum, quince, pears and berries. I have never had any experience with fruit, but have read a great deal about it. Now don't you think that a man who is interested in fruit and who is willing to work can raise fruit and find a market for it? Should the orchard be cultivated all the time? If so how would it do to plant corn between the trees until they come into bearing? When is the best time to plant fruit trees and berries? I want your honest opinion. I have faith in you, and will do what you tell me I should do.

Illinois. W. D. Lyons.

Can a man "who is interested in fruit and who is willing to work raise fruit and find a market for it? Of course he can. And this means you. You have chosen wisely in selecting Delicious and Golden Delicious. They are very profitable varieties and adapted to your soil and climatic conditions.

In deciding upon the other fruits you wish I would choose the following varieties: Crab Apple: Florence. Pears: Lincoln and Seckel. Would not set out any quince. They will winter kill. The Mammoth Gold Plum is not hardy enough for your climate. A few years ago the severe winter killed all these plums on the farm of the originator, Mr. Rheil, in Southern Illinois. Plant Surprise, Terry, Omaha and Wyant Plums and you will have abundant crops. The Cumberland is the best black raspberry. You can get the Royal Purple raspberry from Whitten & Son, Bridgeman, Mich. Linneaus is the best rhubard. Yes, the orchard should be cultivated each year until middle of July, when a clover crop should be sown, this clover crop to be plowed under early in spring. You can raise corn between the trees for a time. Best time to plant fruit trees and berries is in early spring.

* * *

In answer to Mrs. C. W. Porter, Maryland: Asheville, N. C., is a beautiful city and one which is very desirable as a residental city. It has an elevation to about 2400 feet above the sea level. Orchard land in the near vicinity of the city can be bought for $25 to $100 an acre. The Stayman Winesap is peculiarly adopted to conditions there and you will make no mistake in planting largely of this variety should you locate there.

My Sapa and Opata plum trees, set out a few years ago are full of bloom to-day. I shall not allow them to mature much fruit. These are the hybrid plums originated by Prof. Hansen of

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REDUCED TO
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the South Dakota station. They are a wonderful creation and will be of great benefit to people in the far north.

* * *

I am much interested in the poultry business and have about decided to buy a small place of between 30 and 40 acres, and intend to look at farms in the eastern section of Pennsylvania, and that part of Maryland and New Jersey that is near Philadelphia. Can you advise me if you think such a size farm would pay, there being my wife, daughter, son and self, both son and daughter are grown.

I would have a small orchard for home use and a garden sufficient for home use, intending to make my money from poultry. In this connection can you advise the attitude of the commission men or brokers handling eggs and chickens in the Philadelphia and New York market. I have heard much of commission men protecting their own interests at the expense of the farmer, and am wondering if the poultry men of the eastern section are entirely dependent on the prices set by commission men.

West Virginia. J. C. Couan.

Yes, a 40-acre farm, properly managed can be made to pay well. The section you mention is a very desirable one. There are many honest and reliable Commission men in New York and Philadelphia.

* * *

I have been using poultry manure as a fertilizer on my onions and radishes. Worms are eating these vegetables. Is this because of the poultry manure. What chemicals will kill these worms?

Indiana John K. Kepp.

The poultry manure is not responsible for the presence of the worms. Spray the vegetables with arsenate of lead. If the worms are working below the surface, scatter tobacco dust along the rows of vegetables or saturate the ground with Black Leaf 40.

* * *

What is you opinion of the state of Delaware farming and living conditions; have been offered a cheap place down there close to Seaford. Poultry and hogs are my fancy.

New York George Hanford.

Delaware is very favorably located as to market facilities. The land is productive, the climate good. I took a trip over the state recently. There are some very profitable fruit and poultry farms near Seaford. Poultry and hogs ought to be a splendid and profitable combination for that section.

Heed the Call, "On to Seattle."

By P. W. Harries

Every thinking poultryman will agree with me when I state that the convention which will be held in Seattle, Washington, August 8th to 13th, 1921, will be the most important that has ever been held in the history of the American Poultry Association. Therefore, every poultryman who possibly can, should make a supreme effort to attend the convention and help solve the important problems that confront our organization.

Among the most important problems to be solved are the following: The Chinese egg question which has been the most serious menace to the commercial egg farmers, bringing about a state of affairs that must be remedied as soon as possible. The appointment of a managing secretary or director for the A. P. A. which will be threshed out probably in heated discussion; also the report of the Committee of Forty on Standard Revision and other important matters. Constitutional amendments will come up for discussion which should have the serious consideration of every member of the association.

Let as many as can possibly attend this most important of all meetings in Seattle, do so. Plan at once to come and you'll not be disappointed. Besides the serious matters to which your attenion has been called, please dwell for a moment on the great welcome each member will receive when he reaches Seattle. Everything possible has been planned by the entertainment committee to show the wonders of the Pacific Northwest to visitors from the east and south. We have been accused of bragging about this Puget Sound country from time to time. Now we will have to prove to you all that here is the ideal spot of the whole world for poultry raising—also for touring and a general good time out of doors.

Poultrymen traveling by way of Chicago to the convention are invited to write E. G. Aldrich, care of American Poultry Journal, who will be glad to make reservations for them on the special cars that will carry a number of eastern poultrymen. This train will leave Chicago August 5th. Mr. Aldrich will also be glad to furnish any information regarding rates.



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Our free four-color catalog illustrates recent prize winners and quotes rock bottom prices on well mated pens, layers, and extra choice cocks. Today is an opportune time to start with partly matured pullets, and to secure prepotent cockerels for next season's mating. State requirements please. Accepting War Savings Stamps and Bonds at par.

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OUR COVER.

The Pekin Ducks illustrated on our front cover this month represent fine specimens of this breed. The first Pekin Ducks were imported into America from China in 1873, by J. E. Palmer of Connecticut, who had been traveling in the Orient and had found the ducks at Pekin, China.

This breed is very popular as a commercial duck. There are large duck farms on Long Island that produce ten to eighty thousand young ducks a year. The ducks are grown until about 10 weeks old, when they average close to 5 lbs. each.

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ANCONAS.

S. C. ANCONAS—Pullets, cockerels and some hens for sale. Ike Smith, Hillsboro, Illinois. 7

$3 BUYS 25 PUREBRED ANCONA BABY chicks, prepaid. Order yours today. C. J. DeKoster, Zeeland, Mich. 5-7

CARDELL'S PEERLESS STRAIN S. C. Anconas, 237 to 266-egg yearling breeding hens, $2 to $3. F. L. Cardell, Northfield, Vermont. 7

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—331-egg strain. Cockerels, $3; pullets, $2. Circular free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Strasburg Poultry Yards, Strasburg, Ill. 7-9

LOOK, STOP, LISTEN! Prices reduced again. $20 eggs now $8 per 100. Beck's Winterlay Single Comb Anconas, 331 egg strain. Lay in four months; plenty of time to get winter layers. This price gets the best. Ernst Beck, Lebanon, Mo. 5-7

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GIES' ANCONAS are world's best by test. Catalog free. Oscar G. Gies, Bridgeport, Ont., Canada. 2-21-1yr

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BABY CHICKS.

$11 BUYS 100 SELECTED ENGLISH White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn or Ancona baby chicks, prepaid; guaranteed. Ideal Chick Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich. 5-7

50,000 TWO, FOUR AND SIX WEEKS chicks. S. C. White, Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks. Failing Poultry Farm, La Fargeville, N. Y. 6-8

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SMASH! BANG!—DOWN go the prices of chicks. Purebred, selected English and American White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas. Send for price list today. Shipped everywhere by parcel post, prepaid. Superior Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich. 5-7

CHICKS—Anconas, Golden Wyandottes, Reds, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Black Langshans. Circular free. Strasburg Hatchery, Strasburg, Ill. 4-7

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS—STRONG, vigorous, true to breed. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Reds, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Safe delivery within 1200 miles guaranteed. Catalog free. W. F. Hillpot, Box 65, Frenchtown, N. J. 1-7

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BUFF COCHIN AND Black Tail Japanese Bantams. J. W. Stephenson, College Park, Ga. 7

BANTAM SPECIALIST—Buff, Black, Cochins and Light Brahmas. I ship on approval. George C. Salmon, Route 4, Binghamton, N. Y. 3-21-tf

GOLDEN AND SILVER Sebright and Buff Cochin Bantams. Clyde Proper, Schoharie, New York. 8-20-1yr

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DARK BRAHMAS—Surplus breeding stock for sale. Prices attractive. Dr. S. Lott, Waterloo, N. Y. 7

REMEMBER, GALLOWAY'S QUALITY Light Brahmas are superior for size, eggs and beauty. Edw. L. Galloway, Sesser, Illinois. 6-8

BUTTERCUPS.

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS. Prices right. Mattie Robb, Oak Grove, Mich. 7

GOLD COIN BUTTERCUPS—O. B. Disenroth, Leslie, Mich. 3-21-1yr

BUTTERCUPS, THE COMING BREED—Purebred trios and pens for sale. C. L. Daly, Maysville, Ky. 6-8

CAMPINES.

SILVER CAMPINES—Cockerels from blue ribbon stock. A. H. Barofsky, Ellsworth, Kansas. 7-9

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"WINNEBAGO" WHITE CORNISH cockerels, $3. Oscar Hamilton, Rosedale, Kan. 7

LANDIS & FRENCH, YORK, PA.—Dark Cornish specialists, twenty-first year. Booking fall deliveries. 6-8

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SILVER GRAY DORKINGS—Eggs that produce layers and winners. Price reasonable. Joseph Earl, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 5-7

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PIT GAMES—YOUNG stock, quail size, trio, $5. No catalog. Walter Forrester, Framingham, Mass. 7-8

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LAKENVELDERS — EVERLASTING layers, supremely beautiful. Eggs, $3. Hermitage Farm, Millersburg, O. 6-8

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BLACK LANGSHANS — March cockerels. Mrs. Ray Marr, Chatsworth, Ill. 7

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MAJOR CROAD'S IMPORTED LANGshans—Largest and best; 22 1st premiums last season's shows. Eggs and fowls. Illustrated history free. Breeder forty years. W. A. Hinkle, Route 7, Decatur, Ill. 5-7

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$3 BUYS 25 SELECTED English White Leghorn baby chicks, prepaid. Order yours today. G. D. Romeyn, Zeeland, Mich. 5-7

REUBUSH'S SINGLE COMB White Leghorns lay and pay. Ten weeks old pullets, $1.35 each; 100, $125. Pullets my specialty. C. B. Reubush, Penn Laird, Va. 7-9

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ST. JOHNSVILLE POULTRY FARM—The unexcelled laying strain. Fine pullets a specialty. Cockerels. Yearlings. Louis Grattet, St. Johnsville, N. Y. 7-9

300 HENS, 300 PULLETS, 500 cockerels—Tom Barron and Ferris strain. Hogan tested, priced reasonably. Hayes Bros. Hatchery, Butler, Ill. 7

CLARK'S AMERICAN LEGHORNS—The deep bodied kind. D. W. Young foundation. Yearling hens from my breeding pen, $1.25 each. April hatched pullets and cockerels, $1.50 each. March cockerels, $3 each. Glen E. Clark, Wayland, Mich. 7

MARCH-APRIL HATCHED S. C. White Leghorn pullets; Barron - Young strains; prices reasonable. W. B. Gregg, Plankton, Ohio. 7-9

300 BARRON LEGHORN hens, $1.50 each. Chicks 15c, 8 weeks $1 each. E. W. Robinson, Rock Island, Ill. 5-7

FIFTY WINNERS—ROWTAILED Single Comb White Leghorns, Young's 282-egg. Chicks, 20 cents; 100, $18. Eight and ten weeks pullets, cockerels, $1 to $2. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill. 6-7

FOR SALE—BARRON Leghorn yearling selected breeding stock. Hens, $1, $1.50; cocks, $1.50, $2. Sunnyslope, Walkerton, Indiana. 7-9

240 EGG LINE American bred S. C. White Leghorns, setting $1, fine breeders $3, guaranteed. Morris Groff, Jr., Conestoga, Pennsylvania. 3-21-1yr

MOOSEYARD TRAPNESTED S. C. White Leghorns. Now is the time to buy breeding stock. Hens, cocks, these months old pullets and cockerels reasonably priced. Catalog. Mooseyard Poultry Farm, Shawano, Wis. 6

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

EIGHT WEEKS OLD COCKERELS and pullets, $1 each. Write for description. Mrs. M. D. Peterson, Sand Lake, Mich. 7

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorns—Heavy laying strain. Hens, roosters, 8-week-old pullets and cockerels, $10 per dozen. Jay J. Morris, Morningside, Sioux City, Ia. 6-7

BLACK LEGHORNS.

BLACK LEGHORN males, females, eggs and baby chicks. Twenty years' experience. Milo L. Myers, Marysville, O. 6-8

PRIZE BLACK LEGHORN SETTINGS. John A. Davis, Campello, Mass. 5-7

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EGGBRED EXHIBITION Buff Leghorns, 200 hens, 40 cocks, half price this month. Circular. Lee Munger, DeKalb, Ill. 7-8

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, April and May hatched. Also some yearling cockerels, $2 each. Send order now. Joseph Boecker, Cloverdale, Ohio. 7

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S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—8 to 12 weeks pullets, yearling hens and cockerels, Northrup strain. H. A. Langbein, Franklin Park, New Jersey. 6-8

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas—Winners. Mating list free. Edwin Jewett, Box 1130, Tulsa, Okla.

BUFF MINORCAS.

FOR BETTER BUFF MINORCAS see Schmidt's display ad, page 741. 4-21-1yr

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EXCEPTIONAL BLACK ORPINGTONS—Beautiful lot of free-range youngsters growing for fall and winter delivery. Write now and engage your requirements. Eggs, $2.50 for 15. Hal Riviere, Columbus, Georgia. 6-8

BLUE ORPINGTONS.

ROSE COMB BLUE ORPINGTONS—Yearling stock for sale. Dr. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa. 7

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BUFF ORPINGTONS—Schomburg's Trapnested Strain Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. The kind that will soon lay, weigh and pay. Leading winners Detroit, Columbia City, Michigan State Fair, Angola, Huntington, etc. Guaranteed hatching eggs from snappy, clean-cut, sound-colored, massive, vigorous stock; egg records as high as 265. Descriptive circular; mating list free; write today. Carl H. Schomburg, 2015 Sherman (A), Fort Wayne, Ind. 5-7

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TWO TO FIVE DOLLARS, fifteen; nine varieties; Polish eggs. L. Leavitt, Smithfield, Ill. 6-7

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. I. REDS—March and April Cockerels and Pullets. Mrs. Ray Marr, Chatsworth, Illinois. 7

MY $1.50, 50 and 30-cent Egg Laying Exhibition Single Comb Red chicks during June, July and August, 13 cents each, delivered. Special prices on 8 weeks old pullets and cockerels. Write me your wants. Free mating list. Chamberlain Poultry Farm, Box A, Franklin, Ohio, Warren County. 6-8

S. C. REDS—February, March hatched. Big dark red pullets, cockerels, $2.50, $5 up. Over $5, on approval. Pullets $25 dozen, hens, $3. Some pure Owens Farm with grandsires winning first, Madison Square Garden. Scarboro, Hillsboro, Ohio. 7-8

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

THE GREAT RHODE ISLAND WHITE Farm, both combs. Eggs reduced. Catalog free. Henry Eichelmann, Waterloo, Illinois. 5-7

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

FEBRUARY - MARCH HATCHED Parks' pedigreed youngsters (207-259-egg dams) shipped on approval, $3 and $5 each. Also matured trapnested stock. Reference, Parks himself. Circular. Frank Habberton, Westwood, N. J. 7

FOR PLENTY OF winter eggs buy March hatched Imperial Ringlet Barred Rocks. George R. Kelley, 812 W. Walnut St., Carbondale, Ill. 7

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK chickens, 10 weeks old, $15 to $20 dozen. Minnie Wallace, Golconda, Ill. 7-9

BARRED ROCKS, Aristocrats and Ringlets—stock direct, both matings. Write for circular. H. E. Frymire & Son, Webster, Kentucky. 7-9

BARRED ROCKS—Parks' strain. Good foundation stock for sale. Write your wants. Thos. M. Keller, Buncombe, Ill. 7

SUMMER SALE OF Parks' strain Barred Rock young and old stock at reduced prices. State wants clearly. S. A. Keeler, Harvard, Ill. 7

FIRST ANNIVERSARY SALE of young and old stock; from "Edelman's Winterlay" Barred Rocks; Parks' pedigreed and utility direct; pedigreed, $3; utility, $2 each. Discount on quantities. George A. Edelman, breeder, St. Louis Park, Minn. 6-7

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS — Quality stock, half price. 12 to 18-week cockerels, pullets, $2, $3, $4 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hallie Minnick, Route 3, Converse, Indiana. 6-8

GENUINE PARKS' STRAIN—Select, pedigreed, high record, Standardbred stock direct from Wopsy Yards. Cockerels from $25. Parks' pedigreed male, $3, $4, $6, until August. Refund guarantee. Harry E. Carter, Pyramid Farm, Patoka, Ill. 6-8

BARRED ROCKS—Healthy, heavy laying strain mated with Aristocrats direct from Holterman. Farm range. Eggs, $2 per 15; $10 per 100. L. Brooke, Brooksburg, Indiana. 4-7

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

UNRESERVED SALE OF entire stock of some of finest Buff Rocks in America. Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. Shipped on approval. See ad, farm for sale. E. P. Sears, Chesapeake, Ohio. 7

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Partridge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 705. 5-15-tf

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCK HATCHING EGGS—$2.50 for 15. Quality strain. Good layers and money makers. Howard Sengbush, Fort Atkinson, Wis. 5-7

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

EGGBRED EXHIBITION BUFF Wyandottes—150 hens, 30 cocks, half price this month. Circular. Lea Munger, DeKalb, Illinois. 7-8

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

SPLENDID SILVER WYANDOTTES—Old and young stock. Guaranteed. Reasonable prices. Loring Howell, Sharon, Kan. 7

SPECKLED SUSSEX.

CHOICE, SPECKLED SUSSEX eggs—Moraine foundation. Hen hatched, $2 per setting. Schanzel and Powell, Hillside Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. 6-8

SEVERAL BREEDS.

FIRST AGAIN—MADISON Square Indian Runners, Rouen, Pekin ducks; Leghorn and Red chickens. Eggs, chicks, duckling stock. Prices smashed. Gaebel Brothers, Morristown, N. J. 7

2,000 CHOICE POULTRY, Pigeons, Dogs, Hares, Parrots, Ferrets. Bargains on eggs. Baby chick list free. Bergey's Poultry Farm, Telford, Pa. 7-8

TURKEYS.

AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS in Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. See our ad on page 705. 2-tf

VIGOROUS GIANT BRONZE turkeys—Copper Bronze strain exhibition birds, and fine breeding stock at right prices. Unrelated stock furnished. No eggs sold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leo Smith, Route 1, Independence, Iowa. 5-21-1 yr

AMERICA'S BEST BREEDING Giant Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 705. 2-15-tf

DUCKS.

MUSCOVY DUCKS—Young and mature stock for sale. C. L. Daly, Maysville, Kentucky. 6-8

PIGEONS.

INTERESTING TUMBLING PERFORMing, roller pigeons. Prices reasonable splashed colors. Youngsters, 75 cents per bird. O. R. Berard, Nekoosa, Wis. 7

I OFFER MATED HOMERS in any quantity at $2 per pair. Beautiful White Homers, $3 per pair. Get my prices on Runts, Carneaux, and Maltese Hens. Free booklet. Squab Manual, 50c. Charles A. Gilbert, 2210 Almond St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 9-19-tf

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PEDIGREED FLEMISH GIANTS on the credit plan. Big, husky stock. Write. Close's Rabbit Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 7-9

MAKE $50 WEEKLY raising Canada's 18-pound hares. Booklet, 10 cents, tells how. Canada's Rabbitry, 258 York, Denver, Colorado. 6-8

BELGIAN HARES—Black and gray, $2.50 per pair. Admeroyl Eichelmann, Route 3, Waterloo, Ill. 5-7

MAKE MONEY EASILY and quickly—Raise Rabbits and Guinea Pigs for us. Large profits. We supply stock and buy all you raise. Our illustrated book, "Common Sense Rabbit and Guinea Pig Raising" contract and prospectus, 10 cents, tells all you should know to raise rabbits and guinea pigs successfully. Quarterly journal one year keeps you posted, 20 cents. Both book and journal, 25 cents. Write today. Outdoor Enterprise Company, Live Stock Dept. 600. Kansas City, Mo. 5-21-tf

CANARIES.

IT PAYS TO RAISE CANARIES—BIG demand; start at home in spare time. We show you how, furnish choice mating stock, guarantee high grade songsters. Monarch Specialty Co., Evanston, Ill. 1-6

GUINEA PIGS.

LET ME START YOU RIGHT in the cavy business with correct foundation stock. $10 buys 1 male and 4 females of breeding age, including my $1 cloth-bound authoritative Cavy Book. Will also buy your young stock at $1.25 a pair when 4 weeks old, if desired. Correspondence invited. Best of references. Edwin F. Deicke, "America's Foremost Cavy Breeder and Judge," Lombard, Ill. 7-8

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FORTY-FIVE-ACRE fruit and poultry farm. Lake Erie Fruit belt, stock, crops, tools; immediate possession; $9,000 cash required; no agents. Write owner, G. A. Lowther, Huron, Ohio. 7

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WANT TO HEAR from owner having a poultry farm or other property for sale. State cash price and particulars. John J. Black, 270th St., Chippewa Falls, Wis. 7

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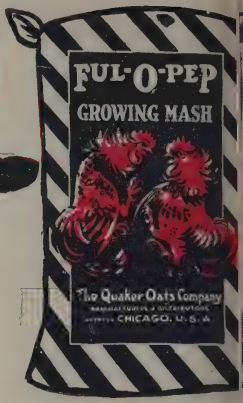


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And you cannot win with rough and ragged adult birds. They must be in as bright new plumage as possible and otherwise properly conditioned and fitted to display their quality and exhibition excellence.

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Whites

Blacks

Based on usual Orpington competition I have divided the several states into two classes and set the quality and prices necessary to win, as follows:

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CLASS NO. 2. All State Fairs or Exhibitions in the United States and Provincial Fairs in all Provinces of Canada NOT NAMED in Class No. 1. PRICES: Just half the individual or collective price named for exhibition birds listed under Class No. 1.

I furnished 182 First Prize State Fair Winners last Fall. Will far exceed that record this Fall. Be on time with your State Fair entry and your order. Wire if necessary. Deposit of half the purchase price necessary on advance orders. Depend on it that the cheapest possible way to get the highest possible quality is to buy where the real quality is found and delivered.

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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Volume 52 Chicago, Ill., August, 1921 No. 8

Practical Experience On Summer Care

The Most Vigorous Fowls Are the Most Active and Suffer Most in Hot Weather—Necessity of Ventilation in Roosting Quarters—Shade and Fresh Water Required—Feed Milk to Young Stock.

By M. L. Chapman

DID you ever actually know a fowl to freeze to death? I have been raising chickens for over 30 years and in a pretty cold country part of the time, but I have never personally known of a fowl freezing to death although I have known them to roost out all winter in open sheds or trees where the thermometer went very low. But, did you ever know of any birds to die from heat? I have known of hundreds. Probably everyone that has kept chickens to any extent has had annual losses during the hot waves. In the egg laying contests I think the hot spells take off more birds than all other causes put together.

When anybody starts to build a hen house, the first thing considered is how to keep the birds warm. This is an important consideration, but it is more important to consider how the house can be designed so that it can be adjusted to keep the birds cool during the torrid waves of summer, that they may neither succumb to the heat or become debilitated as a result of excessive heat.

Protecting the Birds from Heat.

For the first two or three days after a real hot spell every summer, I get telephone messages about as follows: "Mr. Chapman, have you heard about the peculiar disease that is killing everyone's chickens"? I say: "No, I haven't heard anything about it. We haven't lost any here at Wilburtha except maybe a death now and then, but nothing to speak of."

"Well, it's very funny. Up around here everybody is losing chickens by the dozens. Some say it is cholera." Then they go ahead and describe varying symptoms and want to know if I can recommend a cure. After a few inquiries I usually can.

I ask how many birds they have and how much house room and ventilation is provided. Many times I find that 50 to 100 birds are roosting in a house 10 by 10 feet, or possibly 10 by 12 feet, with perhaps only one small window in the poultry house. In such a case, I ask the owner if he has a crow-bar on the place, and if he replies in the affirmative, I tell him to take the crow-bar firmly between the right and left hands and pry off the boards on two sides of his hen house, saving them carefully to be replaced in the winter; and give the whole house a good sousing of kerosene oil, provide plenty of cool water easily accessible in shady spots for his fowls to drink, and if there is no shade that the birds can conveniently get to during the day, to improvise some shelter for them by erecting four posts and making a roof of boughs.

This information does not generally make much of a hit with the owner because it means work. He would much prefer to have me prescribe some concoction that he could have filled at the local drug store for a quarter, that would fix up his hens and make them so happy that they would go out to the fields, fly up on a Canadian thistle, sing like a canary bird, and then start in to lay like a slot machine. But one disadvantage of such a remedy is that it can be secured long before the weather will probably change, and the weak birds will have already been eliminated, so that deaths have naturally stopped before treatment can be started. Perhaps it is just along these lines that many remarkable cures are made.

Care of the Young Stock.

Young stock especially needs protection from the heat. July and August are the months when the direct rays of the sun during the hot spells are almost fatal to them. If you have chicks in a brooder house, you must improvise some sort of shade. Here at Wilburtha Farms we have yards for each brooder section surrounded by fence about four feet high. We simply run a strip of burlap bagging across the whole lot of yards. Also if you have dry weather, wet down the yards every evening with a hose or sprinkling pot. Bury oats two or three inches deep every few days to keep something green growing up for the chicks to dig at. Keep plenty of cool water in several places in the yards where the birds can have ready access to it.

Most of our young stock is on free range in colony houses 10 by 10 feet. These houses in addition to having practically an open front are also open on each side, generally a door on one side and a window on the other. When the first hot spell comes we take a board off the back, right up under the eaves, which allows a circulation of air, but prevents wind and rain cannot penetrate into the house to any serious extent. We carry on the average of 50 birds in each of these houses, and under such conditions we have practically no losses. All our old birds are also kept in the same style houses with yards about 40 by 75 feet to each breeding pen. All these yards have two peach trees; and all our young stock on range has access to running water and there are hundreds of peach trees for shade.

Under these ideal conditions we lose very few birds. Of course now and then an old bird getting along in years will die during the hot weather. Many times these are very vigorous birds. A year ago last summer we lost the first White Rock cockerel at the Garden, 1918. This old bird did not have sense enough to take a rest during the hot weather, but no matter how hot it was would insist on prancing around the yard a bit and (Continued on page 777)

Molting Old Plumage and Growing the New

Growing Chickens Are Continually Producing New Plumage—The Annual Summer Molt—Value of the Molt in Culling Practice—Beauty of the New Plumage Depends on Feeding and Condition.

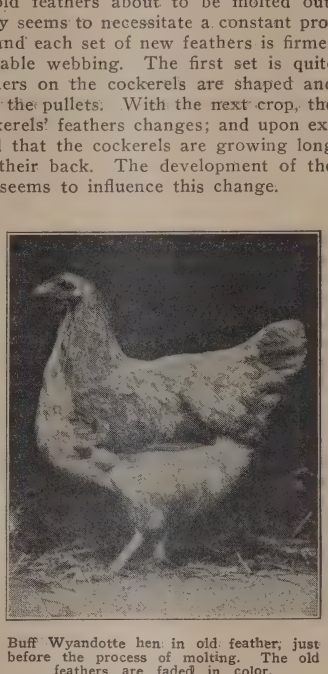
By F. L. Platt

YOUNG chickens grow about three sets of plumage during their first year of development from spring to fall. The feather growth begins as soon as the baby chick comes out of the shell, if not before, and continues until the adult plumage is mature. The first feathers appear in the wing, and look like flight feathers, but before long the chick begins to grow its real flight feathers, and those first little feathers, which may have appeared to be badly offcolored, are found on the side of the wing as little, insignificant, old feathers about to be molted out.

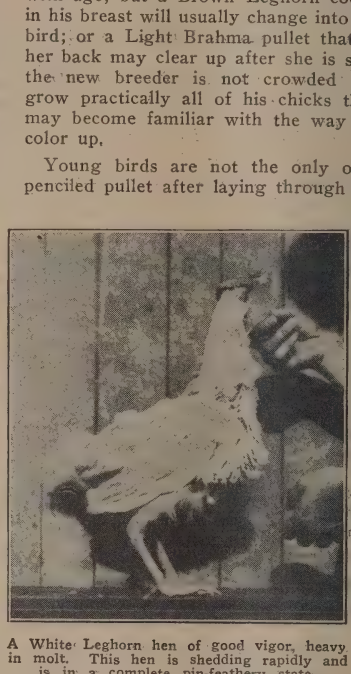
Growth of the body seems to necessitate a constant production of feathers, and each set of new feathers is firmer and has a more durable webbing. The first set is quite flimsy, and the feathers on the cockerels are shaded and colored like those of the pullets. With the next crop, the character of the cockerels' feathers changes; and upon examination it is found that the cockerels are growing long pointed feathers on their back. The development of the reproductive organs seems to influence this change.

Distinguish Cockerels by Their Plumage.

When a poultry raiser is unable to tell whether a chick is a cockerel or a pullet, because of undeveloped head parts, let him pick up the chick and if narrow, pointed feathers, which are characteristic of a cock's saddle, are coming out on the back, the bird is a cockerel. I have never known this test to fail.



Buff Wyandotte hen in old feather, just before the process of molting. The old feathers are faded in color.



A White Leghorn hen of good vigor, heavy in molt. This hen is shedding rapidly and is in a complete pin-feathery state.

It is sometimes difficult to tell when the one set of feathers is complete and another growth started, for there seems to be a constant shedding and growing of feathers in young birds; but after the characteristic male plumage begins to develop, the cockerels of many varieties soon take on a very different color than their sister pullets, and never again in these breeds in which there is a striking difference in the color and markings of the male and female, will the males be colored like the pullets. For this reason, some breeders of penciled varieties, like Silver Penciled Wyandottes and Partridge Rocks, and stippled varieties, like Brown Leghorns and Silver Gray Dorkings—mark those little chick-feathered cockerels that have the best pullet markings, and then the following year they breed these males for the production of beautifully colored pullets. W. Theo. Wittman was the first man to my knowledge to practice this kind of selection in pullet-breeding males, and he defeated all competition in Brown Leghorn females at the New York Show for several years; and then in three years built up the greatest flock of Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks in America, to sell them out to a visitor who, being so impressed with the great uniformity and high excellence of the flock, purchased it entire.

Forecasting the Color of a Bird by New Plumage Just Starting.

In culling young birds for color, always look at the new crop that is growing underneath, and judge them by it, rather than by old feathers that appear on the surface and which will soon be supplanted by the new. It will be found that a Rhode Island Red cockerel which has a light colored hackle will not show much improvement with age; but a Brown Leghorn cockerel that shows red in his breast will usually change into a pure black-breasted bird; or a Light Brahma pullet that has black ticking in her back may clear up after she is six months of age. If the new breeder is not crowded for room, he should grow practically all of his chicks the first year, that he may become familiar with the way they feather out and color up.

Young birds are not the only ones that change. A penciled pullet after laying through the spring and molting in the summer, usually comes out as a better penciled hen; and this mature molt, which comes at the end of the first year of laying to transform pullets into hens, may change an open laced pullet into a mossy backed hen. It is because of this uncertainty that many breeders prefer to mate hens for the production of hatching eggs. Hens have lived long enough for defects of color and markings to have asserted themselves. By this advanced selection the different varieties of domestic fowl are being purified for color and markings, and the number of good specimens in a hatch is today greater than formerly.

It is desirable that chickens as well as older fowls that are growing plumage should receive good care and nourishing food. The growing of plumage is a drain on the body. Under damp or crowded conditions, or as a result of poor feeding, a Brown Leghorn cockerel or hen may molt in white in their wing feathers. White is a serious defect that may appear in all colored varieties and is as often the result of fauty condition as of poor breeding.

The Molt Is an Indication of Egg Yield.

The length of time required to molt is shorter in cocks and hens of high vigor. This question of length of molt is of importance because females do not lay many eggs during the time that they are shedding and growing plumage. The average time required for a complete molt is 90 to 100 days.

The molt is considered as one of the best outward signs of egg production. When a female carries her old plumage late in the season, it is a good (Continued on page 782)

Summer Care of Young and Old Flocks

Chicks Should Be Reared With that Watchfulness and Kindliness Which Is Conducive to Thrift, Contentment and Tameness—Cull Both the Young and Old Flocks at This Season—How to Combat Parasites.

By E. H. Hoffman

THE summer months are an important period for the poultry fancier because during this time the success or failure of the entire work of breeding and hatching will be determined. The chicks are now growing and unless every possible detail is given attention the entire flock of youngsters may be a failure. At this time, morever, the breeding stock has finished performing its duty, and the birds which have been laying heavily should have special care so that they will molt out satisfactory before cold weather sets in.

So many little things figure in the summer's work in the poultry yard that one has no time to waste, but must be constantly on the job. Too many persons, who aspire to be successful fanciers, are very apt to neglect their duties and then wonder, after the summer is over, why their chicks did not develop into large, sturdy birds fit to win in the shows in competition with those of other breeders who gave their flock the required attention from the time the chicks left the shell until they were fully developed and ready to go into the show room. Unless a fancier takes an interest in his work every day in the year and really enjoys the work he will not succeed in fullest measure.

I have often had people ask me, when they saw me during my spare hours working about the poultry houses: "What fun do you find in that? I should think you would rather be out fishing, hunting, automobile riding or something that gives you some recreation and pleasure." I have often wondered if those people realize what pleasure a real poultry fancier derives from his fowls and how he enjoys watching the little fellows grow and sprout new feathers until they are fit to show? There is something very fascinating about the work for me and I know there is for the many others who are often termed "chicken cranks." They are those who can always see something to do in the poultry yard, and they are making a success of the business.

After the hatching season is over and the yards are full of little chicks there are so many things to do that one wonders how he ever can get through. We must always be on the fighting line against rats, cats, lice and mites and disease of every description. That requires well built and comfortable houses that are rat proof, with plenty of ventilation, and at the same time located where they are protected against the hot sun and other weather conditions.

Control the Parasites.

In every brood of chickens there are always some that do not seem to get along as rapidly as others, falling behind as it were, and in every case of this retarded growth there is a reason and we should ascertain what cause is arresting the development of the chicks. Sometimes it is due to lack of vitality; again, it may be due to lice or other hurtful influences.

Many people see their chicks standing around lifelessly and wonder what ails them, never thinking that lice may be doing the mischief. The head louse probably stunts more chicks than anything else, and it is surprising how few people guard against them. When a little chick does not grow as rapidly as the rest in the breed it is advisable to look for these pests. The lice are not found altogether on the top of the head, as many folks suppose, but also are found down the neck and under the throat. Sometimes dozens of them can be found on a single chick.

To prevent these lice is an easy matter but it is a mistake to wait until the chicks are half dead before a remedy is applied. Pure melted lard rubbed on top of the head and all around the neck will do the work. Head lice are usually found on chicks that are brooded by hens and the greasing should be done in the evening. The next morning the little fellows may appear to be covered with grease and for a few days look dirty and unsightly, but never mind that. The lice have disappeared and in a few days a great change will be noticed in the activity of the chicks.

As the chicks grow larger and become feathered out there is less danger from head lice but then comes the possibility of body lice. These, too, are easily exterminated by dusting the chicks with commercial lice powder under the wings, on the neck and around the vent. It is surprising what a difference it makes to have the chicks free from lice and note the advancement made in their growth.

While all this is being done there is still another pest and that is the worst of all when it once gets a start. I refer to the small mites that infest the coops and which, if allowed to multiply, will kill young chicks and seriously weaken if not kill old ones. These mites often get started from setting hens and old nests in which hens have hatched their chicks. I have seen nest boxes that were allowed to stand around several weeks after the hatch that were literally covered with mites. They multiply so rapidly that in a short time the boxes are filled with mites a quarter of an inch in depth. To prevent mites it is best to burn all old straw used for setting hens immediately after the hatch, spray the coops several times during the summer with a strong coal-tar disinfectant or commercial lice paint and apply same to the roosts in the houses where the old fowls are kept. Every poultryman should have such a preparation on hand and use it.

Help Boost the Good Birds Along.

As stated above there are always a few chicks that are smaller and do not keep up with the rest of the brood. These will never develop into large strong birds and should be separated from the vigorous ones and shipped to market. Those that give promise of making the best breeders and show birds should be given special attention during the summer months. Never keep too many growing youngsters in one colony house, especially at night. Overcrowding at night is dangerous, causing deformity and disease. Where a large number of growing chicks are allowed to run together during the day they will invariably crowd into one colony house at night. It is well that they be divided into smaller units and then got on the roost reasonably early to avoid the habit of piling on one another. Smaller units are also an advantage at feeding time when the weaker ones in a large flock are very apt to be trampled upon and not allowed to get their share of the food.

From time to time in summer and fall the more promising chicks must be separated from the others and given special care because they are the ones that will make the show birds. Should any of the chicks develop defects, such as crooked backs, wry tails, poor combs, etc., they should be sent to market. It never pays to crowd promising birds on account of others that show these defects. To develop the choicest birds into show specimens requires more than wholesome food, fresh water, cleanliness and plenty of room. They must be reared with that watchfulness and kindliness that is conducive to thrift, contentment, tameness; and this requires not merely throwing a portion of feed to them but thoughtfully spending a little time with them. A bird (Continued on page 778)

Dual Purpose Breeds Are Most Popular

Of the Farm Flocks in Missouri Only 20% are Mongrels—Purebred Flocks of the Dual Purpose Breeds Comprise 58%—Leghorns Represent 17% and Gaining—A Discussion of Which Is the Best Breed.

T. S. Townsley

THE farm poultry yard is the great testing ground where Nature's law of the survival of the fittest comes into full play in testing out the worthwhile qualities of the numerous varieties of chickens and deciding which of the breeds shall endure and which ones shall pass into oblivion.

The ultimate dominant breed of chickens, if any one breed shall finally triumph over its competitors, will be the breed which combines those qualities which make it best suited to the conditions on the general farms where 95 percent of the poultry products are produced.

That the law of selection is working constantly is shown by the fact that, although more than a hundred varieties of chickens are listed as standard, only seven varieties of five breeds are found in sufficient numbers on farms to render them commercially important. Although a considerable percentage of the farm flocks are of mongrel breeding, they are being rapidly replaced by Standardbred birds, indicating that the latter are superior in economic qualities to the birds of uncertain origin.

Dual-Purpose Type vs. the Egg Type.

A questionnaire circulated among 5,000 of the leading farm poultry keepers in Missouri brought forth the information that 30 percent of these farms kept Plymouth Rocks, 19 percent Rhode Island Reds, 17 percent Leghorns, 7 percent Wyandottes, about 2 percent Orpingtons, and 5 percent miscellaneous standard breeds with no one breed showing in sufficient numbers to represent one percent of the total, while only 20 percent of these farms kept mongrel fowls. Although the breeds would range in various order in different states, and in some sections the percent of mongrel flocks would be much higher, it is probable that the five breeds most commonly found in Missouri would make up a very large percent of the Standardbred birds on the farms in any state in the Union.

In only two of the popular breeds in Missouri is more than one variety found in any considerable number among the farm flocks. In the Plymouth Rocks, the Barred variety is an overwhelming favorite although the Whites occur frequently enough to entitle them to mention as having commercial rank. In the Leghorns, the Single comb White variety is the most popular although single comb Browns are found on numerous farms. In the Wyandotte breed only the White variety has gained much popularity among farmers, while the single comb Rhode Island Reds and the Buff Orpingtons are the outstanding varieties in those two breeds.

Some of the newer varieties such as single comb Anconas and single comb Rhode Island Whites are beginning to attract the attention of farm poultry keepers and may in time take their place as leading breeds. On the other hand, some of the varieties which were once popular on farms, such as Black Langshans, have lost their place and have been supplanted by other types.

In spite of the relatively small number of breeds which predominate among farm flocks, the question of what breed or what type is best adapted to farm conditions is by no means settled. Hundreds of farmers are asking which is the best breed for the farm and a great many changes are being made by farm poultry keepers in an effort to find the one ultimate farm breed.

Just at present the question which is occupying most prominence in the minds of the farm poultry keepers with regard to the kind of birds to keep is not so much a question of breed as it is of type. The dual-purpose breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, and Orpingtons, have been the predominant types found on farms, but within recent years the egg type bird, represented particularly by the Leghorn breed, has been gaining in popularity among farm poultry keepers, and the big question today among farm people who are seeking the ultimate hen is a question not of whether they should choose Plymouth Rocks in preference to Rhode Island Reds, but rather whether they should choose one of the general purpose breeds or should choose Leghorns.

Much can be said in favor of both the egg type and the general purpose type as the logical choice for the farm poultry keeper where his fowls will be a side line more or less subordinated to other undertakings. The controversy as to whether a general purpose breed or an egg breed will prove most profitable on general farms can be answered definitely by time alone, and it is the purpose of this article to point out some of the arguments on both sides.

The big argument advanced in favor of the dual breeds is that they are far superior to the egg type breeds in meat qualities, and the claim is advanced that whatever superiority the egg type birds may have as efficient egg producers that is more than offset by the extra price realized from dual-purpose fowls when the birds are sold. The argument is also advanced that dual-purpose breeds are needed on many farms to hatch and brood chicks where equipment for artificial hatching and brooding is not available.

Most of the Poultry Packers take a very emphatic stand in declaring that the dual-purpose breeds are best suited for the farm and that Leghorns ought to be banished. They point out the fact that a dual-purpose hen often weighs twice as much as a Leghorn and claim that this extra size means extra profit when the birds are sold. The Packers also often advance the claim that Leghorn eggs are smaller than eggs from dual-purpose fowls and say that when eggs are sold by weight the latter will be more profitable. This last criticism is unfounded where well bred Leghorns are concerned because the modern egg type Leghorn lays an egg which weighs a full twenty-four ounces to the dozen and is the standard egg in the most discriminating markets.

Advantages Possessed by Leghorns.

Those who favor the Leghorn breeds for the farm claim that the Packer has a prejudiced viewpoint with regard to the meat qualities of the different types and that he is thinking more of his own profits than of the profits of the farmers when he advocates keeping the heavier breeds. They point out that chickens are the only animals which Packers find it profitable to fatten after they come in from the farm, indicating that the business of making fine milk-fed roasters out of the lean Plymouth Rock cockerels which come in in the fall probably returns the Packer a handsome profit.

Leghorn partisans claim that under normal conditions broilers and roasters are produced at no particular profit to the farmer while the egg production from well managed flocks always shows a reasonable margin of profit. They point out, further, that the seven-pound Barred Rock hen probably cost twice as much to grow as did the three and a half or found-pound Leghorn, that she was at least a month longer in coming into laying, that her profitable laying period is at least a year shorter than for the Leghorns, and that she eats more pounds of feed for each dozen eggs produced. Phillps of the Purdue Experiment Station showed in an experiment (Continued on page 777)

GROWING SUPERIOR YOUNG STOCK

The Fancier and His Work—Feeding and Selecting the Young Birds—Importance of Culling Out All Weak and Undersized Specimens—Do Not Cull for Color Too Early.

By Rev. T. W. Harwood

DURING the week of a poultry show in a New England city, a party of fanciers were greeted at the hotel by a lawyer acquaintance. "Hello," aid he, "some more poultrymen! Last week it was all orsemen, but I must confess the poultrymen are the etter crowd." The confession was the more significant, s the lawyer was himself a trotting-horse enthusiast.

It is quite noticeable that poultry fanciers are a superior lass of men. The reason for this superiority is not far to eek. A mean man may take up poultry, but he seldom ecomes a fancier. The fancier is pre-eminently a lover f the beautiful. Types, colors and forms of beauty are n his mind and, in obedience to his creative instinct, he is orking to produce them. He is under the uplifting spell f creative art and naturally he grows with his work. The rouble with the horse business is that the interest centers rgely in a horse's speed performance and the speed craze ttracts to the horse fraternity crowds of men who are ports, pure and simple.

This matter of the fancier, of what constitutes a true ncier, of the services he renders to the poultry industry, nd what truly great men may be numbered among poul- ry fanciers, could be made a fascinating subject for a sep- rate article. The aim of this article is to encourage and elp the many beginners in poultry who are fanciers in mbryo.

The number of fanciers among poultry keepers is far oo small. No effort should be spared by the older fan- iers to assist and encourage beginners. It is with this n view that the following hints are offered.

Care of the Young Stock.

This has been an exceptional season for early birds and ou doubtless have some young stock of your favorite reed well started.

"What do you feed?" is the question that always seems o come first. Much that you may have read about bal- nced rations is useful to the large-scale, egg-farm man, ut less important to the fancier who is trying to raise a ew good ones. To him I suggest that he give some mixed rain twice a day, as much as the growing birds will eat vithout leaving much lying around. A growing mash hould be fed dry in a hopper. And milk, either sour, skim- nilk or buttermilk, is the secret of growing the finest hickens, as it is with very other domestic ani- nal. The young stock eed a run in which grass r other green stuff never ails, and they need shade; ut don't forget the milk.

I once exhibited some April-hatched birds at the Brockton (Mass.) Fair, in arly October, that were eathered and developed eyond those of all com- etitors, and I won the ibbons and my birds sold vell. How was it done? A creamery man across he way gave me all the uttermilk I wanted. Dur- ng their first three weeks hose chicks had nothing lse to drink. After that hey had access to water, ut milk was with them rom start to finish. At ive weeks old I put them in some Essex rape, which gave them all the shade and green food they wanted. It was fun to see them grow.

Some, to whom I talk milk, speak of the expense or difficulty of getting it. Since buttermlik has become a fashionable drink, it is often higher priced than skim milk. The latter can usually be obtained at a sufficient low price. Anyway, get milk by hook or crook and keep it with them all the time. Some good device for feeding sour milk still awaits an inventor. It won't run out of water foun- tains. If fed in open pans the chicks step in it and foul it. Some put a wire netting over an open dish. This helps somewhat. I use stoneware rabbit crocks. They are small, but several may be used, according to the size of the flock. Set them on bricks and keep them filled. The chicks will seldom step in them.

How about beef-scrap? you say. When good, it is ex- cellent; though not quite equal to milk. When it is not good, you discover the fact by bowel trouble, which means stunted chickens; or by limberneck, which means dead chickens. If you stock is valuable, milk pays.

Wyandotte pullets raised in this way will lay when six months old. I have had them lay when a little over five months old. Such feeding is of course too fattening for adult fowls; but growing stock must be liberally fed.

In hot weather water soon becomes fetid. To avoid this some people scald and scrub the dishes every day. I adopt what may be considered a lazy man's trick. For a number of years I have practiced putting a trace of permanganate of potash, only enough to color the water a light pink, into the chicken's water. This keeps it sweet for two days. No ill effects have ever appeared from this.

Culling should begin early. Even when five weeks old, there may be one or two specimens so far behind the others that it is evident they will never attain more than half their proper size. Some say, keep them until they are broiler size, then eat them. The objections to this are: Their retarded condition is sometimes due to disease. Any- way the fact that they are smallest and weakest makes them liable to disease and their presence is not good for the rest of the flock. They will be so slow becoming broilers that it is doubtful if they are worth their feed. They will never be really good broilers. They will spoil the looks of your flock for two or three months.



Silver Grey Dorkings, 3 months old June 10, 1921, when the cockerels averaged 3 lbs., 14 oz. each, and the pullets 3 lbs., 4 oz. each. White mottling in the breast of cockerels will disappear as the birds grow older. One of the most interesting observations of a fancier's year is this change and improvement in the coloration of his young birds, as they grow new plumage to meet the needs of an enlarging body. The pullets have a beautiful steel grey back and a robin red breast. Picture taken in yard of Mrs. Omer M. Taylor, Kansas.

Cull Rigorously for Vigor.

The correct procedure is as follows: Go out to- morrow evening about dusk and dig a hole. When your wife is other- wise engaged, abstract her big shears from her work- basket. Then take your flashlight and pick out the little runts; snip off their heads and bury them. Af- ter carefully removing traces of the awful deed from the shears, replace them in the work-basket, go to bed and sleep soundly. They never will be missed.

That cross-billed speci- men, male or female, should not be kept beyond the broiler age. Such a chicken invariably gets

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Fields and Ranges Where Chicks Are Grow

Impressions Gathered from an Auto Trip Along the Feathered Trail of New Jersey—Essential Care of Growing Stock—Feed, Shade and Water Are Necessary to Grow Bone, Flesh and Feathers.

By Willard C. Thompson

THE pullets are in camp for the summer! Vacation? Not exactly! Work is the order from headquarters, and that means grow fast, develop quickly, and do not stop.

It is very interesting to drive along through pretty country roads in summer time, watching the various activities in the fields by the wayside, and especially, to a chicken man, is it an appealing picture to catch a glimpse of a shady range on which numberless thriving pullets are pushing on toward maturity. And again is the trip particularly pleasant as one's glance takes in such an alluring landscape as is made by the beautiful old Delaware Rier, not so far from Trenton, that city famous since Revolutionary days.

The auto stopped beneath the shade of some good old trees and allowed the party to look about a bit. On the right were the fields over which the pullets of Wilburtha Poultry Farms, Rhode Island Reds, White Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns and Black Giants, were ranging. A prolonged look over the flocks and their environs emphasized several important points that all poultry raisers might well seriously consider as the hot days of summer go by and their own pullets are leaving the chick stage to enter the business sphere of layers.

Object—Better Pullets.

The poultry raiser who does not see some advancement in the quality of his pullets each year is standing still in his work. Oftentimes this increase is not decidedly marked, but it should be there. Back of this greater efficiency of the layers must be inherent strength, power, and the capacity to produce eggs in large numbers. But, given a flock of well-bred youngsters it remains for the successful chicken man to carry them through the summer, their growing and developing period, in such a manner as will result in their reaching the mature state in condition to go ahead with economical "quality" production. A whole lot depends on how this summer work is done. It was very evident that the farm we stopped by the roadside to look at had found the key to the proper management of the growing birds. It was hardly necessary to ask any questions, for the plan was written right there before us.

Many chicks hatched out of their shells which never ought to take up room on the range. Probably the bulk of such weak chicks never live beyond the brooder days, and yet some do, and these are the ones which should be weeded out as the pullets and cockerels are moved from the heated brooder houses to the summer encampment of colony houses. Possibly they would make eatable broilers and thereby bring in a little revenue, but they never will yield profits at maturity. Therefore, this word about selecting with some degree of care the pullets that are to go on range. Health, vigorous and robust, size, uniform and sufficient for their age, and type that is promising should be points uppermost in one's mind as this step is accomplished. Summer camp, in the shape of roomy fields or ranges, should be available only to pullets that have the earmarks of being money makers for the poultryman.

Shade the Young Birds.

It is not a difficult thing to spoil a perfectly good flock of promising pullets, well-bred and finely selected, by failing to surround them with conditions that will develop them normally. This is as true when the pullet flock consists of only a few birds as when it numbers its membe by the hundreds or thousands. I presume that the fir thing that attracted our attention there in that range near the banks of the Delaware was the abundance shade, practically all of which was furnished by Natu in the form of trees and lower growing bushes. As sur mer days arrive with many a hot and blistering sunshin the growing pullets will seek protection from that heat.

The range, if it is to produce good pullets in the fa must first of all be provided with shade. So much th better if Nature has put trees and shrubs in it. But g shade even if board shelters have to be erected, or co or sunflowers planted. Access to cool spots will c down on the death rate on the summer range, and it w enhance growth, to say nothing of the comfort afforde The colony houses can best be placed in shady parts the range, so that they will not be unduly hot at nigh and, too, they will be used to some extent in day tim The man who is especially interested in raising exhib tion stock finds further reason for shaded yards, as o Sol bleaches and fades colored plumages and tends to sun burn the white feathered coats.

Water for Growing Stock.

Hot weather sends the poultryman himself to the sprin to get many a cool drink of water. His pullets get just a thirsty, and in fact, need water more than he does, fo their bodies are enlarging, developing, and using gre quantities of water. On that farm again! We saw plentiful water supply placed in shady parts of the rang where the pullets were congregated, and dozens of the were visiting the water troughs as we looked their wa This point in summer management was impressed upo us as not long before that trip we had stopped at anothe farm some miles away and there had found some fiftee hundred pullets on a bare and sunny range without a dro of water in the wooden troughs. And the owner ha asked us why his pullets were not doing as well as the should. I guess he just didn't think, but one must thin if he is to raise pullets worth the while. The Reds an their companions that we saw at Wilburtha did not suffe setbacks because they didn't have water, fresh wate and lots of it all the time. I don't suppose there is an one point in the care of summer pullets that is more ap to be neglected than the water supply, at least it seem that way at times. Clean water pans or troughs pa dividends. Running water, either in brook or from slow faucet, is the least of bother where it is possible.

And Green Food.

We hear a lot these days about vitamines, elements tha are to be found in milk, egg yolks, and green plants, an we realize that there are probably different kinds o vitamines that are needed for proper growth and develop ment. It is wrong to think of these vitamines as some thing more or less scientific and not wholly necessary. There isn't a more practical thing for the poultry raise to remember than that his methods must include some wa of supplying his growing chicks with vitamines, call them what he will. And it helps a lot to know and remembe that the green leafy parts of plants contain some of thes vitamines that are especially essential during that period of the bird's life when the body is developing. And so this sort of explains why the best range is that which ha growing on it some green crop, either permanent grass, al falfa, clover or similar plants, or (Continued on page 778)

J. S. POULTRYMEN MAKE A NEW BREED

Harry M. Lamon, Senior Poultryman, U. S. Department of Agriculture Makes New Breed—A Dual-Purpose Type With Red Ear Lobes that Lays White Shelled Eggs—Named "Lamona" by Secy. Wallace in Honor of Mr. Lamon.

By F. L. Platt

HARRY M. LAMON, Senior Poultryman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, started in 1912 to develop a new breed that would combine meat alities with white egg production. It was his observa- n that in some sections of the country, particularly in e territory adjacent to New York City, some farmers re keeping White Leghorns simply because they laid ite shelled eggs, for which the market of the Metropolis id a premium, when in reality any one of the general rpose breeds would be better suited to their purpose, if ey only laid a white egg.

With this thought in mind, Mr. Lamon started in to ake to order" a breed that would meet the requirements these poultry keepers. The breed has progressed far ough so that its size, type, color of plumage, red lobes, d white egg char- ters are satisfac- ily fixed.

The Federal De- rtment of Agricul- re "regards this ork as a note- orthy achievement breeding and, thout solicitation his part, has med the breed for e man who de- loped it."

The breed was of- ially recognized d the name "La- ona" adopting hen the follow- g recommenda- on was approv- by the Secre- y of Agri., H. Wallace, April , 1921:

J. S. Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Animal Industry
Washington, D. C.
April 21, 1921.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I wish to suggest you the determi- tion of a name for e new breed of ultry which is be- developed at the ltsville farm. In broad, general way purpose of this ject was to at- mpt to develop a ite-plumaged, eat-producing breed of poultry which would lay a white-shelled egg. us far the breeds which lay white-shelled eggs are poor meat produ- rs and in sections where commercial egg production has been devel- ed it often happens that while there are plentiful supplies of eggs the pply of poultry meat is deficient. In order to have a distinguishing rk when compared with White Leghorns, it was decided to fix a d ear lobe. Most poultrymen believed this could not be done, as all eeds known with red ear lobes laid brown-shelled eggs. The work s now reached a point of development where the type is fairly defi- ely fixed.

Not only do we have now a strain of high value both for meat and g production, but hens are being produced which are laying clear ite-shelled eggs, although they have solid red ear lobes, which is ite a feat of skillful breeding.

We have not until now been able to suggest a suitable name for the eed. The word "American" has been suggested, but this is already ed to designate a large class of poultry—the American class, which includes the Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandottes and the Rhode Island Reds. We have chosen the name "Columbia" for the breed of sheep which is being developed at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, but this word can not be used for our new breed of poultry, as the word "Columbian" is already used for a variety of Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. The Bureau therefore suggests that the breed be named for the man who has developed it—Mr. Harry M. Lamon, Senior Poultryman in charge of Poultry Investigations. If Mr. Lamon were a pathologist, an entomologist, botanist or a naturalist, and discovered a new species of bacillus, insect, plant or animal, it would be quite the usual thing to name it for the discoverer. The development of a breed of domestic animals which promises to be highly useful is no less a contribution to science, industry and the general welfare than the discovery of a new species of micro-organism, plant or animal. The original idea of developing this breed was Mr. Lamon's and a project has been on file in the Department from the start of which he is designated as leader. Every mating has been made by him and he is entitled to all the credit for what has been done so far. In view of these circumstances I recommend that the breed be officially designated "Lamona."

Yours very truly,

(Signed JNO. R. MOHLER, Chief of Bureau.





Good male and female type as carried by a pair of model specimens of Mr. Lamon's new breed "Lamona." Note the length and depth of body in the female which indicate large capacity for egg production.



In order to make the new breed, "Lamona," Mr. Lamon used the Silver Grey Dorking female at the right as a foundation. She was crossed on a White Plymouth Rock male. A Dorking female was also crossed on a White Leghorn male. These were the foundation crosses, made in 1912 and 1913.

The making of a new breed is a great accomplishment. A breed is more than a cross, more than a mere intermediate between two types; it is a family of which the members possess distinctive characters that are fixed so firmly that they may be transmitted with a satisfactory degree of regularity and uniformity.

The red lobe character has been the hardest for Mr. Lamon to fix. All of the existing breeds that lay white-shelled eggs have red ear lobes. All of the dual purpose breeds have red lobes and lay brown or tinted eggs. Mr. Laman decided to establish red lobes as a breed character of the Lamonas that this new white plumaged, single-combed, yellow-skinned white-egg race might be readily distinguished from the Single Comb White Leghorn. Many poultrymen pointed out to him that there appeared to be a reciprocal relation almost like an interdependence of functions between red lobes and brown eggs and that it was doubtful if a white egg strain of red lobed fowls could be produced. He always replied to such statements: "Perhaps it cannot be done, but I shall try."

He has now succeeded in producing a number of females that have red ears and lay white-shelled eggs, although progress in segregating this pair of characters has been slow and difficult, and at the present time the characters are not fully dependable from a (Continued on page 783)

WE LEAD OTHERS FOLLOW

EDITORIAL

American Poultry Journal

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 9, 1886, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

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United States, Cuba, Mexico & U. S. possessions	12 issues $0.75	36 issues $2.00	60 issues $3.00
Canada	1.00	2.75	4.25
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TRADE MARK REGISTERED. No. 74,059.

Issued the first of each month.

Published by

JAS. W. BELL & CO.,

523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Editors:

JAMES W. BELL,
FRANK L. PLATT.

Advertising Manager,

E. G. ALDRICH.

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Price Levels Favor the Poultryman

If we take the five-year period just before the war and let an average of all the prices for all commodities represent the normal, or 100%, we will find that today the average price of all commodities is one-third higher, or 150%.

The price of corn and oats is below this 150% level. Corn is 108% and oats 110%. Some commodities are lower in price today than they were before the war. Copper is 90%, wool 95%, potatoes 57% and cotton 54%

The poultryman is in good shape. Eggs are 153 percent and chickens are 206 percent. This means that the purchasing power of the poultryman is up.

The wool man finds that the average price of all commodities is 150 percent, while the price of wool is 95 percent, so he has a low purchasing power when he sells his wool and spends the money in the purchase of other things. The farmer who grows corn and oats finds that his grain has a price level of about 110 against a general price level of 150, which means that when this grain farmer puts his corn into dollars and then spends the dollars for the necessities of life, the odds are against him, for he has a purchasing power of $1.10 on $1.50 which is equivalent to 73 cents on the dollar.

The poultryman has a purchasing power that should make the grain farmer, wool grower, potato grower and cotton planter wish that they had more chickens. When the poultryman with a price level of 153 on eggs and 206 on chickens, puts the buying power of his products against the average price of 150 for all the necessities of life, he gets the best of the bargain. On top of this, he is especially favored when he puts the purchasing power of eggs at 153 and chickens at 206 into corn at 108, oats at 110 and bran at 114.

It would be hard to conceive of an industry in which the price level is more favorable. The raw material which the poultryman uses, corn, oats and wheat bran, is selling at a level below the average; and the poultryman not only raises the purchasing power of his corn and oats by transforming them into eggs and chickens; but he again has an advantage when he turns his poultry products into dollars and puts the purchasing power of those dollars against the average price of all the necessities of life.

What of the future price level? There never was a time in the recollection of the present generation when people discussed possible future trade developments as they do today. Business men and producers of all kinds are giving much thought to such matters as probable supply and likely demand, of costs of raw material, wages and prices and there is a new found interest in economics, that science which treats of wealth, prices and the basic laws which govern trade.

All economists do not participate in the feeling that because the average price level has now descended to 150, we are going back to the pre-war basis of 100 swiftly and immediately. Prof. F. A. Pearson recently laid before us a large number of charts on the price movements of a great many different commodities. Then he said:

> You will notice in these charts that the lines which mark the rise and fall in prices, as they run over a series of years, may go down abruptly at times, but when these price-level lines strike bottom they do not stay there, but rise again. They rebound like a rubber ball that has been dropped on the pavement. Do not forget that.
>
> We have struck the bottom of the present decline. There probably will be some further declines in retail prices and possibly some declines in steel, but the next six months will see the average price level of all commodities rebounding upward. The ball has struck and you are going to see it bounce up somewhat.

There are many who agree with Professor Pearson in saying that "the bottom has been reached" and "the corner has been turned." They do not forecast a boom such as that which was stimulated by war expenditures. That would be as unreasonable as is the view that the great nation which spans the North American continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with varied and vast resources, peopled by a hundred million Americans of intelligence, who have willingness to work and desire to produce, is to see its industry and agriculture slow down to the point of stagnation.

Conditioning and Judging Saddles

The back is the most important section of the body giving type and breed character to a specimen. Could u conceive of a moderately short, slightly convexed yandotte back on a typical Rhode Island Red hen, or comparatively narrow Leghorn back, with concave eep to tail, on a high class Minorca pullet? Though female be perfect in all other respects, a faulty back ll spoil her.

Important as back is in the female of the species, it is en more important in the male. Out of the male's back ow the long saddle hangers. It is these saddle feathers at distinguish the male from the female and make of n a "rooster." Put hen feathering on the back of the ale and you transform the entire appearance of the bird.

It is obvious, therefore, that breeders should seek to eed males with well modeled backs, that they should to produce abundance of saddle covering that lays operly and fills the span from neck to tail in harmonious d symmetrical style. It is natural that in washing and ting their birds, they should endeavor to get all the ap out of the back plumage that the feathers may lay t naturally. Moreover, it is not surprising that a few terprising conditioners should have attempted to secure dth of back, and thereby emphasize and elaborate the ction, by bending backward the quills of the saddle athers.

Several males conditioned in this way have been seen the White Leghorn classes at leading eastern shows e past few years, and they are made the basis of the llowing communication from M. L. Chapman, president the National Single Comb White Leghorn Club:

I do not feel that the White Leghorn breeders of America should the question of breaking back saddle feathers in cocks and kerels pass without some comment. My attention was first called this sort of fitting at the New York Show of 1919. I remember narking to Mr. Platt at the Boston Show the following year, when asked me how I liked the back on a certain male, that our superinident, Fred Smith, would not condition birds that way and I did t want him to condition our birds that way.

I did not think very much about it at the time, however, as that s about the beginning of the modeling of saddles. It seemed to that in spite of the fact that it made the birds appear a little ader, it also made their backs look loose, fluffy and Cochiny, and s was sufficient to defeat the practice.

New practices and new methods are constantly being developed ong all progressive classes of breeders. When poultrymen cease ing new things, it will be time to ask for more new blood in ir ranks. Of this ever striving to do new things, or to do old ngs in new and better ways, we should never be too quick to ticise. It is better, after a new method is introduced, to let it et over night" so to speak, and think about it before you come a definite conclusion as to whether the thing is absolutely wrong not.

The men who exhibit purebred poultry, especially at the big shows, a pretty good sort, fair-minded and ambitious. All these things essential to progress. However, if any certain method becomes unfair practice, in the opinion of the majority, very few fanciers ll continue to use the method in question. If they do, their action imately brings its own penalty.

At the New York Show last January, we White Leghorn men got gether and I think that so far as the White Leghorn breeders are ncerned, we have arrived at a solution of the difficulty. We held meeting of the exhibitors at the Garden during the last show, and erybody present pledged himself to a gentleman's agreement that would not model saddles. One or two members who were not at e meeting at that time have since informed me that they also ould abide by this agreement, so I believe the matter is settled.

The public doesn't mind spending money for birds provided they t their money's worth, but nobody likes to pay money for males at look like $500 in the show room and inside of a month develop narrow back, saddle and tail. The buyer of such a male naturally els that he has been humbugged. People object more to being ken advantage of than they do to spending money; and no practice n be countenanced that makes a mediocre bird a winner, for that eans that the buying public's best interests are being overlooked.

Breaking back of saddle feathers is easy to do. In some cases the rds have been taken out of their coops after the judging began, ken down stairs, feathers and saddles fixed up, and brought back to the class. A bird so fitted is easily distinguished, for you nnot break back a feather without the quill showing it; so when e breeders say "No" to this practice, the judge need simply apply e rule and the whole matter is settled.

Representing the White Leghorn Club, I feel that I should speak or the leading breeders of this variety by saying that such practices ill not be countenanced by the Club in the future. Also it is almost certain that the next Standard of Perfection will embody the suggestions made by Mr. Platt to the Committee of Forty and contain more definite instructions to judges as to just what should be considered legitimate conditioning, and what is faking.

This editorial might have been headed: "How not to condition White Leghorn saddles," for Mr. Chapman speaks out in a clear-cut and uncompromising way for the White Leghorn specialty club and the leading breeders, and after discussing the problem presents a solution that does not admit of argument and must be final.

Light and Dark Brown Leghorns

No issue before the American fancy has aroused more interest than the Brown Leghorn question, for the American Poultry Association, as a standard making body, has been challenged to recognize and right what a majority of Brown Leghorn breeders have termed a wrong to their variety.

Two separate families of Brown Leghorns have been developed. The light line compromises that marvelous development of the breeders' art, the true brown female, whose neck is of golden yellow with a tendency to black striping in each neck feather, breast of salmon color shading off lighter under the body, and the surface of whose back and wings is of light brown covered with fine pencil points of black or of what some experts would term a peculiar shade of the darker browns. This is the beautiful, soft colored, exhibition female.

For many years the male mated to her has been selected for the special purpose of furnishing the soft color and producing the right quality of black stippling desired in his pullets. Texture and size of comb, wattles and earlobes have been considered in this pullet-breeding male, but only a limited importance attached to his body conformation and tail carriage.

His neck is lemon colored, with a tendency to a black stripe in the lower hackle feathers. His saddle is lemon or light orange in color and free from striping. His wing bows and the center of his back are light red, which make a band of darker color to contrast with the lemon neck and saddle. This blending of lemon and red makes what is termed a "two colored bird." The breast is black but the extreme upper and lower breast feathers may show a trace of red.

The tendency in all varieties has been toward a level color; and the two colored, lemon and red, pullet-breeding Brown Leghorn male was pushed aside as an exhibition bird, and his place filled by what is today known as the Dark Brown Leghorn male.

The dark male has the same shade of red over neck, back, saddle and wing bows. It is an even shade of rich, brilliant, cherry red, with a well defined greenish-black stripe running down the center of each hackle and saddle feather. The color of this male is similar in all respects to the best colored Patridge Rocks and Wyandottes. His breast, underbody and tail are lustrous greenish black.

How could so richly colored a male be bred from so soft brown a female as the exhibition hen? He is not bred, cannot be bred from the exhibition female. There are two lines of breeding in Brown Leghorns which are distinct and have not been crossed together in twenty years. It was back at the beginning of that time, that W. Theo. Wittman crossed a male of the light colored line, which is the older, on a Black Leghorn female, and with this reinforcement of color succeeded in producing the Dark Brown Leghorn male.

As would be expected from such an origin, the female that goes with this dark male is dark all over. The black stippling on her back is coarse almost to the point of penciling, and her breast is usually marked almost like the back. The black striping down each feather in the neck is distinct. It is her excess of color that produces the rich, dark males of the Dark line.

When these males began to appear in the shows, they won the prizes, and the males of the Light line were crowded



New club standard illustrations of a pair of Light Brown Leghorns. Copyright 1921 by the American Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club, and reproduced by permission.

out. Then the Standard Revision Committee of the A. P. A., meeting at Fishers Island in Long Island Sound, decided to put the Dark male in the Standard and drop out the Light male.

This was done, and the Brown Leghorn became a variety that could only be bred to the Standard by double matings, a light colored strain to produce exhibition females and a dark colored strain to produce exhibition males.

The Standard makers did not recognize both families, but picked out and described the male of the Dark variety and the female of the Light variety. These two birds with essentially different color types were called a Standard pair, yet every breeder knew that they could not be mated together with any hope of success. The Standard adopted by the American Poultry Association was, therefore, artificial, inconsistent, and the Standard Brown Leghorn was not a true variety.

Within the last two years the male which is necessary to produce the Light Brown female, and the female which is necessary for the production of the Dark Brown male, have both been granted recognition by the A. P. A., and the two full varieties of Light and Dark Brown Leghorns appear in the present Standard.

The Committee of Forty, whose report is to be presented at Seattle, has voted against Light and Dark Brown Leghorns being recognized as two separate varieties of Standard fowls. To accept this report would be to go back and put the Light male and Dark female out of the Standard, and give no official standing to these mates which are indispensable in the propagation of the variety.

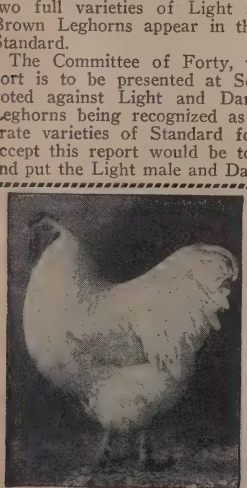
Not in many years have Brown Leghorns gained ground and attracted new breeders as they have since the American Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club announced a Standard for the two separate varieties. The Club itself has prospered greatly and now has a membership of more than sixteen hundred. So much momentum has been gained that the Club will not submit to a self-contradictory standard for the variety it champions, no matter if the A. P. A acts favorably on the report of the Committee of Forty. The Club has fortified itself through the expenditure about $250 for four idealized illustrations, a pair of Light Brown Leghorn and a pair of Dark Brown Leghorn and is in position to issue its own standard for these varieties.

Standard making is a business that does not yield nicely to duplication. There should be but one standard. But what are the Brown Leghorn men to do, since the shifting attitude of the A. P. A. has carried the impression of undeliability and lead to a suspicion of insincerity?

When the report of the Committee of Forty is presented to the A. P. A. at Seattle, the members present will act in the best interests of the Brown Leghorn and the future of the A. P. A. as a standard making body, if they recognize the fact that both Light and Dark Brown Leghorns are now in the Standard of Perfection; and then follow the precedent established at the Chicago meeting in 1914, when Frizzles were retained in the Standard after having been voted out at Atlantic City the previous year. It was pointed out in the argument at Chicago on the question of whether Frizzles were to be or not to be a recognized Standard variety, that once a breed had been admitted to the Standard and thus recognized as a Standard fowl, a property right was involved which could not be invalidated as long as any member of the American Poultry Association might continue to breed the fowls.



New club standard illustrations of a pair of Dark Brown Leghorns. Copyright 1921 by the American Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club, and reproduced by permission.



"Regal Sensation 1st." Madison Square Garden, 1919

1000 BREEDERS FOR SALE
Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes

My Summer Sale List this season is the most complete I have ever offered. The birds are all specially selected and were in my matings for 1921. Many of them will win in the large shows next Winter and all have grand breeding with generations of Regal Dorcas ancestry back of them. Bargain prices.

SPECIAL — 500 January and February cockerels and pullets that will be ready for the September shows. Send for a trio or pen of these beautiful chicks to fill out your string.

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DO your hens drag the moult along a good part of the fall? Ten chances to one it is because they do not get enough protein. Hens can't get enough of the right kind of protein for making feathers and eggs unless you give it to them in their feed. Laying hens draw upon body-tissues to partly make up any deficiency of protein in the feed, but they soon "run down," and quit laying. A premature moult results and the moult is drawn out indefinitely.

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Feed Purina Poultry Chows to make sure that your birds get plenty of the right kind of protein. To have heavy layers early this winter you must feed feather-building elements now. After hens have been run down by laying and moulting, it is too late to start. Give them *now* all the material they need for both feathers and eggs, and you will be repaid many times over.

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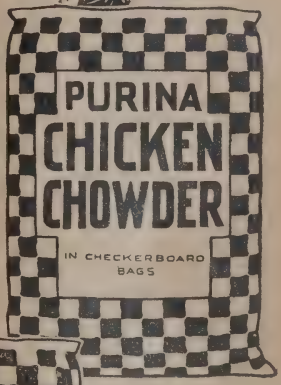
Purina Chows are *guaranteed to produce more eggs* when fed as directed, or your *money will be refunded.* See the nerest Purina Dealer or write—

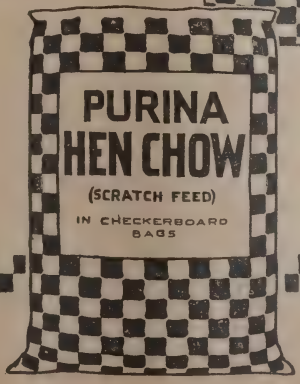
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This year we have raised more pullets than any Farm in the Country. Our chicks are easy to raise and they grow quickly and evenly into pullets that lay and pay well.

We have already shipped thousands this Summer and still have about 5,000 more than we can house this Winter. These birds will begin to lay in August and September. You buy Satisfaction with our stock.

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White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns

Grand, good show birds with breeding back of them not exceeded in the whole world. Single birds. Expert mated pens or a whole string for your show. Best of conditioning. Moderate prices. Thirty years a breeder and judge.

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More prizes won by the MARCY FARMS than all other GIANT breeders combined.

Now booking orders for Pullets and Cockerels, Utility and Exhibition stock, August and later shipments; also a few breeders, Hens and Cocks, Utility only. Price list with complete description of the GIANTS with cuts of Madison Square Garden and Boston winners, on request.

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UNDISPUTED CHAMPIONS OF AMERICA. Won all blue ribbons at the Coliseum and Madison Square Garden, 1921. World's greatest cold climate fowl. Booking orders for Fall delivery of stock. Send for circular. DR. M. A. HANSEN, Importer and breeder, Osage, Ia.

Of course, regardless of what ac
the A. P. A. may take, Brown Legh
will be bred in the future, as they
been in the past, by keeping the
lines absolutely distinct. The laws
transmission and inheritance do not y
to legislation.

The motion adopted by the Com
tee of Forty, which covers the Br
Leghorn issue, and which will be
sented at Seattle, states in part
"it is not in the best interests * *
to admit divisions of varieties on
basis of differences in color, or sh
of color, and we recommend that
action previously taken which is in
way contrary to this be rescinded."

A Little Trip to Cornell Univers

At the invitation and through the cou
of Jas. E. Rice, Professor of Poultry
bandry, New York State College of Agr
ture, we had the pleasure of spending
week of July 4 to 9 at Cornell Unive
which institution embraces the state
culture college.

The occasion was the fourth annual "
try judging and breeding school." A
sixty poultrymen enrolled for the course
cluding not only residents of New York
but men and women in poultry educat
work from New York, New Jersey, P
sylvania, Oregon, Montana, Colorado,
sissippi, etc.

Practically the entire teaching staff of
poultry husbandry department of Cornell
ticipated in giving instruction; and addit
instructors from other states contributed
their knowledge and experience in cu
chickens. These outside instructors include
R. Graham of the Ontario Agricultural Coll
A. G. Philips, Indiana Agricultural Coll
J. G. Halpin, Wisconsin Agricultural Coll
H. R. Lewis, New Jersey Agricultural
lege; W. F. Kirkpatrick and Roy E. J
Connecticut Agricultural College. The
nell staff included Professor Jas. E. Rice,
O. B. Kent, L. E. Card, G. F. Heuser, L
Hurd, H. E. Botsford, L. E Weaver
W. G. Krum.

Never have we met with a more ea
assemblage of poultrymen. It was a
ilege and inspiration to be w th them.

The instructors discussed frankly what
had learned about egg type and were ca
to speak of errors made in the past and
itations which appear to exist at present.

What impressed us as a distinct step i
vance was made by those professors who
in hand a revision of the instructions o
method of judging fowls for egg producti
which was first formulated at the jud
school at Cornell University in 1918 and
approved by the American Association o
structors and Investigators in Poultry
bandry.

The old instructions started off with i
mation on the pigmentation test and the
That was well enough from a mere cu
standpoint.

It does not add to the potential egg
pacity of a hen, from the buyers' viewp
to observe that the owner has fed the
out of her and thereby prevented a molt,
hausted the fat on the pelvic bones and
cured a faded beak, eye ring, vent and sha
The buyer of that hen should want to k
what her capacity, as measured by type
dicates the bird is capable of doing u
good management and correct feeding.

It was openly stated during the week
Cornell that the pigmentation test had
proved to be all that had been hoped and
pected of it. We demonstrated this fact by
timating on the basis of faded beaks and sh
the egg production of two Barred Rock
at 105 and 130 eggs, whereas the bird
the most yellow in her shanks had laid
eggs and the one with the lighter sh
had laid 98 eggs, according to trap nest
ords, up until July 1. The band numbe
these two hens were 2568 and 1482.

Mr. Botsford gave an illuminating talk

e molt. He showed the correlation of molt
d production, and linked the two together.
e said: "Molt depends on production. Any-
ing that upsets production has a tendency
cause a molt." In other words, if the feed
radically changed or suddenly reduced, or
a bird becomes broody and sits on the nest,
e interference with production may cause a
olt.
This explains why a late molter is a good
er. Her production of eggs has been con-
uous, without interference, and so she has
t molted. The molt is, therefore, a common
ans of identification of good layers and has
come recognized as an important factor in
lling prctice.
It would appear, however, that the molt
a better indication in Leghorns than in
eeds that sit. Broodiness and the rearing
their own young is an important and val-
ble trait of the dual purpose breeds; but
ting and rearing a brood of chicks may
ing on a molt.
In estimating the egg production of a
ode Island Red hen that had very evi-
ntly been molting since early June, and
s an early molter, we put her at 60 eggs.
er band number was 1879. Her trap nest
ord showed that she had laid 130 eggs.
Molt and pigmentation work better in cull-
g Leghorns, although an exceptional bird
w and then in this variety also proves to be
joker. There is, however, no question of
great value of the outward signs of old
ther and amount of yellow in shanks and
ak in the majority of culling work. But
m a breeding and judging standpoint, the
g thing to our mind is type. We believe
t the future should see more study of
dy conformation of heavy layers, for con-
uctive breeders will appreciate the funda-
ntals that make big production possible,
ll will not be content to merely see how
g they can keep old feathers on a hen or
w far they can fade the yellow fat pigment
of her beak and shanks by feeding meth-
s that promote laying.
It would appear logical that there is a limit to "lay or bust" methods and that the latest molter and whitest shanked hen is not the best and most valuable specimen. Prof. Graham told of putting a bunch of 200-egg hens in a heated house last winter, because they were molting so late and were so short in feather that he did not want them to freeze to death. Dr. Kent stated that hens with extremely thin pelvic bones and decidedly bleached out shanks, were not 100 per cent popular, the reason being that such specimens had so exhausted the fat in their bodies that they were not as good breeders as those birds which retained more color in their shanks and more fat on their pelvic bones.

There is a big field for investigation along this line of comparative anatomy. Dr. Kent and Professor Graham have learned some things. They have learned that one of the most important things in connection with fecundity is that in the heavy layer the back should be flat on top, and while somewhat wider at the hips than at the tail, it should carry its width well back to the tail, while the back of a poor layer may be wide at the hips and then round off on top and taper abruptly on the sides to the rump.

Dr. Kent has found that the keel bone should be long, and curved up a little at the rear, even though this means that the abdomen of a good male may be small rather than large, upsetting Hogan's measurement of abdominal capacity from pelvic bones to end of keel bone. Emphasis is laid on a deep body, as measured by placing the thumb on the hips of the back and the middle finger on the rear end of the keel bone, rather than by Hogan's method of measuring fullness of abdomen which fullness may be secured by a short keel bone.

These studies of the carcasses command respect. Much remains to be learned, but once it is determined what kind of body-type hens of the egg type breeds should have, the time will be at hand to recognize in judging practice the fact that there is both body shape and typical shape, the former dependent on boney frame work, the latter dependent on plumage.

Typical shape is the general set up of the bird. Judging in our show rooms today is largely based on it, although the bird is handled to examine for crooked breast bone or roached back. However, the time will come, with the advance of knowledge, when we will have both "see shape" and "feel shape," and body shape as well as typical shape will appear on the score card. This will open the door for the constructive utility breeder and enable him to write into the Standard the body shape requirements of high producing hens. In doing so, he will not affect the fancier's description of typical shape.

One point, however, the pedigree egg breeder must watch. Professor Rice told of examining sixteen 300-egg hens on the Pacific coast and all but one had crooked breast bones. Egg production runs about 40 eggs per hen heavier in the Pacific Northwest; but in the East, crooked keels were referred to as also common in heavy layers. This defect will come in for a severe cut in body type when capacity is made a part of breed type, and utility is judged by body type rather than by a man's ability to feed for eggs, delay molting, and fade the color out of the shanks.

There is one danger to which we wish to call the attention of those interested in the heavier breeds, and that is the apparent tendency of the eastern college men to think of all hens in terms of eggs. The good they see in a Rock or Wyandotte hen is summed up in the total of her egg yield. It would be a mistake to model the bodies of the dual purpose breeds strictly along egg lines.

Professor Graham, who has been working with Barred Rocks for sixteen years, breeding the broody bumps off their heads, and pedigreeing for increased egg production, remarked: "I know that in the Barred Rocks we breed the meat qualities are going down and the egg qualities are going up."

The popularity of the dual purpose breeds in the great Middle West, where 12 states

CANDEE



Pen Sketch from photograph taken on Sunny-Crest Farm, East Aurora, N. Y. R. S. Moseley, Mgr. (See color insert this paper Oct. 1920.)

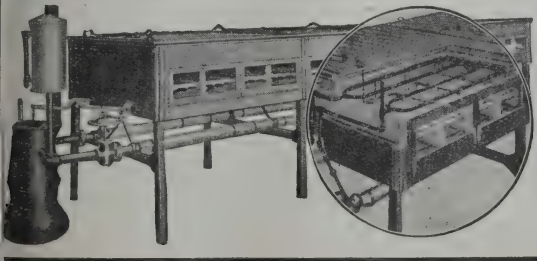
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Five Months Old Pullets,
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PRICES REDUCED,. QUALITY NEVER BETTER!

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have half the hen population of the entire tion, produce half the eggs, and grow the chickens—the overwhelming popularit the dual purpose breeds in this bulwark poultry production rests on a satisfactory c bination of meat and egg qualities. Wit the meat end, without the potential raw terial in every chick hatched, the dual pose breeds would lose out. Therefore, t must not be Leghornized and bred to a sitting, poor-fleshing egg type.

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

Length of Legs.

Theo. Hewes asks if the shank can long without the entire leg, including thigh, also being proportionately long. observation is that many birds are faulty cause the shank is long and the thigh short. Mr. Hewes suggests that this may due to long feather growth on the un body and fluff. It may also be due to thighs inclining forward from the hock not being straight up and down.

Fortunately young breeders today are stu ing body conformation more closely, and counting variations in the comb with time attentive application. They realize t they must have a chicken first.

Legs are important. Bone in the le straightness of the toes, spread between legs are specifications in the foundation which the chicken rests.

Standard makers, like almost all beginne start with comb. They have been carel about legs. The Standard says Cornish sh have a short shank, Plymouth Rocks a m dium shank, and Minorcas a rather lo shank. If you open your Standard and a rule on the picture of the Cornish ma the shank, from hock to bottom of foot, w measure three-fourths inch; so will the shan of the Plymouth Rock and Minorcas mal

The Minorca male in the Standard ill tration gets its length from its drumstic although the Standard says the Minorca thi should be of medium length, the same as Plymouth Rock thigh.

Theo. Hewes as a member of the Sta ard Revision Committee will open up to vi some strange inconsistencies when he focus his vision on "length of legs."

* * *

Early Shows.

The Hanover (Pennsylvania) Fair stages large poultry exhibit, and excellent quality always evident throughout the classes. It a breeders' show, and professional car-lot hibitors do not participate. Hanover is county fair, yet a nationally known early F poultry show. It is an example of what c be done when the poultry department turned over to an energetic fancier.

Last year the president of the Allento (Pennsylvania) fair remarked that entri were not up to a high point because the co of growing a chicken and the expense shipping to the show had increased, whi prize money remained the same. To he meet this situation the Allentown poult department has reduced the entry fee to cents a bird.

New York State Fair always has a b poultry show. It has been selected this ye as the place of holding the annual meet the American Single Comb White Mino Club.

It is rather unusual for a national specia club to hold its annual meeting at oth than a mid-winter show, but the Whi Minorca breeders have special reason f meeting at Syracuse.

Large classes of big, true bodied Whi Minorcas have been an annual feature at t New York State Fair for years.

The Iowa State Fair is making spec efforts to secure a big and representati entry this year. The Iowa State Poult Breeders' Association will meet during t fair. The association secured a state app priation of $100 for every Iowa county encouraging poultry shows. Associations 43 counties applied for their $100 this ye Fifty-six percent of the farm flocks in Io are reported to be purebred.

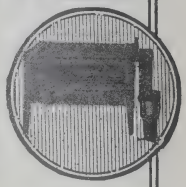
Indications are that the coming show se son will be a big one. We are now receivi



THE MUL-TI-DEK SECTIONAL "Add a Section as You Need It" IDEA

The Result of The Poultry Raisers Demand

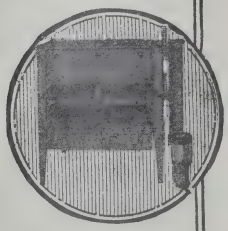
The Kind of "Mammoth" the Majority of Poultry Raisers Want



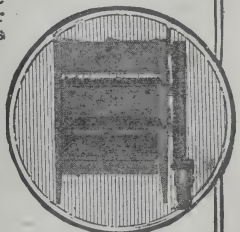
The tremendous response from poultry raisers who read my page advertisement in the poultry papers last month, in which I told them about the MUL-TI-DEK Baby Mammoth Sectional Incubator is conclusive proof that the MUL-TI-DEK is just what the majority of poultry raisers want.

With a MUL-TI-DEK you don't have to spend a lot of money for a big expensive Mammoth Machine. You can start with one 250-egg section and add extra sections as your business grows. That's why

It's A Big Winner



Beginning with one 250-egg section you can add extra sections up to 2,000 egg capacity —all heated with one heater—my famous Sol-Hot. These sections can be operated all at one time, or one or more sections can be operated independently of the others. In fact, I have designed and built this splendid machine to exactly meet the requirements of the average poultry raiser. My business of manufacturing the famous Sol-Hot Heaters for incubator and brooders, has brought me in close touch with the poultry raiser—his needs —his desires, etc. That's why I developed the MUL-TI-DEK to meet his demands.

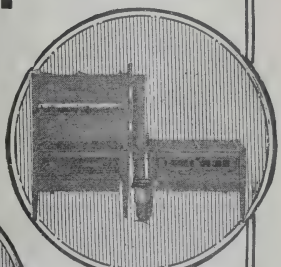


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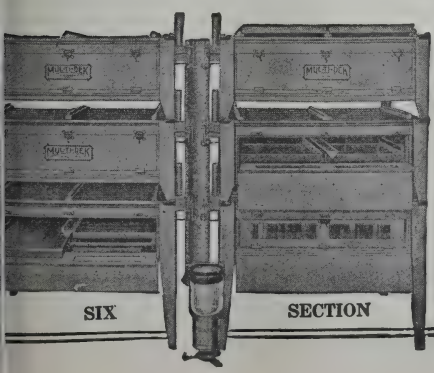
To owners of Mammoth Incubators heated with coal burning boilers, I can supply Sol-Hot heaters for these machines. Write me telling the kind of machine you have and I'll give you complete particulars.

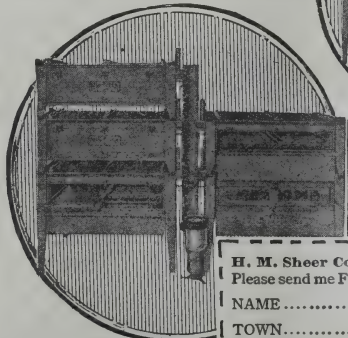
NEXT MONTH—WATCH OUT!



I am going to announce the GREATEST IMPROVEMENT in poultry equipment ever attained —something the users of Incubators and Colony Brooders will hail with delight—because it so completely and efficiently overcomes the nuisances—losses—dangers—troubles—worries, etc., so common with the heating of incubators and brooders. It is trouble-proof—danger-proof—ABSOLUTELY AUTOMATIC—controls itself. You supply the oil—it does the rest. Watch for this important announcement NEXT MONTH. It's a bonanza for dealers, too:

H. M. Sheer Company, Dept. 26, Quincy, Illinois





Important Notice to Dealers and Agents of Poultry Supplies

Watch for my advertisements announcing the new startling improvements on Sol-Hot Heaters for Brooders and Incubators. Sol-Hot will be even a more popular leader this coming season. "A word to the wise is sufficient"—make your plans accordingly.

H. M. Sheer Co., Dept. 26, Quincy, Ill.
Please send me Free your Mul-ti-dek Folder Catalog.

NAME .....

TOWN .....

STATE .....

STREET NO. .....

Help Your Hens Over the Moulting Season

Don't let your hens linger along for 4 to 6 months moulting. Get them thru the moult quick—a moulting hen is an expense instead of a producer. Every day counts and the feed you give them now will determine the profits produced later on.

Prepare your mash from our pure and wholesome basic feeds which we can furnish in as large a quantity as you wish—and they are always fresh.

Mr. E. C. Shelley, New Cumberland, Pa., says:
"I can recommend your feeds as the best."

Pinhead or Steel Cut and Rolled Oats

Let us send you one or both of these wholesome feeds to give to your growing stock. There is no better food found anywhere than these two for chicks.

Read What Our Customers Say!

Crate Fatten your market fowls and broilers. The accepted fattener is based on oatmeal. Send for our samples and prices or submit your own formula for pricing.

Send Your Formula Write and tell us what you are feeding and we will quote you prices that are governed by the quotations in the grain market, and when the prices go down you get the benefit. Could anything be fairer? Let us quote you on hulled or pinhead oats. We want you to know more about basic feeds as ground and sold by us. Let us send you our current price list; you can see what ground poultry meal is worth at mill prices.

BASIC FEEDS COMPANY, Box 325, LOCKPORT, ILL.

The Best and the Cheapest

From F. S. Cleworth, breeder of S. C. Black Orpingtons, Olds, Ia., dated June 7, 1921:

"Enclosed find check — — for the following feeds — —. Please ship — — —. Your feeds are the best and most moderately priced of any that I buy."

His Birds Thrive on Basic Feeds

From Andrews & Bradford, Spirit Lake, Iowa, breeders of S. C. W. Leghorns, dated June 18, 1921:

"You may ship — — —. We are very much pleased with the feeds we have purchased from you in the past. They are always fresh and sweet, and our birds have thrived on them."

Basic Feeds

The Schwalge Sectional Incubator



400 or 600 egg sections. Single or double deck. Can be enlarged to 9,600 egg capacity.

Additional Sections may be installed within two minutes. Every egg chamber holds 200 eggs, and is a separate unit.

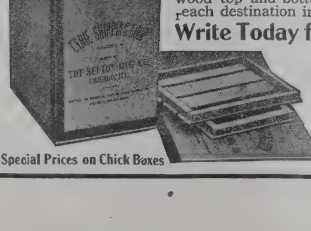
INVESTIGATE—DON'T BUY BLINDLY

All our machines sold subject to absolute approval, your decision to be supreme; no arguments. Egg trays arranged for PEDIGREE HATCHING; treble heat control. Our new CONTROLLABLE MOISTURE GENERATOR makes it the logical machine for dry surroundings.

Other money and labor-saving arrangements described in our catalog. Send for a copy.

The Schwalge-Smith Company **Elm Street, Elmhurst, Ill.**

EGG BOXES—CHICK BOXES—COOPS



THE STANDARD FOR TWENTY YEARS

Fine feathers and combs are not damaged when fancy birds are shipped in Anderson coops. Built light but very strong with wood top and bottoms they resist hard knocks—both birds and coops reach destination in good condition.

Write Today for Catalog and 25% Price Reduction on Coops, Egg and Chick Boxes

Association Standard sizes. Used exclusively by many of the largest breeders. Goods shipped same day order is received. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Anderson Boxes were formerly manufactured by the Sefton Co. Buy direct from us or thru your dealer.

ANDERSON BOX CO., Anderson, Ind.
Dept. A. P. J. Minot Cleveland, Manager

Special Prices on Chick Boxes

notices of dates claimed for winter sh... Same will appear in our poultry show ... column next month and each succee... month during the show season. Kei... Cooking Co. report a heavy inquiry for e... bition coops, and show secretaries in v... ing express anticipations of big entries.

* * *

Heart of Chicken Lives Eight Ye...

Dr. Alexis Carrel, once awarded the N... prize in recognition of his surgical achi... ments, started in 1912 to sustain the gr... of a heart extracted from an egg in ... embryonic state. The report is that ... heart has retained its spark of life for ... past eight years. It is said that every ... scientists connected with the Rockefe... foundation take the living tissue, lay it ... a marble slab, and cut it in two to prevent ... enormous increase in size by the process ... cell division and cell multiplication. The ... periment seems to indicate an indefinite ... longation of life by artificial methods.

* * *

Illinois Appropriates.

The Illinois legislature has appropriated ... 200 for the operation of the egg-laying ... test started at Quincy by the Illinois Pou... Association, the egg laying contest at ... physboro in southern Illinois, and the ... nois State Poultry Show. The appropria... also carries $2,000 for repairs and equipm... $2.400 for chief poultryman, $3,600 for ... assistants, $1,200 for stenographer, $1,000 ... office expense, $5,000 for travel, $2,000 ... repairs and equipment, and $5,000 for con... gencies.

Credit for this appropriation is due ... Illinois Poultry Association, an organiza... of purebred breeders of which A. D. Sn... is secretary, Quincy, Illinois.

* * *

English Silver Wyandottes.

J. H. Drevenstedt desires to make the ... lowing correction "not only in justice ... Dr. Chambury as a breeder, but as a ma... of historical record in the progress made ... American Silver Wyandotte breeders in p... fecting type and color."

"In my comments on Englishbred Sil... Wyandottes in Dr. T. H. Charmbury's ya... an unintentional misstatement appeared ... stating that the hens were imported fr... England by Dr. Charmbury which, howev... is not the case, as the following extract fr... a letter received from him last month ... plains:

"Fact of the matter is this: This pen ... females has three different kinds of blo... coursing through their veins, as a result ... careful mating and breeding, with impro... ment in type, hackles, and flights in vi... at the same time holding the intense meta... black lacing, all of which I have acco... plished as you perceive.

"What I did tell you was this: That ... had imported the cock bird heading the p... direct from Mr. Philipson a little over a ye... ago—and there is where you probably m... understood me. I have imported fema... from Mr. Philipson but never yet have I se... a pure Englishbred silver that carried t... type, silver hackles, or flights that these bir... do. As for lacing Mr. Philipson has no pee...

* * *

Tried Feeding Yeast.

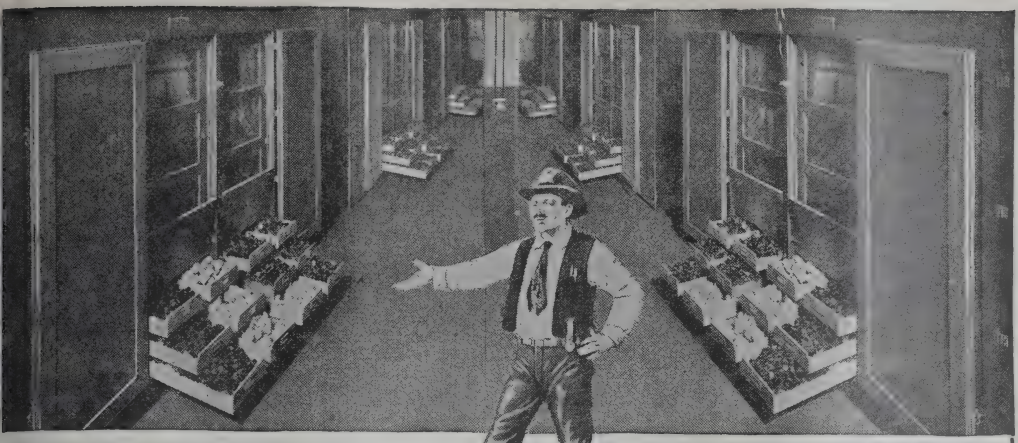
O. M. Titus of Indiana sends the follo... ing communication: "Have read your edit... rial in July issue re yeast. I tried feedi... some to seven White Leghorns. They lik... it (yeast foam) and preferred it to roll... oats. They did well on it and looked ext... bright but the feeding was discontinued. N... test was made other than to see if they wou... eat it and if it would do any harm.

"Am sending a clipping I found in an ear... issue of 'The County Gentlemen' for 191... I believe it will be of interest to you. W... surely were asleep when we failed to noti... it more closely. Who knows what our fow... will do on dry yeast, dried buttermilk and th... phosphoric acid from bone meal?"

The clipping referred to is as follows:

"Relations between agriculturists and brew... ers in Germany have recently become mo... intimate owing to the development of an i... dustry that, on the one hand, increases th... profits of the breweries and, on the othe... furnishes farmers with a rich and stimulatin... food for livestock—dried yeast.

"Recent tests made in Berlin show tha... dried yeast is one of the richest concentrate... foods, that it is relished and well assimilate... by all kinds of livestock, and that it is esp... cially suited for fattening purposes. Fo... sheep it has a higher nutritive value tha...



BUCKEYE MAMMOTHS
Pay Big Profits

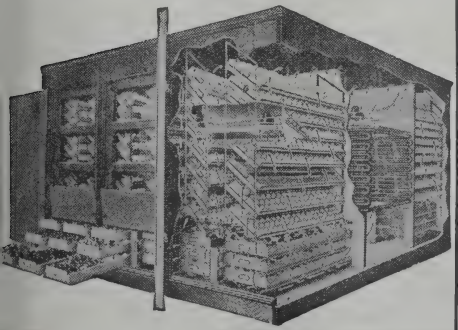
THEIR success the last two seasons has firmly established the money-making possibilities of the Buckeye Mammoth Incubators.

First and foremost are the results produced -- the hatching of the largest percentage of remarkably big and vigorous chicks, most satisfactory to the purchaser.

Just a word in praise of your No. 7 machine. It sure is a wonder and I don't know how anybody will work and fool along with any other make when these machines are available. S. Barton Lasater,
Paris, Tenn.

MADE IN THREE SIZES

No. 7, 10368 eggs. No. 8, 4600 eggs. No. 6, 2440 eggs.
Case--Selected California Red Wood, Cabinet Finish.
Boiler--14 oz. Cold Rolled Copper. Radiator--Cast Iron Pipe.
Electric Ball Bearing Fans especially constructed for incubator service.
Blue Flame Gas or Oil Heater.
Two specially constructed Thermometers.
Solid Brass Hardware.
Double Disc Thermostats, specially constructed.
No. 7, 108 turning trays; 36 hatching trays. No. 8, 48 turning trays; 16 hatching trays. No. 6, 20 egg trays; 122 eggs each.
Size--No. 7, 8 ft. 6 in. square, 7 ft. 3 in. high.
No. 8, 5 ft. x 8 ft., 5 1-2 ft. high.
No. 6, 5 ft. square 32 in. deep.



Second, they represent less capital per installation, because no special building or cellar is required and because they are compact and convenient.

Third, the labor saving features of these big machines require less attention and time.

Fourth, the economy of their operation adds materially to the profits.

Get Yours Now!

Buckeye Mammoths make commercial hatching far more profitable, reducing the hazard, increasing the output and cutting off expense.

Last season many whose orders came in too late were disappointed. While we are manufacturing a much greater output of Mammoth Incubators this year, those who bought last year are asking for a large number, and we will not have many for sale to those who have not heretofore used Buckeye Mammoths.

Therefore, that you may obtain one of these machines, it is essential that you act at once. Write today for the Mammoth catalog and prices. They will prove to you what they have proved to many others--insurance of success in commercial hatching.

The Buckeye Incubator Company

World's Largest Manufacturers of Incubators and Brooders

1011 Euclid Ave. **Springfield, Ohio**

POORMANS
200 EGG STRAINS



Lady Alfarata—Record, 301 Eggs

15,000

Customers can vouch for the Superior laying qualities of my White and Barred Rocks, White and Buff Orpingtons, Rose and Single Comb Reds, White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns. I am now offering

Choice Foundation Stock

in yearling males and females from some of my best matings in the above breeds, at very moderate prices, for immediate delivery. This stock is right in its prime for the breeding season of 1922. The quality is no experiment, and with your careful attention you can be reasonably assured of success, as have hundreds of my customers before you.

Free Instructive Catalog

My 21 years' experience, results attained by my customers and descriptive matter of my plant by the leading poultry journals is all yours for the asking. My catalog has helped others and will, undoubtedly, help you.

Write for it today.

JOHN G. POORMAN
Box 100 Tinley Park, Ill.



White Quill White Rocks

43 birds under ribbons, Chicago Coliseum, Dec., 1920.

Hundreds of my Fine Breeders at Half Price now. Show Birds—Getting them ready for early fall shows; place your order now. Six to eight weeks old pullets, $2 each.

ADAM F. POLTL HARTFORD, WIS.

cottonseed meal. More than half the grain ration of horses may be replaced by dried yeast and dried potatoes without detriment. A mixture of dried yeast, dried potatoes and some barley, without any dairy by-products, form a suitable, rapidly fattening ration for young pigs. The use of dried yeast increases the butterfat content of cow's milk at least temporarily. It is equal to meat meal for stimulating the laying of poultry and the fattening of geese."

* * *

Rapid Growth in Orpingtons.

Dr. Geo. B. Edwards of Pennsylvania writes: "Can They Beat It? The writer has a Rose Comb Black Orpintgon cockerel that broke the shell March 23, which he believes will break the record this present season for young heavy weights. June 23 this youngster was just 3 months old and weighed exactly 5 pounds 5 ounces before breakfast.

"Now the burden of my inquiry is this, can our Black Giant or any other heavyweight friends beat it?"

* * *

The Question of Size.

In the spring of 1912 Franklane L. Sewell, the world's premier poultry artist, wrote us: "I trust the bantam is to become one of America's practical classes—to take its place where it belongs—where the big birds cannot thrive on account of being 'too big.' Such a condition would tend to give proper values to quality and delicacy of flesh as well as to the very fine beauty of the lilliputians. Frank, the fancy has been 'size mad' for a long time. If actual values could be generally appreciated, true qualities would be seen in many races that are sometimes sports by too much 'bigness.' Old Harrison Weir once impressed me by writing me 'a fowl can be too big to be good.' Size may be of great value—but efficiency and quality first—then as much of that quality as possible."

* * *

Instructions to Judges.

D. Lincolon Orr plans to issue the following instructions to each judge at the forthcoming New York Show:

"In judging double tiers, birds in lower tier must be given full consideration. Judging cages will be furnished for making comparisons. If needed notify secretary or superintendent.

"It is always safe to consider shape as the greatest factor no judge can go far wrong if this rule is adhered to.

"Judges must not carry on conversation or arguments with exhibitors or visitors while judging nor allow anyone to stand too close so that remarks can be heard."

* * *

A Year Around Program.

What is your poultry association doing to keep up interest in the monthly meeting? It is easy to secure a big attendance of members just before show time.

The Gloucester County Poultry Association, Inc., of New Jersey, has an educational committee, which has announced an educational program, and the association has made a drive for membership, asking all local breeders to join and participate in the educational advantages of their meetings.

The following is the program of subjects for discussion at the monthly meetings:

August —Selecting and conditioning of birds for shows.
September—Feed and care of molting hens.
October —How to prepare to get winter eggs.
November—Ventilation and artificial lights.
December—Feeding for winter eggs. Rations for different purposes. Judging. Marketing of eggs.
January —How to improve the flock. In breeding and the results. Linebreeding. Water for fowls in winter.
February —Feeding the breeding stock. Selection and care of hatching eggs.
March —Natural and artificial incubation and breeding. Care of baby chicks. Baby chick diseases and remedies.
April —Hopper feeding. Range for growing stock. Culling.
May —Late hatched chicks. Ridding fowls of lice.
June —Caponizing. Selling of surplus stock. The broody hen.
July —Care of growing stock. Poultry diseases and remedies.

PROFITABLE LEGHORNS

You must buy good stock if your pullets are to make money for you. Queensbury trap-nested pedigreed Leghorns have the vigor plus years of breeding back of them. And they are reasonably priced—so you can earn a profit from them.

All our stock is raised on free range and in small flocks. Buy Queensbury pullets and pedigreed cockerels now—if you're not ready to get them, reserve them for later. But do it now.

QUEENSBURY FARMS

Queensbury record making yearlings for breeders are now being sold at half price, ranging from $2 up. Whenever you see this trade mark remember that Queensbury Leghorns are guaranteed to please you.

QUEENSBURY FARM
123 NORTH MAIN ST., TOMS RIVER, N.



Quantity Building Saves You Money

Learn how Miller builds you a better house for less money. Not just ready-cut, but completely built.

Just Bolt It Together

Positively no extras to buy. Best yellow pine, tongued and grooved, even to the roof. Creosoted, trimmings painted. Add sections as needed. Rear entrance type shown is just one of our latest. Get FREE BOOK today.

Miller Mfg. Co.
7959 Alabama Avenue
St. Louis, Mo.



Miller Ready-Built Hen Houses

ROGERS' WHITE LEGHORNS

Chicago Coliseum Winners for 11 years. Breeders for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Big Catalog Free.

ROGERS' WHITE LEGHORN FARM
F. D. Rogers, Owner
South St. Road Elgin,

Summer Care.

(Continued from page 759)

eping his eye on everything. It is nerally such birds that are overcome ith the heat, while birds that are not vigorous and active that seek out shady place and stay there all day ill not die.

Early in my life, when I first be- me interested in raising poultry, I cidentally discovered the greatest od in the world for chickens. In ose days my family was interested the milk business and we kept a eat many cattle. Some early chicks, tched in February and March, I put a coop and placed in the barn ck of the cows. Then each night d morning at milking time I filled those chicks with all the new milk at they would drink. Later on I perimented to find some other ra- on that would produce as good re- lts, but I have eventually come to e conclusion that nothing will take e place of milk in some form for owing chickens. Many of the proc- sed forms of milk are good, but the arer you can get to the real article, e better it is for your birds.

Dual Purpose Breeds Popular.

(Continued from page 762)

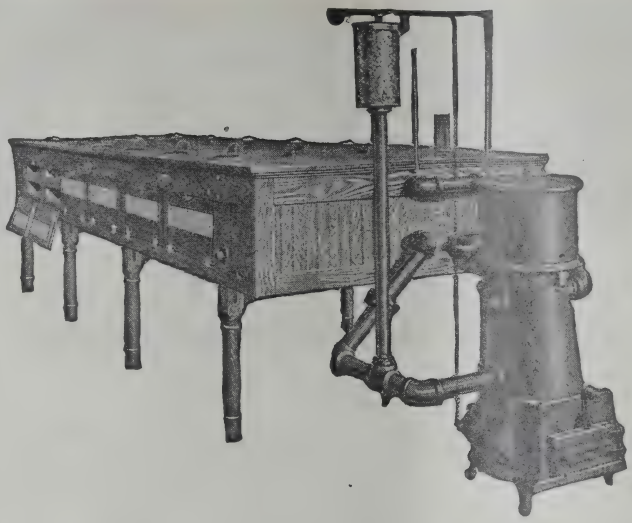
tending over several years preced- g the war that it cost an average of .4 cents to produce Leghorn pullets, hile another experiment conducted in 16 with White Plymouth Rocks, at ed prices comparable with those dur- g the Leghorn experiment, showed cost of 79 cents for producing a hite Rock pullet. The report the fourth laying contest at Storrs, onnecticut, shows that the Leghorn ns ate an average of 78 pounds of ed per year compared with 92.7 unds for Plymouth Rocks and 93.9 unds for Rhode Island Reds.

The Government Poultry Experi- ent Station shows that where gen- al purpose pullets laid 130 eggs com- ared with 138 for Leghorn pullets, e yearling general purpose hens id only 88 eggs compared with 125 r yearling Leghorns. The general commendation of poultry authorities that the dual-purpose hens should t be kept more than two years for ofitable production while the Leg- rns can be kept for three years. his means that with the general pur- se varieties more chicks must be tched and raised each year.

Those who favor the Leghorns say at though the poultry business may a side line on the farm, it should be verned by business methods rather an by sentiment. They say that in- bating and brooding equipment is a cessary part of the modern farm uipment and that broodiness in a en is a handicap rather than a bene- . The Storrs station shows that eghorn hens lost an average of less an two days a year from broodiness hile Rhode Island Reds were idle irty-eight days from this cause.

Those who favor the egg type birds so claim that white eggs always tch better than brown. Philips ates that approximately fifteen more icks can be expected from each 100 hite eggs than from the same num- er of brown.

So the argument goes on between



The Story of Newtown efficiency as told by Newtown users:—

Greensboro, Md.,
June 23rd, 1921.

At present we have Newtown capacity for 10,800 eggs and have just arranged with your Mr. Wixson *for addition of 5400 egg capacity.*

Our hatches this year ran about 80% of eggs put in. Our own eggs ran a little higher, but we did a little custom work with many brown eggs which lowered the average. Last year's average was about 75%.

Have used Newtown equipment throughout ever since plant was established and find it satisfactory and the men back of it anxious to make good.

EGLANTINE FARMS.

Berea, Ohio
June 27, 1921

I added a 7200 Newtown Incubator last year. It gives excellent satisfaction and produces not only quantity but quality chicks.

My Famous Anconas have been winning 90% of the first and second prizes at the Madison Square Garden Show for the past fifteen years, and this Famous strain also holds the world's record for egg producers, having a flock record of 256 and an individual record of 331. *So you see it is very important that my chicks are hatched right in order that they may get the proper start. I am doubling my capacity this year to take care of the heavy demand.* I am looking for a still better business next year.

H. CECIL SHEPPARD.

New Orleans, La.,
June 25th, 1921.

We have been using The Newtown Giant Incubator for the past five years. It is a 4800-egg machine and we run it in sections of 1600, this number coming out each week during our hatching season. We have been hatching somewhere around 20,000 chicks each year, and the percentage of chicks hatched runs from about 70 in period of low fertility to 95 or over when the fertility is high.

We find the Newtown to be extremely reliable in this country of rapid climatic changes.

CONRAD KOLB.

Fontana, Cal.
June 23, 1921.

We have one 12,000-egg machine and have had a most successful hatching season. We hatched 35,481 strong chicks out of 47,007 eggs, which is 75.4% of all set and 83.5% of all fertile eggs. Hatches of this kind are very encouraging and profitable. The chicks are of high quality, in fact they were the huskiest lot I have ever seen.

The cost of operation is exceedingly low for this machine. It burns 55 pounds of coal every 24 hours. The automatic features of this machine are about all that a person can ask for.

E. J. HAUSER.
Fontana Farms Co.,
Fontana, Cal.

Chambersburg, Pa.,
June 24, 1921.

We have hatched 140,000 eggs this season. Many hatches averaged 75%, some few even better. We think the Newtown is *The Machine*, it is easy to operate and produces large hatches of large, fluffy chicks.

We can truthfully say our two 12,000-egg incubators have been a good investment. We have ordered another 12,000-egg machine for next season; this will make us a capacity of 36,000 eggs.

I. J. CORMANY,
Brandon Hatchery.

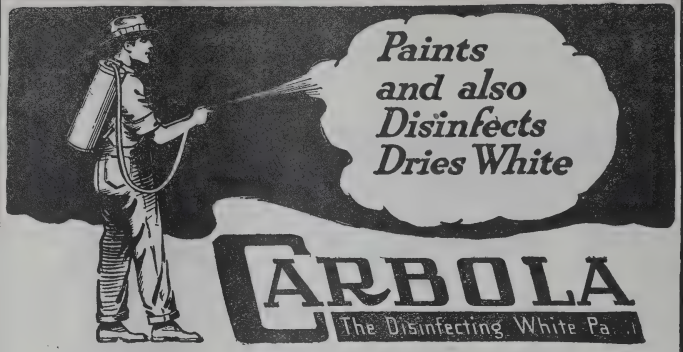
Center Moriches, New York,
June 22nd, 1921.

We take pleasure in reporting a successful hatching season with the Newtown Giant Incubator. The average hatch was 75%, and we are convinced would have been higher but for excessive infertility. We found it was a waste of time making a second test on the 14th day, since there were practically no eggs to remove. The chicks hatched were large, healthy and vigorous, as is always the case in a successful hatch. *We unhesitatingly state that we consider the purchase of this machine to be the most profitable investment on the farm.*

SCHLEIN'S BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FARM, INC.
PAUL SCHLEIN.

Big hatches—wonderful chicks—ease and certainty of operation—finest construction. These you should demand of an incubator—these you get when you buy a Newtown. And all at a price you can afford to pay. Write for our new booklet that tells about present-day conditions in the poultry field. And tell us what size incubator you need. We have a special proposition for you.

NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORPORATION
21 Warsaw Street **Harrisonburg, Virginia**



So Easy to Use

ALL successful poultry raisers know that next to a proper supply of feed and water the most important thing in poultry raising is to keep the houses clean, and the birds free from lice and mites. *It is always important but especially so in hot weather.* Sickness or disease usually starts in unclean quarters and in such quarters lice and mites are always more plentiful. Thousands of poultrymen do their whitewashing and disinfecting in one operation by using

The Disinfectant That Dries White

Carbola is a white paint in powder form combined with a disinfectant many times stronger than pure carbolic acid. It is harmless to the smallest chick, and is ready to use the minute it is mixed with water—no waiting or straining. It can be applied with a brush or a spray pump—it will not clog the sprayer—and does not blister, flake or peel off. One gallon—a pound of the powder—covers 200 square feet. It does not spoil, even after it is mixed, and has no disagreeable odor.

As a Louse Powder

Carbola gives most satisfactory results and costs about one-third as much as the other brands. It should be used just the same as any other louse powder is used. Dust it well into the feathers, working the powder in with the fingers, especially under the wings and around the vent to make sure it reaches the skin.

Give Carbola a trial instead of whitewash and disinfectants in your poultry houses, cow barn, stable, cellar, warehouse or outbuilding. It will save you time and labor, will turn a disagreeable job into pleasant, agreeable work—make it easier to do work that must be done. Get some today and have it on hand when you want it. Money back if not satisfied.

Your Hardware, Feed, Drug or Paint Dealer has Carbola or can get it. If not, order direct

10 lbs. (10 gals.) $1.25 and postage 20 lbs. (20 gals.) $2.50 delivered 50 lbs. (50 gals.) $5.00 delivered
200 lb. bags $18.00 delivered Trial package and booklet 30c postpaid

Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mountain States

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc., 299 Ely Ave., Dept. I Long Island City, New York

Keeler's White Wyandottes



THE ACE—FIRST CHICAGO COCKEREL, JAN. 1921. Also Champion cockerel American Class.

At the Chicago National Poultry Show, Jan. 12th to 18th, 1921. Made the stupendous record of winning in a class of 214 birds shown by 14 competitors.

1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th cock. 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th cockerels. 2nd, 3rd and 5th pullets. 2nd, 3rd and 4th hens. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th pens. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th hens. Bred-to-lay class. Special for Champion Male. Special for best display.

CHAMPION COCKEREL—AMERICAN CLASS.

Winners Breed Winners—Layers Breed Layers

300 birds growing. Place your order NOW for your fall and winter show birds and your breeders for 1922. Summer bargain sale of stock now going on. Send for Bargain Sales List, and become acquainted with THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN of WHITE WYANDOTTES. STOCK SHIPPED on APPROVAL.

Chas. V. Keeler & Son, R. F. D. 11, Winamac, Ind.

ROYAL QUALITY
S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS

Are you going to need cockerels for breeding purposes next Spring? Then you need some of our splendid cockerels that will increase your egg production. Don't wait until the last minute to order them, but write now for prices that will surprise you.

ROYAL POULTRY FARM Box 74 Moose Lake, Minn.

those who favor the different typ
A great many farmers are testi
Leghorns in comparison with oth
breeds, and in recent years the Le
horns have made great gains as a fa
bird, but what the ultimate farm bre
will be does not yet appear to be d
cided.

Summer Care of Stock.

(Continued from page 761)

to win in the show must not be w
and flighty, but should be reclaim
from possible savagery and prese
itself in a highly civilized conditio
Feeding growing chickens from t
hand and picking them up occasional
will teach them that there is no dang
of contact with a true fancier; and i
stead of going up in the air every tim
one enters the yard they will come t
ward you and expect to be petted.

The old fowls, as well as the your
ones, should be given attention at th
season so they will be in proper cond
tion and through the molt when th
winter shows begin. Cock birds th
were in the breeding yards and a
being kept over should be separate
from the females and allowed to re
and get in better flesh by being pu
in a small yard with open front roos
ing coop for one bird. All males n
suitable for holding over for breede
or show birds should be sent to ma
ket. The little things that are don
now in the way of care and feedin
will prove of great value later an
every fancier must devote some tim
to his birds in summer if he expect
to make his business profitable.

Fields and Ranges.

(Continued from page 764)

some temporary crop, as buckwhea
or soybeans. But green plants whe
the pullets can have excess to them.

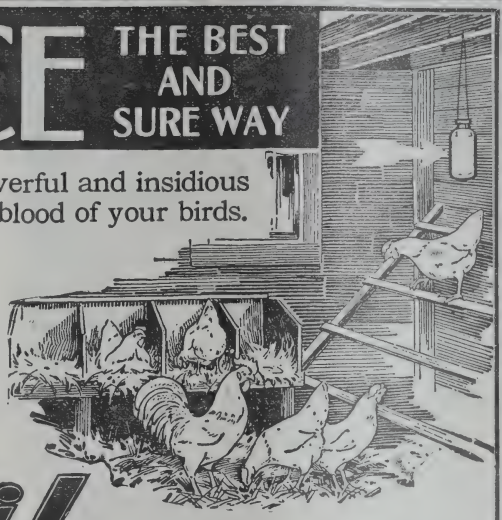
The writer thinks a lot of red clove
as a green crop for the summer pou
try range. The birds like it. The
like alfalfa, too. Some such crop i
money well invested. Pullets won
grow uniformly and rapidly withou
green food. It can't be done. I
these days when we are raising chick
ens in a business-like way we can
ever afford to underestimate the valu
of green food.

Feed for Growth.

While sitting there in the auto talk
ing about the pullets just over th
fence someone brought to mind an
other pullet flock, Barred Rocks the
were, too, which had been recentl
visited and which had been found i
quite different condition of flesh from
those before us. The Rocks had bee
well-bred, and in fact, had been give
almost unlimited range, where shad
and roominess were ideal, but some
thing was wrong, as the pullets wer
thin in flesh and many had been lost
Two minutes observation of their be
havior when given a handful of grai
provoked the question as to how muc
feed they had been given. The owne
had been trying to grow healthy, vig
orous pullets on an almost feedless
diet, and he couldn't do it.

Growing pullets eat a lot of feed
grain and mash, but they keep ac
counts and render returns for valu
received later when they start laying
Cracked corn and wheat, equal parts

KILL LICE THE BEST AND SURE WAY



Protect your fowls from the powerful and insidious lice and mites that suck the life-blood of your birds.

These parasites allowed to run rampant in a hen house will suck more blood, more vitality over night than fowls can replace by the assimilation of large quantities of food during the day—think this over.

Extra care must be taken that not only the birds are kept clean, but every crack and crevice as well.

Licecil Kills Lice

No dusting—No dipping—No painting —Just hang up the bottle

—and in a few days your entire flock and hen house will be rid of every louse and mite. Licecil leaves the bottle in powerful evaporating vapors which descend in a misty form, penetrating feathers, cracks, and crevices everywhere. Lice and mites have no lungs. They breathe through the pores of the body. The vapors from Licecil will quickly kill them. They cannot stand the odor of Licecil, and its presence in your hen house will rid you of these pests.

How to Use Licecil

Simply put a few drops in the nest and on the roosts, hang the uncovered bottle in coop or hen house. The powerful evaporating vapors which leave the bottle descending in mist form penetrate cracks, crevices, everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, roaches, bed bugs, ants, etc., will be destroyed by Licecil vapors. Will not injure chicks.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL

If you prefer to fight poultry pests in the old way—it is certainly your privilege to do so. But your own best interest, and the success others are having, will lead you to give Licecil a fair, honest trial at the earliest opportunity.

1 Bottle, $1.00; 3 Bottles, $2.50; 12 Bottles, $9.00—All Postpaid.

American Supply Company, Dept. 54, Quincy, Illinois

Evidence!

KEEPS ON USING LICECIL.

Please find chacks for $5 for which send me six bottles of Licecil. I have been using Licecil and find it O. K. This is the third order, which speaks for itself.

J. D. ALLEN, Lynchburg, Va..

WANTS MORE.

I am sending for some more Licecil. It is the best preparation to rid the place of lice I have ever found. Send as quick as possible, because I am all out now.

JOHN HOLTRAP, Lynden, Wash.

KEEPS ON USING IT.

Find enclosed money order for Licecil. I was well pleased with results from the other bottle I bought. Have over 200 birds and when I use Licecil lice are a very scarce article with me.

J. E. PLATT, Maywood, Ill.

LITTLE WORRY OR WORK.

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. Like it very much. With Licecil there is little worry or work. Enclosed find money order for $2.50 for the three bottles.

BERNARD F. OSTERFIELD, Dayton, Ohio.

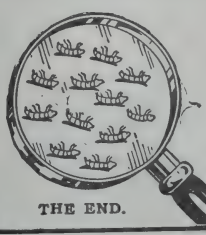
SEND MORE.

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. I received the one bottle ordered recently, and have had splendid results. There is one thing sure, no lice or mites will stay on the chickens with the odor of Licecil about.

L. G. STAYNOS, Sherman, Texas.



Chicken Mites Filled With the Life Blood of Faithful Hens.



THE END.

AMERICAN SUPPLY COMPANY
Department 54, QUINCY, ILLINOIS

Gentlemen: Enclosed please find $..... for which send me ..... bottles of Licecil as soon as possible.

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Secrets of Expert Exhibitors
and Easy Lessons in Judging

By FRANK HECK

Faking and Legitimate Preparation Both Laid Bare

Faking is certainly wrong and it should not be practiced, but even in legitimate show preparation what chance have you to win over one or more honest competitors who may have a copy of this book and thereby possess the knowledge which enables them to fix up their birds in scores of ways that are not known to you. Consider the immense advantage you would have in being able to detect faking.

All the methods, drugs, chemicals and various modes of preparing birds for the show room are fully explained.

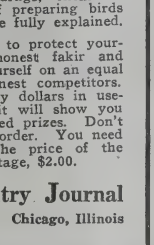
You need the book to protect yourself against the dishonest fakir and you need it to put yourself on an equal footing with your honest competitors. It will save you many dollars in useless entry fees, and it will show you how to win the coveted prizes. Don't put off sending your order. You need the book NOW. The price of the book is, including postage, $2.00.

American Poultry Journal

523 Plymouth Court Chicago, Illinois

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Close-To-Nature Grain Sprouter

Makes your dry lots profitable in summer and brings the eggs all winter. Pays a dividend every month in the twelve. We make all kinds and sizes of sprouters from a few hens to 1,000. Send for free circular on Sprouted Oats and Eggs.

Close-To-Nature Co., 38 Front St., Colfax, Ia.



The Ideal Aluminum Leg Band

12-15c, 25-25c, 50-40c, 100-75c, 250-$1.75, 500-$3.00, 1,000-$5.75.

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Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
1 Baby Chicks	10c	20c	35c	$ .60	$1.25	$2.25
4 Growing Cks.	15c	25c	45c	.80	1.75	3.00
6 Leghorns, etc.	15c	30c	50c	.90	2.00	3.50
8 Rocks, etc.	20c	35c	60c	1.00	2.25	4.00

Circular and variety of samples mailed for 10c.

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HOLLYWOOD FARM

Breeders of Highest Grade

PEDIGREED S. C. W. LEGHORNS

THE KIND THAT LAY

HOLLYWOOD, WASHINGTON, Box A

BEES PAY! Easy, interesting work. Send $1.00 today for nine months' trial subscription to the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL and get FREE 24-page BEE PRIMER. Just the thing for the beginner. AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL Box 28 HAMILTON, ILL.

forms a good grain mixture for growing birds, and a plentiful scattering morning and night, just what the pullets will pick up, is the amount. The dry mash, kept before the pullets in large hoppers from the day they strike the ranges to the day they leave them to go into laying quarters, is indispensable, for in it are many of the elements that build flesh and bone. Among the ingredients which should be found in such a mash mixture are wheat bran, wheat middlings, or red dog flour, ground oats, cornmeal, powdered milk or buttermilk, and meat scrap. The feed bill for birds on range runs high 'tis true, but the results of Wilburtha rather than on the Barred Rock farm we mentioned a moment ago. The one succeeds, while the other fails.

The Colony House.

One cannot visit the fields on a poultry plant without glancing at the small little houses that are the nighttime abode of the youngsters, the colony houses usually called. And one should always find these planned and kept more or less systematically as follows:

a. Roomy, for over-crowding at night lowers vitality and undoes what growth might have been accomplished during the day. From fifty to seventy-five pullets per house is a good unit, but whatever the number, allow lots of room, both floor space and perch space.

b. Clean, for disease germs and insect enemies soon become established in a filthy colony house, and they proceed to wreck the health of the pullets. Keep the litter dry and clean. Coarse shavings make a good litter for the summer colony house. Disinfect the whole interior at the beginning of the season and as frequently as may be necessary with a five per cent solution of some good commercial disinfectant. A disinfectant whitewash is liked by many, including the writer. A good workable formula consists of

5 pails cream of lime (fresh stone lime slaked with hot water).
1 pail kerosene.
½ pail disinfectant.
6½ pails of hot water.

Add salt or lard or glue to make stick.

c. Airy, well-ventilated, with open windows. 'Nuff said.

These are just a few impressions that we gathered as we rested along side this Jersey chicken farm. Too much attention can never be paid to ways and means of bettering our methods, and after all we usually find that certain fundamental principles will guide us to successful accomplishment, if we but take time to think them over. Treat the pullets right! The industry will need every good pullet this coming year.

Growing Superior Young Stock.

(Continued from page 763)

worse until it can no longer pick up grain. This seems like a tragedy in an otherwise beautiful pullet, but, as no surgery seems to help, it is as well to accept your luck and kill her. Another victim must be the bird with a wry tail due to a deformity of the back. This also goes from bad to worse. By feeling along the back the hump may be detected and the owner may decide whether a deformity is there or whether it is merely a habit of the bird to turn his tail to one side when stooping to eat.

It is necessary with the American and English varieties to examine the legs of the cockerels when selecting in order to pick out those with traces of leg-feather. These come along the outside of the shank and between the toes. Many a young exhibitor has received his first unpleasant surprise by having a really fine specimen disqualified, not even scored, because the judge found feather-stubs on the shanks. Bad cases of leg-feather can be detected very early and the bird culled out. A slight piece of down between toes is not serious. A person with whom the writer is on very intimate terms once had a bird disqualified for a fleck of down at a local show. The bird was sold the next week and appeared in Madison Square Garden show, New York, winning the blue ribbon. Needless to say, the offending down between its toes had disappeared.

Points to Know Before Culling.

Chick feathers are deceptive. Black chicks often have white feathers which give place to black ones later. In all breeds it is the adult feathers that tell the story. In penciled varieties a pullet with inferior markings may mold out into a well penciled hen.

Size is more important than shape in growing cockerels. Among the larger breeds, cockerels that shape up early often look the prettiest but never make full size. The awkward, long-legged birds, that look all corners and angles when growing their frame, may round out into beautiful specimens when their hackle and saddle feathers are fully grown. Choose for your surviving cockerels those with plenty of leg-bone. Hen-legged males, or short-legged specimens are not desirable. The rangy cockerel does not look so rangy when fully developed, but the short-legged bird seems to settle down and becomes a "creeper."

Additional defects that will soon be claiming your attention are noticed about the head. Some rose comb birds have a lump at the rear of the comb where a point or spike should be. Side sprigs appear on single combs. The eye may be off-colored. Watch also for white in ear-lobes that should be red. It is what is called enamel white that is objectionable; not the paleness that is common in growing stock. An earlobe that becomes red when rubbed between thumb and finger is not marked with enamel white on the outer skin. One of these defects of comb, eyes or lobes occurring singly, need not condemn an otherwise fine specimen. When two or more occur in one bird and you have other good ones free from them, it is the defective cockerel that must go to the block. It may be wise to keep and breed from a male of unusually fine type and color even if he has a disqualified comb. He is likely to transmit his comb defect to only a few of his progeny, perhaps to none.

In penciled varieties, mark with an extra web punch or put an extra cellu



irst Prize White Orpington Pullet, Chicago Coliseum. Owned by Morris Poultry Farm, Lebanon, Ohio.







A PAIR OF MAHOGANY RUSSIAN ORLOFFS. OWNED BY DR. M. A. HANSEN, OSAGE, IA.

Cockerel Sale

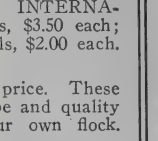
Beginning August 1, I am making a special discount on March and April hatched cockerels from my three S. C. W. L. FUNK'S INTERNATIONAL STRAIN pens. Regular $7.00 Grade A cockerels, $3.50 each; $6.00 Grade B cockerels, $3.00 each; $4.00 Grade C cockerels, $2.00 each. No reduction in prices up to 50 birds.

Buy your next year's breeders now at just one-half the price. These males are extra strong, vigorous individuals and of the type and quality that will put the highest of egg laying strains into your own flock.

A few yearling hens for immediate delivery at $3.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Return all birds at my expense, if not satisfactory.

FUNK EGG FARM, Lyle W. Funk, Sole Owner.
Box 38, Bloomington, Ill.

ROAST CAPON ROAST



If you don't know Capon you don't know Chicken! Nothing equals roast capon—always sweet, tender, rich, delicious. June and July hatched cockerels should be caponized now for your Christmas, Winter and Easter dinner parties. Any surplus brings fancy prices at that season. Do not think of attempting the operation with old style, clumsy, hand-in-the-way, peek-a-boo types of tools, that are difficult to use and uncertain in results. The above design enables beginners to succeed from the start. Success and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Dear Sir—Caponizing is a pleasure with your tools. From remover to tearing hook they are A-1, requiring only a small incision. I caponized a Leghorn cockerel weighing only 8 ounces, he is growing fine. Haven't lost a bird. Previously used a widely advertised set, lost many and had lots of slips. I'll not mention names but they might be called "stung." Your instruction book is what it should be and not an advertisement. You do not claim "a child can do it," yet such is the case. My daughter, six and a half years old, can caponize and explain the operation to others, using correct names and terms.

(Signed) Mrs. JOSEPH NEFT, Earman, Fla., June 20, 1921.

Full set and directions, $5.00. Remover and directions alone, $3.50, sent prepaid upon receipt of price. No duty nor delay. Order from this Ad or send stamps for illustrated literature, ideal poultry yard and special introductory offer.

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Eggs Half Price Balance of Season.

HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM, Box A, WAYLAND, MASS.

loid band on the leg, these cockerel which at six weeks or so show extr good penciling on their wings. Whe they molt these first chick feather they are replaced by others entirel different, and there is really no mean of judging the capacity of a grow male to produce penciled pullets apar from his pedigree. Therefore, thos males that are identified as having ha extra good penciling when chic feathered are valuable for pulle breeding.

It is astonishing how rapidly thi kind of selection will bring up th quality of a flock. No extraordinar skill or magic is needed to breed fin birds. They respond so readily t careful selection that a man of ordi nary intelligence, provided he ha patience and a real love for his birds can soon annex a goodly collectio of ribbons and have honorable ran in the fanciers' fraternity.

Molting Old Plumage and Growing the New.

(Continued from page 760)

sign that she is a long distanc layer that has not dried up and gon to molting. The practice of culling out early molters is for the pur pose of eliminating the hens that ar not persistently good layers. Th practice, however, seems to work bet ter with the non-sitting breeds than with the dual-purpose breeds. A fe male of the dual-purpose breeds tha is set on eggs and allowed to brooc a clutch of chicks, may begin to molt in June or early July before she has weaned her chicks. She may have been a very good winter and spring layer, and after the molt proves to be a good late summer and fall layer. The starvation during the setting period and the change of feed when running with the chicks, brings on the molt. If hens were culled merely by the condition of their plumage—by the molt—more than one good Rock Wyandotte, Red and Orpington would be eliminated.

It used to be the policy to change and reduce the feed that hens were receiving during the summer, to encourage a molt. This was called a "force molt," and the purpose was to get the necessary and unavoidable process of shedding over with so that there would be increased productivity during the early winter. The present-day policy is to let hens lays as long as they will, and then molt of their own accord.

Birds Growing New Plumage Require Good Care.

The beauty of all new plumage depends to some extent on feeding and condition. Buffs that are faded may molt out quite beautiful if shaded during the process. Many Red females come in lighter in color after molting, but the number of non-fading Rhode Island Red hens is increasing.

Purple bars on black feathers are sometimes the result of lice or retarded feather growth. Creaminess in white birds results from feeding yellow corn during feather growth or may appear in birds enjoying free range, but will largely disappear as the sap in the feather dries out. One of the most important things in man-

PULLETS

Large, Range Raised,
Bred to Lay
S. C. W. Leghorns

PABST STOCK FARM
OCONOMOWOC, WIS.

STOP OR PREVENT BOWEL TROUBLES IN YOUR CHICKENS

90% of the bowel troubles of fowls can be prevented and a big percentage of sick birds can be cured by

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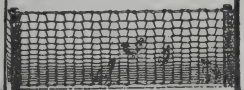
We guarantee your money back if Galli-Cura does not prevent White Diarrhea, Fowl Cholera, Black Head and other similar disorders.

$1.00 per package, prepaid. Used in drinking water. Ask for FREE booklet on the Prevention of Poultry Diseases.

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Growing Stock

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For $2.49 you can build the simplest, most efficient, easiest to operate and best oat-prouter ever constructed. A boy can make me in an evening with no tools but saw nd hammer. Thousands in successful operation. Plans with plain directions for building, 10c postpaid.
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BABY CHICKS
REDUCED TO
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agement is to see that the growing tail plumage, particularly on males, does not become broken as a result of the roost being too near the wall. These are simple things that will not transform a poorly bred bird into a good one, but may make a difference of a first instead of a fourth prize.

Vigor is of particular importance in both young and old birds and every thing that serves to maintain high vigor contributes to the production of good plumage. Poor feathering is a sign of poor health and poor management. Of course, in marked types, the cockerels feather slower; but a chick which looks ragged and wretched when others of even age are well clad, is what an English fancier would call a "bad doer," and should be culled out.

U. S. Poultrymen Make New Breed.

(Continued from page 765)

heredity standpoint; but Mr. Lamon says that "the fact that quite numerous individuals have been obtained possessing red lobes and laying white eggs encourages the belief that the fixation of this combination of characters is merely a matter of continued breeding and infinite pains in selection."

While red lobes and white eggs in the same individual has been a problem, the solution of which has been closely watched by many poultrymen who have been familiar with the breeding work being carried on at the Government Farm, there have been additional obstacles which have required careful selection and thoughtful breeding.

The original crosses were White Rock and Silver Gray Dorking, and White Leghorn and Silver Gray Dorking. While this cross breeding appears simple enough, it brought into the offspring a number of diverse characters.

One of these was the fifth toe, inherited from the Dorking, and the tendency to it had to be eliminated. Another characteristic of the Dorking, white shanks, which is equally dominant in breeding, had to be controlled, and the yellow shanks of the White Rock and White Leghorn substituted. The color of the shank in this case indicates the color of the skin, and yellow skin was necessary to make the breed typically American. White skin would be typically European.

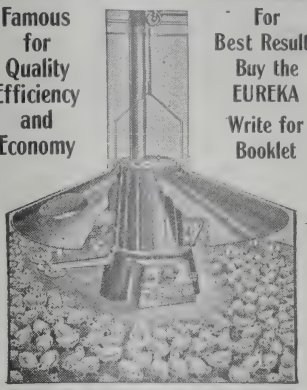
The color of the plumage also had to be controlled. The white of the White Rock is not satisfactory for crossing, because it is not a dominant white; and a large percentage of the progeny of the White Rock and Gray Dorking cross inherited color from the Dorking dam. The white of the White Leghorn, which includes a factor that tends to repress the appearance of color in the progeny, helped out in the matter of establishing a pure white plumaged race. From the Leghorn, however, there can in addition to the white ear lobes, the factors of small size, rangy body and thin covering of flesh, all of which had to be modified and bred up.

The splendid bodies that Mr. Lamon has bred in his birds are a subject of comment by all who have seen the fowls. The illustrations accompanying this article of a pair of Lamonas show this splendid substance of body. The young breeder should stop to note this distinct type. He hears today so much about selecting birds by the symptoms of late molting and faded shanks that there is danger that he will attempt to breed by these outward signs, thereby overlooking size, color and the fundamentals of breed character. Mr. Lamon, a fancier, breeder and judge of purebred poultry, knows that molt and pigmentation are only the result, the sequence of egg laying and while useful in culling practice, the primary characters of breed type must ever remain foremost in the work of the constructive breeder.

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Queen Incubators
Hatch Chicks That Live and Grow

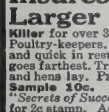
Accurately regulated—taking care of a variation of 70 degrees without danger. Built of genuine Redwood—very scarce in these days of imitation. Cheaper woods, and pasteboard lining in iron and tin machines, retain the odors to weaken and kill the hatching chicks.
Start your chicks with a Queen constitution and they will make money for you. Catalog free.
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LAMBERT'S
DEATH TO LICE

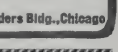
Insures Clean Fowls—Larger Profits

It has been the Standard Lice-Killer for over 30 years—the standby of Successful Poultry-keepers. Easily used, absolutely safe, sure and quick in results. Most economical because it goes farthest. Try it and see young fowls grow faster and hens lay. Prices $1.00, 50c, and 25c per Package. Sample 10c. If not at your dealers; send direct. "Secrets of Success with Poultry" by D. J. Lambert for 2c stamp. Address
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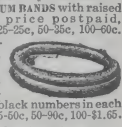
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The Largest and Best Flock in America

Our strain of breeders are bred from the choicest specimens of the *World's Greatest Breeders.* The results of our breeding the past years more than came up to our expectations and puts us in a position to supply

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Prices Single Coil

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
4	Baby chicks	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40
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6	Growing chicks	.10	.25	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
7	Bantams	.15	.30	.50	.90	2.15	4.00
8	Leghorn, Ancona	.20	.35	.55	1.00	2.25	4.25
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
12	Asiatics	.25	.45	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00
14	Turkeys, geese	.30	.55	.95	1.60	3.75	7.00
16	Turkey toms	.40	.70	1.20	2.00	4.75	9.00

Prices Double Coil

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
8	Leghorns, etc	.30	.55	.85	1.50	3.40	6.30
11	Rocks, Reds	.35	.65	1.15	1.80	4.15	7.50
12	Asiatics	.40	.70	1.30	2.10	4.90	8.75
14	Turkeys	.45	.85	1.45	2.40	5.70	10.00
16	Turkey toms	.60	1.05	1.80	3.00	7.15	14.00

Dark Blue, Light Blue, Yellow, Red, Pink, Amber, Green, Purple, Black, Ruby, White and Rose.

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HILLVIEW WHITE LEGHORNS

Four Thousand Leghorns, hatched from our 1918, 1919 and 1920 Coliseum, Chicago, Sweepstake Champions and Egg Laying Contest Winners are ready at the service of our customers.

GUARANTEED WINNERS FOR ANY SHOW IN THE COUNTRY

No matter where you want to show, we have the birds that will win for you regardless of competition. The winning of Hillview birds in the hands of hundreds of customers for the past seasons, is your best assurance that we have the quality that will win anywhere.

Send for our Bulletin No. 61, it is full of bargains in breeding stock. Catalog Free.

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Mid-Summer Sale of Breeding Stock

Rhode Island Reds, either comb, and Barred Plymouth Rocks

Cocks, $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00 each. Hens, $3.00, $5.00 and $7.00 each. Trios, $10.00, $15.00 and $20.00. Pens, four hens and one cock, mated, $15,00, $22.50, and $30.00. Ten hens and one cock, $27.50, $40.00 and $60.00. Order from this ad. We'll return your money if you're dissatisfied. Seven hundred fine breeding birds go in this sale.

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You are losing money if you raise poultry and do not use our MONEY-AND LABOR-SAVING APPLIANCES

Our catalog presents a gold mine of information on such subjects as **Portable Runways, Henneries, Brood Coops, Colony Coops, Setting Coops, Fences, etc. Also Trapnests, Exhibition Coops, Fattening Crates, Fireless Brooders.** Our products are substantially made of galvanized iron, present an attractive appearance, are easily taken apart and packed for removal, and the prices at which we sell them make their purchase the most economical way of securing fixtures. Our Portable Hennery, with fence and other auxiliaries, presents an attractive and fitting appearance in any yard. **Send Today for Catalog.**

NIEMANN BROS. MFG. CO. Box 677 MT. OLIVE, ILLINOIS

live stock when breed type is so immutabl that it may be taken as a matter of cours and selection based purely on performance. A sway-backed, fat bellied sow may save 3 pigs out of three litters, and thus prove t be a wonder for utility, but from the stanc point of breed progress, a member of th swine family so defective in body shape woul not be worth more than butcher prices.

A constructive piece of breeding worl such as Mr. Lamon has done, comes at critical time to add emphasis to the impo tance of making breed character the tru basis of selection. The ideals of breeders ar indispensable. And the sentiment that spring from the work of selecting to an ideal i needed. As Professor W. H. Smith, a authority on breeding beef cattle and swine recently remarked: "To take idealism an sentiment out of breeding would be like tak ing love out of marriage—nothing worth while would be left and the whole union o man's interest in animals would be split up and go down on the rocks."

Mr. Lamon is a man of ideals in breedin as well as a man of ideals in life. Th Lamona had its birth in those ideals

The question now turns to the best means of distribution of this race. On this matte the following statement has been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

"The new breed is not yet ready for in troduction and no specimens or eggs will be sold until the characteristics sought have been more firmly fixed. It is as well or bet ter developed than were several of the breeds and varieties when they were introduced by their breeders, but the specialists of the de partment believe that it is not sufficient to have a limited number of specimens that measure up to the ideal. They want the characteristics so well fixed that the fowls will produce a high percentage of progeny of the ideal type. When a sufficient stock of such birds has been secured specimens will be sent to State agricultural colleges and ex periment stations to test their adaptability to different sections and conditions."

Color of Speckled Sussex.

In mating the Speckled Sussex the first thing to consider is type. The Sussex fowl has a type distinctly its own, and it is a type that is both practical and very beauti ful, and breeders should strive to maintain it.

In picking the females for the mating se lect those having long, broad, deep bodies which slope slightly from shoulders to tail, full, prominent breasts, low well spread tails, shanks of medium length, good substance and set well apart, strong necks of medium length and broad, deep skulls.

In surface color, the female should be an even shade of rich mahogany ground color over entire breast, back and body each feather ending in a black bar with a white tip.

There is a tendency toward peppering in the ground color of the feathers and this must be guarded against, although a small amount of this is not such a serious breeding defect as some people seem to think.

Under color should be slate or slate shading into salmon at the skin.

In wings I like to have the primaries mixed black and white, and the lower half or outer edge of each secondary feather a rich mahogany brown, and the upper half or inner edge of secondary, black. This kind of wing shows a beautiful brown when folded.

Main tail feathers should be black and white, a little more black than white, and the coverts black, tipped with white.

The male to go with these females should be a bird that is full of vigor and vitality and of not less than 9 lbs. for cock or 7½ for cockerel. He should have a long, broad, flat back which slopes nicely from shoulders to tail; a full, prominent, squared appearing breast, low well spread tail; shanks that are straight, strong and set well apart; large neck, of medium length; and a broad, deep head.

His color should be an even shade of dark rich mahogany over neck, back, wing bows and saddle, each hackle and saddle feather to have a narrow black stripe through the center of lower end.

It is desirable to have each hackle and saddle feather tipped with white, but do not be too particular about tipping in these

Step



for special circular on Summer sale of "FAMOUS" Ancona Stock

I have been a traveling man. For many years I hustled a grip, and how good the little home did look on returning at the week end!

Among my customers I number hundreds of traveling men—boys who "step lively" to make a living—boys who look forward eagerly to the few hours on Saturday and Sunday spent at home when giving attention to the flock of Anconas out in the back yard is one of the entertaining and lively diversions of the few hours spent at home.

Traveling men, retail salesmen, clerks in offices, workers in factories, school teachers, professors, professional men and farmers raise Sheppard's "Famous" Anconas—under conditions that vary from a dry goods box for a coop to an elaborate electric lighted, modern poultry house.

They all agree that "Famous" Anconas pay, and the reasons why they pay are set down clearly and backed up with proof in my illustrated 100-page poultry book, ready for mailing, and sent promptly to you on receipt of letter or postal.

"Step lively" with your request and I will send you a special end-o'-season price list on Ancona stock. Quick action is necessary if you secure some of this desirable stock at reasonable prices.

H. Cecil Sheppard

Box A422

Berea Ohio



President, International Ancona Club

two sections, as males having very little hackle and saddle tipping will breed good stock. The thing to work for is the proper shade of ground color. One male having the correct shade of mahogany ground color and practically no hackle and saddle tipping is worth a dozen males that are nicely tipped in these sections but have the light red or sandy ground color.

As breeders, use those males whose under color is slate shading into salmon at the base in all sections. The breast, body and fluff surface color of the male should be the same as that of the back of the females. Wing color, same as that described for the females. Main tail feathers about equally divided in black and white, main sickles, lesser sickles and coverts greenish black tipped with white.

However, it is not always possible to have the main sickle feathers black, as is attested by the fact that some of the winning males in our best shows have almost solid white sickles. From such a mating as is above described one may reasonably expect to get a large percentage of good exhibition specimens of both sexes.

Now about picking out the promising birds amidst the young stock, and on this matter I write for the purpose of aiding the beginner with Sussex to properly select and develop his young stock.

Picking the chicks for color is a comparatively easy task for me, and begins as soon as the chicks are hatched and thoroughly dried. When taking off a hatch it will be noted that some of the chicks have rich yellow-colored bodies with a reddish cast on top, others will be a deep brown with stripes along each side of the back and still others will be very light in color, in fact almost white. This great variation in the color of the chicks is due to the fact that the Speckled Sussex is a tri-colored or three-colored fowl. If the reddish yellow and the brown chicks are leg banded or toe marked and their development carefully noted it will be found that they are the ones that will grow into the best colored fowls. This does not mean that none of the whiter chicks will be of any value in color, as usually there will be a few of them that will develop into nicely colored birds, but not any appreciable number. Occasionally chicks will hatch almost black and these will always remain too dark in color.

From this it will be seen that one may pick his Sussex chicks for color at a very early age. In fact, so early that some who read this may say it can't be done, but this is not an epistle to the unbeliever. I have followed this plan of selecting for color for several years, and found it satisfactory.

Picking for type requires a little age on the birds. The beginner should not attempt to select for type until his chicks are about twelve weeks old, although I have reached the point where I can pick most of those that will be best in type at a somewhat earlier age. If the chicks are closely observed it will be seen that some of them have long, flat backs, full round breasts and a considerable fullness below the vent. These are the fellows to select for type. The chicks that have slim bodies, flat breasts, long, slender legs and little body formation back of the legs never amount to much in type, and neither do those that have little, short "humped up" bodies. So much for selecting the birds. Now we come to the subject of feeding them.

When the chicks are forty-eight hours old give a feed of corn bread that has been soaked in milk and from which the excess moisture has been squeezed, being careful to give only as much of the feed as will be cleaned up in about 15 minutes. The bread and milk should be the only feed given the chicks for the first three days. After the third day a mixture of grain composed of one part corn, one part wheat, one-half part hulled oats and one-half part kafir corn ground to the fineness of coffee when ground on mother's old hand mill should be added to the ration. Feed the chicks four times a day, giving two feeds of the grain and two of the moist bread. Continue with this feed until the chicks are four weeks old, at which time you may discontinue the moist bread and substitute a bolied mash made up of one part corn meal, one part bran and one part rolled oats. You also should at this time increase the size of the grains in the grain mixture.

Any table scraps you have on hand may be added to the cooked mash and will be greatly relished by the birds. Provide plenty of green feed right from the start, and once a day give the chicks all the buttermilk they will drink, if obtainable. If you have no milk, add a little coarse beef scrap to the grain feed after the chicks are a month old. Grit, charcoal and clean water should

Lively



word goes out of special prices on "FAMOUS" Ancona Stock

Annually I add hundreds of new customers to our books during this end-o'-season sale of "Famous" Ancona stock. Annually many of my customers take this occasion to rejuvenate their present flocks.

A concession of at least 20% from regular prices is allowed during a limited time (see special circular), so as to reduce my stock to the point where it won't be necessary for us to winter several hundred surplus birds. In every respect each of these birds is up to the Sheppard standard of quality—thoroughbred from the top of their tails to the crimson red of their combs.

If you have received my catalog you have a clear idea as to what you may expect. If you haven't a copy of this catalog, I suggest you drop me a postal now—and please request special end-o'-season sale circular if interested. That's all!—but "step lively," please, if you take advantage of this special discount.

H. Cecil Sheppard

Box A422

Berea Ohio



President, International Ancona Club

be accessible at all times. This constitutes the full feeding course from the time the chicks are hatched until fully matured. It is a method of feeding that is very simple and easy to practice and one that will produce results.

Now a few points on housing. Provide the growing stock with dry, well ventilated houses that are kept clean, free from lice and mites and well bedded. As the weather becomes warmer, use the coarsest straw obtainable for litter, and see that it is deep enough to hold the chicks well up off the floor so the air will circulate through the straw under them. Keep the birds off the perches until two-thirds grown, and thus avoid crooked breast bones.

Missouri. John Miller.

R. I. REDS IN INDIANA.

The other morning as I lay sleeping I was awakened by the sweetest music in the world. The melodious strains of a Robin Red Breast's song, at daybreak came flowing through the open window of my room, just at the peep o' day. Not from one, but from hundreds, it seemed, did this wonderful music burst forth from the throats of these happy singers.

I had heard this serenade before, but never so sweet and complete as on this wonderful June morning. As the daylight came on, the music became softer and softer, and with the full flood of morning light, came the end of the Robins' serenade.

But this was not all. A mocking bird, and a wonderful singer he was, took up the singing, and from the top-most limb of a wild cherry tree, out there in the orchard, poured out his soul in a glorious variety of musical notes, heralding to the world the dawn of another day.

I looked out the window and a beautiful sight met my gaze. Coming out of their colony houses and running swiftly across the green meadow were nearly 300 Rhode Island Red youngsters, all feathered out and all mine. They were running to and fro, as if in answer to the song birds' call to be up and doing, and their pretty red bodies against the green of the meadow in the soft morning light made a wondrous picture.

Out of this group of Reds, and some younger ones coming on, I hope to have some good enough for the Indiana State Fair, also the State Red meet at Indianapolis Feb. 8-12, 1922. It's a great privilege, this watching the youngsters grow and wondering which ones will finish with enough quality to grace a show cage at your favorite show, and still be good enough to catch and hold the eye of the judge, when he is making his last check for the winners.

You'll pick up a youngster today and he'll have about everything, and you'll mark him for one of your best prospects. A few weeks will go by and you will spy another, that is opening up and blossoming out like a flower, although a few weeks back you had tabbed him for the butcher, but a good comb or a good wing saved him; and now you are shaking hands with yourself, for he is losing that lanky shape, and that bit of smut in his back is turning a deep red, and he has every promise of developing into a star. So you watch and wait; maybe he does and maybe he does not, but it's a lot of fun anyho and if we don't happen to get the bird of dreams this year, we always have the sat faction of knowing that there's another y just ahead, and we can put the matings gether a little better and try again.

J. C. Johnston will judge the Reds at Indiana State Red meet and the boys mighty lucky in securing him as he is of the best on Rhode Island Reds in t country today, always fair and square, a always judging the birds according to t Standard of Perfection without fear or fav Whether you are a big breeder or little bre er you can rest assured that your birds w be placed just exactly where they belor Another nice thing about Johnston is the fa that he does not mind taking a little pai and a little time in explaining differe points to an exhibitor, and I feel satisfi that he will do all in his power to help make this show one of great educatior value from a breeding as well as an exhi tor's standpoint. Harry Forbes.

Indiana.

Value of Shade.

Shade is an important factor in the prop development of the growing chick. That fu nished by growing plants is the most des able because they at the same time give considerable moisture, thus affording a cool shade than can be obtained in any oth way. Artificial shelters are better than shade and should be supplied if the natu shade is wanting.

WYCKOFF'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

AMERICA'S BUSINESS HEN

Acknowledged everywhere as the World's Greatest Laying Strain — unequaled in standard qualities. Remember that we are the originators, and for over 40 years specialty breeders of the justly celebrated WYCKOFF STRAIN of S. C. White Leghorns, the most profitable strain of poultry in America today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the fact that the WYCKOFF LEGHORNS have been, wholly or principally, the foundation of practically every successful Leghorn farm in this country for years. This is particularly true of the flocks making the most wonderful records.

HIGH QUALITY BREEDING COCKERELS

We are now offering the most exceptional lot of early hatched breeding cockerels it has ever been our good fortune to produce. These birds are all from a special selected lot of two-year-old hens of fine type, large size and wonderful layers. They are of a quality unequaled. Greatly increase the value of your present stock by purchasing some of these grand males for your next season's breeding—cockerels of this, the oldest established strain of Leghorns, and recognized by all poultry authorities as the best.

A limited number of fine selected yearling breeding hens and yearling cocks of equal grade left to spare. No more pullets of any age at any price this season.

OUR PRICES, CONSIDERING QUALITY, ARE EXCEEDINGLY LOW

Remember that we sell only QUALITY stock such as we would use for our own breeding. No second grade or bought up junk handled at any price.

As we are never fully able to meet the demand, advise that you place your order early. Send for free catalog giving prices and complete description of stock, together with testimonials from satisfied customers in all sections of the country.

C. H. WYCKOFF & SON

AURORA CAYUGA COUNTY NEW YORK

Blue Ribbon Silver Campines Stock for Sale



I am now booking orders for stock. Have a splendid selection of cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets for delivery. Your absolute satisfaction is guaranteed. I am especially prepared to furnish high class exhibition birds.

I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high egg-record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have been linebred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous.

I have had 62 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in last nine years. During the same period, I have had 147 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history.



Write me for information.

FRANK E. HERING Desk B SOUTH BEND, IND.

Monthly Prize Article Contest

American Poultry Journal pays $4 and $3, respectively, for the two best articles sent in each month on poultry subjects. Choice of subject is not limited. The articles need not be lengthy. Helpful suggestions based on the writer's experience afford the basis for awarding the monthly prizes. Photos or drawings for illustrations will be welcome when available. Articles may be mailed any time during the month. Write your name and address at top of first page and the words "A. P. J. Monthly Contest." Write article on only one side of the paper.

Exhibition Stock on a Back Yard Lot.

(First Prize Article.)

There are people of my acquaintance who are very fond of chickens but complain that they have such a small place there is no room to raise them, yet they have much more room for runs than I have, and with little trouble they could raise 50 chicks. But no, they have seen poultry farms where there were acres of ground and all manner of equipment, and had made up their minds that unless they also had the same thing it was useless to make the effort to grow good specimens in limited quarters.

I have been raising chickens on a small lot for many years and what I have done, you can also do if you will only give some of your time to the work, and not get discouraged, especially if you lose some chicks, which you will do, no matter how careful you are. Find out the cause and start to work at once and you can stamp out any disease. In other words keep your medicine chest handy, but use it as little as possible.

Having always lived on a small lot I want to say for the benefit of the beginner that I fenced off a place about 10 feet wide and 40 feet long, put up a portable poultry house, and in this space I have raised White Wyandottes that have supplied us with an abundance of eggs and have won prizes at leading southern shows where they were from two to four thousand birds on exhibition. With the assistance of my two boys, ages eight and twelve, I conditioned these birds in my back yard and the only drying house they had was a dry goods box. You will no doubt say it must have been a job doing this. Of course it was work and it also took patience, but after all what is worth while that is not hard to attain?

Now do not get the impression that all you have to do is to lay off your space, fence it in, erect a house, put chickens in the yard and everything will come to you. Not a bit of it. This chicken business is very much like the dairy business. In order to have stock and keep it right, you have to work with it, not only today and tomorrow, but every day and often at night; but after you have raised them, conditioned them for a show and find the ribbons on your cages, and incidentally receive a cup for the champion hen in the show, I tell you right now it thrills you with pride and makes all the work you have done well worth the effort.

I shall never forget my first show. Before deciding to exhibit I had several friends come and look over my stock and express their opinions. A few of them spoke favorably, but the majority were very discouraging, telling me I did not have a chance to win. I said little while they were here but when they left I told my wife I was going to send these same birds to the largest show in the South instead of a smaller one, as I at first

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during the month of August only will buy you a good selection of utility Cockerels and Pullets. When you can buy

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at this price, it is a good time to buy—is it not? If you want to win at your Fair, I can supply you winners. If you want Breeders, no one can give you the Blood Lines and quality I can send you. Catalogue Free.

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1889



1921

Parks Bred-to-Lay And-do-Lay Barred Ply. Rocks

"The Strain that's made and holds about all the World's Records"

Here's your chance to secure MARCH, APRIL AND MAY hatch YOUNGSTERS, and Choice Breeders that we used in our best pens past season at prices that fit the times at $2.00 up. The shrewd buyers come early, they know the selection is then at its best, and prices that come only once in 12 months.

We've a fine selection, but if the orders come in anything like the inquiries are for young stock, the surplus birds won't last long.

Sixteen Page Surplus Stock Circular Free. Large General Catalogue 25c.

J. W. PARKS Box J, ALTOONA, PA.



1921

S. C. Ancona Cockerels

"Genuine Sheppard Strain"

100 Beauties to Select From—

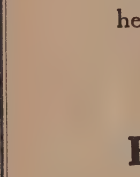
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Missouri Poultry Farms - Dept. A.P. - Columbia, Missouri

intended. And I did. I shipped them nearly a thousand miles, the first time they had ever been away. On six entries I secured four prizes, one being third pen, and by the way this was my first experience in matching up a pen, so it is plain that what I have done you can do, too, if you will only make up your mind to do it.

Now, a few words as to the breed you raise. Of course this is like your family physician, a matter of choice. There are lots of good ones but the one you decide on will of course be the best for you. When you make this decision do not buy foundation stock from any man just because he is a few dollars cheaper than the other fellow. If you have not sufficient funds at hand, wait until you have and then purchase your stock from the best breeder you can find, who has a good reputation. Such a breeder you can always find in the columns of the American Poultry Journal. If you can only get a few birds at first, let them be the best, and you will be able to raise stock from them that you will be proud of always.

I am a breeder of White Wyandottes and I want to say that I was not partial to this breed from the beginning, as I tried several varieties before settling down to the Wyandotte which won me solely on its merits as, "A thing of beauty and a joy forever." The first thing you usually hear against this variety is that they are so hard to keep clean unless you wash them. Well, you might say the same thing about your face, but in my opinion they are well worth the trouble of washing for exhibition and I do not know of any bird that can surpass them when in condition.

You may say what you please, but the human eye always has and always will crave a thing of beauty, whether it be a feathered chicken or any other class of live stock. Take the Wyandottes, their bodies like a ball of snow, combs as red as blood and legs a beautiful shade of yellow, turn these birds loose on a green lawn and they present a picture that the eye never tires of looking at. Then last but by no means least, they are excellent layers, fine mothers, very docile and easily kept in a small place, and for their size they consume very little feed.

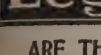
I read an article some time ago by H. C. Sheppard, breeder of the famous Anconas, which I enjoyed immensely. It seems he was showing some friends over his plant and when they were ready to leave they asked him to what he attributed most of his success. He replied that he tried to live up to this motto in the chicken business: "It is 90 percent perspiration and 10 percent inspiration." This expresses it in very few words and the man who lives up to this is bound to succeed no matter whether he has ten birds or a thousand.

My chief object in writing this article is to try and give all the encouragement I can to the back yard breeder, the fellow who has the inclination but not the cash to branch out on a large scale; and let me tell you some of the best exhibition stock ever put in a show was raised in a small yard with a dry goods box for quarters. It is not so much what

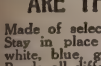
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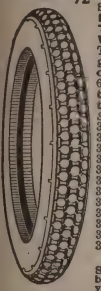
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they are raised but how they are raised that counts. What the other fellow has done you can, too. If anyone has been benefitted by reading this article I will feel that I have done some little towards promoting Standardbred poultry, but if any reader has just common chickens, let me urge him dispose of them and secure some pure bred stock. You will never regret it.—Maredo Poultry Yards, Alabama.

Sulphur and Salt.

Second Prize Article.

It has been found by careful observation that the cause of feather-pulling, in most cases, is because there is a lack of some substance required by the fowl. When fowls are confined, however, and fed exclusively on grain, they often lack many substances which are essential. Feathers contain sulphur, and at times it is required by the fowls in larger proportions than is supplied in the food—especially is this true at molting time, and while the fowls are growing new feathers. Great care must be taken that the sulphur is not supplied in too large quantities, and should not be allowed during damp weather as it may cause rheumatism—having the same effect in the system as minerals, but during dry weather it may be used more safely.

The proper way in which to provide sulphur for the fowls is to place same in the mash. One teaspoonful of sulphur mixed thoroly in a quart of ground feed and slightly moistened is the right amount for 20 hens—this can be fed twice a week.

Feather-pulling is not noticed much among fowls that have free range and can have a balanced ration to suit their needs, but fowls that are closely yarded and must have all their food supplied, great care should be taken to see that all their requirements are provided in the way of grit, oyster shell, ground bone, beef scrap, clover, alfalfa, green feed, sunflower seed and various other small seeds also largely assist in balancing the ration.

Feather-pulling is one of the worst habits that can develop among yarded fowls, and if allowed to go uncorrected will, in a short time, destroy the flock. When a bird begins to look as if it were picked on the neck and breast, you may then begin to watch for the hen that is doing the mischief. This hen should be removed at once, as she will teach the habit to others if left with the flock.

Provide plenty of clean, deep litter, and scatter the scratch grain so that the fowls will be busy the greater part of the day; this will prevent the idleness that comes from close confinement. The fowls will be healthy and contented, and feather-pulling will not be known in your flock.

Fowls require salt in their ration the same as do people and animals. But only a little is needed—not more than one-half teaspoonful a day to a flock of 50 to 75 fowls. Too much may be more harmful than too little, and since fowls often do not know when they have had enough of it, we dare not place the salt before them and let them eat all they want, as can be done with farm animals. It is,

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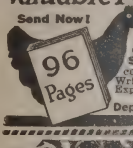
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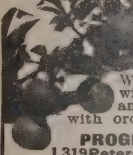


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therefore, best to mix the salt with the mash.

Those who use the ready prepared standard laying mash put up by the different feed firms over the country will find that in most cases the salt has been added to the mash. This will be noted by the ticket giving the formula which will be found attached to the bag. If, however, the mash contains no salt, it would be well to add fine salt at the ratio of one-half pound to 100 pounds of mash. Salt seasons the food and gives it a palatable taste as well as proving a benefit to the fowls.

Rock salt cannot be allowed poultry because they will indulge to excess, causing salt poisoning. Salt in the food agitates the desire for drinking water. When we consider that from 70 to 80 percent of the composition of eggs is water, the importance of supplying salt and keeping fresh, clean water constantly before the layers is very evident.—C. F. Stem, New York.

Summer Care of Chicks.

By W. W. Kulp.

First you must have your chicks. They should be of healthy, strong stock, properly hatched, altho I have come to the conclusion more depends on proper handling after hatching.

Some years ago I had a poor, three-tier incubator. I could hatch with it if I would start the eggs ten days under hens, then transfer them to the machine and give the hens fresh eggs. If I put the eggs in the incubator at once I would get but few chicks, but by having the hens do the first half of the job, I could get good hatches. Amongst the lots of chicks hatched were 24 Barred Rocks. They looked like spiders; small and very little on them. The eggs must have been too hot. I never saw a lot like them and thought they surely would die, but by proper care all lived.

If chicks are taken from the incubator too soon, they are very easily hurt. A little chilling will put them out of life, while if fully ready to eat they will stand considerable risk.

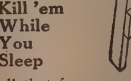
From middle of May on for latitude 40, shade is the safest place by far, altho the morning sun is quite good for another month. I saw a whole brooder full killed by putting the brooder in the sun the last of May. The chicks were nearly all dead when I discovered them, and what were living were trying to get in the little available shade which was offered by a foot wide board, used to make their pen. A few minutes of inquiry of an experienced poultryman would have saved them.

Any kind of shade is good, but chickens seem to like bushes best. It is like hiding, and the ground is cool under the bushes. They should have as near free range as possible where green things are growing. Green food is full of vitality. It also keeps the blood pure and clean. I think the greatest benefit of green food is the vitalized juice of sun grown plants.

Freedom from lice is essential, both body lice and mites. If the chicks are hen hatched and any body lice have been on the hen they will nearly

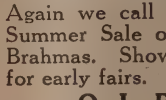
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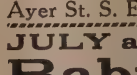
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all move onto the heads of the chicks the first 24 hours. And it is often the salvation of the brood to apply a little grease to the top of the head of each chick.

Mites will show themselves in the coop by whitening the cracks. If a few are taken to the brooder they soon become very plentiful. Chicks will then all die.

The next is the feed and water. Water they must have, and if you have skimmed milk, give them enough daily so that it will last over half the time. If you do not have milk, meat must be supplied. It may be given in the mash or fed in hoppers. I like the feed to be 200 percent animal protein supplement or 100 pounds beef scraps to 400 pounds of other grain feeds.

If you are raising your chicks in yards without green food under foot, and they are breeds with color in their feathers, it is absolutely essential that they be supplied with all they would get on a free range. That is, grass, milk or meat, and the three main kinds of grains, wheat, oats and corn. And see that they have plenty. Better by far to keep it before them all the time, than not enough. If the varieties you are raising are black breeds or Brown Leghorns and you do not supply what they would get on free range, you will have white in the wings every time. And no breed will feather up clean and bright without the varied diet of greens, meat, and grain.

I have seen more chicks stunted by too little food than not enough food. If after doing what you think is the best your chicks are not doing as well as they should, ask a poultry woman who is near by to look them over. They can often see by surroundings what is wrong. And don't be hurt if they tell you, "not enough feed," although it may seem to you plenty when it comes to paying the feed bill. And be sure the care is every day.

Chicks during the hot weather always grow slower than during the cooler months. If they look healthy and bright during the hot months, July and August, you are doing well. When the cooler month of September comes, push the growth as much as possible, so they are well grown before the severe weather comes.

One mistake that I have seen made over and over again is to leave the broods in the coops too long. As soon as any brood is thoroly feathered they are far better off if the coop is turned upside down and the chicks roost on top of it. Or better still, if they can go in a tree, they are freer from danger from prowlers in the night, both four and two legged.

Chicks in the coop become very warm. In the morning when it is cool they come out in an over-heated condition, and very often take cold. The cold then develops into croup.

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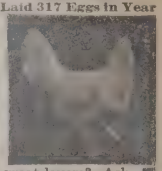
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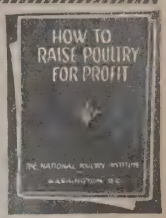
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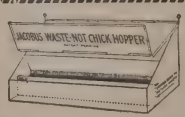
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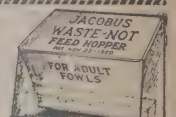
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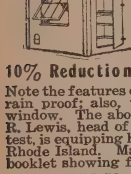


Young's DRY FRONT Poultry House

10% Reduction from Prices in 1921 Booklet

Note the features of the overhang roof, absolutely rain proof; also, ventilator above the swinging window. The above is the type that Prof. Harry R. Lewis, head of the Vineland Egg Laying Contest, is equipping his new farm with, at Davisville, Rhode Island. Made in all sizes. Write for free booklet showing forty different cuts.

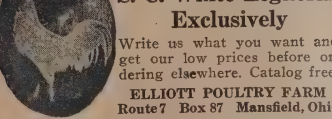
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Write us what you want and get our low prices before ordering elsewhere. Catalog free.

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Colored Big Double Number Poultry and Pigeon Bands; New Coil Baby Chick Bands—not numbered. 12 colors. Try the modern way; you will like them. Very efficient. SAMPLES FREE.

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BRED-TO-LAY Barred Plymouth Rocks

"Reduced prices on Surplus Breeders.

Circular Free.

290 EGGS IN ONE YEAR

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is the OTHER NAME for "OCULUM," the Scientific EGG PRODUCER and Health BUILDER, that has been on the market for 15 years. It routs roup, colds and bowel troubles—bad cases relieved. O. K'd by this Journal. Sample 10c (240 feeds). Bottles 50c and $1.00. (Guaranteed) Every 25th sample order gets $1.00 bottle FREE.

The "Oculum" Co., Box B, Salem, Va.

Horticulture for Poultry Keepers

Conducted by Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

I am 61 years old, and when I go South I feel quite well. I have 25 acres of good unimproved land near Waycross, Georgia; also 40 acres of citrus land, unimproved, in Hilsboro County, Florida, near Tampa. Do you think it would be advisable for me at my age to move to one of these places and raise poultry and fruit. I could raise about $6000.00 in money and both pieces of land are fully paid. Would poultry be profitable at either of these places? What kind of fruit would be best grown on the land in Georgia? It is a deep sandy loam, and I have seen fine Pecan nut orchards in the vicinity of my land, also peaches and other fruit. In Florida my land is in the neighborhood of large Orange and Grape Fruit groves and truck farms. I have raised poultry successfully in Ontario, Canada, not far from Toronto. I have property about 65 miles west of Toronto, Ontario, but the winters are too cold for me there, and I suffer with rheumatism when there. I have here a salary of about $2500.00 per year, but office work seems to affect me.

Canada. L. P. Jones.

With your capital you could very nicely plant your land in either Georgia or Florida to fruit, and construct the poultry houses, yards, etc. I would prefer the Florida proposition. Your health ought to be the first consideration. Then too, you must consider the matter from all points in a business way. Your land in Georgia is not in the Georgia fruit belt proper, although Pecans (nuts) do well there. Your land in Florida is favorably located. The fact that this land is in the section where there are many successful Commercial Grape fruit growers indicates you may plant Grape fruit trees. The combined fruit and poultry farm in Florida is a very profitable undertaking.

* * *

In writing a personal letter Prof. F. H. Stoneburn, New York, adds this note, which, I am sure, will be of much interest to the readers of this department:

Lots of things can happen to chickens, but you'll hardly have them hit as bad as the fruit was last year. Eastern Tennessee and Western Virginia are pushing the poultry crop hard.

Just back from two weeks spent in Tennessee and Virginia. Fruit situation very discouraging. Practically everything in blossom when the big freeze came along and the general belief is there will be no commercial crop.

In the big apple section of Virginia, the Shenandoah and Virginia valleys, the crop seems to be practically 100 per cent ruined. I examined some orchards. One big tree that I went over carefully, a tree that was simply loaded with blossoms, had only two little apples that I could find. Many of the leaves were frozen and curled.

* * *

Am much interested in your description of western North Carolina and am writing you for some information. Is this country suitable for turkey raising. Is it near good markets? What I want is to find a place where they do not have much cold weather and one suited to turkey raising. Can one find little ranches in the mountains?

Wyoming. Mrs. L. M. M.

Western North Carolina is ideal for the profitable raising of turkeys. Every condition there seems to fit in with the requirements of turkey raising. The climate is ideal, there is plenty of range, wooded and otherwise, land is cheap, comparatively, the markets are good, and the shipping facilities, to the large eastern markets, all that could be desired.) Yes, ranches can be bought up in the mountains. I have urged turkey raising in that section for years.

* * *

First we have a 40-acre place in the hills of Sharp County, Arkansas. It is an ideal place for raising chickens, turkeys, etc., but the roads to the railroad station are bad and market poor; the local market is the usual country store, and the train schedules are such that if chickens, etc., are shipped to Memphis (it is the nearest market and is not a really first class one), they are on the road so long they lose all the profit in weight. All grain has to be bought as the hills won't grow it. In fact this entire section is a poor proposition for the commercial poultryman as well as I can judge. I had thought of going east this winter or late in the fall to Baltimore, Mr. As I am familiar with that section, having lived there for some time, in the city. I think it a better market for eggs, turkeys, geese, etc. Although if I go I will have to rent for a time, as I cannot buy a place for what I can get for my Arkansas place, and would have to pay a pretty stiff price for a place there. What I would like to know, and have the advice on, is whether a practical person thinks the difference in price of poultry products would justify the move? I have three fine Holstein heifers I would like to take as owing to conditions of the cotton market here money is very scarce and I could not sell them for very much and yet I could not replace the same quality for a small price. I also have my poultry (bred to lay stock), turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas, etc., that is the breeding stock, to move. It would cost me at least $250 to reach Baltimore or more. The roads are so bad at Williford, Ark. It is practically impossible to sell hatching eggs as, no matter how carefully they are packed, they break. It seems a little risky to sell a place fully paid for and have to rent and take chances on making good on a rented place. But at the same time we are both middle aged and feel we ought to go where we can make the most for the time we can work, as we want a competency for our old age. All our friends are east. The stores here seem to all have the same price and will scarcely pay anything for produce of any kind, but sell high. They quoted me price of 45 cents per dozen on eggs and were retailing them at 80c, a price of 35 cents and were selling them at 65 cents. Turkeys at 23 and they were selling them at 63 cents per pound; butter 25 cents and retailing it at 55 and 60 cents. We specialize in early broilers, hatching and market eggs, Christmas turkeys and geese; sell young ducks and guineas on a small scale; sell cream or high grade butter, using milk for chickens, etc.

Arkansas. M. L. Etzel.

I wish I was wise enough to settle this problem for this woman and her family—to be able to so advise them that they would be certain of that happiness and prosperity which means an independent and peaceful life. It does seem that there is not much promise of acquiring a competency on the farm they now occupy. That they sell at a loss and begin anew in a new section? That is an important question.

It would appear that the best thing to do is to take the step. The section of Maryland, near Baltimore, is especially adapted to fruit and poultry raising and dairying. The market is good. I am of the opinion that there is a better opening for these people in the vicinity of Knoxville, Tenn. I consider this one of the most favorable sections in all the U. S. for poultry and fruit raising and dairying. I advise my correspondent to make an investigation of that section.

I am a married man with three children. intend to buy a little farm for poultry aising. I intend to make a business by elling eggs before I start to do anything would like your advice. How many undred of chickens, and how many acres f land do I need to make my living. We ill be glad for any advice.
Illinois. Gim Bette.

Why not plan on a combination farm—ruit, a few dairy cows, a few hogs and ne poultry as a leader? It is in these ombination farms we find the profit and he safety. It is upon such a farm that deal living conditions are found. It ould not be otherwise for it is in the ternal fitness of things. No, we can-ot answer your question as to the umber of fowls one should keep to onduct a profitable poultry farm. That epends upon many things—one's ability s a poultryman, one's mode of con-ucting the business, the location and ne markets—and a hundred and one ther considerations.

* * *

Bought 6 acres in St. Clair County, Ill. lave a strip 60x750 and want to set it out fruit. Please give me varieties of small uits, strawberries, gooseberries, etc. Have 30 foot front which I want to set out in 'ecan trees. Don't want to waste any space n shade trees. Could you give me any sug-estions on using Stark's nut trees for shade?
Illinois. P. Rolfe.

Advise you to plant Senota Dunlop, Haveland, Gibson and Sample straw-erries, also Oregon Champion goose-erry and Fay and Red Cross currants. Royal Purple and Cumberland rasp-erries. You will find but few Pecan rees which will be suited to your limate. Stark Bros. will fully and cor-ectly advise you as to varieties. Write hem.

* * *

I am thinking of buying 12 or 15 acres land in the Shenandoah Valley of Vir-inia, in Rockingham County, Virginia. Want to raise poultry, fruit and truck. I ntend to have about 300 S. C. W. Orping-ons and 300 S. C. W. Leghorns, about 2 cres in fruit. What kind of fruit trees ould you recommend for that part of Vir-nia. I am going to have some Honey ees as a side line. Do you think I could ake a living on 12 or 15 acres for myself, ife and her brother, as my wife's brother ill help us. I know the poultry business oroughly and have taken one of Prof. T. Quisenberry's best courses.

I also have a chance to buy 15 acres in orth Carolina, near Asheville, and I under-and that is a very healthy climate. Do ou think it would be a good climate for ne afflicted with a cough? My wife has a ough and this is why I want to make a hange. Went to New Mexico but this d not help her. This country is to cold in inter. We must get into a milder climate. the climate of Virginia and North Caro-na mild? I had a poultry farm in Florida ice but had to give it up. I sank a nice rtune there.
Kansas. J. A. May.

Yes, I feel sure you can make a com-ortable living on 15 acres of land in ockingham County, Virginia. Many eople are doing this very thing in Vir-nia and elsewhere. For that size farm would prefer that location to the cinity of Asheville, N. C. Advise ou the plant Delicous, Stayman and olden Delicious apple trees. Poultry, uit and bees make an ideal combination.

* * *

Now I am figuring on buying ten acres in e Shenandoah Valley of Virginia in Rock-gham county, one mile and a half from ship-ng point. I want this ten acres for fruit, oultry and truck. I also want to raise S. C. hite Orpingtons and S. C. White Leghorns. ow what do you think of that part of Vir-nia and what kind of fruit would be best r that section? I want peaches, plums, ples and cherries, also grapes. Do you ink I could support myself and family on n acres after I got started? Please give me

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Keipper Collapsible All Wire Coop



USED MORE THAN ALL OTHERS COMBINED—Give your birds every possible chance to win by training them in these Standard Exhibition Coops. Sold or rented to Fairs and Shows with privilege to purchase. We also manufacture Shipping Coops, Egg Carriers, Feeders, Canary Hatching and Shelf Cages, Trap Nests, etc. Besides our factory at MILWAUKEE, we maintain our own warehouses at KANSAS CITY, MO., and FULTONVILLE, N. Y., and will ship from the nearest point. Send for our illustrated catalogue and save money.

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Big, sturdy cockerels and pullets of massive form and standard station. Soft, rich, golden color and royal breeding from Chicago Coliseum winners. August Special. Four-month chicks from our very best matings at $4.00 each; $17.50 for 5, $32.50 for 10. Every one a nice prospect and comes to you on approval or C. O. D., just as you wish. Mature stock at bargain prices. Sales Circular free. This is the last chance to secure flock run prices on one of the most promising crops of youngsters in the states today. WYANT BROS., Thorntown, Ind.

BOOK NOW FOR FALL—

THE FOLLOWING PRICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST:



	25	50	100
Ninety-seven percent alive and prepaid delivery in lots of			
S. C. White and Buff and Brown Leghorns	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00
Barred Rock, R. I. Reds and Mottled Anconas	3.25	6.25	12.00
White Wyandottes and White Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
Mixed	2.50	4.65	9.00

Add Two Cents per chick to the above for September and Four Cents for October Delivery.

Thornwood Poultry Yards & Hatchery **Dept. A. 23** **Crandall, Indiana**

THE EGGS CAN'T BREAK

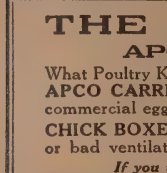
APCO CARRIERS DO THE TRICK

What Poultry Keepers have been looking for. **From Producer to Consumer. APCO CARRIERS** eliminate breakage and jars, hatching egg as well as the commercial egg, can now be shipped in safety. A trial will convince.

CHICK BOXES THAT ARE DIFFERENT. No more crowding, toe pinching or bad ventilation.

If you want results, get the APCO LINE, 100 per cent efficient

AMERICAN PAPERWARE CORPORATION, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penn.



Baby Chicks 8½c Each Up

Full blooded stock. Thousands ready now. Have shipped over 600,000 this year to all parts of United States. We pay the postage and guarantee 95% delivery. S. C. White Leghorn and Brown Leghorn Hens and Pullets **$1.25** ea. Other breeds low in price.

Write for Catalog. **FARROW-HIRSH CO., Peoria, Ill.**

Lion Head Poultry Farm "Going Out"

Owing to poor health must sacrifice; nothing reserved. Leghorn Pullets ready to lay, $3.00; later hatched, $1.50 to $2.00. All toe marked birds 50c extra. Only best breeders left at $3.00; big reduction on large orders. Cockerels (Dam's 220-244 official), $3.00 to $5.00; also Cocks, $5.00. My birds have made good in egg-laying contest. Always with the leaders, nine of my birds at Vineland contest averaged 231 eggs per bird. Send for folder with official records. Foundation Barron's Contest Pens. Free range healthy birds.

C. RASMUSSEN **R. F. D.** **DOVER, N. J.**



Buff Minorcas

Summer Sale closes August 31st. This is YOUR last opportunity of the year to get adult Buff Minorcas of the richest quality at HALF PRICE. Many of my early hatched Cockerels and Pullets are fully developed and ready to win the highest honors at any State Fair. Summer Bargain Sale List and prices of complete Exhibition lines free.

EDW. F. SCHMIDT **HAZELRIGG, IND.**



BABY CHICKS

Assorted, $9 per 100

White or Brown Leghorns, $10, 100; Barred Rocks, $13, 100; Reds, $15, 100; Wyan, W. Rocks, Buff Orp., $16, 100; postpaid. Cockerels, pullets. Catalog free.

UNIVERSAL BABY CHICK CO. PEORIA, ILL.

WYANDOTTES—SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITES

Winners at New York, Chicago and Boston. **Eggs from fine matings** reduced to $3 and $8 per setting. Utility eggs $2 per setting; $9 per 100. Breeding stock at one-half price, consisting of fine show and high-class stock birds. Also Golden Sebrights. Circular.

IRA C. KELLER, BROOKSIDE FARMS, Box 75, PROSPECT, OHIO

BUFF ROCKS NATIONAL CHAMPIONS S. C. REDS

ESTABLISHED 1903

FIRST PRIZE WINNERS at Kansas City, Chicago, New York, National Meets. Egg Record, Leavenworth 214, Mountain Grove 229. Beautiful catalog free. Our record is built on accomplishment. C. R. BAKER, Box A, Abilene, Kan.

Wilson's S. C. White Leghorns

YEARLING HENS and MATED PENS FOR SALE

Glenn A. Wilson **Box 10** **Sandwich, Ill.**

MINORCAS—GIANT S. C. BLACK

Big Values in Surplus Breeders. A fine lot of Early Chicks for the Fall Fairs and Early Winter Shows. Order Now for Choice. Get my Catalogue.

JOHN L. BROWN 65 Indiana Ave. ANDERSON, INDIANA

your answer on this if it not asking too much. What do you think of keeping bees as a side line? H. M. M.

Kansas.

That portion of Virginia to which you refer is certainly blessed with wonderful advantages. The climate is ideal the land fertile and the people there are real, there are no better people in all the world. The following fruit trees are best suited to conditions there: Apples—Delicious, Stayman, Golden Delicious and Virginia Beauty; peaches: Stark Early Elberta, J. H. Hale, Elberta and Krummel; plums: America, Abundance, Terry, Omaha and Surprise; cherries: Montmorency; grapes: Magara, Delaware, Moore's Early, Worden and Concord. I think ten acres properly handled as you have outlined your plan will nicely support you and your family. I want to hear from you again sure and keep in touch with you on this undertaking.

The Mahogany Russian Orloff.

By Dr. M. A. Hansen.

The Orloff is really the National fowl of Russia. The first accounts we have of its origin dates back to 1774. Sufficient data is available to show that the origin of the breed came through one of three sources, and that the Orloff owes much of its fostering care to Bailiwick of Orloff in the former Russian government of Wyatke, or the sporting Count of Orloff should be credited for its production, or the Russian Admiral Orloff, who strangled Peter III, originated this breed.

These birds are as large as a Rhode Island Red and as near a non-sitter as a White Leghorn, and the only chicken I have ever eaten with a turkey flavor.

I have had these birds in both the National and American egg-laying contests and they have shown themselves to be egg layers of exceptional ability.

My two-year-old hen in the American egg-laying contest was at the head of all other birds at the seventh month and up to the time of her death, during the hot weather in Kansas.

I do not recommend these birds for one living in a hot climate, but for those in the North who have dealt with frozen combs, no bird can begin to compare with them as they have no wattles or combs to freeze. They are heardy and different from all other breeds and are decidedly out of the ordinary. As an experiment I have kept a number of these birds in a cold building which was entirely open and at times the thermometer was thirty below, still they kept on laying, though not so well as if they were housed.

The Orloffs were originally bred in several colors. Not until late years has any effort been made to standardize on color.

My selection is the Mahogany colored Orloff and I have improved their color wonderfully. The head of the Orloff is distinctive being very round. The beak is slightly curved eyebrows overhanging like those of a Malay. Their particularly characteristic comb—so called "Strawberry"—a neat, close-fitting comb of very small size—in fact is frost-proof. They are clean legged, non-sitting and will enjoy a distinction of being an ideal fancier's fowl. I find them especially adaptable to limited quarters and yet they can hustle over an eighty-acre field if desired.

The cock of the mahogany variety is a most wonderful colored bird. The neck hackle is rich deep orange, blending into brighter hues of gold at the base. The mufflings at the throat are mahogany or almost black. The breast and under parts are mahogany, tipped with glossy greenish black horseshoe markings. The saddle matches the neck hackle the bows being a rich mahogany red. Wing bars are magnificently bronzed showing a purple hue of bright lights.

In general appearance the hen is similar to the cock in body except longer and color ing is less intense.

The Orloff is somewhat of a bizarre in appearance and cannot fail to appeal to those

Invest in the best

standard bred poultry. Thirty years as a breeder is sufficient evidence of my reliability. Every bird on my farm has been "Hoganized," trap-nested and pedigreed to keep up their average as 100 percent producers.

SUNNYSIDE PULLETS

8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD

are the very best investment it is possible to make—this you will realize next winter when they produce every day when egg prices are high.

Prices. 180-200 egg-bred, $1.25; 210-248 egg-bred, $1.75; 240-256 egg-bred, $2.25. Sixteen weeks, $2.25, $2.75, $3.25. Hens as above records, $2.25, $2.75, $3.25. Cocks, $5, $10, $15.

Order now from any of the following varieties: White and Buff Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred White Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Orpingtons.

Special prices for July on Baby Chicks, Eggs and Yearlings. Order direct from this ad or send for catalog.

Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Box 1002
R. C. Blodgett, Prop., BRISTOL, VT.

Cosh's Barred Rocks

Within the next 30 days, the 1921 show season will be in full swing. Advance reports indicate the strongest classes ever. Are you prepared to meet this advance in quality, or are you in need of a cock, hen, cockerel, pullet or pen to retain the supremacy at your show? We have the finest flock, hatched from our wonderful Philadelphia winners, approaching maturity, among which is just the bird or birds you need to strengthen your string.

We are in a position to deliver single birds or entire strings carefully and correctly conditioned for your show. Book your order now. A small deposit of 25% insures delivery just when you want them. Address

NEWTON COSH, Box A, Vineland, N. J.

e Want Your Help—We Must Have It

Madison Square Garden

ants you to buy from its exhibitors; order r your winner for the fall fairs. Buy ur breeders for next winter now, breeders t have proven their superiority. Hatch-season is now over, good strong vigorous ls can be bought right.

d for the List of Exhibitors 1921 Show. t Free.

ADISON SQUARE GARDEN POULTRY SHOW

D. LINCOLN ORR, Sec'y
Orr's Mills, Cornwall, N. Y.

orty Years of Success



Hatch and raise your chickens with the Reliable outfit, which is guaranteed. Send for free catalog. Address

Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box A-1 Quincy, Ill.

OST'S SUPER ANCONAS

mer sale of cockerels, pullets and yearling breeders. leading egg and show strain. Free catalogue.

et Briar Farm, Box 30, Ontariovile, Ill.

akes Little Ads Pull Big

My Ad Service puts "pep" and dollar "pull" in your little poultry advertisements. Small fee. Get my ad-pull service—now. Adman, L. Box 33, Dodgeville, Wis.

ussell's Brown Leghorns

put you on the road to prosperity. Send for my big free catalog.

. L. RUSSELL Box 72 Chilhowee, Mo.

who love the uncommon. They are unlike any other breed that Americans have seen.

The British Standard.

Shape (Male and Female)

Cock.....8 lbs. Hen.....6 lbs.
Cockerel.....7 lbs. Pullet.....5 lbs.

Head—Of medium size, forehead wide.

Beak—Short, stout, and well-curved or hooked.

Eyes—Full, and deeply set under well-projected eyebrows, giving gloomy, vindictive expression.

Comb—Low and flattish. In shape somewhat like a raspberry cut through its longer axis, and covered with small protuberances, mingled with small, bristle-like feathers, this peculiarity being particularly noticeable in the female.

Wattles—Small, and show only in the male.

Ear Lobes—Very small, and hidden under the mufflings in the mature bird, red in color.

Beard and Whiskers—Well developed, especially in the female.

Neck—Fairly long and carried erect. Very heavily hackled, swelling out so as to form a spherical protuberance, the feathers lying close to the body at the base of the neck, so that the neck appears much thinner here than at the top, and forming a distinct angle with the back.

Body—Broad, with flat, slightly sloping back, and rather full and prominent breast. The female is apparently longer in the body than the male.

Wings—Moderate and carried closely to body.

Tail—Carried erect and fan-like. Tail of male furnished with narrow but long sickles. Tail of female comparatively long.

Legs—Moderately long and stout.

COLOR OF MAHOGANY MALE.

Beak—Yellow, with a thin rose-colored skin at base of beak and nostrils.

Eyes—Red or amber colored.

Face, Comb, and Wattles—Red.

Head and Neck—Rich dark oranges, darkest at the crown of the head, and showing very slight black stripes at base only.

Beard and Mufflings—Mixture of black, mahogany and grey, grey preponderating.

Saddle—Rich mahogany, shading to deep orange.

Wings—Rich deep mahogany, with a strongly defined greenish black wing bar.

Breast—The nearer it approaches a solid black the better.

Tail—Black, with a rich greenish sheen.

Legs and Toes—Rich yellow.

COLOR OF MAHOGANY FEMALE.

Beak—Yellow, with a thin rose-colored skin at base of beak and at nostrils.

Eyes—Red or amber colored.

Face and Comb—Red.

Beard and Mufflings—Mixture of black, mahogany and grey, grey preponderating.

Neck—Mahogany, lower hackle feathers showing black striping.

Tail—Mainly black.

Legs and Toes—Rich yellow.

Plumage — Rich dark mahogany, uniformly peppered with black. The entire absence of black or heavy and irregular black splashes are equally undesirable.

I would make one suggestion for the American Standard and that is that we eliminate the black breast on the cock and produce a straight mahogany colored bird in this way it will be much easier to produce the straight mahogany female.

They will do all we claim and more in the hands of the intelligent American fancier.

Chinese Eggs.

(NOTE: The tariff which is now before Congress carries a schedule of 6 cents a dozen on eggs in shell and 15 cents a pound on dried eggs. Professor Rice is doing good work in endeavoring to get these import duties increased. In this connection the following article from the Chinese side of the Pacific will be of interest. It has been prepared at our request by the Bureau of Economic Information, Republic of China, Pekin.—F. L. P.)

The hen is laying golden eggs for many farmers in China, for whereas before eggs became an important item in the export pages of the custom reports, one could buy them for almost nothing, they are now constantly

1000 Eggs in Every Hen

New System of Poultry Keeping—Get Dollar A Dozen Eggs—Famous Poultryman.

TELLS HOW

"The great trouble with the poultry business has always been that the laying life of a hen was too short," says Henry Trafford, International Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years Editor of Poultry Success.

The average pullet lays 150 eggs. If kept the second year, she may lay 100 more. Then she goes to market. Yet, it has been scientifically established that every pullet is born or hatched with over one thousand minute egg germs in her system—and will lay them on a highly profitable basis over a period of four to six years' time if given proper care.

How to work to get 1,000 eggs from every hen; how to get pullets laying early; how to make the old hens lay like pullets; how to keep up heavy egg production all through cold winter months when eggs are highest; triple egg production; make slacker hens hustle; $5.00 profit from every hen in six winter months. These and many other money making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 EGG HEN" system of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader of this paper who keeps six hens or more. Eggs should go to a dollar or more a dozen this winter. This means big profit to the poultry keeper who gets the eggs. Mr. Trafford tells how, if you keep chickens and want them to make money for you, cut out this ad and send it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Suite 860A, Tyne Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., and a free copy of "THE 1,000 EGG HEN" will be sent by return mail.

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Bartlett's S. C. White Leghorns

DO PRODUCE THE EGGS

Standard-Trapnested-Pedigreed, and bred to fill the egg basket day in and day out.

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Eight and ten week pullets and cockerels for immediate delivery. Get your share of eggs this Fall and Winter. Also some fine breeding stock for sale at a low price to make room. Write for information.

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Zest is the Nature Food for fowls, chicks, pigeons, rabbits, cavies, mice and caged stock. Green feed and protein combined by special process into organic compound. No dope. Cheap and easy. Makes eggs, meat, milk. Perfect feed; fair price. Breeders, this is worth attention. Literature and sample free (name stock raised). I make and use THE ZEST SIMPLEX DRY MASH HOPPER AND THE ZEST SIMPLEX CHICK FEEDER. Beat high priced feeders. We give them to introduce Zest Feeds. Write for offer. **ZEST, Box C, Westover, Penn.**

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Know your birds on sight. Red, White, Blue, Light Blue, Pink, Amber, Ruby, Black, Yellow, Green.

Size for	25	50	100	250
Baby Chicks	$ .20	$ .35	$ .60	$1.50
Growing Chicks	.20	.40	.75	1.65
Leghorns	.30	.50	.90	2.00
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American Poultry Supply Co., 499 Main St., Canton, Mo.



65 VARIETIES

Prize Winning Pure Bred Poultry, Ducks, Geese, Guineas. Profitable, Vigorous, Heavy Laying Stock. New Cat. ready 5c. Perfect Arrival and Satisfaction Guar.

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DISEASES OF POULTRY

By D. V. Salmon. 252 pages; 72 illustrations. Every poultryman needs this book. The cause, symptoms, care and remedies for each disease fowls are subject to are given. Price 75c. American Poultry Journal Pub. Co. 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois

Market Your Eggs in Neat, Compact and Safe Self-Locking Egg Cartons



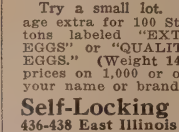
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You will give better service to your customers and because of the patented low cut cells your eggs will appear to the finest advantage.

Try a small lot. Send $1.25, postage extra for 100 Stock Printed Cartons labeled "EXTRA SELECTED EGGS" or "QUALITY BREAKFAST EGGS." (Weight 14 lbs.) Write for prices on 1,000 or over printed with your name or brand.

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Houses $16 Up.

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You can buy the famous Potter Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take down. Complete Hennery Outfits (roosts, nests, etc.) $3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Makes it easy to start right. Get the best and save money. Send 4c stamps for 100-page book.



35 Hen Complete Potter Outfit $9.40

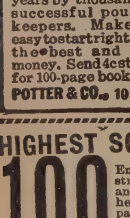
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HIGHEST SCORE EVER WON!!

100 Envelopes 3⅝x6½ inches, an extra strong thick hard slick writing face and 100 Letterheads 8½ x 11 inches heavy, smooth, hard, thick writing paper, (fine typewriter bond paper same price) All artistically printed with pictures of your breeds, and sent to you by parcel post for $1.50. Better printing for price was never done. No other kind of printing done. No samples sent out. Order direct from this ad.

J. R. HUDSON, Printer, Hardin Springs, Ky.

How to Cull Poor Layers

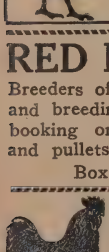


A valuable bulletin entitled "How to Cull Breeders and Poor Layers" has just been issued by Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, one of America's foremost poultry authorities. It explains how easy it is to cull out slackers and make poultry pay big profits quick. Anyone may get this bulletin without cost by addressing, Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, Desk 2069, Kansas City, Missouri.

RED DALE FARM

Breeders of highest grade exhibition and breeding S. C. R. I. Reds now booking orders for early cockerels and pullets.

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BANTAMS America's Finest

Bantams, 40 varieties. Game and Ornamental. Shipped on approval. Winners at the largest shows. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Cat. 2c. Also choice Pheasants, Pigeons, Rabbits and Sporting and Pet Dogs.

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going up in price. This rise in price does not affect living conditions in China as seriously as one might imagine, for the Chinese people are not large egg eaters. Rice and water make a much better breakfast than ham and eggs for a Chinese. As a matter of fact, ham and eggs would probably give him indigestion. The suggestion then that the famine sufferers should be fed on eggs which has appeared in some American newspapers is not altogether a good solution of that problem. What they need is not eggs but money, with which to buy wheat, millet, rice, etc. That is the food they are used to eating and they can no more change their diet and remain healthy than an American could subsist on sharksfins. Of course, this does not mean that the Chinese do not eat eggs. He does. But he would prefer to export them to those who like them better and need them more.

The value of the trade in eggs to China can be ascertained from the fact that nearly four per cent of the American imports from China in 1920 were dried and frozen eggs. The egg business was developed in China largely by American firms who were seeking this commodity to supply the demands of American bakeries. As a result of this stimulus a very husky, but infant, industry has grown up in China which is becoming more important every year, but which, of course, will suffer a serious setback should the United States decide to keep the commodity on this side of a tariff wall. The Chinese have had some experience with walls themselves, and know how harmful they are to those on both sides.

A list of egg factories in operation during last year in China gives 85 factories.

There are many more small factories. But it will be seen that of the principal ones, more are owned by Americans than by other nationals. Most of the factories which use modern machinery use American machinery, which means an increase in the general trade between the two countries and is sound economics. A list of the principal exporters of egg products gives America the lead:

American	17
British	10
Japanese	4
French	4
Danish	2
Belgian	1

When it is remembered that there are 413 American firms in China as against 644 British firms and 4,878 Japanese, it will be seen that America's lead in this particular commodity is unique and must be the result of an especial effort on the part of Americans to specialize in this field. The industry has been built up then through Americans and the stimulus was given to it by the American market. To shut it out of the American market would mean to destroy the industry, unless certain markets now closed in Eastern and Central Europe required this commodity.

A Japanese official estimate places the total number of hens in Shantung at 15,000,000 and estimates the total annual production at 126,000,000 or 84 eggs per hen. In a normal year about 75 per cent of this number is exported.

With regard to the sanitary condition of Chinese eggs American firms can obtain authentic information from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. An investigation has been made here by American inspectors and they are reported to have passed a favorable judgment on the Chinese product. The American government maintains a Health Service in China and it would be impossible for impure products to be shipped. The Chinese chicken does not feed differently from chickens anywhere else. There are few if any large chicken farms in China. Each peasant owns a few hens whose eggs he sells to a local egg buyer, who in turn sells to a contractor, who gets the product to the agents of the exporting firms. The hen lives in the farm house or near it, as hens do on most farms which do not specialize in this particular commodity. With regard to the conditions of factories, the importer has to depend largely upon the reliability of his shipper. However, there is an inspection of cargo in China by an American official before it can be shipped and therefore there is an assurance that the eggs leave China in a condition within the purview of the American law.

Shoemaker's Poultry Boo and Almanac for 1921

Send for it NOW!



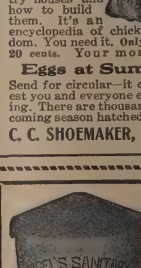
The boo has abo 200 page with mar colore plates of fow true to life. Tel all about chic ens, their cos their care, ar diseases ar remedies.

It also tells all about Incubators, their prices and operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickdom. You need it. Only 20 cents. Your money back if not satisfie

Eggs at Summer Prices Now

Send for circular—it contains prices that will int est you and everyone else, and it's free for the as ing. There are thousands of the best breeders for t coming season hatched during August and Sept.

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Pagel's Sanitary Non-Freezing Fountain

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Keeps water warm in winter and cool in summer. If not at your dealer, send for circular and testimonials from pleased customers.

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Barred Plymouth Roc

Lady Beautiful birds won at Baltimore follows: 1st, 3rd and 5th hens; 1st, 2nd 5th pullets; 1st and 3rd cocks; 1st and cockerels. STOCK — Always some ch pullet-bred males for disposal to the criminating purchaser.

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TRADE A E M MARK **THERMOMETER NEVER VARY**

You cannot afford to risk using any thermometer in Incubators or Bro Insist on "A E M." At dealers or direct.

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WHITE ORPINGTO

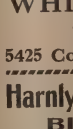
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MARY K. HARNLY, 2301 Elisha Ave., ZION.



Chicks 9 cents each and up Rocks, Leghorns, Reds and b ers. Money back for dead one far as Colorado, Texas and Mi Pamphlet free. Sandy Knoll Ha ery, C. M. Lauver, Prop., Box McAlisterville, Pa.

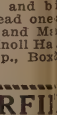
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COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

Highest Quality

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EVERLAY Brown Leghorns



World Record layers American Egg Contest. Leading winners New York, Chicago. Catalog free—big Summer Sale Stock. Eggs, Chicks.

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I am now disposing of my breeders at bargain p Write me what you need to improve your flock.

J. S. PENNINGTON Box A PLAINFIELD

Proved!-That the Wishbone SAVES MOST SPACE

WHATEVER claim may be made for "freak" incubators, it is a positive fact that with the three deck Wishbone Mammoth more eggs can be hatched in a given space than in any other incubator made. The Wishbone saves you most space when you use it, just as it saves you most money when you buy it, and saves most cost, labor, and time when you try it. It is truly the "money-making mammoth."

There is only one standard, time-tested, sure mammoth. It is the Wishbone, the only incubator in which the eggs never have to be touched after they are first put in. The Wishbone has all these conveniences and, besides, hatches chicks with the least labor, least expense, least space, with absolute safety.

Prices Reduced To Almost Pre-War Level

Increased volume—lower cost of materials—save us money in making Wishbones. We've figured all our savings for the season, and we're handing you all the benefit of them.

Wishbone prices have been radically—generously reduced for the season. They are down to absolutely rock bottom—they make Wishbone positively the lowest-cost machine on the market. Write for new price list.

Write for Wishbone catalog with interesting incubator information—prices will amaze you.

American Incubator Mfg. Co.
106 Water Street New Brunswick, N. J.

A Challenge
Many wild claims have been made by some manufacturers about the egg capacity their machines can give in small space. We challenge anyone to show us any space in which a Wishbone will not give more capacity than any other incubator made.

Wishbone
MAMMOTH
Incubator
TRADE MARK



This Machine
is 14 feet long, 6 feet 4 inches high and 4 feet 8 inches wide.

4800 Egg Capacity, $980.

(Larger machines average 15c. per egg capacity.)

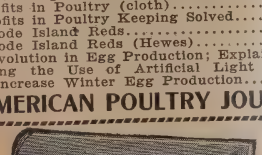
Books Covering all Branches of Poultry Keeping

"The true university of these days is a collection of books"—Carlyle

From the list of books below you can select one covering any subject regarding poultry culture you may desire.

Poultry Account Book	$0.25
Artificial Incubating and Brooding	1.00
All About Indian Runners	.75
American Standard of Perfection	2.50
Mating and Breeding of Poultry (Lamon and Slocum)	2.50
Asiatics	.50
Commercial Poultry Raising	3.00
Ducks and Geese	.75
Duck Culture (Rankin)	.75
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Eggs and Egg Farms	.50
Canary Birds (110 pages)	.50
$4,223 in One Year on a Town Lot	1.00
Don't Kill the Laying Hen (Potter System)	1.00
How to Feed Poultry for any Purpose with Profit	1.25
How to Raise Chicks (Woods)	.75
Indian Runner Duck Culture (Yoder)	.75
Leghorns	1.00
Origin and History of All Breeds of Poultry	1.00
Philo System	1.00
Plymouth Rock Standard Breed Book	3.00
Poultry Feeding and Fattening (G. B. Fiske)	1.50
Poultry Keeping in a Nutshell	.50
999 Questions and Answers (Heck)	.75
Productive Poultry Husbandry (Lewis)	2.50
Profitable Culling and Selective Flock Breeding	1.50
Profits in Poultry (cloth)	1.60
Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved	1.00
Rhode Island Reds	.75
Rhode Island Reds (Hewes)	1.00
Revolution in Egg Production; Explaining the Use of Artificial Light to Increase Winter Egg Production	1.00
Rules of the Cock Pit	$0.50
Secrets of Expert Exhibitors	2.00
Side Line Poultry Keeping (Warren)	.50
Standard Wyandottes in Colors and How to Judge Them	1.00
Successful Poultry Culture for Pleasure and Profit	.50
Successful Poultry Keeping	1.00
The Orpingtons (Drevenstedt)	.75
The Plymouth Rocks, All Varieties	1.00
The Poultry Book	5.00
Turkeys and How to Grow Them (154 pages), cloth	1.50
Turkeys, Their Care and Management	.75
200 Eggs per Hen per Year (Warren)	.50
Why Poultry Pays and How to Make It Pay. A book for the beginner, full of valuable information and drawings	.50
Wyandottes (by various authors)	1.00
DISEASES AND CURES.	
The Diseases of Poultry (D. E. Salmon), paper	.75
Poultry Diseases and Their Treatment (Kaupp)	2.00
POULTRY HOUSES AND PLANT CONSTRUCTION.	
How to Build Poultry Houses (complete diagrams)	.50
Cement Worker's Hand Book	.50
Open Air Poultry Houses (Woods)	.75
Practical Poultry Houses and Fixtures (A. F. Hunter)	.50
PIGEONS.	
American Pigeon Loft Register	.40
Pigeon Diseases and Feeding Management	.75
Profitable Squab Feeding (F. Foy)	1.00
Squabs for Profit (Rice and Cox)	1.50

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL, 523 Plymouth Court, CHICAGO, ILL.



A guide to success in this, the most difficult poultry problem

Know How to Turn Loss Into Profit

The results of many years of practical experience and study. Written by Prince T. Woods, a man who knows how and who can teach others. This book will save many dollars for any poultryman and is indispensable to the beginner.

Read These Chapter Titles Over

Chapter I—Selecting and Mating Breeding Stock. Chapter II—Food, Vegetable, Animal and Mineral. Chapter III—Fowls and Food. Chapter IV—Care and Management of Breeders. Chapter V—Eggs for Hatching. Chapter VI—Incubation, Natural and Artificial. Chapter VII—Brooding with Hens and with Brooders. Chapter VIII—Chick Foods and Feeding Chicks. Chapter IX—Growing Chicks. Chapter X—Facts About White Diarrhea. What white diarrhea is. Symptoms of disease. Causes. Is there more than one form? Has germ of specific disease been found? Infection. Prevention. Treatment. Formula for a simple remedy which has proved effective in many cases in many climates for years.

Don't go through years of costly and discouraging experiments to learn the facts taught in this book. One chick saved will pay for it. Learn how to feed; to prevent disease; to make your own brooders, and feed for your chicks. **75c postpaid.**

American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Why Poultry Pays and How to Make It Pay

By Morgan Bates. A "straight from the shoulder" talk on raising poultry from the money-making point of view. It gives the beginner sound advice about starting in. Covers all subjects. Price 50c.
AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL PUB. CO.
523 Plymouth Court Chicago, Illinois

How to Build Poultry Houses

of all kinds and descriptions. It gives complete plans. How to make feed troughs, nest boxes, water troughs, roosts, dropping boards, brood coops, brooder houses, fattening coops, colony houses, winter and summer houses, etc. Price 50c.
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523 Plymouth Court Chicago, Illinois

KEEPING A RECORD BOOK

A record book for poultrymen is one essential that few realize the value of. So few breeders keep any kind of record of their chickens, what they are doing, what they are costing and what they are profiting, yet that is one essential seldom overlooked in any good business in the towns or cities. Perhaps I am mistaken in the number of people who do keep a record, but I dare say less than 10 percent of the people who raise poultry have any definite idea of what they are putting into the business and what they are getting out of it.

Now as to the record, I started a record book Jan. 1, of this year. In this book I have a page for the egg record for each month. Under this entry I have a line for each day and each month and this line is divided into five parts. I now have the breeds of chickens and there is a small place for each breed where I put the number of eggs gathered every day. That takes three spaces; then I have a small space for setting down the kind of day whether hot, cold, rainy or fair, etc. Then the fifth space I use for the total number of eggs gathered during the day. From this I can sum up the total number of eggs from each breed for each month at the end there of, and the grand total from all of the breeds.

Then on the opposite page I have spaces for the sales during that month of all the eggs whether market or setting and prices and dates of sale, likewise of sale of all chickens.

I do not have a space for feed cost as I have agreed to furnish the farm with eggs and chickens to eat, which pays for the feed I use. However this is a very important part of the record book for any one living in town or city and trying to raise chickens or for anyone living on a farm and buying feed. I do have a space for expenditures where I enter the date and sum paid for any improvement or any more chickens.

Then I also have a space where I enter the number of eggs set, the number hatched and the date of the hatch. This record book is an old ledger of my father's and did not cost me anything. It only takes a few minutes at noon (if you gather the eggs twice a day) and a few more at the end of the day to make the entries for the day. Though this was a new thing for me, I have only failed to keep the number of eggs gathered for about ten days since Jan. 1, so I have a good knowledge of how many eggs my chickens lay, also, I can look back and see the number of eggs sold and price and date for same. Try keeping a record book so you will have the satisfaction of KNOWING what your chickens are profiting you.

Texas. Mary McClellan

Fall Hatched Chicks.

I have heard and read considerable about Fall hatched chickens. After two years success with chicks hatched at this time of the year, I have something to say in their favor.

Two years ago was the first time we ever hatched after May 15th. We hatched on September 10th, 85 S. C. White Leghorns from 120 eggs. These chicks were raised in a colony brooder, fed dry mash, scratch feed, buttermilk, and water. They were let out in a small yard after the second day, and the seventh day were given free range.

have found that Fall hatched chicks consume very little feed as they have lots of bugs and weed seed at this time of the year.

These birds were hatched Sept. 10th and we got our first egg Jan. 25. They were all laying by the 1st of February, and were still laying when we sold them late in the summer.

We believe that chicks hatched in September will prove good layers, as the dam must be a good layer to be laying in August, when most hens are molting.

Last year we hatched 250 Leghorn chicks from 360 eggs August 20th. We put these chicks in a 10x10 ft. colony brooder. There was always plenty of dry mash and scratch feed inside the brooder, also water and buttermilk. They had free range of the Apple orchard after the fifth day, and we lost only seven chicks, which were weaklings and died when three or four days old.

They did not have any artificial heat after they wer 25 days old. This may seem unbelievable, but we had dry, warm weather that made it possible. They were as wild and healthy as prairie chickens, they were gone from the brooder all day, but all were back at night, and spread out on the floor when the sun went down. In the morning they were 25 days old. This may seem unhollering to get out, which is not until the dew is quite gone, about 9 o'clock.

With the little care and attention that is required to raise September hatched chicks, we advise every poultry man who is short of stock this season to make a August or September hatch thereby you will get pullets that will lay in February and broilers that will bring the highest market price.

No young bird should develop scrufy legs. Never set a scaley leg hen and this obnoxious trouble will not be communicated to her chicks when they nestle under her in contact with her infected legs.

A Boost for Sicilian Buttercups.

Noah Webster said: "Utility means usefulness and intrinsic value," and that "intrinsic, means real or genuine." You will therefore find Buttercups utility as well as fancy poultry, for they are both useful and of real or genuine value.

They are by no means a new creation, having been bred in Sicily so long that their origin has been lost in past ages. In Sicily and Southern Europe they have been kept for their egg production and table qualities alone, and without any consideration for their plumage. For this reason it has been somewhat hard to get the desired plumage, but the desired inherent egg-laying quality in the breed is about as hard to loose as it is to get proper plumage. Since the poultrymen of America have taken hold of them, the have been bred with a definite standard in view, as fostered by the American Buttercup Club with a large membership in every state in the Union and Canada.

They lay a good sized egg and plenty of them, so I have nicknamed them "Egg Machines from Sicily." Buttercups, like other Mediterraneans, begin to lay about one month earlier than the heavier breeds. Their quiet disposition is a big asset in their egg-laying qualities. They are more docile than other breeds of the Mediterranean class.

They have yellow skin; are small boned in comparison with most breeds and will dress a greater percentage of meat than the heavier, large boned fowls. They are hardy, great hustlers and light feeders. I have been keeping them on two thirds the amount of feed of any other breed I have handled.

The little chicks with their "black velvety" splashes are exceptionally pretty; and when several weeks old, until they get their second feathers, resemble very much young pheasants or quail.

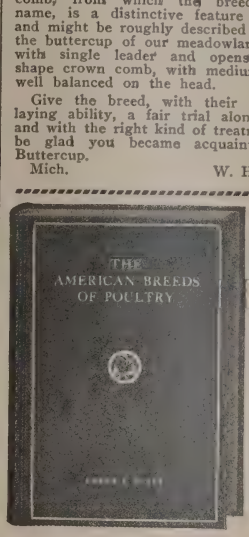
The male has a rich orange surface color with black tail feathers and sickles. The female is a golden buff with black spangles over most of the body surface. The tail is dull black, mottled with buff.

Their peculiar color markings make them very hard to locate by the wiley hawk. The comb, from which the breed derives its name, is a distinctive feature of the breed and might be roughly described as resembling the buttercup of our meadowlands. It starts with single leader and opens into a cup shape crown comb, with medium size points, well balanced on the head.

Give the breed, with their practical egg-laying ability, a fair trial alongside of any, and with the right kind of treatment, you will be glad you became acquainted with the Buttercup.

Mich. W. H. Bachman.





Every American Breeder Needs This Book

The American Breeds of Poultry

By FRANK L. PLATT

This new book, published 1921. Up-to-date in all particulars. 256 pages. 100 illustrations. Printed on enameled paper. Bound in brown cloth. The most elaborate and costly book we have ever published.

This is the only exclusive work ever offered to the public on the great dual-purpose breeds that have been made in America by the genius of American breeders. An entirely new text, in which the author goes back to original sources, and starting at the beginning writes a history of the American breeds, tells of their origin and traces each step in their development. Every detail on the proper mating of each variety is given in a plain, practical way.

M. L. Chapman, manager of the great Wilbartha Poultry Farm, writes: "I think this book is away ahead of any similar work I ever read and intensely interesting. If I could have had some such similar book twenty-five years ago, I would have been winning at the Madison Square Garden Show a great many years earlier."

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The Business hen is the rival of the dairy cow. The cow must be milked at regular intervals and the hen milks herself, so to speak. The product of the cow is exposed to all manner of microbes that float in the air of the even clean stables or adhere to the pans and bottles. The product of the hen is put up in capsule form. Both milk and eggs contain the important vitamines which science has lately discovered are necessary for growth—a point which explains the high utility of milk and eggs in the diet of invalid or growing youth; and what is good for the weak or young is also good for the well and strong.

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Practical Poultry Hints.

Gathering the eggs daily does much to increase the number of eggs that a hen lays. A pheasant hen will lay as many as 25 or 30 eggs if her eggs are gathered daily, although if they accumulate in the nest the hen will commence to set as soon as she has laid a litter of eggs.

Hens that steal their nest usually bring off good hatches, and there are practically no "dead chicks in the shell." Every day when the hen goes to her nest to deposit her egg she not only turns the eggs already laid, but sits down on them and warms them through. It has been found that the periodical warming of eggs being saved for incubation results in better hatches.

Rapid Growth of Geese.

It may interest your readers to know to what extent goslings may grow if they get the chance of good food and good grass, says a contributor to Poultry World, England.

I had one gosling hatched from four eggs on April 23, which was weighed at a fortnight old, and every Saturday since that date. The following are the dates and weights:

Hatched Saturday, April 23—		
Weighed May 7	2 weeks	1 lb. 5 oz.
Weighed May 14	3 weeks	2 lbs. 12 oz.
Weighed May 21	4 weeks	5 lbs. 0 oz.
Weighed May 28	5 weeks	7 lbs. 8 oz.
Weighed June 4	6 weeks	10 lbs. 2 oz.
Weighed June 11	7 weeks	12 lbs. 13 oz.

I will send weights and photo of same bird at 14 weeks old.

The above was put among 200-month-old chicks when 3 days old, and had neither natural or artificial heat.

The Best Breed.

Every person who has given the matter any thought at all is well aware that there is no one breed of chickens that is superior to all others in all respects. Yet how often do we read long articles in which the author attempts to prove that some one or two certain breeds have a monopoly on all the good qualities and all others are culls by comparison.

The most superior or "best" breed of chickens is a thing that does not exist. Th egg laying contests have amply demonstrate that there is no one breed that excells a others even in egg production.

We all have our personal preferences, som liking one kind best and some another. Bu that does not justify any of us in attemptin to depreciate the value of the breeds tha someone else likes best.

Much injurious matter has been writte concerning the so-called ornamental breed but the fact is there is no such thing as strictly ornamental chicken, aside from som of the bantams, as all of the larger breed possess many valuable practical qualification

It is but natural and proper that eac of us should desire to speak a good word fo the breed that he has found profitable, bu it is possible to do this without detractin from the good qualities of other desirabl breeds. So, Mr. Enthusiast, when you agai take up your pen to acquaint the publi with the good qualities of your chose variety don't forget that there are many many other breeds all of which will prov themselves worthy of the very best that ca be said for them, if given a fair opportunity

Mo. John Miller.

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EXCEPTIONAL BLACK ORPINGTONS—Beautiful lot of free-range youngsters growing for fall and winter delivery. Write now and engage your requirements. Eggs, $2.50 for 15. Hal Riviere, Columbus, Georgia. 6-8

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WANT TO HEAR from owner havi poultry farm or other property for State cash price and particulars. Joh Black, 270th St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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$35 WEEK—WOMEN wanted. Be dress designers. Learn while earning. ple lessons free. Franklin Institute, N., 582, Rochester, N. Y.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT wants railway clerks. Men and women over 17. $190 month. Steady work. List posi free. Write immediately. Franklin I tute, Dept. N 126, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A MAN and his wife ca of raising 1,000 to 3,500 chickens a Must understand mating and showing must answer correspondence. Applic must be accompanied by best reference a statement of salary expected. Be salary I furnish house and cow. Expe treat couple as I'd like to be treated self. Dr. M. A. Hansen, Osage, Iowa.

WANTED—GOOD FIRST class po man. One who understands the care raising of chickens. Good steady situ for intelligent and reliable man. Must lots of experience and best of refere Prefer man with wife who helps. Ad J. R., care American Poultry Journal, cago.

POSITIONS WANTED.

EXPERT POULTRYMAN WITH yea practical experience, desires position; cellent references. South preferred. dress X, care American Poultry Journa

POSITION WANTED—By married with ten years' experience in many poultry plants. Can furnish best of erences and satisfactory reasons for ing. Address H. W., care American try Journal.

STUDENT OF AMERICAN Po School desires position on poultry any place. Age 27. Single. Best refer Stephen Zona, 456 Harris St., Plym Pa.

POULTRYMAN DESIRES POSITI Assistant or manager. Several years perience. Have A. S. P. H. diploma. 28. Single. Can furnish satisfactory erences. Address B. H., care Ame Poultry Journal.

POSITION WANTED—By poultryma who has had several years' experien superintendent and manager of one o largest and most successful poultry in the country. Will furnish the very of references and satisfactory reason wishing to make a change. Address A, American Poultry Journal, 523 Plym Ct., Chicago, Ill.



Show Birds for Fall and Winter

If you want the best birds that your money can buy, you had better purchase them from Oak Dale.

Every one of our show birds bears a remarkable likeness to its parent stock, because for the past twenty years the birds of this wonderful strain have been so mated that it is only reasonable to expect them to carry away the most coveted prizes.

Eight to Ten Weeks Old Pullets

These pullets are the progeny of all our famous winners at Madison Square Garden and Boston during the past twenty years.

The Oak Dale strain of Single Comb White Leghorns has been restricted to only the choicest individuals, thus assuring you that pullets purchased from us are the best value that can be secured.

OAK DALE *Single Comb* WHITE LEGHORNS

When you but stop and think that for the past twenty years we have been carrying away the best prizes at Madison Square Garden and Boston, is it any wonder that Oak Dale birds can go into a showroom and carry away the highest honors?

In our yards today we have these five wonderful males:

First prize White Leghorn Cockerel at the recent Madison Square Garden show; First cockerel at Madison Square Garden, 1920; First cockerel at Boston, 1918, and the cockerel heading the first young pen, New York State Fair, 1919.

A truly remarkable lineup you will admit. But that is not all. These are but a few of the winners we have in our yard.

Those anxious to carry away the best prizes will find it most profitable to write us and state their wants. We suggest that right now is the time to make a selection.



The Mark of Quality

If you have any weak spots in your yard, right now is the time for you to build them up and be prepared for winter.

Get birds that will lay as many eggs in winter as they do in summer and you will then be in a position to realize a great profit instead of a loss as many are now doing by purchasing inferior stock that lay but few eggs in winter.

1921 Mating List Free

Send today for this booklet and therein you will find listed the most marvelous White Leghorn winners of past twenty years. And whose progeny we are offering to you at prices that are within the reach of all.

We can also furnish you with Pens, Trios, Pairs and Single birds.

OAK DALE FARMS
Box A—Austin, Minn.

E. B. Thompson's Imperial Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks

Win at the Premier Show of All the World

Madison Square Garden New York, January, 1921

The Greatest Record of All Time



First Prize Cock at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1919—The Sire of First Prize Cock of 1921

Every Prize and Ribbon Offered

Cocks	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Cockerels	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Hens	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Pullets	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Young Pens	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Old Pens	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th

30 Prizes Out of 30 Offered

Sweepstakes Championship Male and Female and Every Special Prize—every bird bred on my farm.

This amazing record is an exact duplicate of the Imperial "Ringlet" record of **1920** at Madison Square Garden.

These **100% Perfect Records** are the crowning achievement of the unexampled "Ringlet" Records at New York for **more than 30 victorious years.**

The competition at this show was stronger in quality than at all the other shows of America combined—a fact that every breeder knows only too well.

Supreme at Madison Square Garden Is Supreme Everywhere

BARGAIN SALE FOR 1921

My Special Sale List is now ready and offers the most extraordinary bargains in extreme high quality breeding and exhibition birds of First Prize Sweepstakes Champion Madison Square Garden blood. **THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY** to secure Madison Square Garden Winners, and sons, brothers, sisters and daughters of these winners, and birds of the richest First Prize Sweepstakes blood at prices **FAR BELOW THEIR VALUE.**

THIS SPECIAL SALE LIST

is full of the **rarest bargains** ever offered in the history of Barred Rocks and it will be to your interest to write me for a copy at once and secure the birds you need at **SAVING PRICES.** A copy will be mailed immediately upon request.

Imperial Ringlets are the Standard for all the Barred Rocks in all America. They have won first prizes and Silver cups for my customers in thousands of Show rooms in every civilized land.

BARGAINS IN EGGS

from the finest exhibition matings in the world. After **June 1st,** one setting **$10,** two settings **$17.50,** four settings **$30,** 100 eggs **$45.**

These Are One-Half My Regular Prices

Elegant Catalog Mailed Upon Request.

E. B. Thompson

Lock Box 510, AMENIA, N.Y.

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

VOL. 52 SEPTEMBER, 1921 NO. 9



15c Per Copy

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 9, 1886, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Published Monthly by Jas. W. Bell & Co., 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois. Subscription Price, 75c for 1 year; $2 for 3 years; $3 for 5 years.







3000 PULLETS
Show Birds for Fall *and* Winter

OAK DALE pullets are the progeny of all the famous winners at Madison Square and Boston during the past twenty years. The Oak Dale strain of White Leghorns has been restricted to only the choicest individuals, thus assuring you that the pullets purchased are the best that can be had.

Every one of our show birds bears a remarkable likeness to its parent stock, because for the past 20 years the birds of this wonderful strain have been so mated that it is only natural to expect them to carry away the most coveted prizes.

When you but stop and think that for the past 20 years we have been carrying away the best prizes at Madison Square Garden and Boston, is it any wonder that Oak Dale birds can go into a showroom and carry away the highest honors?

1921 Mating List Free

Send today for this booklet and therein you will find listed the most marvelous Single Comb White Leghorn winners of the past twenty years. And whose progeny we are offering to you at prices within the reach of all. We can also furnish you with Pens, Trios, Pairs and Single birds.

OAK DALE POULTRY FARM
Box A, Austin, Minnesota

Announcing
MR. FRED W. SMITH
THE LEGHORN KING AS POULTRY EXPERT

FRED W. SMITH is in charge of all our White Leghorn flocks. Every bird that leaves our farm passes the inspection of this Leghorn King. Mr. Smith arrived at Oak Dale Poultry Farm in time to O. K. and perfectly adjust our 1921 matings. The growing of the chickens has been directly under his direction.

All those who are familiar with White Leghorn history know that this means the finest White Leghorns that intelligence and experience, backed by the great resources of Oak Dale Poultry Farm can produce.

Every poultry authority in the country will agree that the ability and judgment of Mr. Smith is unquestionable.

Our representatives who searched the great shows of America for the "Leghorn King," were unanimous in recommending Fred W. Smith for the biggest job in the White Leghorn business. Our flocks this year are of his making, and we have more and better birds than ever before. Our customers will get the biggest value in the history of Oak Dale Poultry Farm.

OAK DALE *Single Comb* WHITE LEGHORNS

Grand Summer Bargain Sale

"Aristocrat" Barred Rocks

The World's Greatest Strain of Poultry

The Great Money Makers



Supreme as —Showbirds

Supreme as —Layers

Supreme as —Market Fowl

AS SHOWBIRDS

The famous Aristocrat Barred Rocks have created a new WORLD'S RECORD by their sensational sweep of victories in thousands of showrooms, including the largest and biggest Barred Rock shows of the entire world. The NATIONAL B. R. CLUB SHOW (the greatest of all the great ones) CHICAGO, "HEART-OF-AMERICA," BOSTON, N. Y. PALACE, GUELPH, DALLAS, LOS ANGELES, "TRI-STATE," BROOKLYN, CLEVELAND, NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, WINNIPEG, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS, MINNEAPOLIS, SAN FRANCISCO, DETROIT, etc., etc., hail the Aristocrats as winners! MY CUSTOMERS ARE WINNING OUT WITH "ARISTOCRATS" ALL OVER THE WORLD.

AS LAYERS

The same magnificent showbirds are equally supreme as layers. THREE HUNDRED SIXTY-ONE (361) EGGS FROM ONE MOULT TO THE NEXT BY AN "ARISTOCRAT" HEN IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE LAYING RECORD OF THE WORLD. Equally matchless is the record of 260 eggs in 270 consecutive days by another "Aristocrat" hen. Many "Aristocrat" cockerels from my great laying record hens have been sold to State Agricultural Colleges. (Only yesterday I received a report from one of these colleges giving a record of 79 eggs in 79 days.) Can better evidence of their value be given?—From all over the civilized world "Aristocrat" customers are sending in glowing reports and laying records.

THE IDEAL MONEY-MAKING COMBINATION

EVERY WISE, PRUDENT BREEDER WILL DO WELL RIGHT NOW TO LOOK FOR THE GREATEST MONEY-MAKING COMBINATION IN POULTRY THAT HE CAN POSSIBLY GET. Let every breeder who reads this give some serious thought to this vital subject—WHY NOT BREED THE GREATEST SHOW-BIRDS, THE GREATEST LAYERS, THE GREATEST MARKET FOWL—ALL COMBINED IN ONE? This is the combination which will give you MORE profit, MORE honor, MORE pleasure, MORE satisfaction than any other. This you get in "Aristocrats."

GREAT BARGAINS RIGHT NOW

Send for my Summer Bargain List. Investigate it. Study it. It will appeal to you as so sensible, so logical, so self-evident, that you will be glad that you sent. NO MATTER WHAT BREED YOU MAY HAVE NOW—SEND FOR IT ANYWAY. You can really save Big Money if you have this list handy.

W. D. Holterman, Fancier, Box A, Fort Wayne, Indiana, U. S. A.

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200 EGG STRAINS



Lady Alfarata—Record, 301 Eggs

15,000

Customers can vouch for the Superior laying qualities of my White and Barred Rocks, White and Buff Orpingtons, Rose and Single Comb Reds, White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns. I am now offering

Choice Foundation Stock

In Pullets, Cockerels, Yearling females and Yearling males, from some of my best matings in the above breeds, at very moderate prices, for immediate delivery. This stock is right in its prime for the breeding season of 1922. The quality is no experiment, and with your careful attention you can be reasonably assured of success, as have hundreds of my customers before you.

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Write for it today.

JOHN G. POORMAN
Box 100 Tinley Park, Ill.

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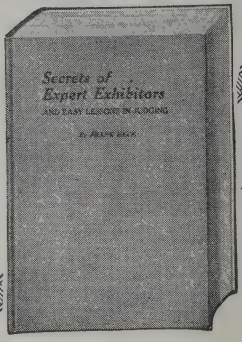
By J. H. Robinson

Illustrated by Franklane L. Sewell and Arthur O. Schilling. By arrangement with the publishers we are able to supply this book at the list price of $2.00, postpaid.

American Poultry Journal
523 Plymouth Court Chicago, Ill.

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Secrets of Expert Exhibitors

And Easy Lessons in Judging

By FRANK HECK

THE time has gone by when a breeder can pick up birds right out of the yards and win with them without special preparation. This is true even in the smaller shows. There are always at least a few hustling, enterprising breeders in every locality who are keenly alive to the financial profit and the honors accruing from winning over all competitors. These breeders use all legitimate methods for putting their birds in show condition. Most interesting book ever published for breeders.

Faking and Legitimate Preparation Both Laid Bare

Faking is certainly wrong and it should not be practiced, but even in legitimate show preparation what chance have you to win over one or more honest competitors who may have a copy of this book and thereby possess the knowledge which enables them to fix up their birds in scores of ways that are not known to you. Consider also the immense advantage you would have in being able to detect such forms of faking as can be discovered in cases where there may possibly be a dishonest exhibitor in the class. You need this book to protect yourself against dishonesty.

All the methods, drugs, chemicals and various modes of preparing birds for the show room are fully explained

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523 PLYMOUTH COURT .. .. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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BYERS' ORPINGTONS







At Chicago Coliseum past 34 months—75 of my Orpingtons stood under First Prize Ribbons (all my competitors combined only showed 16 birds under First Prize Ribbons); and in Buffs last winter I showed 11 birds under First Prize Ribbons while all my competitors combined only showed 3 Buffs under First Prize Ribbons. 172 of my Orpingtons stood under Ribbons. I won 13 out of a possible 14 Firsts on Pens and have never lost Special for Best Display in Buffs, in Whites or in Blacks at this Premier Exhibition—**Chicago Coliseum**, past 34 months.

Byers' Orpingtons Stand Supreme and have become the Standard Strain of all America. Twenty years of continuous, constructive breeding; my late unparalleled Winnings at the great Chicago Coliseum Shows and my square deal policy in every transaction, unfolds the reason.

From my Champions this season I have bred the finest line of 1921 State Fair and early show Winners ever offered. There is no doubt about that. Come and see or engage the most liberal possible values by mail subject to your complete satisfaction.

Refer to my August ad, on page 756, for Prices on State Fair Winners or address me this evening for literature and complete details. Outstanding Stars in single birds and Pens are here in perfect condition and training to make and maintain your reputation against any competition you choose to meet. Also Hundreds of Champion Bred Breeders and heavy layers that would improve eighty per cent of the flocks of America, for sale. Buy from a real Orpington breeding establishment where birds make good for you after the order is placed.

C. S. BYERS (*The Best Breed Bred Right 20 Years*) **HAZELRIGG, IND.**

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WYCKOFF'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

AMERICA'S BUSINESS HEN

Acknowledged everywhere as the World's Greatest Laying Strain — unequaled in standard qualities. Remember that we are the originators, and for over 40 years specialty breeders of the justly celebrated WYCKOFF STRAIN of S. C. White Leghorns, the most profitable strain of poultry in America today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the fact that the WYCKOFF LEGHORNS have been, wholly or principally, the foundation of practically every successful Leghorn farm in this country for years. This is particularly true of the flocks making the most wonderful records.

HIGH QUALITY BREEDING COCKERELS

We are now offering the most exceptional lot of early hatched breeding cockerels it has ever been our good fortune to produce. These birds are all from a special selected lot of two-year-old hens of fine type, large size and wonderful layers. They are of a quality unequaled. Greatly increase the value of your present stock by purchasing some of these grand males for your next season's breeding—cockerels of this, the oldest established strain of Leghorns, and recognized by all poultry authorities as the best.

A limited number of fine selected yearling breeding hens and yearling cocks of equal grade left to spare. No more pullets of any age at any price this season.

OUR PRICES, CONSIDERING QUALITY, ARE EXCEEDINGLY LOW

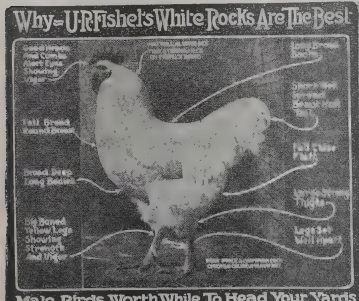
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As we are never fully able to meet the demand, advise that you place your order early. Send for free catalog giving prices and complete description of stock, together with testimonials from satisfied customers in all sections of the country.

C. H. WYCKOFF & SON

AURORA CAYUGA COUNTY NEW YORK

Why U-R Fishel's White Rocks Are The Best



Male Birds Worth While To Head Your Yards

Prize Winners

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World's Fair and	Chicago
Expositions	New Orleans
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Bred To WORK-WIN-REPRODUCE For You

DO YOU WANT { EGGS / MEAT / WINNINGS } ?

For over thirty years my best efforts have been put forth to produce a STANDARDBRED fowl that could and would win prizes and produce eggs and meat.

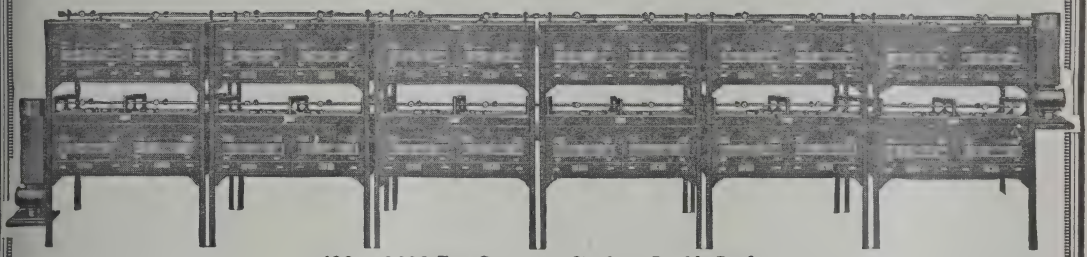
U. R. FISHEL'S
White Plymouth Rocks

have proven their superiority along these lines. If you want to win at your Fair, I can supply you winners. If you want breeders, no one can give you the Blood Lines and Quality I can send you. Special Bargains in Exhibition Birds. Selected Breeders and Utility Fowls.

CATALOGUE FREE

U. R. FISHEL Box A Hope, Indiana

The Schwalge Sectional Incubator



400 to 9600 Egg Capacity—Single or Double Deck

All Prices Greatly Reduced

Our new prices are extremely low, yet the quality is the same as before. We are using nothing but the best California Redwood, heavy galvanized steel, and the solid construction of the machine combined with good workmanship make it last a lifetime.

Reasons why you should buy the Schwalge Incubator:

You may start with one section of 400 or 800 egg capacity and add to it at any time, *even while the machine is in operation*, which is one of the exclusive features of our incubator. This permits the poultryman to start within his means, for he is not compelled to buy a larger machine than he has need of at first.

The Schwalge Incubator is the only one that ***does not require continual watching*** as other mammoth incubators do. It may safely be left alone for *twenty-four hours* and can be depended upon to regulate itself during that time.

It combines the advantages of the hot-air and hot-water machines, but avoids the undesirable features of either one.

It has a sanitary and efficient MOISTURE GENERATOR especially recommended for use in dry climates.

It has the most uniform heat within the egg chamber, front, sides and center. It has 4-inch galvanized heating tubes all around the egg chamber, giving at all times a mild, uniform heat.

It has deep, roomy egg chambers and ventilation distributed over the entire egg chamber rather than in just one spot, which makes the chicks strong and healthy. It has two egg trays and two nursery trays to each chamber of 200 egg capacity (each tray holding 100 eggs) arranged so that they can be adjusted for pedigree hatching, if desired. The chicks may be removed from the nursery without opening the door of the egg chamber.

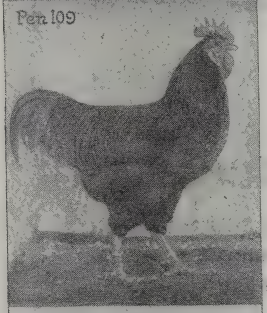
Each section gives you the advantage of TWO or FOUR independent incubators (of 200 egg capacity each) IN ONE, and heated with one heater.

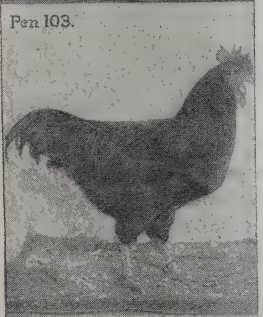
We give the most far-reaching guarantee that any responsible firm is able to offer on their product.

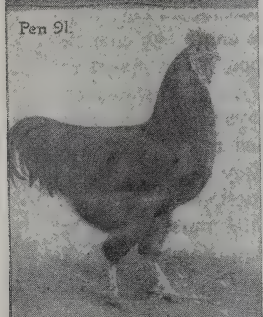
Send for a copy of our catalogue and new price list and learn of the many other advantages of the Schwalge Incubator.

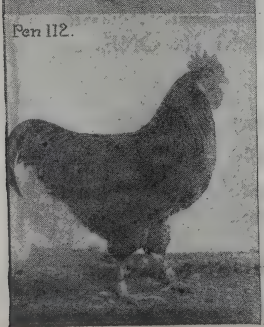
THE SCHWALGE-SMITH COMPANY **Elm Street, ELMHURST, ILLINOIS**











Owen Farms

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS and BUFF ORPINGTONS *are Ready for You*

AM WRITING this advertisement on August 1st. Have already shipped cockerels and pullets that were over Standard weight. You will find among my early hatch cockerels and pullets just the birds or bird to win your early Fall shows. You will find early matured cockerels to head your early matings and give you fertile eggs. The early pullets will be mature for the November breeding. Have culled these early birds very hard and am offering you the cream for showing and breeding.

Thousands of March, April, May and June hatch youngsters are growing rapidly on free range. Will have cockerels and pullets in their prime for showing each week from the first to the last show. It would be wise to book your order early and make sure that you have the winning cockerel, pullet or pen for your show, and that they are not in your competitor's coop.

The choicest lot of cocks and hens ever on Owen Farms are now moulting in fine shape and will be ready for you for showing or breeding. *Remember—Owen Farms birds are line bred from generations of winners and will not only win for you, but breed winning youngsters.*

Utility Qualities

have been considered equally with Standard qualities in the development of Owen Farms Flocks. Stamina, vigor, size, bone and egg capacity are required in every breeder. This careful breeding has told and pullets have gone over the 300 egg mark in trapnests of customers. This year every female was hoganized and tested very high. Owen Farms birds will lay and pay for you. Strong, sturdy birds for Standardbred utility breeding are here at prices you will gladly pay.

Owen Farms' Service

will mean a lot to you if you will use it. Your requirements will be carefully considered and I will select every bird that goes to you as close to your specifications as possible. A complete record is kept here of every shipment and you can secure just the proper birds from time to time to carry on your breeding. Come here to Owen Farms, if you can. Will talk to you on paper exactly as I would were you sitting beside me at my desk. Tell me your problems and let me help you solve them. If you will tell me frankly just what you need and what you can afford to pay, my reply will frankly tell you exactly what to expect. My long experience is at your disposal and will be freely used for your benefit. Write today and find just what it will mean to you to have help from Owen Farms.

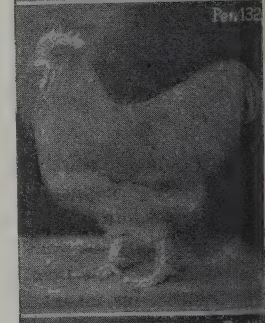
OWEN FARMS

Maurice F. Delano, Owner

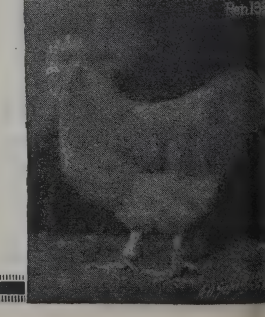
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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Volume 52 Chicago, Ill., September, 1921 No. 9

An Investment in White Plymouth Rocks

Thirty-five Baby Chicks, Selected from Wellbred Stock Were Properly Reared and Developed Into a Dividend Paying Flock—Trapnests Then Recorded the History of the Pullets.

By Willard C. Thompson

[NTEREST always seems to be aroused when a true hen story is told, especially if the readers are real poultry lovers. Therefore, the writer this month begs o offer the story of his own flock of hens, believing iat what he learned from that flock may be of elp to some of American Poultry Journal's enthusiastic hicken raisers.

Purely through an accident the writer learned early in larch of a spring not so long past that it was possible or him to obtain thirty-five fine, healthy White Rock aby chicks, hatched from eggs produced by a pen which ad earlier sent to an egg-laying contest a bird capable f producing 301 eggs in her pullet year. That seemed ke an extraordinary chance, and it was a big opportunity.

The little bluish white young-ers, sturdy and strong, were bout four days old when they ere bought and placed under a arm, reliable brooder. They had sed up the greater part of the olk supply which Nature had iven them as food for their first iree days, and consequently were ungry and went at the sour skim-ilk and scratch grain instinctively s soon as they were released from ie parcel post containers in which ley had comfortably ridden some iree hundred miles across coun-y. Luckily they were not in the ast chilled. They had been packed refully and shipped promptly, and ere handled with some attention enroute to destination.



A well-built poultry laying house, with lots of fresh air, light and room which Professor Thompson used to house his flock of White Plymouth Rocks. Unlimited range and green food fitted them for an egg producing career.

The first night's supper was largely liquid, as it was esired to get them immediately into the habit of liking o drink sour skimmilk. They began the habit with a engeance, leaving only a little bit of room in their crops or the scratch grain, which consisted of about equal arts of rolled oats, fine cracked wheat and fine cracked orn. After a day or so pinhead oats were substituted or the rolled oats, and the grain was fed four or five mes a day. The little Rocks were kept a bit hungry, nd always ready for sour skimmilk, fed in a regular ater fountain.

After a week in their new home their feed ration was ncreased by placing wheat bran with about five per cent f fine, dry, granulated bonemeal in front of them. In ie second week the grain meals were cut to three in umber, and a fountain of clean, fresh water was placed longside the fountain of sour skimmilk. Once a day they eceived a bit of hard boiled egg, and chopped green food, in this case sprouted oats. At two weeks a dry mash consisting of approximately three parts, by weight, of wheat bran, one part each of wheat middlings, ground oats, cornmeal, and one-half part of meat scrap was substituted for the bran and bone mixture. And from then on they grew!

There was no secret process used. They were not two weeks old when they were allowed to go out of doors; and throughout the following rearing season, free range, plenty of green food, sour skimmilk, mash and grain, and sanitary environment kept up the good work of promoting development. When October came thirty-three of the White Rocks had developed into handsome youngsters, and twenty-one of them were pullets. One pullet had green shanks and so she went the way of all good, plump culls—to market. Approaching Autumn found these pullets weighing a trifle over five pounds and rapidly coming into maturity. So it was decided to put them into a laying house about November 1st, and begin trapnesting the individuals. What they did from then on in the line of egg production is what the writer really wants to impress upon his readers.

Trap-Nesting is Worth While.

If there had ever been any doubt in the owner's mind as to the economy of trap-nesting, or in its real value, the results of the following year cleared it up. A trap-nest record is immensely interesting! A study of such records opens up a key to poultry breeding and management which cannot be learned in any other way. Of course, for the first few weeks it was necessary to devote quite a lot of extra time to the trapping of these pullets, for two or three of them persistently wanted to lay on the floor back in the corner of the house. Only patience and constantly placing the culprits in the trap-nests overcome the bad habit. Two of these very birds turned out to be star performers.

There are several little points that one must remember when installing trap-nests and beginning systematic breeding work:

Have the trap-nests sufficiently large to accommodate the breed of birds being trapped. Mine were White Rocks, and it was necessary to have the laying section of the trap-nest fourteen inches wide and twelve inches deep. A piece of three-inch white pine separated this section from the front section (Continued on page 836)

American Poultry Association at Seattl

An Interesting Meeting, Well Attended by Pacific Coast Poultrymen— Ed L. Hayes Engaged to Serve as Field Secretary — Next Convention to Be Held in Knoxville, Tennessee — Production Classes Not Approved.

MEMBERS in attendance at the forty-sixth annual convention of the American Poultry Association were given a royal welcome by Pacific Coast interests at Seattle, August 9 to 12, 1921 About 325 members registered, including a hundred or more new members who were voted in during the meetings. At one time 65 new names were submitted and accepted. This increase largely represents commercial egg farmers on the coast, where White Leghorn egg farming is a highly specialized and profitable industry. Eastern poultrymen who made the trip were much impressed with the appearance of these commercial farms and the success with which the birds were handled. They spoke in words of generous praise of the general environment under which the flocks were kept, the housing and the methods of management.

The convention approved engaging an organizer or field secretary. Ed. L. Hayes of Minneapolis, Minn., was employed at a salary of $2,500; and an appropriation of $4,000 was made to cover the expense of his travel. Mr. Hayes is a natural organizer, an experienced breeder and judge of Standardbred poultry, and local poultry associations that have been members of the A. P. A. for years, but in which time they have never been favored with a visit from any of its officers will, no doubt, be glad to know that a traveling representative is now in the field.



Ed. L. Hayes, newly appointed field secretary of American Poultry Association. Photo shows Mr. Hayes instructing a group of boys and girls in poultry judging, when in the employ of U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Hayes is a fancier, believes in a breeders' organization, and breeders, judges and local poultry associations will see a new era of activity with Ed. Hayes traveling over the country for the A. P. A.

A New Standard Breed.

The convention admitted Chanticleers to the Standard of Perfection. This breed was originated by the Trappist Fathers of Quebec. Some of the specimens have been shown at the last two Chicago shows. They have something of the size and type of a White Wyandotte, but are rougher in feather and have a small rose comb devoid of spike, similar to what you would get by crossing a pure rose comb on a pea comb. County fair associations that pay prize money on all Standard breeds will now have to list Chanticleers, and pay the same money on them that they do on White Wyandottes and other established breeds, although we know of no breeder of Chanticleers in the United States. This new variety, along with Missouri Fluffs will be added to the American class, and take their places with Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhoc Island Reds and Javas.

Black Giants, Rose Comb Barred Rocks and Rhode Isla Whites were not admitted to the Standard.

The report of the Committee of Forty was read, larg adopted and referred to different committees, particularly t Standard Revision Committee. When this report came u President Thos. F. Rigg ruled that those sections which i ferred to Standard revision would have to be passed to the Standard Revision Committee without recommendatio by the Seat meeting. Appl was made fro this decision, a after lengthy d cussion, Har Collier of Tacor Wash., stated th after considerati he would not appl from a decision the chair and d not want the Se tle convention overrule the Pr ident of the A sociation. The a peal was, the fore, withdrav Thos. F. Ri then stated that that was the w the members f about it, he wou withdraw his r ing.

Judge Bran of the Standa Committee, Dir tor De Lancey the Eastern d trict, Direct Adams of t Southern distri and Director Bu ton of the Sout west, were a u in opposing pr duction class and the inserti of a chapter the physiology egg production in the Standard, and the convention adopt a resolution to the effect that the chapter on production not placed in the Standard. Production classes were approved. The matter was discussed at length, but it w agreed that if a Production Standard should ever be issue it would be as a separate Standard.

In appointing the new Standard Revision Committee, Har R. Lewis, recently of the New Jersey Agricultural C lege was named as member of the Standard Revision Co mittee. The other members of this committee are: Th Hewes, E. C. Branch, A. C. Smith, Walter Burton, W. Coats, Geo. Robertson and the president. The only easte judge and breeder, H. P. Schwab, was dropped, we regret add. A general description of a capon is to be placed in 1923 Standard. A Standard for eggs is to be included. Illu tration of a dressed fowl is to be (Continued on page 86

Establishing A One Man Poultry Plant

Capital Necessary—Number of Hens to Keep—Amount of Land Required—Problems To Be Met—Essentials for Success With Chickens on an Economical Scale. *By H. G. Forster*

I VENTURE to assert that quite a fair percentage of the readers of this publication would drop other work and go into the poultry business in earnest if they knew they could, or even thought they could gain a substantial livelihood from the keeping of chickens. I base this assertion upon the fact that the editor will tell you that he is constantly receiving letters asking for definite figures, for definite information and for definite assurance that keeping chickens on a commercial scale is a paying proposition. In order to give readers of American Poultry Journal the desired information on this interesting, and certainly most important matter, it has been deemed advisable to combine into one article a number of the more important questions that have been asked and then cover the subject in as concentrated and satisfactory a manner as its limits will permit.

All poultry breeders realize that in order to make the poultry business grow, and grow substantially and well, it is necessary to receive into the ranks each year those people, with some or little experience, or no experience at all, who have the keen desire to go into the poultry business. But they also know, and realize from their own experience, that such folks must be fortified with all of the reliable information possible beforehand in order to make their ventures a success. No business benefits by having a vast number of new recruits added each year, only to have a large percentage drop out after a year or so. This gives any business a "black eye," and we all know that the poultry business has received its full share of these. The stability of the poultry business depends, not alone upon the enthusiasm of its devotees, but upon their practical knowledge and how they may best apply it. No breeder who is worth his salt desires to see anyone enter the poultry business only to fail. All the real chicken men I have ever met are not alone willing, but anxious, to be of real help, especially to the beginner. The poultry breeders welcome new members—they know it means the upbuilding of the business. As the older breeders pass we must have new ones to take their places.

There are several classes of people who desire to go into the chicken business upon a "living" scale, and who possess many of the requirements. In other words, to keep enough fowls to enable them to drop other work and not lose thereby. Let us class them under various headings. Perhaps you will find yourself under one of them:

1. The man, who, born and raised in the country, was attracted to city life in his youth. Upon reaching maturer years and judgment, he finds that it would have been better had he stayed on the land. He has forged ahead to some extent, but due to a number of circumstances, plus the "call of the land," he has not reached a satisfactory and satisfying position in life. Furthermore, he realizes that his declining years may be precarious ones, if he doesn't do something to remedy matters.

2. The man who has lived in town, but has a hankering towards out of door life, and is especially attracted to poultry. He may live either in the city, or in the suburbs. He may have kept some chickens, which has given him a taste for larger fields. He would go in the poultry business if he dared make the venture. This sort of man usually has a little capital available.

3. The man who lives in a town or village and has kept quite a flock of chickens. He has been successful, and sees no reason why he cannot become a prosperous commercial poultryman in a short time. He has been able to sell his products at a high price; in fact, has done well. His profits on his fowls show a most encouraging total at the end of the year. This man is, in effect, already half a poultryman, and it is but a jump to a regular poultry farm for him—but a pretty big jump at that, as we shall see.

It can be assumed that practically all those wishing to engage in the poultry business are men or women of moderate means. No matter in what walk of life you may be at present, unless you are wealthy, you will all be faced with practically the same problems when entering the poultry business.

How Many Hens Must I Keep?

This depends somewhat upon how large an income will satisfy your needs, and how hard and systematically you are able to work. Generally speaking between 1,000 and 1,500 hens properly kept will give a man and his family a good income. Sufficient to feed, clothe and educate them decently, own a very modest little car, and save something extra in the bank at the end of the year. Some poultrymen make as much money with 1,000 birds as others with 2,000. This depends upon your own ability to a great extent. It is seldom possible to make a substantial living with less than 1,000 birds, however.

Do not forget that with a garden and other things furnished for almost nothing, and with living conditions simpler, a smaller income in the country goes much farther than a larger one in the city. It is what we have to show for our labor that counts in the end, rather than how much we have earned and spent.

How Much Land for 1,000 Hens?

Undoubtedly you need more land than most people recommend. The tendency today is to give fowls greater range, both for young and old birds. The mistake in the past, and a mistake many are making today, is to have too many birds on a small place. It is far better to buy a place a little farther from town where you have more room, than to live on the outskirts because it is handier for you. If you are really in earnest about going into the poultry business, you must be willing to sacrifice a little for the good of your fowls.

I know of one very experienced poultryman who is planning to house his layers in the following manner:

Erect a number of 20 x 20 foot permanent colony houses, holding 100 layers or breeders each. These he plans to give an acre of ground, divided into two half acres for range rotation. Sounds pretty well spread out, doesn't it? And yet I firmly believe he is doing a very sensible thing. It means a few extra steps, but if the health and production of the flock are maintained to a greater degree, almost anything is worth the trouble.

In any case, allow enough room for each unit of layers to give them a good yard rotation.

And no matter what else you may think about room for layers, you positively must give growing stock plenty of range. An apple orchard, a large field set to peach trees, a running brook, plenty of expanding room are what you must provide. An acre of range is not a bit too much for 200 growing youngsters. If you grow 2,000 to maturity, 10 acres just for growing purposes is usually enough, though that can be too little if your ground is poor and bare. Room, greens, shade, cleanliness plus good feed and fresh water will do wonders. Without any one of these essentials it will be best to stick to your present job, even if it is peddling peanuts.

Should I Buy a Poultry or Regular Farm?

In most cases I should say buy a regular farm. There are good reasons for this.

First: The regular farm has more acreage than most poultry farms, and the land has not been used so intensively for live stock.

Second: There are many excellent buildings convertible into poultry purposes on many farms.

Third: You can usually buy a farm for less money than a poultry plant with anywhere near the eventual capacity.

Fourth: Buildings on many poultry farms are poorly

planned, too close to each other, etc., and before you get them as they should be, you might as well have built new as you wanted.

Fifth: Of course, if you are able to buy a poultry farm at a reasonable price, so much the better. But be sure that what is making him sell to you won't make you sell to the next fellow. The ground may be poorly drained or contaminated, the buildings poorly ventilated and damp in bad weather—there are a good many possibilities along these lines that need careful investigation.

Sixth: You can make a farm into almost anything some day, but a small poultry plant has its decided limitations.

When Shall I Start?

You may start at practically any time of the year, but generally the spring or fall are the logical times. If you have had sufficient experience it will probably pay you to start in the spring with baby chicks and raise them to maturity. If you have not, you may commence with half grown pullets, well past the danger period, or with mature pullets ready to lay.

If you start in the spring you will require about 3,500 to 4,000 chicks to be sure of 1,000 well developed pullets. They will cost you about $1,000 to buy, and will cost another thousand to raise to maturity, costing you around $2 per pullet for 1,000.

Half grown pullets will cost you between $1.50 and $2 each, and you should buy about 1,100 to allow for mortality and culling. Adding cost of feeding them to laying age it will cost you about $2.50 per bird, or a little more than the first method.

If you purchase 1,000 full grown pullets you will pay around $3,000 for the lot. In this case you will avoid cost of brooders, heat, feed, mortality, colony houses, etc. and are really better off in some ways. But if you can raise chicks successfully you will do better that way, because it will cost less per bird, and you will have your equipment for the next season bought and paid for. Much depends upon you in your choice. All three ways are good.

What Kind of Chickens?

Consult your possible future business demands and your desires. Pick out a breed, and variety of that breed, well established in popular favor, one that has been bred for heavy production, and one that will sell readily as a breeding fowl—and one that pleases your eye.

Among the lighter breeds we find the Single Comb White Leghorns the established commercial egg farm favorite.

Among the American and English breeds we find the Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, and Orpingtons. These are all well liked and well known.

Among the heaviest breeds we note the Brahmas, and now the Jersey Black Giants are making a strong bid for popular favor.

Pick out one or two of any of these, preferably one lighter breed and one heavier; you can thus meet all demands of customers.

Generally, a variety possessing a solid color is better to breed and advertise, as the more complicated feathered breeds are hard to breed true to markings and are not so popular commercially.

How Much Will It Cost to Equip a 1,000-Hen Farm?

If you can convert some well-built barns into laying quarters, the cost per fowl need not be more than between 50c to $1. But if you build new, figure on about $2.50 per fowl. For laying quarters large enough to accommodate 1,000 layers, it will cost in the neighborhood of $2,500. If you can do much of the work yourself, are able to buy up some lumber bargains, and can get a carpenter to work for a reasonable wage, it will not cost you quite so much. But a substantial poultry building requires a certain amount of lumber and other material, and they cost money. Less in a warmer climate, to be sure, than in a cold one.

The modern colony house is a very efficient building for all sorts of poultry purposes. We should not recommend the erection of a long heated brooder house these days. The colony house will meet most of its requirements and many others. The latter costs less per fowl, and is much more practical in so many ways. These colony houses cost about $75 for a 10 x 10 house, and somewhat less per square foot for larger. A good plan is to buy one of the best makes of portable houses and build all of the others from it at less expense.

Study the various successful types of poultry quarters and adopt those best suited to your climate and location.

Besides laying and colony quarters, you will need feed storage capacity, place for your incubators, colony brooders, fencing, and endless other things.

How Much Capital Do I Need?

If you expect to start on a good-sized scale as here shown, it will take money—and money you must have. If you are able to purchase a nice little farm for $5,000, and can pay $2,000 cash, you may carry the mortgage at $15 per month. This does not include taxes and insurance. Another $1,000 will give you feed storage capacity, a shed for odds and ends of things, and will help convert some old buildings into serviceable poultry quarters. Another $1,000 will equip you with brooders for a season or so. Another $1,000 will purchase enough of the best chicks to give you 1,000 pullets in the fall. If you buy hatching eggs instead, you will need incubators, but usually the first season few poultrymen buy eggs—they get the chicks. You will need colony houses for the chicks—15 at about $75 each which runs into another $1,000. Then if you need some additional laying quarters in the fall, another $1,000 will go the way the rest did. Our total so far is very roughly $7,000. We should most earnestly recommend that there be a surplus in the bank of $3,000 to pay for feed and living expenses. Of course the broilers will bring a substantial sum, which will help. There will be other expenses too numerous to mention. This is a total of $10,000 for the first outlay—a pretty substantial sum, to be sure. But if you are successful, you will find that that money will bring in a high percentage of profit in time. (While it is true that many successful poultrymen started on a "shoe string," the first year or two required some limitations and some privations. Equipment is today so standardized that if a man has the money to invest he can go ahead safely.—Ed.)

Where Shall I Locate?

Where you feel your family, and as well as your birds, will do best. Don't go out too far if you have children to educate. Don't be too near if you wish to grow. Strike a happy medium, and try to get the most for your money. With a car, distance becomes of almost secondary importance today. Locate within good shipping distance of some of our largest markets, whether in the West, Middle West or East. If you are not sure about the state, select one that is progressive and is doing real things for its poultrymen—then you will be helped and inspired in your business venture.

Can I Care for 1,000 Hens Properly?

Most of the year you can. Perhaps in the spring you may require the services of a bright, ambitious, reliable boy for two or three months. If you are willing to put everything you have into your business, love the work, and plan things systematically, and are conscientious into the bargain, you can handle 1,000 mature fowls properly, even 1,500 under exceptionally favorable conditions.

What Sources of Income Will I Have?

A good many, fortunately.

First: Your table egg production is one of the largest and most important items. Careful grading, shipping and selling methods will insure a better than market price. If your state has a co-operative selling organization join it, and boost for all you are worth.

Second: By selling baby chicks and hatching eggs. These are two of the largest sources of income, and should be developed as extensively and rapidly as possible. It means that in the spring when table egg prices are low, the production can be sold through other more profitable channels.

(Continued on page 842)

Judging Purebred Poultry in the Shows

General Judges of Wide Experience Are Least Apt to Ride a Hobby — True Breed Type Is Fundamental—Danger of Overestimating Trivial Faults—Shows Will Not Provide "Production Classes."

By J. H. Drevenstedt

THE foundation of the Standardbred poultry industry is the poultry show. It is the keystone of the structure which embraces within its confines not only the American Poultry Association, but every other organization consecrated to purebred fowls, as well as every poultry publication on the face of the globe.

Without poultry shows Standard breeds would cease to exist and poultry journals would die in the shell before they were hatched. The barnyard fowl would reign supreme and receive but scant attention by farm and trade journals. Competition is the life of trade. This most emphatically applies to the Standardbred poultry industry. Without competitive tests in the showroom the whole pure-breeding Standard-fowl structure would crumble and become a scrap heap.

No matter how useful nondescript horses, cattle, sheep, swine or poultry may prove to be, they never attained superiority, attracted attention or commanded high prices until man made them over into pure or thoroughbred races, or, in other words, standardized them into breeds and varieties.

The Standard in Breeding and Judging.

It is the Standard of every breed of live stock in the world that governs its destiny and that of its breeders. It is or should be, the guide for the breeder and the law for the exhibitor and judge.

Standards are not perfect. No man-made Standard for live stock ever will be, until the millennium arrives and all men think and interpret alike. The laws laid down by the accepted and recognized Standards must be obeyed, even if some of them may appear unjust to breed or variety. We can only breed to and judge by one Standard, if the type and color as described in the latter is to prevail and the interests of all exhibitors are considered.

The two opposing forces in the show room, the exhibitors and judges are also the controlling elements at all our exhibitions of Standardbred poultry. Without the hearty support from exhibitors and confidence in the efficiency and integrity of the judges, no poultry show management can ever hope to establish a reputation that will make its annual exhibition permanent and popular. The spirit of the fancier with which nearly every exhibitor is imbued, must also find a responsive chord in the management as well as in the judges.

When exhibitors send their birds to a show, they naturally expect to win with them. The judge looks them over and either hands them the ribbons or gives them the gate. It is the judgment of one man against the opinions of the many. That this unequal division of forces should bring about criticism—deserved or unjust—of the judges' work, is natural, especially when ownership of the birds is apt to influence our judgment too strongly, if not altogether unreasonably. The adjudicator, with no proprietory interest in the exhibits, is or should be, in a position to render impartial judgment at all times.

The Judge Must Be Honest.

The judge who fearlessly and conscientiously does his work, following the Standard as his guide, will give general satisfaction and demand respect, even if he does slip up every now and then on a very close decision. He gains prestige and becomes permanently popular with exhibitors and show managers, in contrast to the judge who strays from the beaten path and follows the more or less thorny road of the faddist-exhibitor who breeds to a personally constructed Standard of his own. In my experience as a judge of poultry and cattle since 1883, and from my observations in attending poultry, live stock and kennel shows, I have come to the conclusion that no fairer class of exhibitors and more competent judges exist than those found in the American poultry fancy. In no other branch of live stock functions can be found the same fancier's spirit and absence of dominating influence of big exhibitors, that exists in poultry exhibitions of the United States and Canada. But judging poultry is quite different from that in vogue at dog, horse and cattle shows. No exhibitors are around to handle their birds in the presence of the judge, when he is engaged in making his awards. Judges have a card or book of entries to work by. These contain the numbers of exhibits in each class only; consequently the judges in most instances do their work alone and unhampered, ignorant of, if not indifferent to, who owns the specimens they handle. This method of placing the awards has been found the most satisfactory, as a rule, as far as the judges as a class are considered. It is true, that at some very good shows the names of exhibitors as well as the names of the breeds or varieties have been displayed on cards placed on the coops before and during the judging, and the plan has been found to work out satisfactory in many instances; but while some judges will pay little or no heed to the names on the coops, others again may find them a mental handicap. The judge's mind should be centered on the birds at all times with no thought of or worry over who owns or wins the prizes, until after he has completed his work. It is also true that the closed system of judging, with its absence of exhibitors in the aisles and only numbers on the pens or cages, is not entirely a guarantee that a judge who stands in fear of turning down some big exhibitor, may not look up the numbers in a catalog before he places his awards. Such judges, however, sooner or later, release themselves of officiating at leading shows. A weak-kneed adjudicator merits no consideration in the poultry show room; and soon loses the (Continued on page 846)

The Standard of Perfection

From the inaugural address of President Thomas F. Rigg, at the Forty-sixth annual convention of the American Poultry Association, Seattle, Aug. 12, 1921.

THE STANDARD OF PERFECTION—The Standard of Perfection is the most valuable asset of the Association. It is the one thing which today holds the members together. It is the heart of the Association. It represents the highest ideals of the active members working throughout all the years of the Association's existence. It is the link which binds the present with the past, and through which the enduring spirit of the fanciers who organized the Association has come down to us as a benediction,—a prayer that we preserve in its integrity all that is good and beautiful in Standardbred fowls. Let us keep faith with the fanciers to whom we are indebted for much we cherish today. Let us carefully guard the Standard of Perfection, allowing no alien hands to touch it, to mar and deface the ideals we have so carefully and tenderly placed therein.

I am opposed to the Standard of Perfection containing any matter other than that having to do with illustrating and describing the ideals in Standardbred fowls.

Conditioning Birds for the Poultry Show

Birds With Broken or Dirty Plumage are Handicapped—Wash White Birds—Dry White Leghorns by Fanning Them—Ship Birds in Clean Coops and Wipe Out Exhibition Cages Upon Arriving at Show.

By M. L. Chapman

AFTER breeding, growing and finally selecting your birds, the greatest factor in producing a winning string of birds will prove to be condition. There was a time when a bird of extra quality would win in almost any show, but with the large number of high-class birds that are annually grown and exhibited now-a-days, it is practically impossible to win a first or second prize at a show of any importance unless the birds are in perfect condition. The ignorance of amateurs and beginners as to what constitutes perfect condition is responsible for much of the "kicking" and dissatisfaction with the judging and management of poultry shows.

For instance. A beginner buys a cockerel for $45 to exhibit at his local show. The cockerel arrives just before the show, washed and properly conditioned. All the important feathers are in shape and any minor feathers that might have been off color, are minus. The cockerel wins first and the buyer is much pleased with his investment. When the next show season rolls around, he again makes an entry. It is a bigger entry this time and he mentally figures up how much the first and second money in all the classes will net him, for of course he will win.

When the judge handles his fine bird that won first the year before, he finds one sickle feather gone, two or three wing feathers broken and a number of off-colored body feathers that should have been pulled. It does not take the judge ten seconds to see that there are plenty of birds in the class that will beat this one, so he puts him back in the coop and wastes no further time on him. For similar reasons, this exhibitor's young stock does not fare much better. Our amateur friend is furious; he has been robbed. The judge hardly glanced at his bird! Did not his bird win first last year, and did he not pay more money for his stock than the fellow who won? His stock must have been in good condition, as he had the most expensive hen house in the vicinity, and paid the highest price for his grain, etc. Or, perhaps, it is the breeder who sold him the stock who comes in for condemnation. Men who are reasonable about everything else, often act this way and blow off a lot of tommyrot they are sorry for afterward.

What Constitutes Perfect Fitness.

A great many would-be exhibitors get no further than this second exhibit, and after spending considerable time and money, quit the fancy in disgust just when a little persistence would enable them to realize handsomely on their investment. We believe that this lamentable state of affairs could be largely overcome if every amateur would make a thorough study of what constitutes perfect fitness of the American show bird.

A bird to win must carry all of the wing and main tail feathers unbroken. The cuts that the judges are instructed by the Standard to make for these omissions, are so great that in close competition a bird so handicapped has little chance at the blue or red. Everyone should inform himself as to the exact weight that birds of his particular variety are to weigh in the show room, to pass uncut, as in a score card show proper size is a great factor. A bird that was absolutely clean legged last season, may sprout a little down on shank or toes. Better use a microscope than to let the judge find it. Don't let the old hens get over-fat, as it makes them look older than they really are and unattractive.

Perfect cleanliness is essential, especially in regard to white birds. This is one of the arts of the profession. There are only a few men who have ever been able to put white birds in the show room in the best possible condition. The general information that has been given out by the poultry press in regard to this matter is all right, only it doesn't go far enough.

My first correct impressions as to the proper way to wash anything came to me while in the army, where every man washed his own clothing. It did not take me long to find out that my handkerchiefs, etc., did not look "just like mother used to make them." Upon investigation I found that to wash anything snow white was quite a lot of labor. It required much soaping, boiling, rubbing, blueing, etc. One simple wash in warm water didn't do it, not by a good deal.

Washing of White Fowls.

To wash a large string of birds for a show is quite a task. The way we prepare our white birds is as follows: About ten days before the show, if we are to exhibit say thirty birds we select about forty and give them a good, thorough wash using ivory soap and water about as warm as we can comfortably work in. Use a brush on head and legs and on any stained spots in the plumage. Rinse very thoroughly in a separate tub of water that is a little cooler, and then dip in a third tub of water that is slightly blued and that is just tepid.

Do not have water too blue, as a bird that gets streaked up with blue is ruined for the time being. Many fanciers do not use bluing at all on this account. Its use is optional. Do not wipe the bird with a cloth or try to squeeze out the water with your hands. Simply drain for a moment of two over the tub, then put in a cage with a burlap bag in the bottom to catch the water. Have the room at a temperature of ninety to ninety-five degrees and, if possible, keep the unwashed birds in a cooler room.

The birds should be practically dry in four hours. We put the wet birds near the stove and gradually work them back as they dry. Reduce the heat in the room gradually as the birds dry off. You can wash about five birds in a tub of water, then dump out all three tubs and replace. Of course soft water is much better for this purpose than hard water. It will take two or three men about all day to wash a string of this size, and it is not an easy job either.

After your forty birds are all dried out, you can go over the string and pick out the birds that did not improve with the wash, so to speak. Some will prove to be considerably whiter than others; some will probably have stained spots on the plumage that no amount of washing could remove. We select about thirty-five and take special care of them for another week and then give them another thorough wash. This second wash improves them fully as much as did the first one. After they are dry we make our final selection of the thirty that we shall show.

Leghorns and birds that have long tail feathers require special handling while they are drying. If you leave a Leghorn male alone he will probably curl up in a corner, jam his tail off at right angles and when the feathers dry they will be standing out sideways from the bird instead of to the rear as nature intended. In order to overcome this, it is well to take the bird when he is about dry and fan his tail until he is practically dry. In fact it is a good idea to fan the tails of the Leghorn females. They web out nicer and you can shorten the drying period by almost one hour. We use a large stiff cardboard with a couple of wooden handles nailed to it to fan with, although if you have electricity, you can use an electric fan to good advantage. Also induce the birds to flap their wings once in a while while drying. This improves their circulation and assists in dryng the plumage and appears to make them feel more comfortable.

Attention Required Between Washing and Showing.

The greatest care now is to place them in the judge's hands without them being soiled in any way. Feed hard grain from now on. Have a man continually (Continued on page 854)

The Beautiful Silver Penciled Wyandotte

Enthusiastic Breeders Actively Engaged in Breeding this Strikingly Beautiful Variety—Strong Contrast of Black and White in the Male and Exquisite Penciling in the Female—Origin and Mating.

By F. L. Platt

THERE is a revival of interest in the distinctively beautiful Silver Penciled Wyandotte variety. For many years wonderful specimens of this variety have been shown, particularly at the Boston show. But the men who bred these handsome specimens were largely gentlemen-fanciers who bred for pleasure and perfection, and their stock was not generally distributed into the hands of new breeders, for the public was not stimulated by the common business methods of selling and advertising to take up the breeding of the variety.

A new era dawns, however, and new names are appearing in the list of exhibitors of Silver Penciled Wyandottes at the Boston show, and these breeders have organized a club for the purpose of promoting breed popularity. Fred F. Field, Jr., Secretary of the International Silver Penciled Wyandotte Club, writes:

"There has been an increasing amount of these birds raised this year, and if they are given the publicity that they deserve, I see no reason why they should not become one of the most popular breeds, as they have the laying qualities of some of the better breeds, and surely are as beautiful a fowl as there is raised today."

At the last Boston show, there were 54 Silver Penciled Wyandottes in competition. Herewith is reproduced one of the winning hens, which was shown by Fred W. Rogers of Massachusetts. The cockerel illustrated won 2nd and was shown by Mr. Field's Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Mass. Mr. Field kindly furnished us several photographs from which we made these selections. He afterwards expressed regret that we should have selected the picture of his bird in preference to the photo of the 1st prize cock which was shown by one of his competitors. His reason was that his cockerel, whose likeness appears on this page, was not completely finished in neck and tail plumage. He criticised his own bird and favored the bird of another breeder. We mention this matter for two reasons: to illustrate the fine fancier's spirit which prevails among the breeders of this variety; also to emphasize the fact that cockerels may show wonderful quality to the trained eye before those cockerels are fully matured and completely finished, and new breeders should educate themselves to measure the potential possibilities of a young bird. Especially at this season of the year, raw cockerels of the right breeding should not be judged too harshly, but should be gauged with due allowance for that further development which time will bring about.

The Silver Penciled cockerel illustrated has a typical Wyandotte head. The skull is round, the wattles rounded, the beak round, and the head is capped with a rocker comb.

The Silver Penciled Wyandotte male carries a plumage of well defined and sharp contrasts. The breast, wing bar, body and tail are black, with a greenish sheen to the black. The wing bow is white on the surface. The neck and back are white, and through the center of each hackle and saddle feather there runs a black stripe which tapers to a point near the lower extremity of the feather. No white shafting in the stripe or black edging on the feather is wanted.

The female is very differently colored from the male. She is beautifully penciled. There is a tendency to a reddish-white ground color, but it is less attractive than a steel-gray ground color, and the latter offers the proper base for the crescentic bands of black penciling which are the beauty of the female.

We do not know why the female should be so differently marked from the male; it is as if nature had performed a miracle for the delight and fascination of the lovers of animated bird life as seen in our races of domesticated poultry.





A pair of representative Silver Penciled Wyandottes, winners at the last Boston Poultry Exhibition.

Origin of the Variety.

The inherited qualities of the Silver Penciled Wyandotte which come from the good old Dark Brahma, Silver Penciled Hamburg and Silver Laced Wyandotte are of the best. Its originator told of five pullets laying 400 eggs in 100 days; of pullets hatched July 12 that were up to the Standard weight of five and one-half pounds by January 12, and laying; and of the cockerels that were well fleshed at all ages. Unfortunately for the general popularity of the variety, it become a gentleman's fowl, in the hands of exclusive breeders. Publicity cannot increase the popularity of a breed unless there are merchandising methods back of it.

On the other hand, many beautiful and worthy varieties have not been advanced because the poultry press has emphasized merchandising too much. How are good but neglected varieties ever to get out of the slough in which they are mired if, when the breeders do their share in bringing out an outstanding class such as was seen in Silver Penciled Wyandottes at Boston last January, the show reporters do not recognize and give proper publicity to the class? Happily the policy of American Poultry Journal is to give as much thorough examination and extended comment to Silver Penciled Wyandottes at Boston as to the White Wyandottes. We believe that such reports serve to keep up interest in the different varieties, which must be done if all worthy breeds and varieties are to live and prosper.

We mention this matter to call attention to the fact that a new breeder can take up an excellent and beautiful variety like the S. P. Wyandotte, and if he shows birds of merit in the leading shows of the country, his birds will receive from us the same consideration and recognition—and the same prestige will accrue to his breeding—as though he were showing a more widely advertised variety.

There is every reason why S. P. Wyandottes should now go forward. As we look into the past we see a variety whose roots adhere deep and vital into three of the grand old breeds, a variety whose inheritance none can question, a variety that was built by master breeders, and (Continued on page 853.)

"WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW"

EDITORIAL

American Poultry Journal

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 9, 1886, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years
United States, Cuba, Mexico & U. S. possessions	12 issues $0.75	36 issues $2.00	60 issues $3.00
Canada	1.00	2.75	4.25
Foreign	1.25	3.50	5.50

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED. No. 74,059.

Issued the first of each month.

Published by
JAS. W. BELL & CO.,
523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Editors:
JAMES W. BELL,
FRANK L. PLATT.

Advertising Manager,
E. G. ALDRICH.

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Meat Values in Dual Purpose Breeds

Let us take a trip through the corn belt where the feed is grown. As the train pulls out of Chicago, we glance over the market page of the morning paper. It is August 8, 1921. The wholesale quotations for the preceding day are: old hens, 26½c; old female sheep, commonly known as ewes, $3.25 per 100 lbs. ; hogs, $10.50 per 100 lbs. ; corn 56c a bushel.

That means that 100 lbs. of hens are worth $26.50. One hundred pounds of hens at this price are worth as much as 250 lbs. of hogs; 100 lbs. of hens are worth as much as 800 lbs. of sheep; 100 lbs. of hens are worth as much as a wagon load of corn that measures approximately 50 bushels.

The train speeds on across the fertile country. Corn is growing in the rich, brown silt loam, as high as the car window. Three billion bushels of it! What is the nation to do with this crop of corn? The people cannot eat it.

All the people of the United States eat only one-sixth that much wheat, and wheat is "the staff of life."

Corn is not a food for man. It is a food for animals. It is marketed—the great bulk of it—as beef, and pork, and mutton, and chickens. The men who are growing corn, the one big crop of the middle United States, need lean animals to turn corn into meat. Based on this need, they keep not milking Holstein cattle, but beef-type Angus, Hereford and dual-purpose Shorthorn cattle. They keep not bacon-type Tamworth hogs, but the big pork-type Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. They keep not Leghorn chickens, but dual-purpose fowls.

The popularity that Barred and White Plymouth Rocks and other dual-purpose breeds enjoy with these corn-belt farmers is not an unstable popularity, due to advertising or breed exploitation; it is a popularity based on sound economics, on an adaptability of these breeds to fit into the best systems of corn-belt farming.

Our train pulls into Champaign, Ill., and we alight. Here is the University of Illinois, the State College of Agriculture, the State Agricultural Experiment Station. We walk across the college campus and out to the live stock judging pavilion.

Within are farm advisers and farmers from all parts of the state, who have come to attend a culling demonstration. Prof. H. P. Rusk opens the meeting with some figures on poultry production. "According to the 1920 census," he says, "Illinois has a hen population of 25,000,000 and grows 31,000,000 chickens a year."

If the entire poultry population of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut were added together, the sum total would amount to only one-half the number of fowls to be found in Illinois. The three eastern states combined grow only half the number of chickens that Illinois grows.

What a tremendous loss in pounds of poultry meat if a small breed should be substituted for the existing stocks of big breeds in Illinois and other corn belt states! And there would also be a big loss in both pounds of meat and number of chickens if the existing stocks of large breeds in the mid-west should be selected and bred for production of eggs regardless of fleshing qualities.

The meeting progresses. A Rhode Island Red cockerel is killed and his carcass used to demonstrate meat values as produced by egg-type hens. His long thin legs and slab sided body indicate poor fleshing quality.

A farmer from Ford county remarks: "That is the trouble with our chickens. They don't seem to have any meat on them this year. We have been culling pretty hard for eggs for several years, and I see now that we are losing the flesh qualities that used to be characteristic of our fowls."

The question of molt is taken up. The speaker says: "Anything that interferes with production, such as setting and rearing a brood of chicks, causes a molt. In culling the early molters you automatically cull out the broody tendency." In response to this statement J. W. Whisenand, live stock adviser of Iroquois county, says: "One of our farmers said to me the other day that he had had poor luck this year because his hens did not set early and his chickens were late. The hens kept on laying and would not set. He culled last year."

Poultry production with this farmer is going down because the broody tendency is going down. The egg temperament is winning out in that flock and the balance, characteristic of the dual-purpose type, is being lost.

A White Plymouth Rock hen is put in an exhibition cage and discussed. She is in new feather and her shanks are not faded to light yellow. The egg men would say that the outward signs are against her. But, she has good Plymouth Rock breed type. She is up to Standard weight, 7½ lbs. She is not a slab-sided, sharp-breasted, egg type. She is not a small, Leghornized Plymouth Rock.

The speaker of the day remarks, "You would make a mistake to cull this hen out of a corn-belt farm flock. The cockerels from this hen will grow big and weigh in heavy. The pullets will not start to lay so early that they never attain decent size. Fourteen such hens are worth a wagon load of corn on the market today. Every pound of chicken meat, bone and feathers in this hen's carcass will bring you as much money as a bushel of oats at current prices. And, this hen will lay. To get egg production out of her, talk feeding not culling, to her owner. Tell him to feed a scratch feed and make his hens work for it. Urge him to provide an animal protein supplement in the form of meat scraps, tankage, or sour milk. He does not need dairy-type hens with sharper breasts and less body substance. He can increase egg production by feeding and still maintain the superior flesh qualities of his dual-purpose stock."

We take the train back home. The more we reflect on the day's meeting the more we realize that so much emphasis is being laid on egg-type that there is danger of overlooking the actual value of the carcass when it ultimately reaches the market. There is danger of sacrificing those flesh qualities that are needed in the stock of the greatest poultry producing states of America. There is danger of making dairy Holsteins out of what should be dual-purpose Shorthorns.

The Young Birds

A hot, dry summer always results in more small chickens for the average poultry raiser. A year that the grass stays green is the easy year to get good growth.

More ventilation, actual open-air roosting quarters, more green stuff in the form of chard, sprouted oats or kale, more animal protein in the form of milk or meat scraps, are necessary when the air seems to stagnate over the chicken yard, the ground becomes baked and the grass dry and tough, and crickets, worms and bugs are scarce.

With the coming of September, development will appear to be faster. Chickens will make much more growth in the next four weeks than they have in the last six weeks.

Cut down weeds in the runs that soak up September rains and wet the smaller chickens. See that the roosting quarters are clean, for accumulated droppings will take up moisture and give off ammonia.

The early shows should contain a number of well developed, rather completely finished young birds this season. The hatching season was early and experienced exhibitors do not allow growth to become arrested as a result of lack of air during the night, insufficient green food, or rations deficient in animal protein.

Beginners should remember that half grown fowls should now get enough food. Do not carry more youngsters from now on than you can afford to full-feed.

Fowls in the leggy, half finished stage, are past the earlier trials of rearing, but they are not yet old enough to withstand the attacks of "bullying" from older fowls which result in them being crowded back at meal time. It is important that growing youngsters should go to roost with full crops, and that during the day they should enjoy contentment and feel at ease.

A New and Revised Standard

Robert Bakewell, who took the Leicestershire Cart Horse and made the English Shire; who converted the Leicester sheep into the modern broad-backed, thick-fleshed, easy-feeding, early-maturing, Leicester breed; who attained fame a century and a half ago in improving Longhorn cattle; Robert Bakewell, whose breeding establishment was visited by people from all parts of England and Europe for the purpose of buying seed stock at what were then fabulous prices; Bakewell, who has been termed the "father of live-stock husbandry," is quoted as having said: "It is easier to pick twelve suitable men for cabinet positions in the government of the nation than to pick one good judge of live stock."

D. Lincoln Orr, W. B. Atherton, Theo. Hewes, as managers of great national shows, will subscribe to this opinion. They know the difficulties of selecting "one good judge" for each of their assignments. But, what would Bakewell have said of selecting good men to write standards which are to govern both judges and breeders? That is the biggest job in connection with the work of the American Poultry Association. We recommend to the Standard Committee that they pattern the standard of Bakewell, who set down four points to govern his breeding, "(1) breed, (2) utility of form, (3) quality of flesh, (4) propensity to fatten, the three latter depending on the first."

The Standard Committee will be on safe ground as long as all other points are made dependent upon breed, breed type and breed character. That was Bakewell's system, and the system of every great breeder who has since done constructive work in improving our domesticated races of live stock and poultry.

The Standard Revision Committee appointed by the Board of Directors at Seattle, consists of Theo. Hewes, Arkansas; E. C. Branch, Missouri; Walter Burton, Texas; A. C. Smith, Minnesota; Geo. Robinson, Canada; Harry R. Lewis, New Jersey, W. M. Coates, Washington. It looks as if geographical distribution of membership afforded the basis for appointment. It seems strange that no prominent breeder or judge at the great New York or Boston shows should have been included on the committee.

There never was a time when there was such need for a strong Standard Committee. Some of the specialty clubs have already prepared Standards for their respective varieties and are in position to issue their own Standards, independent of the American Poultry Association's Standard of Perfection.

Last month we presented the new idealized illustrations that the American Brown Leghorn Club has secured for emergency purposes. Herewith are reproduced the idealized illustrations prepared for Standard purposes for the Blue Andalusian Club of America. For years the specialty clubs have been helping to revise the A. P. A. Standard of Perfection. They have been content to abide by final decisions of the A. P. A., to let the A. P. A. derive all the revenue from the sale of Standards, and to get along the best they could as specialty clubs by collecting annual dues from members and issuing yearly club books containing booster articles on the breeds they championed

The A. P. A. has had a monopoly on Standard making, due to the acquiescence of specialty clubs. The A. P. A. has boosted the price of its monopoly, the Standard, from $1.00 to $1.50, then to $2.00, and now the price is $2.50 per copy. Revenue derived from the sale of Standards has been the back-bone of A. P. A. finances.

The time has come when the Standard should be given wider distribution. Purebred poultry is being introduced onto thousands of farms, and every owner of a purebred flock should have a Standard which describes and illustrates the ideals to which his fowls should be selected and bred.

Breeders are beginning to chafe under the collar because the Standard of Perfection is not serving the wide and useful purpose that it should serve. A prominent Orpington breeder recently remarked: "Last spring I sold a pen of five birds to a party in Indiana for $150, and this summer he wrote and asked where he could get a Standard for Orpingtons. That condition is too general. The Standard should go hand in hand with the introduction of Standardbred poultry."

Specialty clubs are giving thought to this condition, even preparing to meet it. The newly appointed Standard Revision Committee should consider this situation. The hopes of the fanciers must rest in this committee. Fortunately it includes some loyal fanciers who will not recommend radical changes and will strive earnestly to give the breeders what they want in matters of Standard text and illustrations. However, this is not enough and we recommend to the careful consideration of the Standard Committee the following words from the inaugural address of President Thos. F. Rigg:

"Sell the Specialty Clubs the privilege, say at 50 cents for each copy issued, of publishing in their year book, that part of the A. P. A. Standard which describes and illustrates their particular variety. Renew this privilege yearly.

"This would create an immediate revenue at no A. P. A. outlay, give the clubs something real to offer their members and provide a far wider distribution of the Standard than can otherwise be accomplished. Think what this latter means from an educational standpoint alone. *The greatest work of the Association should be and must be along educational lines.*

"Every complete or breed Standard the Association publishes becomes a liability until it is sold. *Every breeder should have* and wants the Standard descriptions and illustrations of his particular variety. Keep in mind the immediate cash revenue from such a plan as this with absolutely no expense involved on the part of the A. P. A."

Some day the American Poultry Association may be interested more in the service it can render than in the revenue it can derive, and when that time comes we will find the widest possible distribution given the Standard of Perfection.

Theo. Hewes is on record as favoring one edition to sell at $1.00. It has also been suggested that the complete Standard be published in parts so that a breeder might purchase a smaller and cheaper book and still get all the information which applies to his particular breed.

It is reported that a reproduction of the Standard printed in Spanish, is being sold in Mexico and South America for $1.50, silver. The American Poultry Association is losing some revenue but the American breeders are being helped by the distribution of American ideas and ideals as some relate to purebred poultry. That means more exports of American Standardbred poultry. Let us think more about a wide distribution of the Standard in these United States and Canada.

The Standard committee should assume a position of leadership, and a big attendance of purebred breeders will certainly be on hand at Knoxville next year to endorse a constructive program.





Ideal Blue Andalusian male and female. Copyright by Blue Andalusian Club of America, and reproduced by permission. These illustrations faithfully portray the modern ideas of foremost breeders, and are a distinct advance over the Standard illustrations in the Standard of Perfection

Home Made Egg Records.

A report of the first year "Record of Performance" has been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Dominion of Canada.

The Canadian "Record of Performance" is supervised by the government. Poultrymen who desire to secure official trap nests records of their birds on their home plant may enter their birds for the nominal fee of $5 for the first 25 birds and $2.50 for each additional 25 birds. After entering birds the poultryman receives leg-bands from the government. He puts a band on each bird and then begins to make weekly reports of trap-nest performance to the government.

An inspector on His Majesty's Service calls on the poultrymen unannounced and at irregular intervals. If upon the first inspection the birds are found to be diseased, the houses or equipment not in sanitary condition, or the trap nests not of satisfactory design or not in serviceable working order, the entry is cancelled.

The inspector has charge of the trap nests and eggs during his inspection, and it is required that the fullest information shall be given to him. It is specified in the rules that "any entrant who offers opposition renders his entry liable to cancellation."

In a report of the results of the trap-nested birds for the past year, it is noticeable that several entries were dropped. Also a number of birds were not allowed to qualify because the owners did not file sworn statements of the year's production. Every safeguard is thrown out to make these home-made trap nest records reliable and trustworthy.

Birds to be eligible for entry must be pure bred and free from Standard disqualifications. To qualify and be granted a certificate of production, signed by officials of the government, a bird must lay 150 eggs in 52 weeks. That is the minimum qualification requirement. Birds that lay 225 or more eggs in 52 weeks are recorded in the "Advanced Record of Performance."

Of the 4,436 birds entered last year, 15 per cent or 681 qualified for the Record of Performance, while a little less than 2 per cent or 80 birds, qualified for the Advanced Record by laying 225 or more eggs during the year.

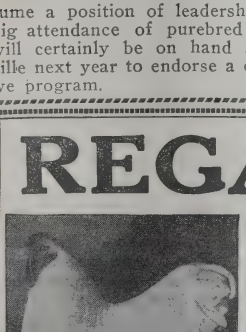
In looking over the list of entrants, we find the name of W. F. Garland, breeder of Silver Wyandottes, and one of the best fanciers in the Province of Ontario. He entered 25 pullets and 24 hens. None of them qualified for advanced certificates but 9 qualified for Record of Performance certificates with egg records of 153, 169, 177, 194, 198, 201, 205, 214 and 220.

In commenting on the first annual report of the Canadian Record of Performance for poultry, W. A. Brown, chief of the Poultry Division Department of Agriculture of Canada says:

"The objects of the Record of Performance for poultry are to encourage the breeding of Standard breeds of poultry along lines of greatly increased individual and flock production, and to secure for poultry breeders reliable information as to sources of high-producing pure-bred stock.

"The poultry industry has undergone many revolutionary changes and made very rapid advancement in breeding problems during the past few years. Previous to that time, the breeding of Standard breeds was very largely along exhibition lines. Latterly, however, the success obtained by representative poultrymen in the breeding of high-producing strains of Standardbred poultry has opened up a wide

REGALS "The Ideal Fowl"



"REGAL SENSATION 1st" Madison Square Garden, 1919

Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes have stood the test and may rightly be named the ideal all-purpose fowl. They are splendid layers of large brown eggs and have made wonderful records in the Official Laying Contests. They are a superb table fowl and mature much sooner than most other strains. Canadian Winters are severe but the Regals thrive and keep right on laying with the mercury 20 to 30 below. I raise, as a rule, between one and two thousand January and February chicks with practically no losses.

As an Exhibition Fowl the Regals lead all others. No strain has a greater record of winnings. My unbroken record of fifteen victories at the New York State Fair has not been equaled by any other strain.

WHY SEEK FURTHER? If you are thinking about starting in the Poultry Business your success or failure will largely depend on your choice of a breed. If you are already breeding White Wyandottes and are not satisfied with your flock, give the Regals a trial. They have made money for me and they will do the same for you. Book your order at once, to make sure of delivery when you want them.

100 Acres Devoted to White Wyandottes. Free—Send for 20 Page Catalog and Summer Sale List, giving a description of over 1,000 breeders that I am offering for Sale.

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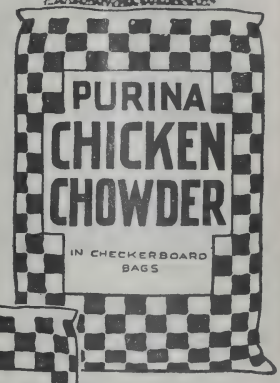
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DO you know why Purina-fed hens lay more eggs right through the moult than those fed grain alone?

It takes lots of protein to make feathers and eggs at the same time. Feathers run as high as 85% protein. The whites of eggs are mostly protein. Grain rations never contain enough protein for even a poor layer before she moults. So it is easy to see why the hen on the average ration so quickly runs out of material for eggs when she moults.

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A valuable book. Be sure to read the chapter on how an egg is manufactured. Get it free. Say how many fowls you feed.

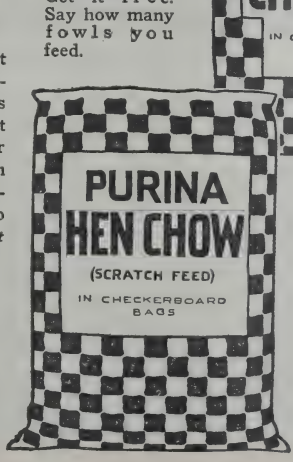


Don't Rob Flesh to Make Feathers

If not fed sufficient protein, a hen will draw upon her body tissues for protein to make feathers. This leaves her in such bad shape that it takes months of good feeding to get her back to laying. You want egg production when prices are highest. Feed for feathers and eggs.

Protein Abundant in Purina Chows

Purina Chows are not just "chicken feed." They are scientifically selected materials built into a feeding system that supplies *all* the elements for both feathers and eggs. When fed according to directions, Purina Chows are guaranteed to ***produce more eggs or you get your money back.***



Feed from Checkerboard Bags

See the nearest Purina Dealer and increase your poultry profits. If your dealer can't supply you, write us direct.

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Ft. Worth, Tex. Nashville, Tenn. Buffalo, N. Y.

Keeler's White Wyandottes



THE ACE—FIRST CHICAGO COCKEREL, JAN. 1921. Also Champion cockerel American Class.

Chicago National Poultry Show January, 1921. Made the stupendous record in a class of 214 birds shown by 14 competitors of winning 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th cocks; 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th cockerels; 2nd, 3rd and 5th pullets; 2nd, 3rd and 4th hens; 1st 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th pens. Special for Champion Male. Special for best display. CHAMPION COCKEREL AMERICAN CLASS. IN THE BRED-TO-LAY class my 261, 265, 273 and 288 egg record hens won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th hens.

Winners Breed Winners—Layers Breed Layers

3000 Birds for Sale 3000

Let us have your order now for your fall and winter show birds or breeders with the most careful of breeding for your foundation stock or new blood for 1922 pens. Send for my 44 page Art Catalog of THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN OF WHITE WYANDOTTES. Please state wants plainly and address

Chas. V. Keeler & Son, R. F. D. 11, Winamac, Ind.



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"The proven leaders"

Now Ready to Win for you at State Fairs and Early Exhibitions

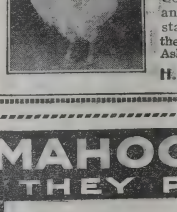
Cocks—Hens—Cockerels—Pullets

They won for us, this season, at America's two Premier Shows, Chicago Coliseum and Madison Square Garden, nine firsts out of a possible twelve. Let them win for you.

THE MORRIS POULTRY FARM

Harold Rawnsley, Manager Lebanon, Ohio

Do You Know that during the last ten years, 72 out of 75 FIRST PRIZES and 68 out of 74 SECOND PRIZES at such great National Shows as CHICAGO, DETROIT, MILWAUKEE, SPRING FIELD and WISCONSIN STATE FAIR, etc., were won by



HALBACH WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS?

"The Proven Leaders"

Yes, and they won CHAMPION BIRD in SHOW at EVERY show they have competed. They are leaders in producing lots of large brown eggs. Does this combination appeal to you?

Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets that will win anywhere. Thousands to select from. Superb in shape, wonderful in color and outstanding in size and style. Egg machines that will "shell out" the eggs. Our policy is to give biggest value for the money. Write your wants. Ask for our Sales List. Make up your mind to own the BEST.

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THEY POINT THE WAY

Is your heart's desire

A Red to win? **A Red to lay?**

Or a Red your neighbors will envy? Mahood has them all, and can give you just what you want at a reasonable price. Send for Mahood's fall sales list. It will give you more information about Mahood's Reds and their unparalleled record for nine years at Chicago Coliseum, the world's greatest Red show. Eggs from fall matings at half price at $10, $7.50 and $5 for 15.

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Buff Minorcas

Popularity of Buff Minorcas is getting stronger for every practical reason. Those who get an early start are bound to reap a rich harvest. Never before have I had such superb quality in old and young stock, breeders and show birds. I have them ready to meet any competition. Command me early for SURE WINNERS for your State Fairs. Sale List Free.

EDW. F. SCHMIDT HAZELRIGG, IND.

PEACOCK'S S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Yearling and breeding hens at $2.00 and up; yearling breeding cocks at $5.00; young cockerels at $2.00 each and up. These are from Ward's foundation stock, some of the heaviest producers in America today.—Peacock's Poultry Yards, Box 16, Winnebago, Illinois.

field of remunerative effort, so much so that breeders today are endeavoring to breed birds that not only appear well from an exhibition standpoint and perform well in the way of egg production but which will also pass on those traits to their progeny.

"A brisk demand sprang up for poultry of bred-to-lay strains. It was reported that unscrupulous breeders were taking advantage of the situation, some by advertising trap-nest records which were either fictitious, or made by birds of no relation to the stock for sale, others having exhibition stock for sale by representing the low-grade birds to be of bred-to-lay strains. The difficulty was to find breeders who had stock of real merit both from the standpoint of exhibition and production.

"It becomes apparent that some form of official record of merit for pure-bred poultry was necessary. It would serve two purposes the emphasizing, as far as possible, of Standard utility characteristics, and the elimination of the false advertiser."

It had proven that enough was known of the external indications of production to enable reasonably accurate estimates of present and past production to be made for each bird. Thus efficient inspection and check were assured.

To qualify for the Record of Performance the hen must produce eggs that are not lower than the grade "specials" in the "Canadian Standards for Eggs," and average at least two ounces each in weight. Mere number of eggs are not alone sufficient; size and quality are considered.

In the race for numbers of eggs in American egg-laying competitions we here little of 2 oz. eggs, 24 oz. to the dozen. As a rule eggs that run over 18 oz. to the dozen are counted, although in the market 24 oz. is the minimum for firsts, and 18 oz. eggs are peewees.

Eggs to be considered as firsts for either market or setting purposes should weigh no less than 2 oz. each, be shapely and strong shelled, and feel heavy for the size. Breeders who tolerate anything less will lose hatching qualities in their eggs and growing qualities in their chicks.

The figure on the birds that laid 225 or more 2 oz. eggs is illuminating.

There is today somewhat too much commonness in discussing 200 eggers. Just recently we received a circular from a farm that quoted eggs for hatching at $21.60 per 30 dozen case, from "our 200-egg hens." As this farm claims to have upwards of 15,000 hens, the owners are in line to make a mint of money on eggs at market prices. They would need no protective tariff, even if the Chinaman gave away his eggs to the exporters.

In order to improve the flocks of White Leghorn breeders in New York State, Prof. Jas. E. Rice, head of the poultry work at Cornell University has undertaken to furnish cockerels from 175 and 200-eggs hens. The commercial Leghorn flocks in New York State are as good egg producers as those anywhere east of the Pacific coast, and the seed stock at Cornell are as heavy layers as is to be found at any state agricultural experiment station.

When 175 to 200-egg stock is used to improve existing flocks, there is still much room for improvement. It indicates the need of truth regarding production, rather than exaggeration.

A subscriber in Indiana wrote us in June that Professor Rice had been quoted in American Poultry Journal to the effect that a flock record of over 200 eggs was not to be found anywhere in the United States. Our subscribers, P. O. Dell, then gives the record made by 10 of his pullets from November 8, 1918 to November 7, 1919. During that year the 10 pullets laid 2,1 eggs in spitte of the fact that one of the died October 1, 1919, and no substitute was put in to take her place.

That is a good record. But, it is not the record of a flock. It is the record of a pen of birds. It is not uncommon for hens to lay 10 eggs in one day, but whoever heard of a flock of a thousand hens laying a thousand eggs in one day?

In ten years of trap nesting 10,000 hens the Storrs contest, one 300-egg hen has be

found. Professor Rice of Cornell is optomistic about 300 eggs. He believes that the occasional ones today are only forerunners and that in time they will be as common as 200 eggers now are. Perhaps that is the way to look at it, for some will recall that it was not more than fifteen years ago that Theo. Hewes offered $50 for a bona fide 200-egg hen.

The egg contest at Storrs, Conn., shows an average yield of 160 eggs per hen per year. This is the average of 10,000 hens that have been trap nested during the past ten years, 1,000 hens being entered each year. Professor Kirkpatrick of the Connecticut Agricultural College says that 160 eggs is about 60 per cent more than the average Connecticut poultryman gets. Professor Lewis says that New Jersey poultrymen average about 111 eggs per hen per year.

It remains true that the small poultry keeper has the advantage in making high egg records. The small man can get a bigger egg yield than the big man.

Method of Procedure in Culling For Eggs.

Time to cull farm flocks of poultry—July 15 to September 30. Culling should not be carried on later than September 30, except on more highly specialized poultry farms where modern methods of feeding are practiced, which tend to prolong production; and where the birds are hatched reasonably early and the general system of management is conducive to continued high egg production.

Make inquiries about, and observe, the system of feeding. If the ration is supplemented with animal protein in the form of milk, tankage, or meat scraps, production will continue later in the season and the hens will not dry up so early in the season. Egg production at all times is highly dependent upon the feeding methods employed, and continued high egg production throughout the summer and late into the fall season is dependant equally as much upon feeding methods as upon breeding and selection. Where the feeding methods are not conducive to continued high egg production, the recommendations that are made to the owner of the flock should be along the lines of proper feeding to supplement the work of culling.

Hens that are laying have a large, moist vent usually faded in color at the time the culling is done. Hens that have dried up have a small, relatively dry, yellow vent. In order to pick out layers, that is hens that are laying at the current time, reasonably accurate work can be done on the condition of the vent alone.

Do not pick out hens on the condition of the comb. It is very misleading. Some hens with relatively small combs are better layers than other hens with noticeably large combs.

On either side of the vent are two bones which form the pelvic arch. These bones do not always have the same thickness. Observe the bone nearest your right hand when the bird is held in the left hand. It should be reasonably straight out. The two bones when pressed gently together should be rather pliable rather than rigid and hard.

The flesh of the abdomen below the pelvic bones should be soft and flexible. The abdomen should be soft, like the udder of a cow after milking. Examine particularly for this softness, rather than for mere size of abdomens. All hens with tight or hard abdomens should be culled out.

The distance from the pelvic bones to the end of the keel bone should not be especially emphasized because the shorter the keel the greater the distance. The hens with short keels are not able to hold their abdomens in as good form as those with longer keels. The result is that a big, well-developed abdomen on a short-keeled hen is very apt to hang and become baggy. Instead of emphasizing Hogan's original measurement from the pelvic bones to the end of the keel bone, later investigational work has shown that the depth of the hen should be measured by placing the thumb of the right hand on the hip of the back and the middle finger on the rear end of the keel bone behind the drum stick. In this way you span and measure the whole barrel of the body and are not mislead by a

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English~American S. C. White Leghorns

Several Thousand of the Finest
12 WEEKS OLD PULLETS
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Five Months Old Pullets,
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Our new book "Hall Equipment," will be sent upon request. It is not only a catalog but an instructive and helpful guide to successful poultry raising.

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Originators of Coal-Burning Incubators and Coal-Heated Colony Brooders
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SABRINA FARM

Standard Bred
Heavy Laying

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Won last Fall at the Hanover Fair Meet of The National W. W. Club.

1st Cock
1st and 3rd Hen
1st, 2nd and 5th Cockerel
1st, 2nd and 3rd Pullet
1st Young and 2nd Old Pen
and
Champion Bird of the Show.

Besides many ribbons at other shows in the hands of our customers. Be one of them this year.

Arthur H. Shaw

502 Grove St.
Wellesley, Mass.



White Quill White Rocks.

Champions Chicago, Milwaukee, etc. I can fit you out with

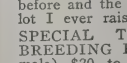
Winners for your Fall or Winter Show

Have more choice old birds than ever before and the young are the "slickest" lot I ever raised.

SPECIAL TRIOS, $15 to $25; BREEDING PENS (4 females and 1 male) $20 to $40; UTILITY PULLETS, COCKERELS AND HENS, $3.00 each for September and October delivery only. Don't delay, for they will not last at these low prices. Order direct from this ad.

ADAM F. POLTL HARTFORD, WIS.

SPIRAL LEG BANDS



Know your birds on sight. Red, White, Blue, Light Blue, Pink, Amber, Ruby, Black, Yellow, Green.

Size for	25	50	100	250
Baby Chicks	$ .20	$ .35	$ .60	$1.50
Growing Chicks	.20	.40	.75	1.65
Leghorns	.30	.50	.90	2.00
Rocks and Reds	.35	.60	1.00	2.25

American Poultry Supply Co., 499 Main St., Canton, Mo.

KEEP THE LAYING HEN.

Recommendations by Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin.

Culls.

1. Poor layers and all old hens.
2. Cripples and hens with broken-down abdomens or frozen toes.
3. The sick, quiet, inactive hens that spend much time on the roost.
4. All "crow heads" with long, slim heads and beaks.
5. The large, coarse-headed hens with sunken eyes.
6. All very short, stubby hens with feathers extremely heavy for their breed.
7. All late-hatched immature pullets and those that are early hatched but much undersized.
8. All hens that molt before August 1.
9. The persistent sitter.
10. All hens with solid, fat abdomens.
11. All hens having bad habits (cannibals, feather-pullers, egg-eaters.)
12. All cockerels not needed for breeding purposes.

Keep.

1. Strong, healthy, vigorous hens with short, neat heads and strong beaks.
2. The hens with long, deep, rectangular bodies and parallel top and bottom lines.
3. The hens with large, bright eyes, active appearance and short, well-worn toe nails.
4. The hens with dusty, worn feathers, especially worn tail feathers, but having a bright, healthy look.
5. The hens that molt late.
6. The noisy, happy, friendly hens.
7. The early risers and those late to roost.
8. The vigorous hens with the faded beaks and shanks.
9. The hens with the soft, pliable abdomens.
10. The hens with the thin pelvic bones spread wide apart.
11. The early-hatched, well-grown pullets.
12. Large, strong, active, quick maturing cockerels of desired variety, type and high-producing mothers.

short keel. The deeper and more slab-sided the body is the better. The depth depends somewhat upon the size of the bird. It is good depth, relative to the size of the bird, that is desired.

The back is widest at the hips, and naturally narrows as it approaches the rump. The ideal conformation of the good layer includes carrying the width of the back from the hips well back to the "parson's nose" or rump. On top, the back should be reasonably flat and not round down too much from the hips to the rump.

Observe condition of the molt. Anything that interferes with production, such as setting or short rations, causes a molt. Hens that continue to lay do not molt early. Hens that dry up early molt early. The molt is an outward sign of egg production value.

The second outward sign is pigmentation. As hens continue to lay they utilize the fat that would otherwise replenish the yellow pigment in the beak, shanks, and vent. The pigment in these sections seems to wear off. This is commonly referred to as "laying out" the yellow pigment in the beak, shanks and vent. This faded condition is particularly noticeable in White Leghorn hens that have been persistent layers for the White Leghorn is not heavily pigmented with yellow. The pigmentation test is not applicable to mixed breeds or to breeds that naturally have white skin. It is not highly valuable in estimating egg production in Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds that have plenty of range and green food. The pigmentation test was developed and was largely used in the East where White Leghorns are cooped under more or less intensive conditions on large commercial egg farms. While it is well to notice pigmentation as well as molt, culling should not be based on any one of these factors. The man doing the culling should observe all of the signs and his judgment should be based on a combination of all of them.

Review of a Book.

"Poultry for Exhibition" is the title of a new 176-page book published by the Reliable Poultry Journal Publishing Company. It is written by John H. Robinson and illustrated by Franklane L. Sewell and Arthur O. Schilling.

The text covers the subjects of growing, conditioning, training, exhibiting and judging pure bred poultry, and provides a fund of information to breeders.

The variety and charm of the illustrations make the boook of surpassing interest and value. The photographic reproductions of cooping, handling and washing birds are like a moving picture of a fancier in the poultry yard. On one page, for example, John S. Martin is shown in eight different pictures taking a fine White Wyandotte male out of a training coop and returning the bird to the coop. What a splendid privilege for the new breeder to see an experienced fancier skillfully handling a bird worth a hundred dollars, in which a single broken wing or tail feather would mar its chances of winning.

Still more interesting than the educational illustrations are the historical pictures. "Old Champion," that famous White Plymouth Rock male, purchased by William Barry Owen from Harry Graves for $1,500, is shown. His like had not been seen again until, 16 years later, at the New York show of 1921, Owen Farms exhibited the wonderful first prize White Rock cockerel.

On another page there is an intimate picture of Edward B. Thompson sitting alone in his fitting room with a Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel on his knees. We cannot all go and visit Mr. Thompson at his home in Amenia, but this picture carries us there, and then takes us into the laboratory of the great breeding establishment, and we see the master breeder of the world sitting in solitude in his workshop studying the straightness of the bars, the cleaness of the white, the blending of a color too much like soft velvet to be called black.

Franklane Sewell, the world's premier poultry artist, has given of his genius and his unequalled collection of poultry pictures to make this book great. Like Mr. Thompson, he has only one eye, yet the infinite detail that these men see! Who needs two good eyes more than they? Yet, handicapped, they excel in observation and appreciation of that detail and refinement which makes of them great artists—one a breeder artist, the other an artist who portrays and puts in enduring form that which must otherwise die and completely pass away.

And now, as we turn the pages of the book, we make a round of the poultry shows. We stand in the gardens at Sydenham and look over on the glistening glass dome of the Crystal Palace building where the Palace show is held in London, England. We look into the interior of the Portland, Me., show of 1878, and see the canvas covered coops with fronts made of round wooden rods. We stand on Madison avenue and look up at the high tower of Madison Square Garden as it beams forth those two magic words "Poultry Show." We enter the Garden and meet T. A. Havemeyer and Billy Stanton, H. V. Carwford and Captain Griffith, D. Lincoln Orr and Charles V. Cleveland. The next page carries us to Huntington avenue in Boston and Mechanics Building bids us enter and view the birds in Boston show. Then the pictures carry us on to the Chicago Coliseum, Hagerstown, New York State Fair, Indianapolis, etc.

The book contains many good likenesses of the numerous men who, as breeders and judges, have contributed so greatly to stand-

BUY YOUR POULTRY FEEDS DIRECT FROM THE MILL

Better Feeds *for* Less Money

One of the big problems that has always confronted the poultry raiser has been the question of getting real high grade feed at a price he could afford to pay.

Our plan of selling direct from mill to user has changed all this—you can now buy BASIC FEEDS—feed made from choicest Feeding Stuffs, milled and correctly proportioned, at prices that net you a big substantial saving over the usual retail way of buying. Not only is the first cost of BASIC FEEDS considerably less, but the results obtained from feeding these feeds (which are 100% feed) show profit gains that mean much to every poultryman. Emil Wenberg says: "Basic Feeds have enabled me to reduce cost per bird $1.07." Alex Davidson writes: "Of all the feeds I have used Basic Feeds give best results." We receive similar reports from users everywhere.

BASIC FEEDS FOR POULTRY

consist of Chick Feed, Chick Mash, Growing Feeds, Laying Mash and Scratch Grains. For years we have been supplying the leading poultrymen of America with these feeds made from formulas that have become recognized throughout the poultry world as standard. The successes that have followed the use of BASIC FEEDS have become so well known that the demand has been constantly increasing. We have added to our Mill capacity and are now able to do what we have planned to do for years—to give to every poultry raiser, large or small, the opportunity to save money and get better feed, by ordering direct from our Mill and saving all profits of middlemen.

Whether you buy 100 lbs. at a time, or a car—it makes no difference—we can supply you promptly and guarantee you a big saving. Furthermore, BASIC FEEDS are guaranteed. If after giving them a fair trial you are not more than pleased with results, we will gladly refund your money.

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Get our free folder describing the famous line of BASIC FEEDS—learn how they are made entirely from Standard Feeding Stuffs—the choicest the world affords, and sold direct to you at prices never before possible. Don't delay. Write for free folder and money-saving price list NOW.

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S.C.W. Leghorn LADY VICTORY 304 EGGS per Year

Wh. Wyandotte LIBERTY BELLE 294 EGGS per Year

S.C.R.I. Red RED ROSE 254 EGGS per Year

and 306 EGGS per Year KEYSTONE MAID Champion of All Breeds AMERICAN CONTEST

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Our Special 15-Day Sale

The greatest opportunity ever offered to get finest pedigreed stock from Official Contest Winners at remarkably low prices.

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Give La-more Tonic and Remedies a Trial.

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306 eggs per year

PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM

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ACT NOW! SUPPLY IS LIMITED

SPIRALETS Colored Marking Rings

TRADE MARK SPIRALET

SPIRALET

COLORED CELLULOID SPIRALET LEG BANDS

DOUBLE COIL

Prices Single Coil

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
4	Baby chicks	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.25	2.25
5	Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40
6	Growing chicks	.10	.20	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
7	Bantams	.15	.30	.50	.80	1.90	3.25
8	Leghorns, Anconas	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
9	Large Leghorns	.20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	3.75
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
12	Asiatics	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
14	Turkeys, Geese	.30	.55	.90	1.40	3.25	6.00
16	Turkey Toms	.35	.60	1.00	1.60	3.75	7.00

Prices Double Coil

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
8	Leghorns, etc.	.25	.45	.75	1.35	3.00	5.25
9	Large Leghorns	.30	.50	.90	1.50	3.25	5.75
11	Rocks, Reds	.30	.55	.90	1.50	3.40	6.00
12	Asiatics	.35	.65	110	1.80	4.15	7.50
14	Turkeys	.45	.75	135	2.10	4.90	9.00
16	Turkey Toms	.55	.90	150	2.40	5.65	1050

Dark Blue, Light Blue, Yellow, Red, Pink, Amber, Green, Purple, Black, Ruby, White and Rose.

Special prices on larger quantity. 8 samples and circular, 10c.

Spiralets are made of a special High-Class Celluloid, will stay on, and last a life time.

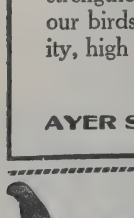
Spiralet Co. Huguenot Park, N. Y. Largest makers of Celluloid Rings in the world

PUTNAM'S LIGHT BRAHMAS

More and better show birds than ever before. If you would strengthen your show string or want new blood, remember our birds are trap-nested and pedigreed, bred for show quality, high egg production, mammoth size and vigor.

O. L. PUTNAM

AYER STREET, S. E. HARVARD, ILLINOIS



World's Best Game Fighting Fowls

Three months old Trios Fifteen Dollars per Trio.

Send for Free Circular.

ALFRED F. GRAHAM CAMERON, N. C.

ard bred poultry in the last 60 to 70 years, which period practically covers the lifetime of the pure bred poultry industry in the new world.

Judges are shown at work. Well known judges of the past, and a majority of the leaders of the present, are shown in pictures. Some have passed from active work, but they live in the pages of this book. There they stand, duster on, bird in hand, judging in the aisles.

This new book "Poultry for Exhibition" is a noteworthy contribution to poultry literature. Instead of an industry of traditions, we emerge today, by virtue of this book, as a purebred breeding industry with recorded history. The history has been preserved before it was too late.

The publishers, in conceiving and executing such a volume, have plainly treated time and dollars as if they were sacred things; time because of its inevitable limitation; dollars because of the good that they can be made to do.

Eradicate Lice in Early Fall.

Lice are the common parasite that infest poultry. The hen louse has biting mouth parts. It lives on the feathers and scales of the skin. It does not live and breed on horses, cattle or man, and although it may pass to other animals for a time, it will crawl off.

The eggs of lice, called nits, are deposited and attached to the fluff or under part of the feather. They are often seen when the feathers of the fluff are examined.

The fluff plumage covers the abdomen of a fowl, and if a fowl has any body lice, they are usually most numerous on the abdomen and in the fluff plumage. The supposition is that lice travel to the vent for moisture and are therefore most numerous on the abdomen below the vent. There also appears to be more external matter or debris to serve as food for lice, on the skin of this section of the body. Poultrymen, therefore, in examining for body lice, always pick up a hen and, holding her in one hand, part the feathers of her fluff with the other hand, and look for the hosts that have been uninvited.

A hen that becomes fat and inactive usually falls prey to lice because she does not wallow and dust herself sufficiently. If her fluff feathers are matted with nits or lice eggs, these will hatch in 6 to 10 days into small, light colored active-moving lice.

It is well at this time of the year to thoroughly dust hens with lice powder so as to free them of body lice before their new plumage is grown. Then follow with a second application at the end of a week, and if the bird was badly infested at the beginning it may be necessary to make a third application.

Every young bird should also be dusted with lice powder at this season, whether any lice are to be seen or not. Always apply by the pinch method. Cut the top off the can of powder and then taking a pinch of powder work it into the neck, another pinch under the wings, one on the back, then the breast, and then the underbody and fluff. The poultryman who does not take the time to do this will never grow the best chickens. He will not have either the best bone or the best type when show time comes around.

Use lice powder on young chicks.

In ridding hens of lice, commercial ointment is also commonly used. It is more lasting in its effect than powder. A number of ointments are on the market, all of which are highly recommended. An amount about the size of a pea should be smeared on the skin of the abdomen an inch below the vent.

This paste is more satisfactory for use after birds have been put in winter quarters and cannot get on the ground to wallow dust and dirt into the ointment which has been applied to their skin.

As Seen by an American.

John Tomlinson of Detroit, who has been in England, says that English Rhode Island Reds are deficient in breast and comb shape and in wing and undercolor. That is true of practically all English varieties. In seeking size they overlook breast and comb. In judging birds without the same careful handling indulged in by American judges, they pass undercolor and wing fights to an astonishing extent. Because they have poor wings they also have poor hackles, especially in their Columbian varieties. However, they want a white base to their Columbian hackles, which is consistent with their Standard.

The Wishbone's the Mammoth that Saves Most Space Makes Most Money

It gives you most capacity for any space! It uses less fuel than any incubator made! To operate it takes the least amount of labor—the smallest amount of time per egg capacity ever known to the hatching business.

It is the time-tested, long established, mechanically and structurally RIGHT machine.

It produces the finest, healthiest, heaviest chicks you could ask to see—and actually lowers the cost of your chicks per thousand!

No hand turning of eggs—no cooling. You put in the eggs and you never touch them till the chicks are hatched. Turning device enables you to turn 100,000 eggs in two minutes. Automatic ventilating system keeps each compartment absolutely right—and automatically cools the eggs. Ask any Wishbone user—we'll tell you the nearest one.

The wonderful new Wishbone Heater is furnished with every machine. It cuts fuel cost in half, because it gives the same heat with half the fuel. Burns coal, gas or oil.

For new equipment or to increase capacity of your present equipment, get Wishbone prices first. Write for handsome new catalog today.

Lowest Cost Per Egg Capacity

PRICES REDUCED.

Wishbones cost less per egg capacity—and that's the only way to judge incubator costs. Increased volume and lower cost of materials have made lower prices possible, and we've cut ours to absolute rock-bottom.

Write For New Catalog Today Sure

American Incubator Mfg. Co.

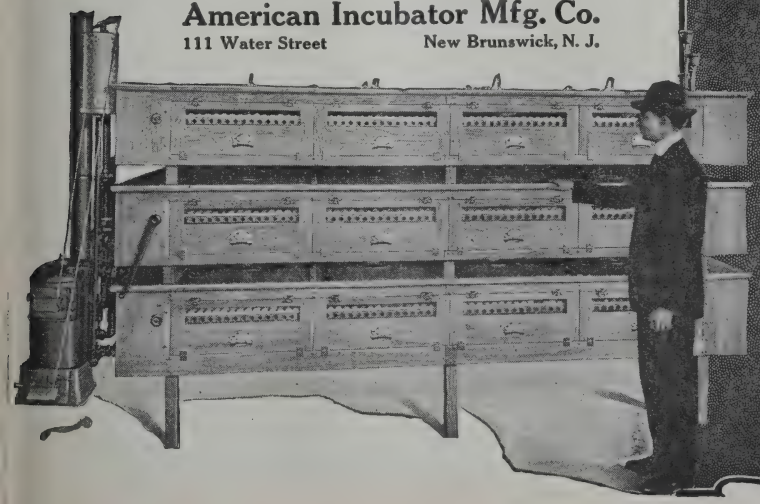
111 Water Street **New Brunswick, N. J.**

The Wishbone Saves Most Space

A Challenge

Many wild claims have been made by some manufacturers about the egg capacity their machines can give in small space. We challenge anyone to show us any space in which a Wishbone will not give more capacity than any other incubator made.

Wishbone
MAMMOTH
Incubator
TRADE MARK



This Machine

is 13 feet long, 6 feet 4 inches high and 4 feet 8 inches wide.

4800 Egg Capacity, $980.

(Larger machines average 15c. per egg capacity.)



You Won't Get Any

eggs to sell at high prices this winter unless you have clean, sanitary living-quarters in which to keep your hens. Sickness and disease usually start in unclean quarters, and in such quarters lice and mites are always more plentiful. In the winter when your flock gets less fresh air and sunshine, it is more important than ever that you keep the buildings clean.

CARBOLA
The Disinfecting White Paint

is used by thousands of poultrymen in all parts of the country to do their whitewashing and disinfecting in one operation. It is a white paint in powder form, combined with a disinfectant many times stronger than pure carbolic acid. It is harmless to the chicks and is ready to be used the minute it is mixed with water—no waiting or straining. It can be applied with a brush or spray pump and will not clog the sprayer. It does not blister, flake or peel off. It does not spoil after it is mixed with water and has no disagreeable odor.

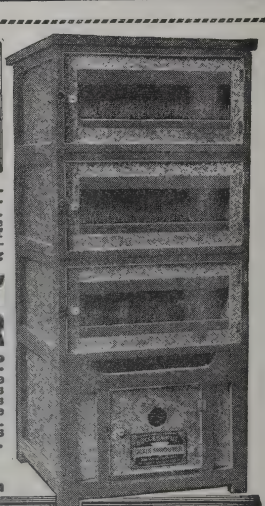
Use It Instead of Whitewash and Disinfectants

Give Carbola a trial. It will save you time and labor and turn a disagreeable job into pleasant, rainy-day work. It will make it easier to do work that must be done.

The dry Carbola will be found effective in controlling lice and it costs about one-third as much as many other powders sold for this purpose. Spread the feathers of the bird affected, and apply the dry powder direct to the flesh. If necessary to repeat the application, do so at intervals of ten days.

Your Hardware, Feed, Drug or Paint Dealer has Carbola or can get it. If not, order direct
10 lbs. (10 gals.) $1.25 and postage 20 lbs. (20 gals.) $2.50 delivered 50 lbs. (50 gals.) $5.00 delivered
200 lb. bags $18.00 delivered Trial package and booklet 30c postpaid
Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mountain States
CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc., 299 Ely Ave., Dept. I, Long Island City, New York

Our Liberal Guarantee Says:
50% to 80% More Eggs
30% to 40% Less Cost



Feed Sprouted Oats Easily—quickly—cleanly—economically produced in "Successful" Sectional Metal Grain Sprouter. Get greater fertility in winter laid eggs—earlier chicks. Make three bushels of tempting egg-making feed from one bushel of oats, wheat or rye—increase the egg yield at least 50 per cent—and at same time save one-third feeding cost Write for catalog and 1921 offer we make on the

"SUCCESSFUL"
SECTIONAL ALL-STEEL GRAIN SPROUTER

Made with double steel walls—metal trays—nothing in it to warp, shrink, swell or mold the food. Fireproof. Lasts a lifetime. Large glass doors. Made in sections so you can add more sections as your needs grow. There's a size for your needs whether you keep 50 or 600 hens. Thousands of poultry raisers say they would not be without this wonderful food maker. The newest, most reliable construction ever made in a grain sprouter. Not only turns idle hens into industrious layers but supplies feed for growing chicks—protects health—prevents chick loss. Booklet—"How to Raise 48 Out of 60 Chicks" 10 cents.

Write today for catalog and full details of 1921 offer.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., 561 Third St., Des Moines, Iowa

HANSEN'S RUSSIAN ORLOFFS

UNDISPUTED CHAMPIONS OF AMERICA. Won all blue ribbons at the Coliseum and Madison Square Garden, 1921. World's greatest cold climate fowl. Booking orders for Fall delivery of stock. Send for circular. DR. M. A. HANSEN, Importer and breeder, Osage, Ia.

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

The Tariff.

The Fordney Tariff as it now stands call for duties of 6 cents per dozen on eggs in shells and 15 cents on dried eggs.

Fifteen cents on dried egg albumen i equivalent to only 2 cents on shell eggs. The committee on protection of the poultry industry, of which Prof. Jas. E. Rice is chairman, is now working for a higher rate on shell eggs and more equitable rates on the different forms of dried eggs.

When it comes to the practical politics o the situation it appears reasonable that Congress is trying to establish import duties that afford some protection and at the same time provide revenue for a heavily burdened treasury. A tariff high enough to bar out a commodity produces no revenue to the government because no importations are made. It is not likely, therefore, that an actually protective tariff will be adopted by Congress.

It is to be hoped duties will be granted on dried eggs that are based on the quantity and value of shell eggs used in producing the dried commodity, as it is the dried product that has been coming in large quantities from the Orient. It appears that importers would agree to almost any duty on shell eggs if they should be permitted to break eggs in cheap producing countries and ship them into the United States at a relatively low tariff on the dried product.

* * *

Eggs for Pellagra.

The cummulative effects of low prices fo cotton bring the threat of famine and plagu to 100,000 people in the cotton belt of the United States. Pellagra is the dreaded disease; a skin infection with severe constitutional and nervous symptoms.

If these poor cotton growers would kee one cow, and drink her milk and eat he butter, they would get enough vitamine to correct their dietary deficiencies. But these cotton growers do not keep even single cow. They are one-crop farmers.

One crop works out nicely when the cro is good and prices are high. If the cro fails or prices are low, trouble ensues. Th applies to all single crops, whether cotto corn, dairy, poultry or fruit. Diversifie farming of grain and live stock, or cotto grain and live stock is the safe, profitable permanent system. The south is waking u and talking more live stock. But unless th banks advance the money, the poor cotto grower is too poor to buy a cow.

Hens will help him. An egg a day wi keep pellagra away. The yolk of the egg like milk, is rich in those vitamines whic are necessary to induce good nutrition. Her are cheap to get, cheap to care for and woul help save the hundred thousand facing sem starvation in the south.

Pellagra is a deficiency disease that arise from a diet of pork fat, white bread, olec margarine and molasses. It is not contagiou like measles and small-pox, and active case respond quickly when the diet is changed t butter, milk, eggs and whole wheat bread.

Eat a good ration. Eat eggs and a fa chicken now and then.

Two million babies a year are estimated t die in India. The mothers are too weak t give them proper nourishment after birth o give sufficient strength and vitality to th growing embryo before birth. These mother in common with all the people of India, d not eat meat. Chickens would help to solv their problem, also.

* * *

Chicken Pox.

Heavy rains and unseasonably cool weathe are advancing the fall season as much as month, and there are indications of chicke pox on the combs and faces of cockerels i some flocks of early birds. Scrape off th whitish crust on the pox and swab with solution made of 1 pint of boiled straine soft water in which a 7-grain tablet of bichlo ride of mercury has been dissolved; then pow der with borax.

* * *

Boost the Local Show.

Editor Fred Hallet in Inland Poult Journal urges the old breeders in every co



A Real Necessity About Poultry Yards and Buildings.

Inexpensive. Efficient. Uniform. Easy to use.

Kreso Dip No.1

(STANDARDIZED)

saves money for you by exterminating LICE AND MITES and as a SANITARY PROTECTION against

Contagious Poultry Diseases

ONE GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS of efficient disinfectant ready for use.

Equally Good for all Live Stock.

We will send you free an instructive poultry book.

We will send you free a booklet on the treatment of mange, eczema or pitch mange, arthritis, sore mouth, etc.

We will send you free a booklet on how to build a hog wallow, which will keep hogs clean and healthy.

We will send you free a booklet on how to keep your hogs free from insect parasites and disease.

Write for them—they are free.

Animal Industry Department of

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

Don't Nail Your Coops

Use the Keipper Slide Top Door

Don't be worried with nailing the tops of shipping coops when you can buy our automatic-lock sliding-top shipping coop for the same money. Made from cedar lumber; light, sanitary; perfect ventilation.

Terms F. O. B. express Milwaukee, Wis., Kansas City, Mo., Fultonville, N.Y. Shipped Flat.

ORDER BY NUMBER

No. 17. 12x16x18 in. high 1-2 doz $3.12 doz. $5.46
No. 18. 12 x 18x21 in. high 1-2 doz. $3.84 doz. $6.72
No. 19. 12 x21 x21 in. high 1-2 doz. $4.80 doz. $8.40
No. 20. 20x24x21 in. high 1-2 doz. $7.44, doz. $13.02
No. 21. 12x21x24 in. high 1-2 doz. $6.72, doz. $11.75

Send for illustrated catalog of Exhibition Coops, Poultry Supplies and save money.

Eastern Office, Johnstown, N. Y.



Keipper Cooping Co.
1401-13 St. Milwaukee, Wis.

Raise Silver Foxes

Easy to raise. Larger profits than any other live stock raising. Stands strictest investigation. Recommended by Government. 4 different plans. One will suit you. Complete description free. Send today.



C. T. DRYZ, Box 1062, EAGLE RIVER, WIS.

munity to help hold a rousing old-time poultry exhibition this winter. Mr. Hallet says:

"This is the time of year to get together, meet with the boys and lend your personal aid in promoting one of the best shows ever held in your community. Just because you exhibit at the big shows don't forget that once you were a beginner and didn't like to go up against the big ones. Make it possible for the beginner to have a place to show by helping the boys hold an old-time poultry show. Lend your encouragement and advice and don't forget you are dealing with the beginners and they need encouragement. What would interest them might not especially interest you. Remember how you used to ponder over the score cards in days gone by? Ah, those were happy days. They were days that filled you with inspiration, enthusiasm and gave you that chicken fever which has never been cured. The same kind of interest, enthusiasm and fever is still in the old score card system. Get out among the boys again and do your little bit towards holding an old-fashioned show this fall and winter. The time is ripe. There are many new recruits who have raised their first poultry this season. Some are located in every community. Hunt them up, encourage them and get them interested in exhibiting their birds. They need help now if ever and your experience will be of great benefit to them."

* * *

"Futures" on the Egg Exchange Cause Trouble.

The egg exchange in Chicago was closed for the day, Wednesday, August 10th. All kinds of wild stories were afloat. An investigation disclosed that when eggs on Tuesday went down from 35 to 33¼ cents, one firm which was heavy on the "long" side had to put up a check for $25,000 to cover its loss on the falling market. The check came back from the bank not certified. This meant that the clearing house committee had to meet the default, and protect all deals that had taken place against loss on the heavy transactions of the one firm. It took some time to meet the situation. The market opened on Thursday at 33¼ cents which was the closing price on Tuesday.

* * *

Use New Cases and Fillers.

Never use second-hand or once-used cases and fillers for shipping eggs. If it should ever be necessary to use a second-hand case, by all means put in new fillers. After pasteboard fillers are once used, the edges become softened and bent and thus lose their strength.

The loss to the nation today as a result of eggs broken in transit is $5,000,000 a year. Two million dollars were paid by carriers last year in settlement for damaged eggs. Many claims are not paid because many shippers disregard the rules of the railroads and express companies. Moreover, it is reported that some manufacturers are selling fillers and flats that do not comply with the requirements of the railroads and express companies which specify that if the ordinary honeycomb filler is used all the flat dividing boards and tray fillers must be of hard calendered strawboard weighing not less than three and one-half pounds to the set of ten trays and twelve dividing boards, each of which is to be of sufficient size to fill the compartments and prevent shifting.

In addition to watching the quality of the fillers used to protect the eggs, shippers can do two other things to reduce practically to a minimum the damage claims. First is the use of an additional excelsior pad in each side of the case, and a pad can be put above the top layer. This seems to furnish a sort of cushion, takes up unusual shocks, and prevents shifting.

* * *

Commercial Feeds.

The average poultry breeder owes much of his success to the mixed feeds that he is today able to buy at fair prices. These feeds contain the elements necessary to promote complete development in young birds and egg-production in mature females. Before their general introduction, the young bird classes at the fall shows were filled with smaller, poorer birds than greet the visitor today; and egg production was decidedly limited in the average poultry yard.

There are people, unhappily, who hate successful business and term every man who commercializes an idea as a quack. But, poultrymen who can today buy ready mixed feeds, honestly made and honestly sold, owe a debt of gratitude to feed manufacturers and the men who have put into actual every-day practice the dream of making available in every city and hamlet of the country finely blended feeds that contain in proper proportion

STILES' COLORED Leg Bands

ARE THE BETTER GRADE

Made of select material. Give long service. Stay in place and keep their color. Red, white, blue, green, black, yellow. 7 Sample Bands, all different, 10c. Mention variety.



ECONOMY BRAND — Long lap, heavy material, Spiral Band. 12 for 30c; 25-50c; 60-$1.00; 100-$1.60; 250-$4.00.



ROYAL BRAND—Double coil. Spiral Band. Best of all; 12 for 40c; 25-75c; 50-$1.25; 100-$2.25; 250-$5.00; 500-$9.00. Postpaid.

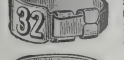


THE VICTOR BAND Large printed numbers, bright clear colors—Red, white, blue, green, yellow. Made of celluloid and aluminum. Adjustable. 12 for 50c; 25-$1.00; 50-$2.00; 100-$4.00; 200-$7.50; Victor Sealed Band—4c each.

ALUMINUM BANDS



THE NEW CAPITAL raised figures. Adjustable. Extra heavy aluminum. 25-40c, 50-75c, 100-$1.25, 250-$2.75, 500-$5.00.



THE FAVORITE BAND Raised figures, locks with double clinches, Prices, 25 for 40c, 50-75c; 100-$1.25; 250-$2.75, 500-$5.00.



COMMERCIAL SEALED—Aluminum, raised figures, Sealed with soft metal rivet. 25 for 65c; 50-$1.00; 100-$1.75; 250 $4.00; 500-$7.50. Pliers $1.00.

CHAS. L. STILES

232 N. Third St. COLUMBUS, OHIO

CURTISS CUT CLOVER

NATURE'S OWN stimulant for intensive egg production. We have sold this essential ingredient in the laying and breeding mash for over 35 years to the most successful EGG FARMS and Poultry Breeders in the United States and Canada. Get your name on our preferential shipping list by placing your order NOW.

Read this extract from a letter from Mr. H. A. Daniels of Grafton, Mass., a successful breeder of Pedigreed S. C. R. I. Reds:

W. R. Curtiss Co., Ransomville, N. Y. Grafton, Mass.

Gentlemen: Kindly quote me at your earliest convenience on Cut Clover in not less than 3 ton lots.

Will say that I find this to be the finest feed for poultry there is. It insures sufficient bulk to the ration and adds greatly to the splendid fertility of the eggs. Have shipped eggs for hatching to every State in the U. S. this past season with excellent results as to fertility and vigorous chix. Very truly yours,

H. A. DANIELS

We also have a few excellent pullets and surplus cockerels and Mammoth Pekin drakes for sale.

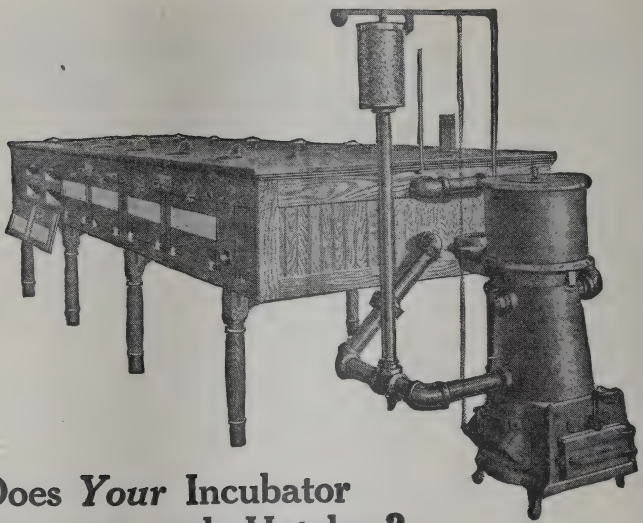
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Niagara Farm Ransomville, N.Y.



RAISE BELGIAN HARES

New Zealand Reds — Flemish Giants — American Blues. BIG PROFITS, WE PAY $1.50 TO $8 EACH. Also Cavies, Mink, Skunk, Fox, Muskrat, Etc. Easily raised anywhere. 82-page Catalog and Contract Illustrated book "COMMON SENSE RABBIT RAISING," quarterly journal, and copy of America's leading small stock magazine, all for 10 cents. Address Outdoor Enterprise Co. 1009 O. E. BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO. FREE!



Does *Your* Incubator turn out such Hatches?

Hardin, Mont.,
June 24, 1921.

Simplicity of operation; minimum fuel consumption; actual holding of a uniform temperature, and last, but not least, the hatching of *vigorous, healthy chicks* with an average of 80 to 85%, are some of the reasons why I prefer the Newtown Giant.

ROY A. SMITH,
Big Horn Poultry Co.

Corvallis, Oregon,
April 9, 1921.

The 18,000-egg incubator we purchased from you has been giving us splendid results; the last hatches are running better than 80% and the chicks are exceptionally strong.

We are very much pleased with the machine and are counting on putting in another double-deck machine 15,000-egg capacity, besides the other machine. In addition to this, I have several customers that are talking of going in with me and have a car or two sent out this summer.

J. A. HANSON.

Rahway, N. J.,
June 28, 1921.

In regard to my incubator, beg to advise you that I have obtained 82% hatches for the season, of all eggs set. My contest pullets now at the N. Y. State Egg Laying and Breeding Contest were Newtown hatched and raised. This is Pen No. 10.

I regard the machine a profitable investment and labor saver and you may look for a new order soon, as we intend to increase our capacity.

CEDARHURST PLTY. FARM,
per A. TRUDEL, MGR.

Glen Rock, Penna.,
June 20, 1921.

The 4800-egg Incubator that I have is doing fine. Never tried it on extra hatches but had 80 to 85%.

The demand for baby chicks is good and custom is very good. I cleared about $550.00 this season.

H. B. GOODLING.

Odessa, N. Y.,
July 21, 1921.

My hatches for the season averaged 73%, the best average for one hatch was 80%, and the best for one compartment, 90%.

I can tell you very frankly that I regard the incubator as a good investment and wish that my other 6,000 machine was a Newtown. Your machine beats the other one every time by about 200 chicks.

HARVEY J. COUCH.

Westholme, B. C.,
July, 1921.

The 12,000-egg Newtown machine purchased from you has given great satisfaction, and hatches up to 79% of all eggs set were obtained during the past season.

L. F. SOLLY,
Lakeview Farm.

Auburn, Ind.,
June 29, 1921.

We have been operating a 9600-egg size double-deck Newtown Incubator the past season with fine results. We have had some hatches run as high as 92%, and stronger chicks we have never seen.

Will say our incubator is the most profitable investment we have, and we are contemplating installing another 8400-egg size machine for next year.

GERIG'S LEGHORN FARM,
R. A. GERIG.

Honley, Huddersfield, England.
December 28, 1920.

With reference to your delivery to me this year, of a Giant Incubator for 4200 eggs, I must confess it has been of service to me as I have hatched 80% of fertile eggs, using 12,600 eggs.

ALBERT MESSENGER.

Tupelo, Miss.,
June 21, 1921.

I hatched 5,000 chicks that were sold, and took in $600 custom hatching, which I found to be profitable, and I am sure will greatly increase another season.

I found the 6,000-egg capacity Newtown Giant Incubator easy to operate, and that it secured most excellent results.

J. M. MORRISON.

In the hands of Newtown Giant Incubator users, actual results exceed our claims. The evidence is before you—other letters in last month's announcement.

The Newtown does all you can expect or get from an incubator. You're absolutely safe when you buy a Newtown. Tell us size of machine you can use and we'll make you an interesting proposition. Write or wire, but do it at once.

NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORPORATION
21 Warsaw Street **Harrisonburg, Virginia**

tion the right elements to produce good growth and high yield.

* * *

Ex-President Cooper.

A. F. Cooper took the office of President of the A. P. A. when no one else wanted it. He saw an opportunity for service, and did the best he could to meet conditions and fill the job with credit to himself and to the industry. He received no help, but from the beginning met with criticism on every hand.

The office of President is no worse off than when he was elected. The association has lost prestige, but only a super-man could have stemmed the tide. The finances are in better shape than when Mr. Cooper took office. It would be too bad to let this good man pass out of the highest office within the gift of the purebred poultry breeders of America, unnoticed, and without a word of appreciation for doing his very best. Therefore, Mr. Cooper, let us, in our humble way, thank you for having given to the Association all that you had to give. No one else has done more.

* * *

Production Classes.

Who asked for "production classes" in all shows? It was not Harry M. Lamon. He has never asked for "production classes" in which to show Uncle Sam's purebred chickens. He has held breed type to be inviolate.

It was not the breeders of Standard quality Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes, Buff and White Orpingtons, Light Brahmas and Dark Cornish. These breeders know the reasons for the popularity of the dual purpose type which they breed.

It was not the breeders who have been loyal to the precepts of the Standard, and have bred and exhibited Standard White Leghorns. These breeders know that their birds also lay, and they also know that it takes a higher order of intelligence and breeding ability to combine many valuable points in one individual than it does to produce just utility Leghorns.

What shows would provide "production classes?" Not the shows under the management of Theo. Hewes, namely, Chicago Coliseum, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Buffalo. Not the shows under the management of D. Lincoln Orr, New York and Washington. Not Boston or Baltimore!

These shows are not held under A. P. A. rules, and the A. P. A. has no jurisdiction. The Seattle convention displayed good judgment in passing the resolution not to include the "production" chapter in the Standard.

* * *

A Back Yard Flock.

Back lot poultry keepers are having a splendid year. Geo. Jennings, Illinois, reports that in July his 43 White Leghorn hens produced 63 dozen eggs, which had a market value of $22.05. The feed consumed by these hens during the month, together with 64 growing chickens 3 months old, cost $9.00. The birds had all the feed they wanted for we have not seen larger White Leghorn chickens for their age.

Mr. Jennings killed 8 lbs. of young chickens during July, and he could cull out other young males if he were simply interested in running his plant efficiently; but he is growing out a number of cockerels to see how they develop for his birds are not strictly utility chickens.

* * *

Willard C. Thompson.

Willard C. Thompson has been made Professor of Poultry Husbandry at the New Jersey College of Agriculture, succeeding Prof. Harry R. Lewis, who resigned to take up farming and poultry keeping in Rhode Island. Professor Thompson is well trained for his new duties, and has the confidence of both the breeders and commercial Leghorn farmers of New Jersey. He has done noteworthy work particularly along disease lines at the New Jersey station.

* * *

Black Head in Turkeys.

Geo. A. Cosgrove writes in The Rural New Yorker that a remedy for blackhead in turkeys has been discovered by two doctors in San Diego, Cal.

As a preventive the dose for 20 turkeys is a teaspoonful of powdered ipecac in the mash twice a week. For a sick bird the dose is 10 drops of fluid extract of ipecac three times a day for three days, then twice a day for two days, then once a day for three days.

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Cartons, 20c, 30c, 60c **Pails, $1.75, $3.00** **Bags, $1.35, $2.80, $5.50, $10.00**

Barker's Roup Remedy, 30c **Barker's Gape Remedy, 30c**

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the time-tested, guaranteed poultry tonic and conditioner. "Pratts" naturally strengthens and invigorates the whole system—helps the molting hens—hurries the growing pullets to early laying maturity. The natural result is EGGS, more eggs than your flock could lay without this great help. Note how well they can lay with this help. Save Money! Buy Pratts in 12- or 25-lb. pails; 50- or 100-lb. bags.

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240-256 egg bred	2.25	240-256 egg bred	3.25

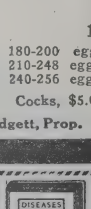
Hens of same record, $2.25, $2.75, $3.25. Cocks, $5.00, $10.00, $15.00.

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Buff Leghorn Type.

When asked the question, "What is the proper type for the modern Leghorn," it always brings to my mind a little incident that happened some years ago when a veteran judge from Cincinnati was judging our local show.

He was asked by an enthusiastic Buff Leghorn breeder, what shade he preferred for a Buff Leghorn male. The judge replied: "I want 'em boof." So I am tempted to reply, I want 'em Leghorn.

The real Leghorn is a sprightly, classy fowl from what ever angle you view him. True, we are breeding them with slightly smaller combs, longer backs and longer tails, but we must be careful not to carry these points too far lest we lose real Leghorn type. Too small a comb gives them the appearance of lacking in



Buff Leghorn male of good type bred by Mr. Roberts.

stamina and vigor, which qualities should stick out in looks and action all over a Leghorn. I do not like the description in the "Standard" of "back slightly rounded at shoulders." This gives the impression to many that a narrow, pich-shouldered bird is the proper thing, when on the contrary, a Leghorn should show strong and broad at shoulders, which is always an indication of vitality and a strong constitution in any breed of fowls. Then the slight slope to center of back and from there, the graceful, increasing concave sweep to tail is the proper thing.

The breadth of back should be carried well back to a well spread tail; saddle and coverts to abundant, avoiding a pinched, narrow appearance at saddle and a thin, shingle shaped tail.

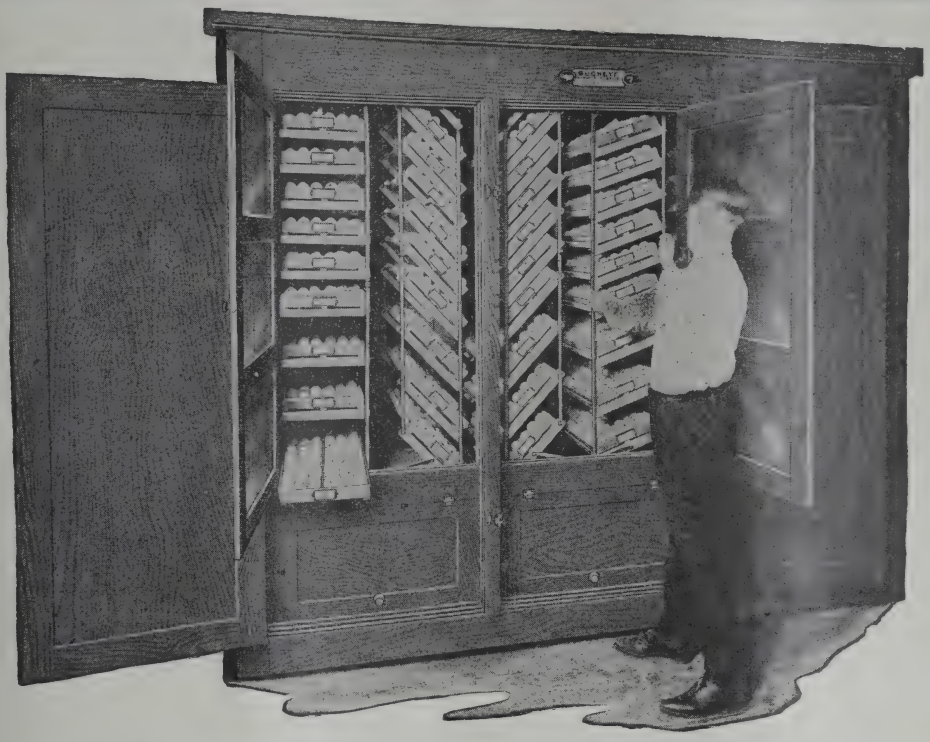
The breast should be full and rounded and carried slightly forward, giving the bird a proud strutting appearance.

Thighs and shanks should be of good length but not stilty. Wings carried well tucked up, not carried low at sides of thighs like a Seabright bantam.

Leghorn breeders, to win at the modern shows, know they must adhere to these real Leghorn points and let the rest of the world go by. They will have to come back to get in among the winners.

D. E. Roberts.

Wisc.



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ONLY a few commercial hatchers can now obtain Buckeye Mammoth Incubators! Orders on hand will take almost the entire number to be made. Prompt action is necessary if you are to increase your profits and lessen your labor next season by these wonderful machines.

Analysis of the orders now in shows that 75% of them are from men who are already using Buckeye Mammoths. These men are either increasing their capacity or discarding the old type because of the superior advantages offered by Buckeye Mammoths.

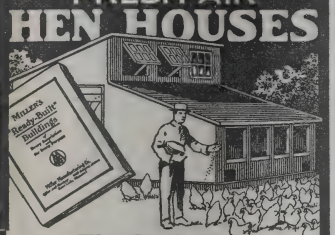
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An Investment in White Plymouth Rocks.

(Continued from page 813)

where the hen stood when ready to be released. Small nests cause broken eggs and the starting of the egg-eating habit, and they also tend to frighten the bird and make her nervous. A good comfortable nest invites her to return, and it will usually be found that a hen will use the same nest day after day.

Have a sufficient number of nests to accommodate all the hens that may lay. Most eggs are laid during morning hours. For my Rocks I furnish one trap nest for each four pullets. For lighter breeds perhaps one to five is enough.

Locate the nests so that they are easily accessible. I wanted mine within a foot of the floor, so that the Rocks did not have to fly way up to get into them. True, it was more work to stoop over to tend them, but I wanted the hens to have conditions about them that would induce the biggest production possible.

Always keep the nests perfectly clean, dry and free from vermin, such as lice or mites. I like coarse pine shavings for nest litter. This litter was replenished frequently and the nests always smelled and appeared sanitary.

Arrange the trap nests so that ventilation is possible, for during the hot summer months some valuable hens may die of heat prostration. One of mine did, and then I moved the nests. We live to learn.

Visit the nests several times during the forenoon to release the hens that have laid. It means less loss.

Keep a record of each individual hen as long as she remains in the pen. One can learn a lot by looking over a hen's pedigree or egg record after a year's performance is ended.

The Egg Record.

Well, the White Rock pullets went through the year following that Nov. 1 and most of them gave an excellent account of themselves. Twenty started. Four died during the year. One was an accident and two were cases of ovarian tumor (these two never produced many eggs) and the other bled to death after developing a case of prolapsis of the oviduct, due to a heavy egg production in the spring. The sixteen lived on, and as a matter of fact are still living. One old scallawag in the flock never laid but 39 eggs during the year. She was the only one which did not lay at least 100 eggs. It was mighty fortunate that the trap nest located that individual, because from external appearance she might have been picked as a hen worthy of keeping another year. Trap nesting is as valuable in spotting poor ones as it may be in finding the record makers. That 39 egger made a good pot pie, and that is the best I can say for her.

It is exciting to watch the total egg production as the year advances and as records mount toward the 200 mark; and I found, quite to my pleasure, that six of my White Plymouth Rock pullets had made that goal of 200 eggs or more. Here is the record. It is a true statement of their production. I never would have know which was which, or that I had any 200 eggers if I had not trap nested.

No. 1 laid 234 eggs.	No. 11 laid 105 eggs.
No. 2 laid 236 eggs.	No. 12 laid 124 eggs.
No. 3 laid 200 eggs.	No. 14 laid 157 eggs.
No. 4 laid 159 eggs.	No. 15 laid 252 eggs.
No. 6 laid 181 eggs.	No. 16 laid 224 eggs.
No. 7 laid 109 eggs.	No. 19 laid 182 eggs.
No. 8 laid 110 eggs.	No. 20 laid 221 eggs.
No. 9 laid 110 eggs.	

My fifteen fair to good pullets laid 2,604 eggs. I was satisfied. I reflect back as to reasons why this flock succeeded. Probably a lot is due to the feed and environment provided and in the daily care and management, but it is my belief that we cannot get a high average egg production by management alone; we must breed birds with the capacity to lay and then feed and care for them right.

Now, I'm going to give you a few of my humble opinions, gathered from watching these little old White Rocks:

It pays many fold to get good stock, even if it comes rather high.

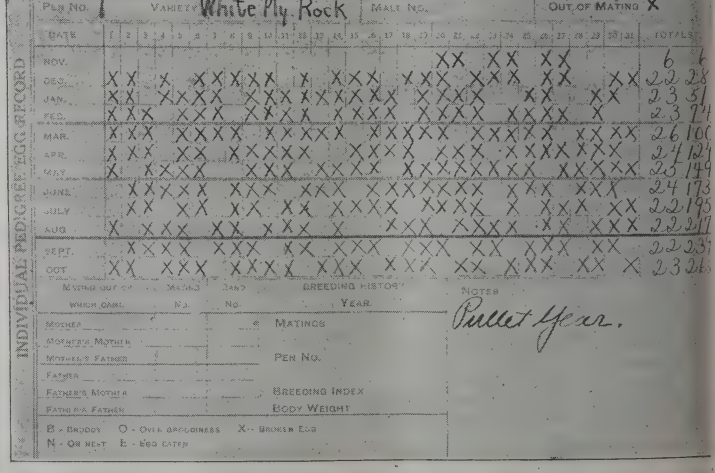
Plan and carry out a definite breeding program for the improvement of the flock each year. I have a son of No. 15 and you can guess that he is being reserved to head a breeding pen this next season.

Watch the hen which begins to make her record early. This is precosity. No hen can make a record as did No. 15, for example, which did not start early. The late starter will never have time to make so high a record. My 39 egger didn't start until spring came. The good record makers have a high intensity of production, that is the average egg production for March, April and May is above 26 eggs. It is interesting and important to note the correlation between high intensity and high yearly performance.

The star producer must eternally keep at it. The record of No. 15 is given here. She didn't go on vacation, did she? She had persistency down to a fine point, and so did the other 200 eggers.

This is just a bit of my experience. It proved what I always thought, to-wit: that the American breeds offered some splendid possibilities as egg layers. It isn't so much the breed or variety we keep as it is the strain or family we develop within the breed or variety. But keep records and trap nest your birds and have a sound basis on which to develop your strain.

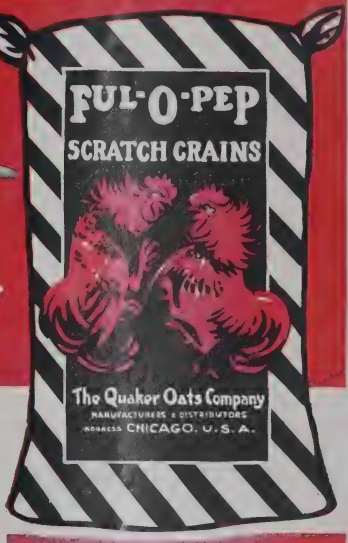
Many people do not know of a good preventive of diseases among poultry, and there are others who use Permanganate of Potash. But the following recipe is a fine one for a general preventive of diseases, and especially fowl cholera. Get one ounce of sulphuric acid of your druggist and put in a gallon of rain water, and if any of your chickens are sick use one quart of the mixture to two gallons of drinking water. G. A. Ward.



The Individual Performance Record of Mr. Thompson's White Plymouth Rock Hen No. 15 It shows precosity, intensity and persistency of production. This hen earned the right to be used as the foundation of a line of high egg producers.



There's the Scratch Feed to Feed and Here's Why



It's really surprising how many poultry raisers there are who are very particular about their Growing Mash and Laying Mash, but seem to think that most any old kind of Scratch Grains will do. That's just where they make a big mistake. While it is true that Scratch Grains alone is not the proper feed for egg production—it is the maintenance ration and if biddy is going to keep in trim, it's very important that the Scratch Grains are the *very best quality.*

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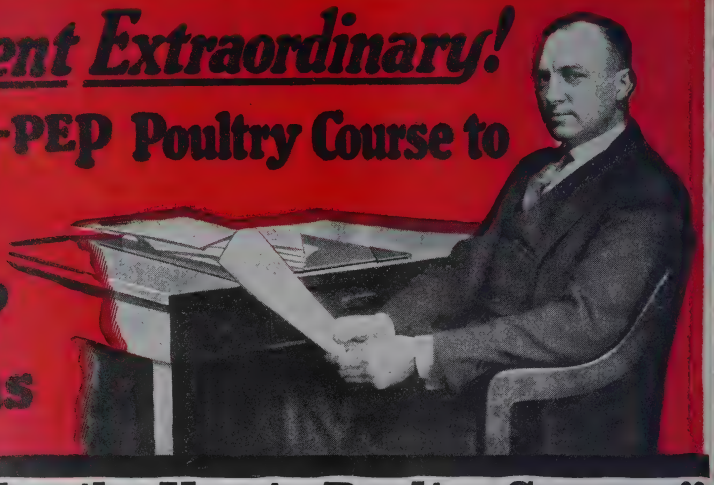
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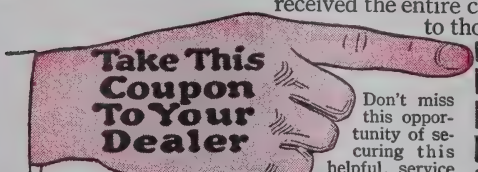
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It is further understood that this poultry service is for the sole benefit of Ful-O-Pep patrons, and should I stop using the feeds before the Course is completed, the lessons are to be discontinued.

Yours very truly,

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Buff Wyandottes.

By W. S. Crandell.

Mr. Platt has asked me to write out Buff Wyandottes and tell all know about them. Perhaps the nclusion drawn from my having ed them continuously for 16 years uld seem to justify a personal owledge that would be of great lue in breeding to standard quality d also assure me of all prizes in y competition.

The contrary is true. In the first ice I have never bred as good Buff yandottes as I know can be bred d in the second place no variety in s country has more efficient or re interested breeders than these ne Buff Wyandottes and what they to the "sure thing" in the show m is scandalous.

Buff Wyandottes of today can sely be scheduled as "Wyandottes uff)." They are true in shape, lor and general characteristics. ery time they have made a bid for pularity someone has taken them and exploited anything they could m off on the public and all other cks have been judged by this ality.

The breeding of Buff Wyandottes e to shape and color is done by y and a very determined move is foot to have these few loosen up l deliver the goods. We howl en the huckster operates under the ise of a fancier but none of us uld pitch in and rear good birds supply the demand.

For the good of breeders of the sent and those considering, let me ke this plain: Do not take any ck in any talk about color being y to get. Do not believe this talk ut "old gold" being proper and ht buff no good. One breeder who s lately come into the game and de some winnings where competi- n was light is preaching this gospel get rid of some stock that is of real value for breeding Standard ds, and he ridicules the pure buff or which he cannot get, following line of least resistance and palm- off the stuff on people who will r refer to Buff Wyandottes as lls." There is no such thing as d gold." Nobody can breed it and p any soundness of color. Nobody win with it if buff birds of equal lity are shown against them.

There is nothing about the Buff yandotte that stands out pre- nently over other Wyandottes un- s it may be the coloring. When ple get mad they "see red." When y are sad they assume black and n either of these gets irksome or esome they can find relief and ifort in more soothing shades. ere is nothing more pleasing to ny of us than a smooth, even, -and-stain-defying Buff. The only ng detrimental is the labor and e to produce and hold it. My pe for starting is a history of my n endeavors.

n 1906 I bought four females and tale as good in every way as could had. These birds were the foun- ion and future breeding of my k. I never tried to blend colors. ok males and females of the shade buff that was clean, smooth and n. I paid strict attention to type, leg and general purpose qualities. For many years I bred from too large males and made a mistake doing it. Females seven pounds and males of about same weight. Plenty of cushion on females and not too short on back and shank. Males with deep breasts, good combs and vigor. I never paid any attention to how closely inbred if color and shape were in conformation. I had no use for any black or pepper in tail or wing which should be sound in color if a trifle darker in shade. I reiterate—mate Buff to Buff. No red, no "old gold," no lemon. Just buff.

Now you will wonder after all the hardships I have enumerated what you will get out of it. Good specimens of Buff Wyandottes for breeding can be purchased in females for $20 to $30 each, males for $50. Pullets for general purpose bring as much money as any variety because they are first, last and always layers. There has never been a time when the market on either grade could be filled.

How can you get in right? Write the secretary of American Buff Wyandotte Club and take out a membership which entitles you to all services necessary and then advise with any one of the executive officers on what you want and use their advice.

Most of the trouble is caused by doing the job backwards. First satisfy yourself that you want Wyandottes, then settle on the buff color and after that place yourself in a position to deal with all possible knowledge by paying out a couple of dollars for club membership. This Two Dollars will be worth more than any money you can spend.

Proof of my sincerity of the foregoing is 16 years interested breeding of the one variety and more interested in them today than ever. Properly started with Wyandottes (Buff) you cannot fail to get profit and pleasure.

Dandelions For Green Food.

Do you believe in the value of green foods? Listen! They are of a two-fold value to your poultry flocks, whether large or small. I have been experimenting with greens for two years now, trying to increase the flavor of the eggs. This is what I am doing. I make it my business to gather all the dandelion leaves I think my back yard flock will eat once a day at noon. They become so accustomed to this feed that they look for it. I have noticed in eating our eggs that the yolks have become very yellow in color and have a very pallatable taste. Before I tried this method my eggs did not show this richness in color or have the rich taste. This is the first real value of green food.

The second is in regard to the health of the flock. My young chicks receive their dandelion meal cut fine at least twice a day. They relish it very much and seem to crave it. This year I hatched fifty-seven chicks and today I have fifty-seven very fine specimen. I give the above food all the credit. It seems to regulate the digestion and in that way promote the growth of the chicks. As a matter of fact the young that I have will today leave their grain mixture lay to eat up the green I provide. I also am led to believe there is a cooling value in the above feed that we cannot see.

Pennsylvania. G. W. Gerhard.

PROFITABLE LEGHORNS

Queensbury trap-nested pedigreed Pullets are raised on free range in small flocks—that means vigor, the biggest factor for success with poultry. And the years of breeding back of every Queensbury Leghorn means the ability to lay eggs, plus vigor.

If you want that combination, order your pullets, cockerels, and yearlings now. Our prices are reasonable.

QUEENSBURY FARMS

Whenever you see this trade mark remember that Queensbury Leghorns are guaranteed to please you.

QUEENSBURY FARMS
123 NORTH MAIN ST., TOMS RIVER, N. J.

FREE TUBE
ALL STANDARD MAKE TIRES

SEND NO MONEY!

GUARANTEED FOR 5000 MILES. We stand ready and willing to satisfy you and back up our iron bound 5000 Mile Adjustment Basis Guarantee. These are not "Double Treads" or "Rebuilt" tires, but first grade standard casings and others that have been slightly used. Some of them have been run less than 200 miles. DON'T SEND US A CENT—just write your order. Examine the tires when they arrive. If you want to keep them, pay the expressman. If not, send them back. New Tube Free With Every Tire. Order today at these prices. TUBE FREE.

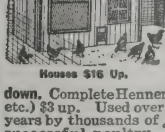
30x3	$ 7.00	33x4	$11.75
30x3½	7.75	34x4	12.25
*32x3½	8.75	33x4½	13.25
31x4	9.75	34x4½	14.25
32x4	10.75	35x4½	15.25
32x4½	12.75	36x4½	15.50
*S. S. Only		37x5	16.50

When ordering state size and number wanted.

JEAN TIRE CO. (Not Inc.) Div. 12G.
2348 W. Harrison Street - CHICAGO

Potter Redybilt Poultry Houses

Don't Build



Houses $16 Up.

You can buy the famous Potter Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take down. Complete Hennery Outfits (roosts, nests, etc.) $3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Makes it easy to start right. Get the best and save money. Send 4c stamps for 100-page book.



35 Hen Complete Potter Outfit $9.40

POTTER & CO., 10 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.

RHODE ISLAND RED JOURNAL

Devoted Exclusively to R.I. Reds. Published monthly. Official organ of Rhode Island Red Club of America. One year 50c, three years $1.

Rhode Island Red Journal 1031 E. Bremer Ave., Waverly, Ia.

"HILLVIEW" STRAIN
AMERICA'S GREATEST
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

HILLVIEW STRAIN STANDS SUPREME

and they are America's Foremost Line-bred

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

A REPUTATION WON ON QUALITY

Have made amazing records in Egg Laying Contests of National Fame—and record winnings in America's largest Show Rooms. The impressive winnings of Hillview Leghorns of almost every ribbon at the Chicago Coliseum Show of 1918, 1919, 1920, and the winning of first prize Pen in Missouri and American Egg Laying Contests, is still an unbroken record.

Guaranteed Winners for Any Show in the Country

No matter where you want to show, we have the birds that will win for you regardless of competition. The winning of Hillview birds in the hands of hundreds of customers for the past eight seasons, is your best assurance that Hillview Quality will win anywhere.

Send for our Bulletin No. 61, it is full of bargains in breeding stock. Catalog free.

HILLVIEW FARM Box 4004 BENLD, ILL.

1000 Eggs In Every Hen

If You Keep Chickens, Cut This Out—Four to Seven Eggs a Week Per Hen Through Cold Winter Season. With Eggs at a Dollar a Dozen, Means $5.00 Profit Per Hen in Next Six Months. Amazing Poultry Secrets Revealed By

AMERICA'S FOREMOST POULTRY EXPERT

This is an offer no reader of this paper who keeps chickens can afford to ignore. We will tell you why.

Henry Trafford, Famous Poultry Expert and Breeder for nearly eighteen years Editor of "Poultry Success," has developed a new and remarkable system of rearing, breeding and feeding chickens for heavy egg production that seems certain to revolutionize the poultry industry and give five eggs or more for every egg produced today. This plan or system is explained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 Egg Hen," a free copy of which will be sent to any person who keeps six hens or more.

Poultry keepers, following Mr. Trafford's directions, learn how to start young pullets laying early; make old hens moult quickly and resume heavy laying during entire winter season. Most any hen will lay in spring when eggs are cheap. Mr. Trafford tells how hens lay four to seven eggs a week during coldest winter days when eggs sell at a dollar a dozen or more. His system shows how any breeder, with ordinary care, may get 1,000 eggs or more from nearly every hen in four to six years' time at a net profit of $25.00.

There is big money to be made with chickens this winter by the man or woman who gets the eggs. The time to get the hens ready for heavy winter laying is now. Mr. Trafford's "1,000 Egg Hen" system tells how and arrangements have been made whereby any reader of this paper may receive one copy absolutely free by using the Coupon below. Send no money, but cut out the Coupon and mail it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Tyne Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., and the story of the 1,000 Egg Hen will be sent you by return mail.

Chicago, Ill., American Poultry Journal

Date.....

FREE COUPON

This Coupon entitles holder, provided he keeps six hens or more to one free copy of Mr. Trafford's "1,000 Egg Hen." Write name and address plainly and enclose in envelope with this Coupon. Address Henry Trafford, 860B Tyne Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

Starting a Poultry Farm.

(Continued from page 816)

Third: The sale of older stock, suc as half grown pullets, mature pullet layers, breeding males and female With good stock and a little attracti advertising you can soon build up a goo business—it will pay you famously.

Fourth: By selling broilers, roaster and last, but by no means least, capon Profits from the latter are especial good when the fowls are handled ar marketed properly.

The wise poultryman is selling som thing every month in the year — n simply in the spring.

Should I Grow My Own Feed?

Only if you have the labor faciliti and time to do so economically. M poultrymen raise their own greens, bo for summer and winter needs. But u less you have a fairly cheap labor su ply it is better for you to devote yo acreage and time to the production chickens. Many poultrymen in the p have made the mistake of cramping t range of their old and young birds, as to grow some corn or other gra It is better to give young fowls mo range and buy more feed. A crowd pullet never develops properly, and th no matter how well fed, she will r produce heavily. On the other hand, range-grown, husky pullet will produ a profit on a reasonable amount of fe If you can't raise both chickens a feed at the same time, drop the fe raising. You are primarily in chicken, not the feed raising busine Many of our most successful poultr men raise only their green feed. Th find it pays to concentrate and specializ on one thing—chickens.

When May I Expect a Profit?

Expect no profit the first year, if y start in the spring. If you start in fall, your pullets should lay enough pay for their original cost and perha something besides. But do not expe them to pay entirely for buildings, e First they must be fed, and second th must feed you before they show a prof By the second fall, with your secon lot of pullets coming into producti you should be making a profit. Wit your 1,000 birds are producing proper and you are selling to advantage, y should make a good living, with increasing profits as your experience a reputation increase. Some poultryme make $5,000 per year from 1,500 fow but they are experts, and that ta time. This you will attain also if y apply yourself and develop your bu ness.

How Much Money Should I Ma from 1,000 Hens?

It again depends. Certainly $1.50 bird per year over and above all penses is not too high an estimate. $2 to $2.50 per bird per year should the profit on a well-managed pou farm. But when we begin to hear large flocks making $3, $4 and $5 hen per year—well, we're beginning get into fancy, not to say, fanci figures. I am glad to admit that th are some poultrymen who show a profit, but they are the exception.

All of these estimates and ideas based upon the assumption that reader desires to enter into the pou business upon the 1,000-hen scale.

NOW READY!

The New SUPER SOL-HOT Heater

The Greatest Improvement Ever Made in Poultry Heating Equipment

For several months past I have been telling the readers of the Poultry Journals that I would soon have an important announcement to make—an announcement that would be of vital interest to every user of Incubators and Brooders.

Here's the good news—I have at last attained what I have been striving for for years—to perfect an oil control device that was absolutely automatic—one that entirely eliminated the necessity of human control. I have it this season—it's the most remarkable achievement of recent years in poultry equipment. That's why I have rechristened it the SUPER SOL-HOT.

COMPLETE DESCRIPTIONS AND ILLUSTRATIONS IN NEXT MONTH'S ADVERTISEMENT

Our printers are now printing a new catalog folder describing this wonderful new improved heater—our advertisement in Poultry Journal next month will also show illustrations and descriptions. If you are interested in a heater that requires no adjustment—one that only requires lighting the burner—one that won't go out—won't overflow—one that is absolutely automatic, then you'll be delighted with the new Super Sol-Hot. Watch my ad next month.

Here's Another Big Winner This Season

The MUL-TI-DEK SECTIONAL INCUBATOR

When I designed and perfected this Sectional Baby Mammoth Incubator, I felt sure that I was perfecting a machine that would meet the requirements of a vast majority of poultry raisers.

Since my advertisements have appeared describing this Multi-dek Incubator, there has been a tremendous response from poultry raisers everywhere, asking for my new folder describing this popular machine. The Mul-ti-Dek "Add a Section As You Need It" idea just exactly fits in with the average poultry raisers requirements. You don't have to spend a lot of money for big expensive mammoth machines.

Beginning with one 250 egg section, you can add extra sections up to 2000 egg capacity, all heated with one heater, my famous Super Sol Hot. These sections can be operated all at one time or one or more sections can be operated independently of the others. It is the ideal equipment for poultry raisers who want to start with one 250 egg section and add extra sections as their business grows.

Write Today for Free Mul-ti-Dek Catalog Folder

My big, free illustrated catalog folder tells all about this practical, efficient and economical Baby Mammoth Incubator—tells how it is built—gives you full working plans, showing how you can build it yourself and save considerable money. Tells also how it is operated and why it is one of the most simple and efficient incubators on the market.

Just fill out and mail coupon below or send me your name in a letter or postcard and I will send you catalog free by return mail.

H. M. SHEER COMPANY
Dept. 26 **QUINCY, ILLINOIS**

H. M. SHEER COMPANY
Dept. 26 **QUINCY, ILLINOIS**

Gentlemen:

Send me free and postpaid catalog folder describing the Mul-ti-Dek.

Name .....

P. O..... State.....

St. No. .....

most cases it would be far wiser to start with half or even one-quarter that number the first year and gain experience sufficient to make the 1,000-hen plant a safe venture and not an unsafe one. You can always expand into a "man-size" plant soon enough. If you have enough to live on for two years, it is best to go slowly and learn at less expense than to plunge in full tilt.

The Jump from the Back Yard to the Poultry Farm.

A great many people make a fatal mistake in their jump from their back yard enterprise to a larger one.

They have figured a profit on their fowls based upon the feed consumed, but usually nothing else is taken into consideration. They forget, in some cases, that when they enter the business on a basis of securing a livelihood that their hens must hereafter carry all of the financial burden.

A merchant takes it for granted that before he can show a net profit, he must figure on rent if the building is not his, building investment if it does, interest on all of his capital invested, overhead, such as labor, taxes, insurance, and other unavoidable costs. The commercial hen has therefore quite a load to carry. She must lay enough eggs to pay for her feed, for her home, for her care, and for the money invested in her and her equipment. Also she must be able to pay for every other expense involved which contributes directly towards her maintenance. The cost per hen per year takes a very decided jump from the back yard to the poultry farm. Not to forget that she must also support you and your family.

If you are a back yard poultryman, it will hardly cost you more than $2 each year for each of your hens. This will jump to $3 per hen per year on a commercial poultry farm. Poultrymen in the famous Petaluma district of California, count that sum as the fixed upkeep charge, and they know what they are talking about. Perhaps with feed now lower, and with other expenses dropping, it will not come to quite that figure, but you can safely double your previous upkeep charge.

The modern poultryman certainly has a much easier time of it than the man of even 10 years ago. Let us revie some of your possible blessings and a vantages if you go into the commerci poultry business.

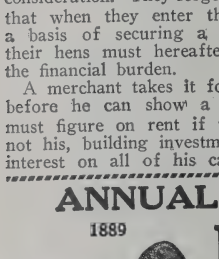
1. A Standard of proper housing f all climates and locations has been d veloped, so that you may choose a choose safely. The questions of ven lation and proper housing in general a well understood today. (Write yo state agricultural experiment station f plans of poultry houses.)

2. Methods of culling and selecti of layers and breeders that are of gre help to the inexperienced poultryma What a source of sure profit that c mean!

3. The use of artificial illuminati during the winter months to stimula egg production. When this is proper understood and applied it means t difference of many dollars in a yea income. Even five years ago this w not countenanced by many poultrym but is now accepted as one of the n standbys of the poultry business.

4. More good literature and inform tion available than ever before. D indeed the man who cannot glean mu

ANNUAL SURPLUS YOUNG AND OLD STOCK SALE



Parks' Bred-to-Lay And-do-Lay Barred Ply. Rock

Now Celebrating Their THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY

They have Utility and Beauty combined, and have to their credit about all the World's Ro Laying Records. Miss Graduate, 313 eggs yr. Lady Martha 323 eggs yr., 400 eggs 448 days. M Smarty 325 eggs yr. Flock of 126 averaged 208 eggs, and they out-layed over 2500 birds Five Months Laying Contest, etc. They've simply layed their way into Universal Populari and will win your affections if given a chance.

CHOICE SELECTION OF YOUNG AND OLD STOCK

At prices that come only once in 12 months. 16 Page Surplus Stock Circular Free. Large General Catalog Shrewd buyers come early, as we have to disappoint hundreds of late comers each year, and at the rate inqui and orders are coming in, we will be sold out of surplus birds earlier this year than usual.

1921 J. W. PARKS Box J, ALTOONA, PA



SPROUTED OATS EGGS

CLOSE-TO-NATURE SPROUTER

To produce energizing, vitalizing vapor-bath sprouts with their diastase, vegetable milk, and grape sugar that bring the big yields in eggs; to change 1 bu. grain into 3 bu. of the best egg-producing green feed; get a

CLOSE-TO-NATURE SPROUTER

Makes your dry lots profitable in summer and brings the eggs all winter. Pays a dividend every month in the twelve. The best investment you can make in the poultry line. We are the originators of the grain sprouter and we make all kinds and all sizes, from a few hens to 1,000. Ask for our circular on "Sprouted Oats and Eggs." CLOSE-TO-NATURE COMPANY, 38 FRONT STREET, COLFAX, IA.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS Head-quarters

EXHIBITION or UTILITY stock in single birds, Pens and Trios. Exhibition birds that will be ready to show in November and later and all stock is such as will give you a start in the early Spring equal to any Giant breeder in the country. REMEMBER THE MARCY FARMS have WON possibly three times as many prizes as all other Jersey Black Giant breeders combined. 117 prizes in less than five months at such exhibits as Madison Square Garden, Boston, Hagerstown, Hanover, Syracuse, Allentown and Trenton, N. J.

Complete catalog with cuts and prices, on request. Read what others say of the Giants. NOT WHAT WE SAY.

MARCY FARMS BOX 333 MATAWAN, NEW JERSEY

elp, just for the small effort of a little ystematic reading.

5. Better selling methods, especially n those progressive poultry states that re working along co-operative lines. n such states the selling of table eggs utomatically takes care of itself, and he poultryman can bend all of his fforts towards greater production. An- ther great help, and becoming more ridespread as time goes on.

6. Better strains of breeds from hich to select foundation stock. More eally good poultry farms producing ood layers.

7. More honest business methods. What a change from a few years ago— nd constantly improving. The poultry usiness no longer rests under the cloud f employing questionable business meth- ds. There are too many high class nen connected with the enterprise now —and more joining the ranks each year.

8. More active legislative interest hroughout the country, giving the oultry industry an equal footing with ther live stock interests. This is as t should be, and will become still better hen poultrymen learn to ask for what s their due, and are able to show the ation's law makers that the poultry usiness should be looked upon with roper regard to its vastness and eco- nomic importance.

Surely, with all of these modern ad- antages, coupled with all sorts of reli- ble information regarding the feeding, nd care of poultry from earliest in- fancy to maturest years the new poultry- man has been given many tools for the fast and sure upbuilding of a success- ful business.

A Few Suggestions.

Have enough money, or at least have it available if you need it.

Buy only good foundation stock. Be guided by someone who knows, and by your common sense. Poor stock is worth less than nothing.

Pick out a poultry location that will allow for growth, as well as for plenty of room for your present flock.

Be sure you consider the matters of proper soil, drainage, water supply, roads, transportation, and social and educational facilities for your family, if you have one.

Expect to work hard, for you must put in a good many hours of "over- time" if you are to be successful with chickens.

Hire as little outside labor as possi- ble—it eats up profits quickly. Plan your work so that you can handle every- thing alone, whenever possible.

Read one or two of the best poultry magazines, and some good poultry books, or take a good correspondence course in poultry husbandry. Secure the bulle- tins from your state experimental sta- tion or agricultural college and absorb all of the suggestions and results of experiments. Don't try to read every- thing about chickens, because you won't have time. Make each reading hour count.

Attend your local poultry show and exhibit a few birds, even if only in the so-called "utility" or "farm flock" classes. Get acquainted, and see what the other folks are doing, and learn from them.

If you need the services of a poultry expert to get you started right, don't be afraid to pay his price. He may save you hundreds of dollars, and perhaps give you enough suggestions and real help to jump your business a year ahead.

When you get ready to breed, don't fail to know what you are really doing with your stock. Here so many people make mistakes. If you aren't sure— and most of us aren't the first season or so—get someone who knows how to help you. You can spoil the best strain by improper breeding methods.

After you have read all of these sug- gestions, and have gone over the vari- ous questions asked and answered, and considered the cost of entering the poultry business, both from a financial and personal application standpoint, ask yourself the question, "Am I really fitted for the poultry business, can I see it through to a successful conclusion, and will I like it well enough to stick through thick and thin?" If you can answer these in the affirmative, you have an excellent opportunity—never better— for engaging in one of the most inter- esting, healthful and substantially profitable agricultural pursuits the world has to offer.

Now is Your Chance to Get Started with PURITAS SPRINGS LEGHORNS

that have been acknowledged by every one of our satisfied customers from all over the UNITED STATES as the world's greatest Winter layers, and a strain that cannot be equalled in quality as well as beauty.

As I cannot devote all my time to the Poultry Business I have DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP. Now offering my entire half of trap-nested, pedigreed stock of COCKERELS, PULLETS, and HENS, with high egg records at prices that cannot be equalled anywhere.

PURITAS SPRINGS LEGHORNS have been trap-nested for ten years without missing one day with scientific line breeding combined, this has made them reign SUPREME in Egg production of today.

If you want FIRST CHOICE of these great egg producers
***order at once,* your wants from this ad.**

12 to 18 week old Pullets and Cockerels, 200 to 300 strain Pullets, $2.75 each; Hens, $3.00 each.

231 to 267 Egg strain Pullets, $3.25 each; Cockerels, $3.75 each; Hens, $3.50 each.

Special Pen Pullets and Cockerels from Hens with Egg records of 270 to 280 Eggs in one year, $5.25 each.

Extra Special Mating Pullets and Cockerels from Hens with Egg records of 281 to 317 eggs are $6.50 each.

If you want my Special Pen Breeders with records of 270-280 eggs each, write in for prices.

MRS. MINNIE WERSHING **Box 111, R. R. 2** **BEREA, OHIO**

Formerly one of the Partners of the Puritas Springs Poultry Farm

Harold Tompkins' Rhode Island Reds

Exceptional bargains in choice breeding birds from my best blood lines to carry over as breeders or as show birds. Place your order at once, to insure delivery. July delivery only.

HAROLD TOMPKINS **Box A** **CONCORD, MASS.**

Bronze Turkeys VIGOROUS BREEDERS ....GREAT WINNERS.... **Partridge Rocks**

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1921—On Bronze Turkeys we won: 1-4-5 Cock, 1-2-4-5 Hen; 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerel; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullet. On Partridge Rocks we won: 1-2-3-4-5 Cock; 2-3-5 Hen; 1-4 Cockerel; 1-3-4 Pullet; 1 Young Pen; 1 Old Pen. Exhibition and Breeding Stock for Sale. Write for prices and catalog.

BIRD BROS. Box C. MEYERSDALE, PA.

Like "STERLING" on Silver.



Wouldn't It Tickle YOU?

Suppose you were to take a practically unknown breed, work over them day and night for year after year, and watch them fight their way to leadership. And then suppose that after you had spent thousands of dollars making your Trade-Mark popular, wouldn't it tickle you if one of your customers were to "come through" with this?—

The name "Sheppard" to Anconas is like "Sterling" on Silver to me.

Well, It Pleases Me Too!

I know though that my "Famous" Anconas deserve it. They have a consistent record over a long period of years of Big Wins at Madison Square Gardens and other leading shows. Another "Famous" characteristic is the ability to lay large white eggs the YEAR AROUND. And their brilliant black and white plumage, set off by the snappy red of their combs, makes them real beauties.

In Fact,

SHEPPARD'S "Famous" ANCONAS

are an all-around breed. They have the beauty, they lay the eggs, they win the prizes!

You send me your name—I'll send you my fine big catalog. By the time you've put in a few extra nests, I'll try to have the birds you've ordered on the job—ready to lay eggs all winter long!

H. Cecil Sheppard

President International Ancona Club

Box 442 Berea, Ohio

Judging Purebred Poultry in the Shows.

(Continued on page 817)

the respect of both management and exhibitor.

Exhibitors and judges should be cordial, if not friendly in their relations. Most exhibitors appreciate a judge's opinions expressed to them after he has placed his awards. It satisfies and pleases them, and incidentally adds greatly to the judge's popularity. This is especially noticeable when, after the judging is over, some enthusiastic young exhibitor who has made his first winning in fast company, eagerly listens to the judge's comments on his exhibit. Even a sorely disappointed exhibitor will calm down and hob-nob with the judge, when the decisions have been properly explained to him.

Exhibitors are Good Sportsmen.

Exhibitors at poultry shows are usually divided into three classes, namely: fanciers who breed and exhibit for pleasure and recreation; commercial poultry fanciers who depend on their winnings in the show room to sell their stock and eggs; dealers who buy and sell but seldom breed the birds they exhibit, caring only for the money they bring to their pockets.

The true fancier, whether a big commercial breeder or a small man who exhibits for the honors only, knows when he is beaten fairly, and seldom if ever will dispute a decision made by a competent judge. He may want to know something of the comparative merits of the winning specimens as well as of those he has entered, and no judge will fail to answer all reasonable questions put to him. In the poultry show we will find among exhibitors both good winners and good losers. The good losers are the real good fellows, win or lose. Being such, they are good fanciers and true sportsmen. They live up to the words of Oliver Wendell Holmes:

> "To brag little, to show well,
> To crow gently if in luck—to
> Pay up, to own up, and to
> Shut up, if beaten, are the
> Virtues of a sporting man."

Judges and Judging.

There are so-called "born judges" who possess the eye for selecting winners not only among poultry, but among most all classes of live stock. Others again acquire the art of judging by hard study and thorough experience. Both may pass muster, but the man with an inborn talent for spotting winners at a glance has a great asset to begin with, although it may lead him astray through overconfidence and snap judgment should he depart from the Standard ideals and follow so-called advanced types of his own.

The judge who, by careful study and observance of Standard requirements, becomes an all-round adjudicator of poultry, is usually a safe man to entrust with any class, as he rarely, if ever, cultivates any fads or allows the Standard type to escape his judgment.

But whether a judge is a born or made one, quick yet accurate judgment and first yet full impressions when examining competing specimens will govern him as a rule. First impressions are usually the best, provided all other points are equal. But not until the judge has had long experience by continual handling and examination of the shape and color characteristics of the breeds and varieties in his yards and in the show room, will he acquire the faculty of spotting a winner with any certainty or rapidity. He must keep in touch with the birds, so to speak, at all times. What is more, he should make most of the good qualities of whatever specimens he handles. True judgment dictates that we should see the fine points first, in order that possible defects, especially minor ones, may not be unduly valued and warp our judgment of the specimen as a whole.

Judges differ in temperament, the same as other human bipeds. That is where the feathered biped in the show is "up against it." Grand type and superior surface color will catch the eye of one judge and make such a lasting impression on his mind that he will discount hidden defects to the point of minimizing them, and the chances are a bird possessing these two most valuable visible assets will capture the coveted blue ribbon. Another judge will begin picking a specimen to pieces hunting for defects before he has a true picture of the outstanding cock, hen, cockerel or pullet in his mind, with the chances of such a specimen losing a high place in the awards due to magnifying minor defects.

It is true that our Standard is rather severe in its color restrictions as applied to many varieties, but this should not unduly influence a judge. The bird in doubt should invariably be given the benefit of the doubt in regard to such defects, which too often apply more to a breeding male or female than to exhi tion specimens.

Well Balanced Judging.

As an example of this tendency to m nify a fault in one section and at the sa time fail to size up the rest of the b properly, I may cite a case of when I jud and placed four S. C. Rhode Island R cockerels belonging to one exhibitor at show down South last fall. The exhibi thought his fourth prize bird should ha beaten the second prize cockerel. On bei asked why, he replied: "The fourth sounder in color and the second has wh in his neck." In comparing the two cocker again, a little white was found at the b of one hackle feather only, while in surfa color there was but little choice, albeit t fourth was more even in top color, but fai utterly in shape. All the breeder and hibitor could see was that minor defect undercolor of the neck in the second and t top and under color of the fourth cocker losing sight completely of the shape, whi was more pronounced in typical breed ty in the former than in the latter.

At another show—a leading one in the E —several years ago a Rhode Island R cockerel was placed second, although co ceded to be the star male of the class breeders and exhibitors present. He lost t blue ribbon because of a little black ticki in the neck hackle, a minor defect wh viewed from either a breeding or exhibiti standpoint, considering his many other s perior properties in shape and color. He was a cockerel that was almost ideal in Star ard shape and color, and he was sought other breeders, but not for sale at any pri The owner knew his priceless value as breeder and exhibition specimen, which h been proven by the cockerels sired by h during the past two years.

The perfect Standard male or female do not exist. Defects will be found in the b specimen ever bred or produced. But su defects cannot be allowed to overtop all oth good qualities, which will lead only to pr udicial judgment on the part of exhibit and judge.

The American Standard of Perfection la down the rules for cutting for defects, a these must be reasonably interpreted and f lowed if we are to do justice to both the bir and the exhibitors when passing judgment the show room. As one old fancier once marked: "A judge who really likes a go bird will not spend all his time looking submarine cuts."

A confirmed defect hunter, however, is mild proposition when compared with a d qualification sleuth. The latter is in his e ment when digging down in the poor lit bird's body and legs, endeavoring to fi foreign color—natural or artificial—a meas bit of down or incipient stub, even going far as to use a magnifying glass when l own peepers fail to covince him of the pr ence of any or all of such disqualifying pro erties. Many a fine specimen has lost prize in the show room because of an exhi itor's oversight in not removing a disqualif ing feather, stub, bit of down or even pinhead size of a side sprig!

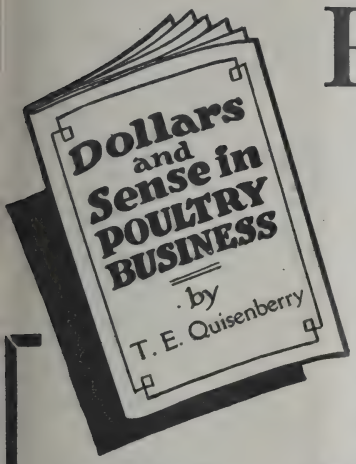
Technical Disqualifications.

But the august adjudicator who specializ as a disqualification expert is the monar of all he surveys, for the American Standa of Perfection hands him the club to do bu ness with. Until some of these disqualifi tions are dropped or greatly modified in t Standard, this questionable practice of d carding many of the choicest exhibition a breeding specimens for trivial color faults, pecially in the under sections of a fowl, for down or stubs located above the sha proper, we will find instances of grave justice done to superior specimens of ma varieties.

The Standard laws on disqualifications, li all other arbitrary laws, invite violation. the poultry world they are directly respo ible for faking. The experienced exhibi knows how to get around such laws but amateur breeder does not. Every juc knows and regrets that such is the case.

To see an outstanding White Orpingt White Wyandotte, or any other surpassin beautiful male or female of any clean-leg breed or variety, disqualified for a speck down between the toes or on the shank, enough to make the red blood of every g fancier run up to fever heat. It is, in opinion, the greatest mistake, if not cri ever made by our Standard makers. I viol no confidence, when I state, that experien all round judges, with very few exceptic as well as many of our best fancier-breed and exhibitors believe the disqualifying cla applied to down and stubs should either changed into defects or modified considera in order to prevent the useless slaughter the unfortunate feathered bipeds that

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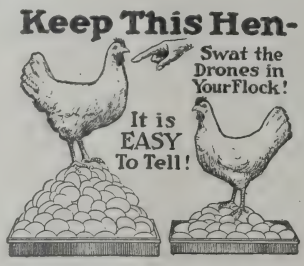
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grow the offending down or stub, sometimes overnight or during shipment from the exhibitor's yard to the show room.

Standard Exhibition Versus Production Classes.

The fact that the American Standard of Perfection is now undergoing a complete revision, should prove to be the time for paying more heed to the real functions of exhibitors, and judges in the show room. Exhibiting and judging poultry is of too great importance in the American poultry world to be handicapped with impracticable laws and provisions in the Standard. The more rational the laws are the more practical will be their application.

The Standard is the guide for the exhibitor and judge, if not for the breeder. It can only set up the ideals in shape and color of the breeds and their varieties, which the exhibitor strives to approximate as closely as possible, and which the judge should have in mind when passing judgment in the classes assigned to him. That is as much as the Standard can demand of both, as long as exhibitors and judges follow and obey its rules and do not violate its laws.

To add other provisions to the Standard involving the breeding or laying qualities of exhibits is getting away from the fundamental principles of the American Poultry Association and the real purpose of the American Standard of Perfection. The breed type must remain inviolate if any race of fowl is to endure as a thoroughbred. The color of a breed or sub-variety is equally inviolate in this respect. That is why exhibition classes at our shows must measure up to a fixed Standard in shape and color.

To add so-called production classes to the Standard will create dual Standards and result in confusion. It will only serve to widen the gaps between the fancier and the utilitarian, retard the progress of the standard-bred fowl and flood the country with alleged utility strains of Standard breeds or varieties that in many instances are a libel on the breed or variety they resemble in name only.

No man living can have a greater respect for utility than I have had in the past and still have. But it is utility that goes with a Standardbred fowl I refer to. It was my business years ago when engaged in dairy and poultry farming in Orange county, New York, to produce, buy and sell eggs. The class of trade I sold to demanded the best only. That best could only be produced by the best breeds for laying and by proper selection and breeding for egg production. The best records were made by Light Brahmas and Silver Wyandottes in the brown egg class. They laid well and paid well, even at the low prices ruling for eggs over 30 years ago in New York City.

Being a fancier and admirer of all purebred live stock, I could not have a cock or hen on the farm that would not measure up to a high standard in both shape and color. Believing in the old adage, "Handsome is as handsome does," I found ways and means of making the Standardbred hens and pullets shell out eggs that were of marketable size and high grade quality. The breed, together with careful selection of breeding stock and eggs for hatching, with proper handling and feeding were the factors that built up prolific laying strains.

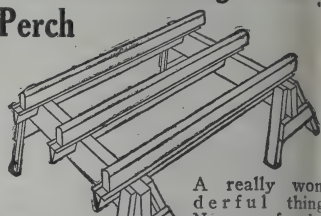
Some of the finest white shelled eggs purchased came from a small White Leghorn poultry yard kept by a woman who bred up a strain of layers from an original stock noted in New England years ago for its Standard type and color, which, added to its vigor, made it a sound foundation for the development of an egg laying strain and at the same time maintained its Standard requirements in shape and color. The eggs laid by this flock of Leghorns were sizable ones that would not rattle in a 30 dozen egg crate as some of the Leghorn eggs produced by present-day utility Leghorns kept under modern high pressure methods of production will do today.

To exhibit hens and pullets in so-called production classes at poultry shows in early fall, does not appear to be practicable, to say the least. Condition is the most vital factor in an exhibition specimen. As every experienced breeder and fancier knows, a pullet is at her peak in form and color just before she lays her first egg. Exhibiting the same pullet when laying results in loss of form or condition, which would lessen her chances in the show room of winning a prize if the class were judged by existing Standards.

To enter laying hens in old feather in such production classes would be very similar to exhibiting sows in breeding condition just prior to or about the time of their having a litter of pigs. What is more impracticable is the shipping of such laying hens to a poultry show. It cannot be done with safety to the sow in breeding condition while with the laying hen broken eggs and egg eating may be the result.

The following question has been asked in all seriousness by an earnest fancier and

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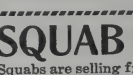
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reeder of Standardbred poultry, one who has een a close observer and keen student of onditions in the poultry industry: "What is o become of exhibitors who make a business f exhibiting at fall fairs, if a productive hapter in the Standard is to include a state- ient in substantiation of the claim that only ate molters are heavy layers? If such a tandard is issued every hen in new feather every fall show will be put down by the udicial production-class examiner as a poor ayer on the authority of the American Poul- y Association. The ultimate result will be at only hens in old feather (with faded anks) will receive the approval of the pub- c, and the friends of fair boards," is the way ur correspondent sizes up this "Production lass" folly or incubus—take your choice.

Utility is a most valuable and practical set of the Standard hen—in the laying pen r breeding yard. To transplant it, hen, bag nd baggage, to the show room can only result making the exhibiting and judging of poul- y a farce in this country. It would change nd riddle the Standard to a frazzle. Two onflicting Standards would do the work that an only be safely and authoritatively done y one Standard. As Editor Frank L. Platt a recent letter remarked:

"The Standard ought to be as hard to hange as the Constitution of the United tates. It must not be whipped around by very passing breeze."

Editor Platt, in July American Poultry ournal, has clearly pointed out the possible angers resulting from the "breezing in" of Production Classes" into a book that is con- ecrated to the advancement of the Standard- ed fowl, a Standard of authority to protect he birthright and breed type of every race of wl recognized by the American Poultry As- ociation. Such a Standard ought to be hard change, as Mr. Platt states, and the repre- ntative organization of breeders of Standard rieties of poultry in the United States and nada, the American Poultry Association has ot the power to depart from its fundamental inciples to change the Standard without the nsent of the majority of its members. That nsent will never be given, as long as poul- y shows exist and exhibiting and judging is ne "according to Hoyle" or in other words, ne with due regard for the Standard as a ed and inflexible guide for exhibitor and dge.

Neither will managers of our successful ultry exhibitions consent to allow such pro- uction classes in the competitive Standard rieties. Neither will any accredited A. P. A. ultry judge—licensed or unlicensed—consent pass upon classes demanding dual standards.

That utility deserves recognition by every eeder of Standardbred poultry cannot be dis- ted.

And utility or production classes will find eir proper sphere at agricultural experiment ations and at laying contests, where their alities of meat and egg producers will un- rgo practical tests and the hens will be dged by the "fruits of their labor" instead by more or less unstable, theoretical stand- ds for judging production.

That, as far as I know, is the opinion of perienced and conservative breeders and nciers of Standardbred poultry, men who ve the best interests of the American Poul- y Association at heart, and who fully realize e importance of utility as an invaluable asset many of our dual purpose varieties bred d recognized by the Standard.

That utility can be made to reach high ofitable limits in the Standardbred hen with- t depreciable loss in breed type is a well- tablished fact. That ultra-utilitarian propa- ndists and utility poultry breeders have not ways kept this fact in mind is not to be nied. That is the crux of the whole situa- on.

Standard for Growth.

At this season of the year everyone is anx- us to know whether his chickens are making e proper growth. It is extremely difficult determine by merely looking at a flock hether they are as large as they should be r their age or for the time of year. The ly accurate method of knowing whether es birds are making the proper gain is to eigh them at different intervals, then their eights at any age may be compared with a ble of normal or standard weights. The fol- wing table shows the age at which Leghorns ould attain the weights indicated, according the Connecticut Agricultural College:

hickens	1	pound	8 weeks
allets, only	2	pounds	14 weeks
allets, only	2½	pounds	17 weeks
allets, only	3	pounds	21 weeks

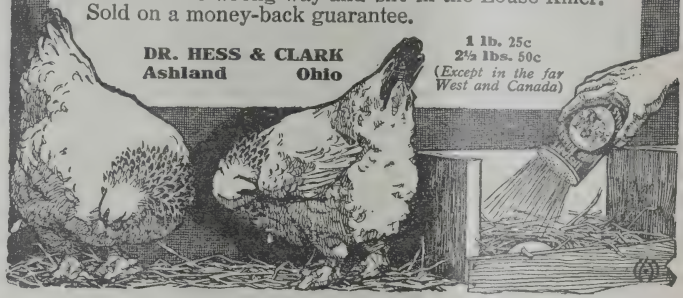
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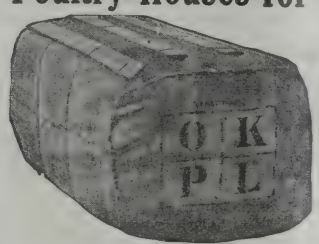
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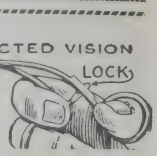
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Full set and directions, $5.00. Removers and directions alone, $3.50. Sent prepaid upon receipt of price. No duty, no delay. Order from this ad or send stamps for illustrated literature, ideal poultry yard and special introductory offer.

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Rapid Development of Young Stock.

By Henry Turck.

In the October issue of American Poultry Journal, last year, there was a little comment on a Black Java cockerel that I had raised. This bird at 10 weeks of age weighed 3½ lbs. and two of his sisters 2 lbs. 15 oz. and 3 lbs. each. Unfortunately the cockerel had red eyes and yellow legs, precluding the use of him as a breeder, for Javas to suit me must have coal black eyes, shanks with bottoms of feet deep orange yellow.

After trying in vain to sell this cockerel to some of the Black Jersey Giant breeders in the East. I sent him to a sister living in Indiana who has a nice flock of Rhode Island Reds; by no means of exhibition class, but still above the average utility kind.

Some time ago she wrote me that from a setting of eggs she raised eight black beauties, with not a trace of red in their plumage and all with deep red eyes and yellow legs.

This showed the prepotency of the Black Java male and will give me foundation stock to raise Rhode Island Blacks. I should add that if Black Giant breeders would accept yellow shanks they would not infringe to such a great extent on the true Black Java.

In Frank Platt's book on American Breeds reference is made to some of the reasons why a Black fowl was preferred for a city bird where the smoke and grime would discolor a white or light colored bird; also the fact that pinfeathers on a black plumaged fowl were so plainly visible that it was a guarantee the pinfeathers would not be eaten, for they were more easily seen and removed than the pinfeathers of a white, red, buff or mixed colored bird.

At the last Coliseum show a breeder of Rhode Island Reds made a remark to me about the black pinfeathers of Javas showing up too prominently on the deep yellow skin of the fowl when dressed for table use. I offered to bet him $25 that if he dressed one of his Reds and I one of my Javas that the Java carcass would present a better appearance than his Red the decision to be left to any disinterested party and whoever lost the argument was to pay $10 for the bird killed and have both carcasses for his own use. But the man with the "red to burn" strain backed out.

Javas are quick growers, mature early and lay all through the coldest weather, in consequence of which some 35 years ago I adopted the slogan, "King of Winter Layers."

There's a reason as to the "whyness" of Javas being such excellent winter layers and this reason applies with equal force to all black fowls. A black fowl, being in the open where sunshine hits it part of the day, absorbs considerable heat, by reason of its black color, from the rays of the sun. Black absorbs heat, also radiates heat. A black asphalt street is made white so that it will not absorb so much heat as to become soft. A black plumaged fowl likewise keeps warmer during the winter and not requiring all the fuel of the feed to maintain the animal heat necessary for life, it is enabled to conver more feed into eggs.

In Dixie land for many years I raise White Leghorns for market purposes a there is no better eating broiler than White Leghorn cockerel weighing fro 1 lb. to 1¾ lbs. Fed in the right wa they will attain a weight of 1½ lb quicker than any other variety o chicken. But, when a Leghorn goes be yond 1¾ lbs. he loses his value as broiler because he then becomes an aero plane chicken—all machinery and wing with no flesh on him.

Leghorn breeders who boast of th large number of eggs laid by som strains overlook the fact that it is no the number of eggs a hen lays in year's time but the season when sh lays that matters. In spring and earl summer even a feather duster might la eggs. But in actual cash receipts fo eggs give me Black Java in preferenc to any living variety of fowls becaus they will lay eggs in winter when egg fetch close to the dollar mark per dozen instead of spring prices when the eg factories are working time and a half

I am getting away from a comparison I want to make with my 3½ lb. cockere raised last year.

This year I have grown a fe chickens on my little city back lot tha promise to eclipse last year's perform ance. Some April hatched pullets at tained a weight of 2 lbs. and over o June 1.

How did I do it? Well in the firs place I never give my baby chickens an grit of any kind as I do not conside grit at all necessary. It is not a foo



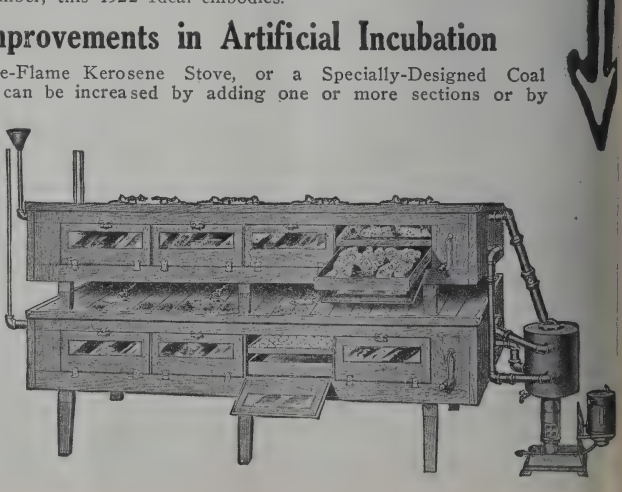
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ıut is the cause of so-called bowel rouble by causing an irritation of the ender intestines. I feed bread soaked .n milk squeezed almost dry for the rst day or two and then give them dry ıash and chick feed (gritless) contain- ıg a large part of pinhead oatmeal or ulled "oats."

The two greatest known oat eaters— ıcotchmen and horses are strong boned, eavy framed animals! Now I go the prouted oats cranks one better. I soak .ıe oats intended for sprouting purposes ı sweet skimmed milk and use milk in ıetting the oats down until they are ig enough to feed.

By so doing I put the animal matter ight into the feed in such a manner as ı assure each bird its share of the ani- ıal protein which cannot be secured in ny other manner as successfully.

Feeding beef or meat scraps in the ıash is all right in its way, but unless ıe mash blends well the stronger chicks ill get all the pie while the weaklings ill have to take the leavings.

Some 10 years ago William Osborn, ıoose Lake Farms, Illinois, had me isit his place and show him that my ractice was correct. He afterward said ıy no grit system had saved him dollars ıd chicks.

After a week's feeding on bread, milk ıd chick feed I begin feeding boiled eef shredded fine as possible through meat chopper. And I never let them o a day after that without some meat. : must be boiled, however, as when aw meat is fed there is always danger f tainted meat and intestinal worms. If course there is also danger in feed- ıg too much meat, causing looseness of ıe bowels, but anyone to become a yed-in-the-wool poultryman must be a ose observer and watch the cause and ffect. Droppings will indicate by color ıd smell if you are feeding too much.

Parties have remarked to me, "You ıt in too much time babying your ıicks, no wonder you can raise them fine and fast." Now if you don't ce to baby or "fool" with your chicks ıu are not a real fancier!

Looking back, way back, I recall my first exhibit of Black Javas at Cincinnati, Ohio, Music Hall Show, about 1883.

Before taking up Javas I bred White Faced Black Spanish but found the large combs and wattles were too easily frosted to suit me; so I got some Java eggs from an acquaintance. From these I had a fairly good hatch and showed one pair of birds which I named "Romeo" and "Juliet." I had made regular pets of the chicks and babied them all I could. Juliet grew to be a remarkably large bird and at the show the late Beriah N. Pierce—the "boys" all knew him as "B. N."—disqualified Juliet. She weighed 8½ lbs. He marked her score card "Improper entry—should be entered as a hen," but later on when I produced sufficient evidence as to her age, he scored her again, cutting awfully for overweight as prescribed in the then Standard of Excellence. Result, Juliet was placed second; the first prize pullet looking like a bantam by comparison.

Next year I showed 20 Black Javas with an average score of 95.95, winning great admiration and honors at the show. I was then made president of the Ohio Valley Fanciers' Association which held a real fanciers' show in Music Hall, Cincinnati.

I recall exhibits of T. F. McGrew. I think he showed White Cochins then, Sid Conger of Flat Rock, Ind., Dan Christian of Roanoke, Ind., and Frank Marshall, originator of Black Wyandottes, were exhibitors. Conger and Christian were leaders in barred Rocks. In those days Javas were more popular than now and I had some hot competition.

About this time I got several white sports from my Black Javas and bred them for several years with results as stated in Platt's new book, "American Breeds of Poultry."

Incubators were then coming into favor and the Prairie State machines, in operation and hatching well at the show, attracted a good deal of attention and comment.

I then made up my mind that at the next show I would be there with natural incubators and brooders. I hatched 13 black chicks under a White Java hen and an equal number of White chicks with a black mother.

I had a large sign painted: "Mother Eve—Pioneer Incubator and Brooder. First and best on earth. Patent not applied for."

This feature was quite a novelty and drew crowds around the coops at all hours.

Old files of the American Poultry Journal show where I won at all the leading shows and international fairs, such as Detroit, Buffalo, etc. At Buffalo, J. Y. Bicknell scored one of my pullets 98 points; later she was sold to an Eastern fancier who won a gold medal on her at Boston. She was, I believe, the highest scoring bird in the American class there.

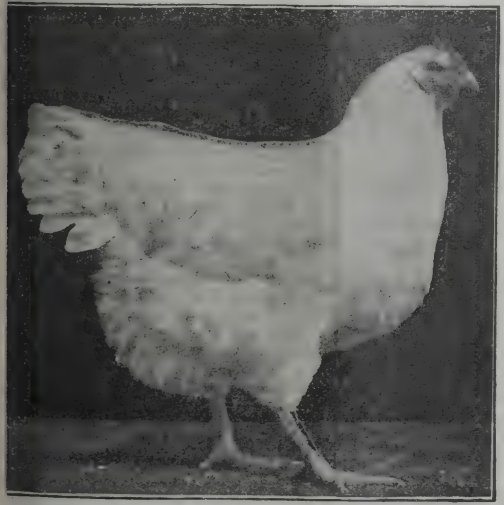
All my life I have enjoyed breeding and showing good birds As an old man I may have some rather set notions, but I really believe that you must follow certain laws of nature and be a "chicken crank" enough to spend many hours, if not days, of close observation.

Just simply putting together a male with six, eight or a dozen females does not constitute a mating.

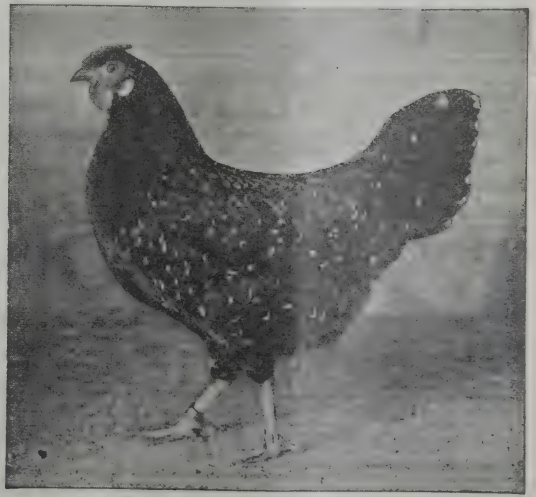
When a female submits to the service of a male only after being chased all over the lot and finally run down don't expect her to be mated in the same sense as is the female that courts the attention of the cock.

It took me quite a few years before I was able to perpetuate into my Royal Strain of Javas such features as coal black eyes and legs, and small rigid combs, nicely and evenly serrated, as most of my males had regular beefsteak combs, as large as one's hand and with a tendency to "lop"

Now after all these long years I've got back to my old love on a small city back lot; but, believe me, boys, I strive for quality, not quantity. If I had had in 1883 five such high class birds as I now own, Javas would not have gone



rst prize White Plymouth Rock hen at Chicago National show. ned by H. W. Halbach & Son, R. 1, Dept. L. Waterford, Wis.



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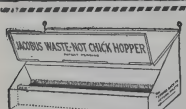
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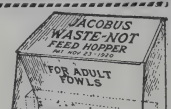
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back. But they are coming to the fro again as there are quite a few interest in the oldest American breed, one fro which many of our new breeds ha originated.

If in addition to Black Javas, I ta up Rhode Island Blacks, I will kn just exactly what I want, whereas the old days those authoritative judg Pierce, McClave, Bridge, Brown, Bic nell, Marshall and others each had ide of their own and interpreted the Sta dard to suit their individual notio There has been a world of progr since then. Breeders are more caref judging is more uniform; but most su prising of all the A. P. A. is less i terested in the fancier today than in t old times.

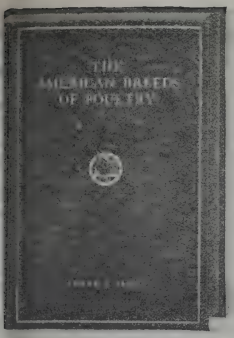
I have had some correspondence wi a few of the old timers and if t American Poultry Association is goi to be the tool of a lot of theoreti breeders who have actually never br birds but bought them from someo who is what Platt calls a constructi breeder; if the A. P. A. is to listen men who in reality have not gro enough birds to know what they a talking and writing about, I may y live to see the day when men wh ideals are above the dollar get togeth and form a breeders' association or cl and make a Standard of their own. know several breeders who would jo such a club.

A Black Java pullet hatched Mar 17, 1921, laid her first egg for Aug. 17, 1921. Of course, I wou rather she should not lay so early. had hoped to exhibit her and, li other fanciers at this season of t year, I am put to my wit's end hold back laying. A pullet that la too early never attains sufficient si she usually goes into a fall molt, b if she does not, and lays all fall a winter, she is not worth a fig f breeding in the spring. That bun of reformers who proposed "produ tion classes" in which to exhibit la ing pullets at our poultry shows, a men who, in large part, never sho birds. Shipping laying pullets poultry exhibitions is the height folly. A pullet is at her best just b fore laying, it is then that bloom com into her plumage, and her comb a eyes are brightest, and her general s up most fascinating. It is hard to e plain this fact to beginners, and t danger is that new men will be le astray by reformers who make th living not out of chickens but out chicken breeders.

I have never had much use for t A. P. A. because it did me a gre injury when White Javas were pra tically killed, putting me out of bu ness, but there was at that time a clo coterie of judges who virtual "pulled my leg" for advertising, don tions," etc., and who, when I call a halt on this system, did all th could to reject the White Javas fro the Standard.

At one meeting of the A. P. A. which I was a visitor, I rememb the fight that one of the membe made against the admission "games"; a breed worthy of recogn tion.

Am sorry to hear that Dr. H. Clarke has quit breeding. He did world of good in bringing out t Cornish.



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The Beautiful Silver Penciled

(Continued from page 819.)

one whose beauty is of such fine contrasts in black and white that its admirers have been numerous, although its breeders have been few.

The variety was originated by Ezra Cornell, namesake of Ezra Cornell, who founded Cornell University on the hills, at the foot of the beautiful inland Cayuga Lake, and who then built the Lehigh Railroad from New York City to Buffalo in order to provide direct transportation to Ithaca, N. Y., and the institution which perpetuates his name.

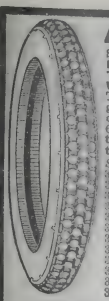
The first matings were made in 1894 by Ezra Cornell, nephew (it we recall correctly) of the founder of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and he was helped in his work by George H. Brackenbury, who lived near Auburn, N. Y. Both of these men were keen students and accomplished breeders, which accounts for the rapid progress made in blending Silver Laced Wyandottes, Dark Brahmas and Silver Penciled Hamburgs into a new and dependable variety of the Wyandotte breed. Partridge or Golden Penciled Wyandotte blood has since been introduced into the Silver Penciled variety with excellent results. It strengthens the black markings and the red color is easily bred out. The early results of the cross may, however, be detected by buff colored feathers on the face or the top of the head of the Silver pullets.

Mating Silver Penciled Wyandottes.

Ezra Cornell desired to produce the pure white and pure black of the Silver Penciled Hamburg. This is the goal to aim for. But a penciling so clean, so distinct on the female, leads to a weakness in the black colored sections of the male. The simpler way, therefore, to produce what is most desired is by the double mating system.

There is a tendency for the sound-colored exhibition males to contribute too much color to their female progeny; but such dark, heavily penciled hens make good cockerel breeders. They often are stippled with black as well as penciled; their hackles are striped with black; and their wing primaries are black edged slightly with white on the lower edges. Such hens, if bred from a high-class exhibition male, will produce in their cockerels solid black throats, breasts and bodies, solid black wing coverts which form the wing bar, and solid black tails, heavily hung about with rich black tail coverts free from white splashing; and solid black striping in neck and back, free from white quills or "shafting." The pullets from such a mating will be strictly "cockerel-bird," lacking the distinct penciling desired in exhibition pullets and having tails that are black to the roots of the feathers. They should also have wing primaries that are solid black except for a slight edging of white on the narrow side of the primary feathers.

The beautiful combination of clean steel-gray, penciled with distinct bands of soft black, which is the real beauty of a Silver Penciled Wyandotte pullet at her best, can be most easily reproduced by mating a well penciled female to a male whose dam was a high-class exhibition female. It will be found that this male carries striping in hackle and saddle, but the stripe may have a white quill in it, and the entire top plumage presents a silvery white appearance. The breast and fluff of this male will carry some white and the tail coverts may show some white. The throat, however, should be reasonably black, for weak throats in pullets are a common fault. The undercolor of such a bird will be light, and if he carries some white at the base of tail, it should not be deemed objectionable. His wing primaries should be correctly colored. Yellow shanks and beak will come naturally to such a bird. Now, if his ancestry on the female side is right, you can produce some wonderful pullets when such a male is mated to high-class exhibition females. The pullets will be of the desired steel-gray color, cleanly and distinctly penciled. They may in their early plumage appear weak in penciling on throat and upper breast, and if the show is an early one, these light colored feathers may be plucked and the mature penciled throat and breast plumage will then grow in.



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Conditioning Birds for the Poultry Show.

(Continued from page 818.)

in attendance; when you are ready to ship, provide a roomy shipping coop for each bird; this is important. Take a cloth and brush out the inside of every shipping coop before putting birds in. Also see that no tacks or nail points show inside the coop because if they do a bird will easily tear his comb and arrive at show room with a mass of blood soaked feathers. Upon arriving at the show, wipe out every cage before putting your birds up. Have a lock on every cage when you are not present, as inexperienced people sometimes bother and hurt the birds by taking them out of the coop. See that your birds do not eat and drink too much, as birds that have been in transit are generally very hungry, and as the feed cups usually contain twice as much as a bird should have at one meal, they are liable to gorge themselves and then be "dopey" for the rest of the week. Be on hand early the morning the birds are to be judged and see if all your charges are looking their best. A little cleaning up at this eleventh hour will sometimes save a ribbon for you.

It is a good plan to take a large string, as you are much more apt to hit the judge's eye, and it gives you a better chance at the sweepstakes and specials. It also makes a better impression on the buying public, and gives you more birds to sell at the show if you are in the market to sell. Birds usually bring their best prices in the show room where the enthusiasm runs high.

You will probably think this a lot of trouble, but some one has said: "He who stops to count the cost of success, never succeeds." Any one who can breed, grow and prepare a string of birds of any prominent variety that will win out at New York, Boston or Chicago has the foundation for profitable business established right then and there. Thorough preparation often enables a man in moderate circumstances to break even with a man who has lots of money to buy show birds but who trusts the preparation of the birds to employe. This may also give you the reason why breeders ask so large a sum for a bird that is ready and in shape to win. Hard work and intelligent attention to details are the key-notes of success in the Standardbred poultry business as in everything else.

Rose Comb Anconas.

The Rose Comb Ancona is a Mediterranean breed of fowl and gets its name from the town of Ancona, which is on the east coast of Italy. From Italy they were imported into England and then brought from that country to the United States. A few years later they were admitted into the American Standard of Perfection.

At that time the single comb variety was more numerous and popular but now the rose combs are forging ahead by leaps and bounds, probably because of the fact that they are such good layers, so very neat and trim and their combs do not freeze so easily in the winter time as do those of the Single Comb variety. Rose Comb Anconas are distinctively an egg breed. The eggs are generally large and white, although some times they will lay an egg of tinted color.

Rose Comb Anconas are very hardy and vigorous, thrive and do well in most any climate. The little chicks grow and develo



Educated as well as Pedigreed Poultry on the range of the Pennsylvania Poultry Farm, Lancaster, Pa.

ter than other breeds and pullets begin lay at 5 and 6 months old, sometimes lier. Hens are profitable layers when 3 d 4 years old and the hens lay larger gs than the pullets.

The cockerels make good broilers and they ow so rapidly and mature so early, that y can be put on the market sooner than ose of other breeds. They make fine ing as they are plump, have a nice skin d their flesh has a very fine flavor, so it while Anconas are especially an egg ed, they are also a good table fowl. Be- of medium size, they are first the thing private use. Standard weight for An- nas are: pullets, 3½ lbs.; hens, 4½ lbs.; kerels, 4½ lbs., and cocks 5½ lbs.

Look at the pictures of Anconas that ap- ar from time to time in American Poultry rnal and you will readily see that they a very handsome and neat fowl.

Ancona chicks when hatched are canary or with black backs. As they grow older mottling begins to appear and they are n in full feather and present a very strik- and beautiful appearance. When they full grown the feathers are black and ut one feather in every five (sometimes re) is mottled at the end with a small haped white tip which surely gives them a y pretty mottled appearance, like snow kes that have fallen on a piece of black vet.

The black feathers have a green tinge, or en, as it is called, and this is especially re noticeable in the male birds. Legs yellow or yellow mottled with black. lobes are white or sometimes cream or.

Rose Comb Anconas are very lively, alert l active and have a proud carriage and are lelight to the eye of the fancier. They nerally present a clean, well groomed ap- rance and this makes them very desire- e for those who live in towns or cities, they do not show the dirt, like some er fowls.

An Ancona pullet holds the record of ing 331 eggs in 365 consecutive days, ch is certainly an achievement worth while not to be sniffed at. How many hens any other breeds have anything like that their credit? At the Missouri State ex- iment station at Mountain Grove in an laying contest of twenty leading breeds of poultry, it was found that the Anconas produced 300 eggs from 100 lbs. of feed, which was 32 more eggs than the nearest competitor. Besides this the Ancona eggs weighed more per dozen than those of any other breed and the Anconas laid the largest percent of eggs during the winter months, when eggs are highest in price.

This shows them to be the profitable breed to keep and also plainly proves the claim that has been made by Ancona breeders, that Anconas produce eggs at the least cost per dozen of any breed. A pen of Anconas also won the egg laying contest at Victoria, B. C., which puts them in a high and creditable position as the egg producers of today.

Anconas attract a lot of attention in the show room, and in some of the largest shows they are one of the leading and largest classes. Just walk down the aisles of any large show room and strike the "Ancona alley," and see, lingering near the coops, the lively and enthusiastic bunch of breeders and fanciers who are interested in this great breed. How can you get a start in breeding this grand breed, the rose comb Ancona, you may ask. I will tell you. While there are different ways of getting started such as buying stock or hatching eggs, one of the best ways to start is to buy good stock. You can send and get a good pair, trio or pen of fowls, and then hatch the eggs you get from them and raise your own chicks and thus get a nice start.

If you cannot do this on account of not having room or because you do not want to buy stock at this time, then buy some good hatching eggs. This is a good and economical way to begin.

With an investment of a few dollars in setting eggs you can hatch well bred chicks and if you get a good hatch and then take good care of the little chicks after they are hatched, you will have a nice start.

Each year select out the best ones and keep them and do this every year and you will soon have a nice flock of these beauties. One or two good chicks hatched and raised from a good setting of eggs, would be worth as much or more than the price you paid for the whole setting of eggs. No matter where you live you need not hesitate to place your order with a good breeder who lives a long distance from you because in these days breeders can get the best kinds of packages in which to ship settings of eggs, and if they are carefully packed and cared for, they should reach you in good condition, no matter where you live.

With all of these good qualities to recommend them, it is no wonder that the Rose Comb Ancona has become so popular and that the number of breeders is increasing and the demand for stock and eggs is very great. Anyone who wants to get a start in this breed this season, had better get busy and place their order. Now is the time to take up this most excellent breed and those who are wise will do so, if they have not already, for this breed is a winner.

I will say as a last word to you that those in search of a handsome and useful fowl, would do well to take up the Rose Comb Anconas.

G. W. Simms.

New York.

A Paint for Poultry Houses.

I wonder if any of your readers have had any experience with using cement paint on their poultry buildings, and if so, will they give their fellow poultrymen the benefit of this experience through your columns.

Several years ago the writer read in some publication an article about some one who used a paint made of powedered cement and sour milk. Several days ago he experimented with this and to all appearances it is a success.

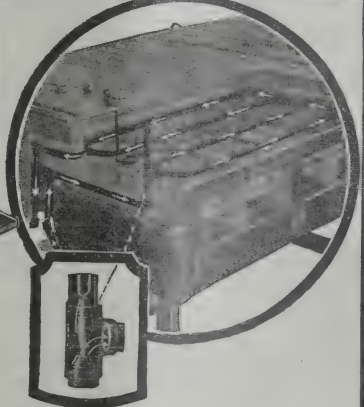
The paint was applied to the unpainted and weather beaten boards of an old dog house. It seems to adhere firmly, and will not rub or wash off. It covers the surface completely and fills all pores. The question is, how long will it last? Will frost and cold weather affect it?

I mixed thoroughly the cement with the sour milk to the consistency of paint and applied it immediately. It must be stirred very frequently, as naturally the cement will not stay in suspension as paint will in oil. I tried one side of the house with about 30 per cent of hydrated lime mixed with the cement. It gave a much more pleasing and lighter color than the pure cement mixture. To all appearances it was just as good.

Ill. A. D. Fashett.



CANDEE



CANDEE—Your First Big Step Toward Success

The CANDEE Incubator with its exclusive patented, double automatic heat control and correct ventilating system gives double protection against chilling and overheating and is the closest imitation of setting hen conditions that has been perfected.

An automatic regulator at the coal burning heater maintains the correct temperature in the hot water supply pipes. And each egg compartment has its own automatic regulator that controls the amount of hot water admitted into that compartment. Thus each compartment's temperature is certain to be correct throughout the entire hatching period. Hatches can be started in any compartment at any time without interfering with others.

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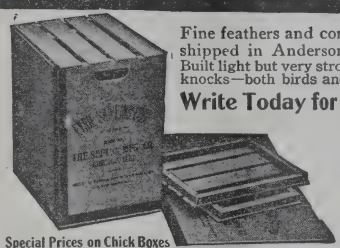
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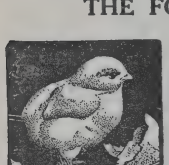
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White Wyandottes & White Rocks	4.25	8.25	16.00	
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White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns

REMEMBER WE TRAPNEST ALL OUR FEMALES and our birds are scientifically bred for the purpose for which they are intended.

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BETTER THAN GREEN FOOD

Just dissolve WACKER'S B-T-G-F TABLETS in the drinking water. You chickens will be in prime condition, and an increased egg production will result. No meat scraps are necessary. For ROUP give them WACKER'S ROUP TABLETS. You can throw the axe away. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED. All tablets 600, $1.00; 1300, $2.00; 5000, $6.00. Sold Nowhere Else. WACKER REMEDY CO., Box 157-22, CAMDEN, N. J.

Mayslake Farm Buff Orpingtons

are one of the oldest winning strains in America. Exhibition cockerels and pullets, early hatched and ready for immediate shows, at reasonable prices. Approval, also, yearling stock. FRANK F. CONWAY, Manager Poultry Dept., Hinsdale, Ill.

Poultry Show Dates.

For rules under which shows are held and for lists of prizes offered and entry fees charged for the exhibition of birds address the secretary of the show and ask for a free copy of the premium list or entry blank. The name of each secretary is listed with that of the show, and the address is the town or city in which the show is held, unless otherwise stated.

Our list of shows is compiled from information received from secretaries or judges. If the dates of any poultry show in which you are interested do not appear hereunder kindly have the secretary mail the necessary information to us and same will be published in our next issue without charge.

ALABAMA.

Nov. 8-14, 1921. Mobile. Gulf State Agricultural & Live Stock Fair. R. C. Moore, Mobile, Ala., Superintendent.

Nov. 14-19, 1921. Albany. Tennessee Valley Poultry Assn. H. N. Binford, secretary. Chas. Nixon, judge.

Nov. 21-24, 1921. Gadsden. Gadsden Poultry Show. F. T. Agricola, secretary. Chas. Nixon, judge.

ARKANSAS.

Oct. 5-7, 1921. Harrison. North Arkansas Poultry Assn. Robt. F. Wheeler, secretary, Harrison, Ark. J. Howard Slee, judge.

Jan. 2-6, 1922. Little Rock. Central Arkansas Poultry Assn. K. B. Lasswell, secretary, P. O. Box 362.

COLORADO.

Nov. 14-19, 1921. Colorado Springs. Colorado Springs Poultry Show. Harry L. Pierron, secretary. James A. Tucker, judge.

CONNECTICUT.

Dec. 9-11, 1921. Bridgeport. Consolidated Poultry Assn. Harold B. Dorman, secretary, 2689 North Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Nov. 22-26, 1921. Washington. National Poultry Show. D. Lincoln Orr secretary, Orrs Mills, N. Y., J. H. Drevenstedt, H. C. Mapes, John C. Kriner, F. W. Otte, T. S. H. Hazlett, W. H. Card, Harry M. Lamb, judges.

GEORGIA.

Oct. 10-15, 1921. Columbus. Chattahoochee Valley Poultry Assn. Clyde Lawrence, secretary.

ILLINOIS.

Nov. 23-27, 1921. Belleville. Mid-State Poultry Assn. G. L. Hankammer, secretary.

Dec. 6-13, 1921. Chicago Coliseum. T. O. Hewes, secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dec. 12-17, 1921. Galva. Galva-Henry County Poultry Assn. A. H. Johnson, secretary.

Dec. 13-17, 1921. Harvard, Harvard Poultry Assn. L. J. Ashburn, secretary.

Dec. 13-17, 1921. Princeton. Bureau County Poultry Assn. C. E. Moran, secretary. J. M. Rapp, judge.

Dec. 19-24, 1921. Lewistown. Central Illinois Poultry Breeders Assn. F. M. Lee, secretary.

Dec. 27-30, 1921. Amboy. Lee County Poultry Assn. D. E. Warren, secretary. H. M. Woods, judge.

Jan. 3-7, 1922. Freeport. Illinois State Poultry Assn. A. D. Smith, secretary.

INDIANA.

Nov. 23-27, 1921. Terre Haute. Terre Haute Poultry Club. F. H. Shelby, 713 S. Third St., Terre Haute, Ind., secretary. W. W. Zike, judge.

Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1921. Connersville. Fayette County Poultry Assn. Harry J. Pfeffer, 134 Central Ave., Connersville, Ind., secretary. Ben Scranton, judge.

Dec. 14-18, 1921. Vincennes. Vincennes Poultry Assn. Geo. F. Miller, 705 N. Fifteenth St., Vincennes, Ind., secretary.

Feb. 8-12, 1922. Indianapolis. T. O. Hewes, secretary.

IOWA.

Nov. 21-25, 1921. Davenport. Eastern Iowa Poultry Fanciers Assn. H. M. Beam, secretary, 2816 Sheridan St., Davenport. Jas. A. Tucker, judge.

Nov. 21-26, 1921. Keokuk. Keokuk Poultry Assn. Lloyd B. Calbreath, secretary, 527 S. Fifteenth St., Keokuk. J. C. Johnson, judge.

Nov. 29-Dec. 2, 1921. Coon Rapids. Coon Rapids Poultry Show, John Grohe, president. F. H. Shellabarger, judge.

Dec. 12-16, 1921. Albia. Albia Poultry Show. Geo. G. Sharpe, Hocking, Iowa, secretary. Jos. Dagle, judge.

Dec. 13-16, 1921. Boone. Boone County Poultry Show. Fred Bell, secretary. H. R. Atkins, judge.

Jan. 11-14, 1922. New Hampton. Northern Iowa Poultry Assn. C. B. Phillips, secretary.

KANSAS.

Jan. 9-14, 1922. Concordia. Cloud County Poultry Assn. Lee Foster, secretary. Wm. H. Scott, judge.

KENTUCKY.

Oct. 17-22, 1921. Madisonville. Hopkins County Poultry Assn. Brasher C. Bacon, secretary. L. J. Demberger, judge.

LOUISIANA.

Oct. 27-Nov. 6, 1921. Shreveport. Louisiana State Fair. W. R. Hirsch, secretary, Shreveport, La. H. K. Williams, superintendent manager, University Sta, Baton Rouge, La.

MARYLAND.

Oct. 11-15, 1921. Hagerstown. Hagerstown Fair.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Oct. 4-7, 1921. Brockton. Brockton Fair Poultry Exhibit. P. J. Flint, secretary.

Jan. 2-6, 1922. Boston. W. B. Atherton, secretary, 165 Tremont St.

MICHIGAN.

Dec. 29, 1921-Jan. 3, 1922. Zeeland. Zeeland Poultry Assn. C. J. DeKoster, secretary. D. E. Hale and E. C. Foreman, judges.

MINNESOTA.

Dec. 5-7, 1921. Rush City. Chisago County Poultry Assn. C. H. Sommer, secretary.

Jan. 4-8, 1922. Caledonia. Caledonia Poultry Show. I. C. Gengler, secretary. E. H. Hoffman, judge.

Jan. 10-13, 1922. Montevedio. Montevedio Poultry Show. G. E. Buchanan, secretary. E. H. Hoffman and Jas. A. Tucker, judges.

MISSOURI.

Sept. 20-24, 1921. Cape Girardeau. Cape Girardeau County Fair. R. G. Whitelaw, secretary. D. T. Heimlich, judge.

Nov. 7-12, 1921. Holden. Johnson County Poultry Show. Mrs. H. F. Farnsworth, secretary, Blairstown, Mo. V. O. Hobbs, judge.

Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1921. Cape Girardeau. Cape Girardeau County Poultry Assn. E. W. Hink, secretary. J. C. Johnston, judge.

Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 1921. Kansas City. Heart of America Show. T. E. Quisenberry, secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

Nov. 14-19, 1921. Newton. Sussex County Poultry Assn. Howard D. Rodimer, secretary, 63 Woodside Ave., Newton, N. J.

Nov. 21-26, 1921. Phillipsburg. Phillipsburg Poultry Assn. C. G. Schmitt, secretary, 421 S. Main St., Phillipsburg.

Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1921. Newark. Newark Poultry Show. Harry C. English, secretary.

Dec. 8-10, 1921. Hammonton. Hammonton Poultry Show Assn. W. G. Hale, secretary.

NEW YORK.

Sept. 13-17, 1921. Syracuse. N. Y. State Fair. W. H. Manning, secretary, Saratoga, N. Y.

Dec. 12-17, 1921. Rochester. Flower City Poultry Assn. W. G. Buisch, secretary, P. O. Box 554.

Jan. 10-15, 1922. Buffalo. Theo. Hewes, secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 25-29, 1922. New York City, Madison Square Garden Show. D. Lincoln Orr, secretary, Orrs Mills, N. Y.

OHIO.

Nov. 21-26, 1921. Defiance. Defiance Poultry Assn. F. C. Bruner, secretary. A. Nusser and D. D. Whittaker, judges.

Dec. 5-10, 1921. Lancaster. Lancaster Poultry Show. Thos. Baus, secretary.

Dec. 28, 1921-Jan. 2, 1922. Toledo. Great Central Poultry Congress. A. J. Grabach, secretary.

Jan. 4-8, 1922. Cincinnati. Theo. Hewes, secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Sept. 20-23, 1921. Allentown. Allentown, Pa., Fair. W. Theo. Wittman, secretary, Fifth Gretna, Pa.

Sept. 20-23, 1921. Hanover. Hanover Fair Poultry Show. Jas. T. Huston, manager.

Dec. 12-17, 1921. Corry. Corry Poultry Assn. H. B. Munsee, secretary, Box 86, Elgin, Pa.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Oct. 11-15, 1921. Andrews. Tri-County Fair. James D. Lee, secretary.

Oct. 19-21, 1921. Greenwood. Piedmont Fair. W. A. Friday, secretary.

Oct. 24-28, 1921. Charleston. So. Car. Poultry Breeders Assn. B. E. Adams, president. Henry P. Schwab and Chas. Nixon, judges.

TENNESSEE.

Sept. 24.-Oct. 1, 1921. Memphis. Tri-state Fair Poultry Show. H. B. Lansden, Little Rock, Ark., superintendent. G. P. Van Winkle and Robt. West, judges.

TEXAS.

Nov. 10-12, 1921. Lockhart. Caldwell County Fair & Poultry Show. R. E. Calender, secretary.

Jan. 3-6, 1922. Waco. McLennan Co. Poultry Breeders Assn. J. S. Hawkins, secretary.

UTAH.

Jan. 3-8, 1922. Ogden. Weber County Poultry Assn. Wm. W. Shaw, secretary. A. C. Branch, judge.

WISCONSIN.

Sept. 20-23, 1921. La Crosse. La Crosse Interstate Fair. C. S. Van Auken, secretary. E. H. Hoffman, judge.

Nov. 19-24, 1921. Milwaukee. Greater Milwaukee Poultry Breeders Assn. J. F. Marvin, secretary. Geo. W. Hackett, Geo. M. Wells, B. O. Swain, E. H. Hoffman, H. P. Schwab, judges.

Dec. 7-11, 1921. La Crosse. La Crosse Poultry Show. J. E. Kircheis, secretary. E. H. Hoffman and J. E. Greenwald, judges.

Dec. 8-11, 1921. Manitowoc. Manitowoc Feathered Stock Assn. A. P. Schenian, secretary. Geo. M. Wells and F. C. Borcherdt, Jr., judges.

Jan. 4-8, 1922. Jefferson. Rock River Valley Poultry Assn. J. M. Coyner, secretary.

Breeds of Geese.

By Chas. T. Cornman.

Considerable interest is being shown in the breeding of geese, and it is our desire to do what we can to influence the breeding of more geese and better geese. We find comparatively few Standardbred birds and we are being constantly asked for goose information. Six breeds of geese have been admitted to the American Standard of Perfection, namely: Toulouse, Embden, Chinese, African, Wild or Canadian, and Egyptian.

In addition to the Standard breeds there is the so-called mongrel goose, which is a hybrid made by crossing one of these varieties or the common goose with wild geese. Crosses of the varieties of geese, especially of the Toulouse and the Embden, are occasionally made, but without any apparent gain. The Toulouse, Embden, Chinese, and African are easily the most popular breeds of geese in this country, the first two greatly leading the other breeds. All economic breeds of geese are kept primarily for the production of flesh and feathers, and although their eggs are occasionally used for culinary purposes on the farm there is no demand for them for food purposes in the markets.

The Toulouse, the largest of the Standard breeds of geese, is a good layer, producing from 20 to 35 eggs a year, is docile, grows rapidly, and makes a good market bird. However, its dark pinfeathers make it a slightly less attractive market goose than the Embden.

The Embden, a large white goose, slightly smaller and with somewhat longer legs than the Toulouse, is only a fair layer, and is usually less prolific than the Toulouse. This breed has white pinfeathers, is a rapid grower, and matures early.

There are two Standard varieties of Chinese geese, the brown and the white. Both varieties mature early and are said to be prolific layers and rapid growers, but shy and rather difficult to handle.

The wild goose is bred to some extent in captivity, and the young are sold to hunters to use as decoys. The wild gander is used to cross with either the common or the pure-bred goose, producing the so-called mongrel goose. This mongrel goose is highly prized as a market goose, but is sterile and cannot be bred.

The Egyptian goose is a small, brightly colored goose kept for ornamental purposes and rarely seen in this country. It resembles the wild goose in shape and weighs 2 pounds less in each class.

Head Lice.

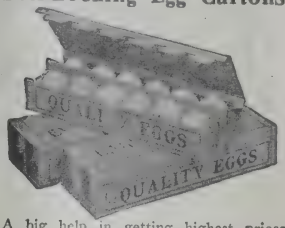
I have been reading articles for years on the Summer care of fowls and chicks. Some are good but in many cases the writers advise the use of lard or other grease to rid small chicks of head lice. This is downright cruelty at any season especially in the cool months of April and May or when chicks cannot get under the hens. Did you ever try it? As a result of this barbaric treatment the down on the chicks is separated by the grease and the skins of the chicks are visible from head to rump. This makes them cold at all times; worse yet, they accumulate all the dust and dirt the grease will hold which adds more misery. This delightful condition will continue a week or two and in this time the grease will have done more harm to the chicks than the lice could have done.

To get rid of lice give the chicks a roll in a small pan of good insect powder or touch the infected spots with the end of the finger after dipping it into headlight oil, then by morning the oil will have done its work on the lice and evaporated, leaving the chicks in good condition and comfortable.

There is nothing that requires more horse sense and attention than is needed in handling chicks. The man who wants to use lard to kill lice has outlived his usefulness.

W. N. WATSON.

Market Your Eggs in Neat, Compact and Safe Self-Locking Egg Cartons



A big help in getting highest prices for your good eggs. Note—how large—how good—the eggs appear.

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Try a sample lot. Send $1.25 (postage extra) for 100 stock printed cartons labeled "Extra Selected Eggs" or "Quality Breakfast Eggs." Shipping weight per 100 cartons, 14 lbs. If you do not find the cartons the best you have ever used, we will return your money.

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Eggs Half Price
8 to 16 Weeks Old Chicks
Growing Stock
in S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Rhode Island Red and S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed. Booklet free. C. F. Winkler, Owner
CACKLE POULTRY FARM :: GREENVILLE, ALABAMA

Oat Sprouter $2.49

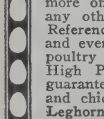
For $2.49 you can build the simplest, most efficient, easiest to operate and best oat-sprouter ever constructed. A boy can make one in an evening with no tools but saw and hammer. Thousands in successful operation. Plans with plain directions for building, 10c postpaid.
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BABY CHICKS
REDUCED TO
$15.00 per 100
10 per cent on 1000 lots. 8 to 10 week old pullets $115 to $135 per 100. From Garden Winners.
H. J. Mack, Poultry Dept. B, Tappan, N. Y.

Portable Poultry Houses
6 feet by 8 feet. $25.00
Delivered. Send trial order for one of these and tell us how many you need. Ask for booklet and price list on 20 other sizes and styles—pigeon houses, rabbit hutches, etc.
DUTTON & FITZGERALD, Onancock, Va.

PEDIGREE POULTRY AND RECORD LAYERS

CONTEST BIRDS from the Heaviest Laying Stock in America—"You've tried the rest now try the best"-*Proof* my customers won 11 Firsts, and 6 Second prizes at Egg Contests over the world. Now among leaders at various American and Canadian contests; leading Wyandottes at North American contest; Leghorns laid 303 eggs at Michigan contest; all official. We have produced more official 200-egg hens than any other breeder.
Reference: Every egg contest, and every experiment station or poultry college in America.
High Power Line-bred males, guaranteed 200-egg stock. Eggs and chicks in season.
Leghorns 309; Wyandottes 312; Reds 289; Buff Rocks 272 eggs.
Member National Utility Poultry Society, England.
Catalog of proof—explains "pedigree."



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		34x4½	12.65
		35x4½	12.90
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Coloroid Leg Bands



Quality First and supreme always, Efficiency and Durability the criterion. No temptations of low price materials have been allowed to interfere with the quality of Coloroid Bands. "If it's a Coloroid it's all right." Sample and catalog free.

A. P. Spiller, Box A. Beverly, Mass.



The MAGIC BROODER
Self-regulating; efficient and high-grade throughout. The best iron mother on earth for raising chicks. Agents wanted. Write for catalogue and prices.
UNITED BROODER CO.
348 Pennington Ave., Trenton, N. J.

Monthly Prize Article Contest

American Poultry Journal pays $4 and $3, respectively, for the two best articles sent in each month on poultry subjects. Choice of subject is not limited. The articles need not be lengthy. Helpful suggestions based on the writer's experience afford the basis for awarding the monthly prizes. Photos or drawings for illustrations will be welcome when available. Articles may be mailed any time during the month. Write your name and address at top of first page and the words "A. P. J. Monthly Contest." Write article on only one side of the paper.

The Beginner With Poultry.

First Prize Article.

Did you begin to raise poultry at a time when you knew absolutely nothing about it? Well, I did. It was a little over two years ago, and I regret to say that in all my search, and all my reading, I failed to find a book or an article that told me all that I needed to know.

Beginning with housing, I found large numbers of coops that perhaps would be well suited to farm poultry raising, but few that suited my back lot, or my idea of what I wanted there. It was not until I had my coop completed that I sent for a catalog of ready-built coops. In that catalog I found more good coop ideas for the back lot poultry man than I had ever seen before. I would have given a great deal had I received that catalog before I built, not that I might have purchased a ready-built coop, but because it would have given me far better ideas of the sort of building I should build. The result is I have been making changes in my back yard house ever since I erected it, and I do not feel that I am through yet.

When it came to feeding, just as in the case of housing, I knew not the first essential. I had everything to learn. I talked to everyone I met who knew anything of poultry, and read all I could find. From Government bulletins and various books it did not seem essential to do any cooking of feed for the birds I hoped to own, yet from some other books it seemed as though the authors would have you get up nights to prepare a warm breakfast for your flock. From the same sources it appeared that I was going to have to mix a lot of different kinds of feeds I knew nothing about. The recommended mashes and scratch feeds were as numerous and bewildering as a volume of court decisions.

Finally, a feed manufacturers' leaflet came to hand, and light appeared. I found I could buy ready mixed feeds that would serve my purpose. In poultry books and government bulletins, in their effort not to boost some particular brand of feeds, the authors lost sight of the fact that a large number of their readers would be beginners, who, like myself, had always lived in a city and knew not the first thing about poultry or feeds. Had they printed in bold type: "Mr. Beginner, you can buy ready prepared scratch and mash feeds, the products of different millers, at any feed store, which may cost you a little more than the feeds we recommend on the following pages, but which will serve you well," they would have removed nine-tenths of the discouragement I encountered. Not booming a particular brand of feed, but giving several recommended home mixtures is truly laudable, but it is little short of bewildering to the beginner who intends to keep only a few hens to supply the family table.

Equally bewildering is "the riddle of the breeds." On this subject no elaboration is required. We all have had the fever to change from the breed we started with, but in my case I found I had started right.

From my various readings I was impressed with the thought that keeping an egg record, as well as a set of books (simple to be sure), of income and expense, would, at least, be interesting. So from the day I bought the first lumber for my coop I have kept account of my expenses, and from the day I received my first hens I have kept an egg record. For the eggs and poultry used on our own table I charge current retail prices. I charge myself with interest and depreciation on the money invested. This little trouble of keeping an account has repaid me for the information is the interesting and valuable. It has shown conclusively that the money and labor has given far greater returns than my garden ever did, and it has convinced me that the breed with which I started which was the Rhode Island Red, serves my purpose better than the Leghorn which I raised from chicks a year ago. It has showed me that I had good luck from the first, that their average production was nothing to be ashamed of with the result that this year I purchased a good cockerel and raised my chicks from five of the first ten I purchased.

The Leghorns have been good producers, but are too nervous to suit my conditions, and when killed do not furnish the nice carcass the Reds do. Moreover the Reds are practically as good producers; my records show that. Between what was recorded in egg yield and what was not in larger carcasses and more quiet temperament, I reached a decision as to the most suitable breed.

My records showed me I was not wasting my time and money. I was not feeding a flock of slackers, and, judging by the returns, my methods have been pretty good. Counting my labor nothing for it was so little it was really more of a pleasure—only three months out of the twenty-four have failed to show a profit.

I sincerely hope I shall never be situated that I cannot keep at least a backyard flock. It has proved to be not a pleasure and a profitable use of my spare time. Never until I had my own hens did I enjoy eating eggs. Now I could not be without them.

Iowa. H. Y. Carpenter.

Winter Eggs.

Second Prize Article.

There are many things about poultry keeping that I do not know, but I have learned some things from poultry magazines and some things from experience. When I first purchased a few fine Orpington hens and turned them out in the back yard, I thought the egg problem was solved—all I would have to do would be to throw a little corn to them two or three times a day and go out in the evening and gather in the eggs. Why was this not good reason

g? Had I not bought the finest and
st bred specimens in the yards of an
d experienced fancier? Why, those
ns all had nice metal bands on their
gs, and their eyes and combs and
athers answered just about perfectly
what a nice big book called for—a
ok full of fine pictures a fancier friend
lled the "Standard." And besides all
is, every hen had been in a show
om and had won a prize, and I had
e score cards to prove it.
But hens were made to lay eggs, and
hy were my pets not laying? Surely
ey had all that heart could wish for.
rn? Yes, all they could eat, and my,
w fat they got! Day after day passed
and day after day the hens ate corn,
t no eggs.
Finally spring came, and with it the
ass and bugs, and, oh, glory of glor-
s! one fine day a hen layed a real
nest-to-goodness egg. That was a
arter, and it started me to thinking,
d by the time the summer was over
had it all thought out—*hens must have
e proper feed or they cannot lay eggs.*
ow simple! I was learning. I had
en as ignorant as the young college
llow who decided he would go into
e poultry business. He purchased a
ie hen and a brood of Standardbred
icks and turned them out in the barn
. The next day one chick died. The
llowing day two gave up the ghost
ie third day several chicks staggered
ound a while and turned up their toes.
on all were gone. In a rage the
ung would-be poultryman went to the
iginal owner and demanded a reckon-
g. "What did you feed them?" the
an of experience queried. "Feed
em?" cried the bereived man, "Why,
thought they sucked."
I read somewhere that an egg is
mposed of 65.7 per cent water, 11.4
r cent protein, 12.2 per cent ash, and
per cent fat. I learned that this
mbination is the same everywhere
d with all hens.
Biddy cannot change the composition
an egg, neither can she manufac-
re something out of nothing. There-
re, by what little logic I had heard
professor expound, I concluded that
my hens layed eggs in the winter
ey must have something from which
manufacture them. Corn and other
mmon grains abound in fats but
not supply the protein. The hens
ist have protein in even larger quan-
ies than fats. By studying my
ns I learned that if given a chance
ey would help themselves to what
ture demands, but in the winter time
must make this provision myself
go without eggs.
What is a good winter feed? In the
st place, the hen must have grain.
ed whole grain always in deep lit-
, for the layer must be kept exer-
ing. Feed equal parts of wheat
d oats in the morning and feed
ole corn at night. In the second
ce, keep a good dry mash before
e hens at all times. Any good com-
rcial mash will do, but if you prefer
make it yourself, mix thoroughly
pounds of bran, 20 pounds of mid-
ngs, 20 pounds of corn meal, 20
nds of alfalfa meal, 20 pounds of
ound oats, and 20 pounds of meat
ap. Add a little salt, about ½ lb.
100 lbs. of mash. Feed mash in
pper and keep it before the fowls
the time.
Besides grain and mash, green feed
some kind is necessary for good



UNCLE SAM
Milk Albumen

Did You Read What Experts Advised About Milk Last Month?

One Poultry Expert in writing about the care of Chicks said: "Early in my life, I accidently discovered the greatest food in the world for chickens. Later on I experimented to find some other ration that would produce as good results, but I have eventually come to the conclusion that nothing will take the place of milk in some form for growing chickens."

The cheapest and most convenient form of pure milk for feeding poultry is

UNCLE SAM MILK ALBUMEN

It is rich in protein, builds muscles, blood supply and hastens molt and maturity. Chicks relish it more than feeds containing meat scraps. It is pure. Now is the time to try it.

Generous Trial Sample $1.00

GIVE IT A TEST: You can ask your dealer for it, get a mixed feed containing it—or let us send you enough UNCLE SAM ALBUMEN to feed 25 hens 30 days. This generous sample with pamphlet about UNCLE SAM MILK ALBUMEN we will send postpaid for $1.00. Send today for your test sample.

GEO. L. HARDING CO., Inc.
BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

Geo. L. Harding Co., Inc., Dept. 19, Binghamton, N.Y.
Enclosed find $1.00. Please send me generous sample of Uncle Sam Milk Albumen and pamphlet.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
Dealer's Name.....

Write Good Ads—Make Sales—Increase Profits
Graves Home Study Reading Course in Poultry Advertising and Sales Will Teach You How

Don't follow the crowd—be a leader. It's up to you whether you succeed or fail—don't let this chance pass by. I will point out to you the road to opportunity and success. Fan the spark of personal power through knowledge—an unquenchable desire—which burns away all barriers to success. Fan it in the undimable light of enthusiasm. For all accomplishment waits upon enthusiasm.

Every poultryman who would succeed must have this information on Advertising and Sales. He must either acquire it through long tedious years of costly experience or by the short cut offered you here. Read on—you risk nothing if not satisfied.

I WILL HELP YOU!

In my new Complete Home Study Reading Course in Poultry Advertising and Sales including the famous Graves Ad-Chart System, I have gathered together the best advertising knowledge for the poultryman after seventeen years of study and experience and poultry breeding. It is the same kind of knowledge that has taken the big breeders years of experience and many costly mistakes to find out—it is now offered to you at the price of an ordinary pullet.

I want to make my life-work WORK FOR YOU!

The ideas and knowledge of how to write advertisements and make sales are ripe with golden dividends for you if you will put them into practice in YOUR WORK.

Every Forward Looking Poultryman

Every Breeder, be he beginner, student, or with years of experience, should own this work. You be the Judge; examine the complete course without risking a penny. This Course tells you how to build your poultry business—how to advertise and make sales—how to write classified ads that pull—how to write convincing sales letters, how to make more money whether a back-lotter or on the farm. Sixteen great lessons neatly bound and the Ad-Charts endorsed by students, breeders and poultry journals the country over, I am so confident that I can help you that I am willing to send it to you on approval.

Build Knowledge and Power to Achieve

The pages of this inspiring course bristle with hints, and suggestions and knowledge of lasting use and value to the man of brains and ambition. A casual glance through it reveals such topics as Opportunities to build profitable trade in pure bred Poultry and Eggs for hatching—What the ad must do—Who is a born advertiser—The human element in advertising, and sales—Analysis of advertising—How to write classified ads—How to write your catalog and sales literature—How to write sales letters that produce the orders—How to estimate advertising cost—Contracting for space—How to make sales at poultry shows—Market poultry sales, etc.

This Is But a Mere Suggestion

Of the hundreds of valuable subjects covered in this vital work. It is by no means an attempt to brief out the scope of the course. The few suggestive titles just presented are merely the result of hastily glancing over a number of pages of the course, and besides there are the Ad-charts—tools for the ad writer.

Only $2 Down—Money Back If You Wish

Only $2 down and $2 a month until $6 in all has been paid (or $5 in cash), and this great work is yours. Sign and send me the coupon below with $2 and I will send you the complete Home Study Reading Course for five days' examination. If at the end of that time, the work is not satisfactory, you may return it at my expense—The complete Course consists of sixteen lessons with illustrations, substantially bound and sold for $17.50 cash. The four ad charts (8½x11 in.) included. I offer it now for a limited time for only $5 cash or $6 on time. By signing and sending the special application from below you may now obtain this complete course at the special price and on the easy terms outlined.

Special Installment Privilege Coupon

C. D. GRAVES, Mng. Dir., Springfield, Illinois.

Dear Sir:—Send me "GRAVES COMPLETE HOME STUDY READING COURSE INCLUDING GRAVES AD-CHART SYSTEM." I enclose $2 and will send you $2 a month until I have paid $6 in all if the course is satisfactory. If it is not satisfactory, I may return it at your expense within five days after receipt. You refund money paid and I owe you nothing.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE.....

5000 Ready to Lay Pullets

All Famous Lord Farms Strain Single Combed White Leghorns

This year we have raised more pullets than any Farm in the Country. Our chicks are easy to raise and they grow quickly and evenly into pullets that lay and pay well.

We have already shipped thousands this Summer and still have about 5,000 more than we can house this Winter. These birds will begin to lay in August and September. You buy Satisfaction with our stock.

Write for Catalogue and Special Price List

LORD FARMS, Box 240-A, Methuen, Mass.

DAVEY'S MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AND BOSTON WINNERS

White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Silver and White Wyandottes, White Leghorns

Grand, good show birds with breeding back of them not exceeded in the whole world. Single birds. Expert mated pens or a whole string for your show. Best of conditioning. Moderate prices. Thirty years a breeder and judge.

F. H. DAVEY Box 40 GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y.

THE EGGS CAN'T BREAK

APCO CARRIERS DO THE TRICK

What Poultry Keepers have been looking for. **From Producer to Consumer. APCO CARRIERS** eliminate breakage and jars, hatching egg as well as the commercial egg, can now be shipped in safety. A trial will convince.

CHICK BOXES THAT ARE DIFFERENT. No more crowding, toe pinching or bad ventilation.

If you want results, get the APCO LINE, 100 per cent efficient

AMERICAN PAPERWARE CORPORATION, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

LADY PURITAS



MOVED

Every Nest on My Farm Is a Trapnest same as usual.

LADY DID Laid 317 Eggs in Year



S. J. Schenk and his wonderful heavy laying

PURITAS SPRINGS LEGHORNS

which he originated, many years ago, moved to Avon Center Road, Avon Lake, Ohio; 18 miles west of Cleveland. The increasing demand for Puritas Springs Leghorns compelled me to buy a better located farm. I now have one of the finest 30 acres in the U. S. A. for my great layers. Visitors are welcome. In the past several years we could not supply half the demand for hatching eggs, baby chicks and stock; and this year the demand has been greater than ever. We have a grand lot of breeding stock, ready to lay Pullets, early March and April hatched, pedigreed, beautiful Cockerels at reduced prices. S. J. Schenk gives all orders personal attention, and you will get stock that you can be proud of. Send for our reduced price list. **Puritas Springs Poultry Farm, Box 111, Avon Lake, Ohio. S. J. Schenk, Owner & Mgr.**

Homestead Silver Campines

The vigorous strain—dominate in the world of Campines. The wonderful BELGIAN fowl—noted for their heavy egg production—"THE EVERYDAY LAYER" unequalled as BROILERS. These birds are not alone FAMOUS for their UTILITY, but are BEAUTIFUL and MOST interesting. Some wonderful breeding stock for sale directly after the breeding season closes but now is the time to book your order that you may not be disappointed.

Eggs Half Price Balance of Season.

HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM, Box A, WAYLAND, MASS.

WYANDOTTES—SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITES

Winners at New York, Chicago and Boston. **Eggs from fine matings** reduced to $3 and $8 per setting. Utility eggs $2 per setting; $9 per 100. Breeding stock at one-half price, consisting of fine show and high-class stock birds. Also Golden Sebrights. Circular.

IRA C. KELLER, BROOKSIDE FARMS, Box 75, PROSPECT, OHIO

Wilson's S. C. White Leghorns

YEARLING HENS and MATED PENS FOR SALE

Glenn A. Wilson Box 10 Sandwich, Ill.

egg production. Feed sprouted oa cabbage, mangels, or beats. I pre sprouted oats. Make eight boxes f uniform size, 12x24 inches, and fo inches deep. Cover bottom of bo with oats, moisten well, and lay b burlap sack over oats. Stack box in warm place in basement or furn room, and keep oats moist. In ei days the nice green succulent fo will be ready for the hens—and th are always ready for it. As one b is emptied, fill again, thus using boxes in rotation.

To the grain, mash, and green fe add pure beef scraps, cut bone, m or blood meal. Feed this with cauti And don't forget the grit, and oys shell.

Does anyone say all this is much bother and expense? Then do not expect eggs in the winter ti but after all it is not "too mu bother," for whatever brings resu is worth while, and if the hens cared for and fed right, they will surely treat you right, and you ma always expect to have to carry a the biggest basket on the place w you gather the eggs. Try it and convinced. D. Dee Ree

1½ to 2 quarts of the scra grain in the morning in six to eig inches of dry litter, with the mash open hoppers before them at all time Then feed six to eight quarts about and a half hours before roosting ti The morning scratch will not be l that they will want and will make ti scratch for more grain. Feed for hens.



S. J. Schenk, proprietor, Puritas Spr Poultry Farm. Mr. Schenk has moved o Berea, Ohio, to Avon Lake, Ohio. A t acre farm which he has bought will be voted entirely to his S. C. White Legho During the past several years the old could not supply half the demand for for hatching, baby chicks and stock, 1921 has been the best year of all. As land was hilly there was no more roo buildings. The new farm is better s for poultry and more ideally located, will allow for greater expansion of the ness. It is 18 miles from Cleveland an equal distance from Berea, Ohio. Visi are welcome.

The partnership heretofore existing tween Minnie Wershing and Sylvester Sch under the firm name of Puritas Springs try Farm, was dissolved by mutual co August 3rd.

Horticulture for Poultry Keepers

Conducted by Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

What do you think of Florida grown sweet
n and pea seed to sow in northern Illinois
an early crop? The address of one or
Florida seedmen would be appreciated.
Illinois. Fred J. Kline.

Do not plan. Florida grown sweet
n and peas in Illinois. Secure your
eet corn and pea seed from a point
th of your location. The Harris Seed
., Jacksonville, Fla., is a reliable firm.

* * *

Will you please advise me whether the fol-
ing apples will do well in this part of the
ntry: Black Ben, Golden Delicious, Deli-
is, Stayman's Winesap, King David.
Illinois. E. N. Johnson.

The varieties you name are especially
opted to your conditions. You can-
improve on this list.

* * *

Having read with interest some of your
cles in the American Poultry Journal,
uld like your opinion on the venture of
ing about 80 acres within a radius of ten
es of Battle Creek, for the purpose of a
ll dairy farm, also some poultry. Do
know about the land in that district? Do
think a man 52 years of age with two
s, one 14 and another 12 years of age,
ld make it go? William Williams.
owa.

The land in the vicinity of Battle
eek is very productive. It is capable
raising profitable crops.
Yes, I think you and your boys "could
ke it go" on such a farm there. Why,
nan 52 years old and two good, will-
boys can make anything "go" any-
ere.

* * *

bought a place in Geneva, Ill., last sum-
. Soil is very rich and I must be able
raise good garden stuff; but I want to
it a few fruit trees. Applies and pears
grow here, also peaches and plums. The
ghbors tell me the ground is too rich and
the trees will grow too much wood and
fruit. Is there anyway I can put sand
ashes in the soil when I plant the trees
thus make the land poorer. What peaches
plums are best for me to plant?
linois. Carl Hagnusen.

Pay no attention to what your good
ghbors tell you about trees growing
rapidly, and do not put any sand
ashes in the soil when you plant the
it trees. You can control the wood
wth by proper pruning. Advise you
plant Delicious, Wealthy, King David
Henry Clay apple trees. Do not
it many peach trees. You are not in
peach country. Plant just a few
ly Elberta, Elberta, J. H. Hale and
immel peach trees. Plant Omaha,
ry and Surprise plums.

* * *

have been thinking of buying some land
Florida and would like to hear from you
regard to your belief of such a proposi-
I want to raise chickens on a small
, and also citrus fruits and vegetables.
what section of the state would you ad-
me to go and about how much land
ld you think would be necessary to start
M. W. Schobs.
Vest Virginia.

believe that such a proposition is
sible, because I know there are many
1 farms in Florida which are profit-
. For 17 years I have spent six
ths of each year in Florida, and
w conditions there. The best citrus
ions are well down into the middle
the state, on the east coast. Miami
he center of a wonderfully produc-
tive section so far as poultry and fruit growing is concerned. Then there is the Orlando section with De Land and Orlando as the centers. The poultry business is fairly booming there. Last winter I found many successful fruit and poultry farms in that section. Over on the west coast the Fort Meyer district is a splendid citrus section. Go down and make a thorough investigation. I know you will find it to your liking.

* * *

What kind of a country is it around Morristown, Tenn? I am a young man 19 desirous of learning the poultry business. I thought I would go to Morristown as I understand it is a center for White Leghorn egg farms. I have a common high school education and am intelligent. Do you think I would have any trouble getting employment on a plant there? I have read in the poultry journals that Petaluma, Cal., and Vineland, N. J., were big centers for White Leghorns.
Texas. M. A. Green.

Morristown, Tenn., is in the eastern part of the state, in Humblen County. The county is mountainous. The population of the city is about 20,000. You could, no doubt, secure employment on a poultry ranch there or upon a poultry farm in California or New Jersey were you to apply in person for a position. The poultry business is not as highly specialized in Tennessee as in New Jersey and California.

* * *

Will you please tell me where I can secure maps and descriptions of the Michigan fruit belt? I should like to have maps and charts of the general topography, climate and soil. Also information about the price of land both planted and unplanted (with orchard).

Which is the best portion of the Michigan fruit belt to locate in if one intends to raise poultry for eggs, market and hatching egg sale? I should like to get in touch with some one who has land for rent, preferably a fruit farm, and get acquainted with the peculiarities of the climate and soil, after which I propose to buy a place. In view of this fact I want to go there this Fall and work with some man who needs help on his place and study the situation on the ground, thus enabling me to make a better decision and choice. Is this all right? Please tell me how I can get in touch with some good fruit grower who can use a good man who is not afraid of work and wishes to learn all he can about fruit growing and marketing. I am a supervisor of Manual Training, employed in the local High School system, but want to work in God's great outdoors.
J. Alex Rolfing.
Minnesota.

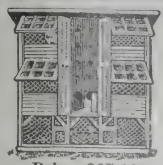
You can secure maps of Michigan and other desired information by writing to the State Agricultural College at Lansing, Mich. The best fruit section of the state is along the shores of Lake Michigan. I strongly advise you to make a trip through the fruit belt. By so doing you can secure the information you desire and thus get in touch with the growers. You can then, no doubt, make such a connection as you seem to desire.

* * *

I am thinking of starting a poultry and dairy farm. Would like to locate around Paragould or Nettleton, Ark. Can you tell me about what price the land sells for an acre and if I could find cutover land, and at what price. How are market conditions? Or what market could I ship dairy produce to?
Ohio. F. Jones.

There is a great amount of cut-over land in the section to which you refer.

WILLIAMS DURABILT POULTRY HOUSES



Price—$67.00
132 sq. ft. floor space

Williams DURABILT knock-down poultry houses come to you complete ready to bolt together. Put up in a jiffy and last a lifetime. Not a flimsy shack, but a real poultry house that will help you raise healthy fowl.

We make Poultry, Hog and Cattle Houses for any purpose whatsoever. Every Williams DURABILT is backed by an unconditional money-back guarantee.

A post card brings a copy of our latest catalog. Send for it today.

KIRCHNER & WILLIAMS LUMBER CO.
304 S. Sixth St. MARSHALL, ILL.

COOPS



Prices Reduced 35%

12x18x18	Dz.	$4.50
18x18x18	Dz.	5.50
12x21x21	Dz.	5.50
18x21x21	Dz.	6.50
24x21x21	Dz.	7.50
30x21x21	Dz.	8.50
12x24x24	Dz.	6.00
18x18x24	Dz.	7.00

Made of light basswood lumber. Shipped K. D., taking low freight rate. The most extensively used shipping coop on the market. Shipped direct from Wisconsin mill.
WESTERN BOX & BASKET CO.
Box 1044 Omaha, Neb.

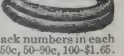
Shoemaker's Poultry Almanac and Incubator Book for 1921



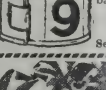
of about 200 pages, with many colored plates of fowl true to life. Tells about chickens, cost, care, diseases and remedies. All about **INCUBATORS** their prices and operation. How to get good hatches, etc. All about poultry houses. Only 20 cents. Money back if not satisfied.
C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 605, FREEPORT, ILL.



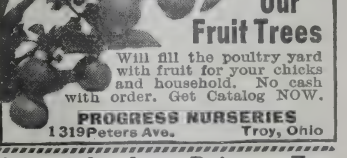
POULTRY BANDS
Pigeon Bands—Nest Tags
All goods guaranteed to be just as represented.
ALUMINUM BANDS with raised figures, price postpaid, 10-15c, 25-25c, 50-35c, 100-60c.
SPIRAL CELLULOID BANDS, 10 different colors, price postpaid. 12-15c, 25-25c, 50-45c, 100-85c, 500-$3.25.



COLORED CELLULOID, with Aluminum Back
Any color, two large black numbers in each band; prices 12-30c, 25-50c, 50-90c, 100-$1.65.



Please do not send postage stamps
The National Poultry Band Co.
Send for Catalog NEWPORT, KY.



Our Fruit Trees
Will fill the poultry yard with fruit for your chicks and household. No cash with order. Get Catalog NOW.
PROGRESS NURSERIES
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$13.95 Goodyear Raincoat Free
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32x4	8.75	2.45	35x5	12.00	3.20
33x4	9.00	2.50	37x5	13.75	3.35



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controls scale of all kinds as well as Leaf Curl, Apple Canker, Collar Rot, and even Blight Canker. It kills the eggs and larvae of insects such as Bud Moth, Case Bearer, Leaf Roller, also Pear Psylla. It "Makes a Tree Outgrow Its Troubles."

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SCOTCH COLLIES

Pure white and sable and white. RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS and Hunting Dogs; first-class stock. Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Anconas Stock and Chicks. EDGEWOOD POULTRY FARM, R. F. D., Plantsville, Conn.

It can be bought from $25 to $50 an acre. Kansas City would be the best market for wholesale shipping. There are good local markets nearer.

* * *

Your horticulture for poultry keepers prompted me to plant about 40 peach (mostly J. H. Hale) and apple trees (mostly Delicious) several years ago. Had a fine crop of peaches from several trees last year and now the apple trees are coming into bearing. Here is where my trouble begins. Two trees, a Golden Winesap and a Stayman Winesap, both set some fruit this year, but the twigs with most of the blossoms dried up as though they had been burnt, leaves and blossoms turning black before fruit formed. The Golden Winesap has made a very rapid and luxuriant growth and from what I can find in books I have the disease resembles twig blight. Will you kindly advise what the trouble is and also the best remedy. I hesitate to remove the trees now that they are starting to bear, but would do so rather than infect the rest of them.

Indiana. John Rheinhart.

The trees are affected with blight. You cannot now spray them with good effect. Trees sprayed with scalecide in Fall and Spring, when dormant, rarely ever blight. Cut off all blighted parts, and be sure to spray with scalecide this Fall and next Spring.

* * *

I always wanted to go into the poultry business but am limited in capital. Would you advise buying just a few acres providing just enough space for fowls, getting good equipment and buying all your feed, or to buy large enough place to have some land to cultivate even if you did not have much money left to invest in poultry and equipment?

I have between $4,000 and $5,000. I like to get a good location for a poultry farm that is neither a prairie or mountain district, just between the two. Do you think the State of New York or Missouri near Ozark Mountains suitable? I might say I have farmed the larger part of my life.

Please give me your advice how much of my capital you would invest in land and if possible where I could find location I spoke of.

W. A. Higgins.

Pennsylvania.

You will make a serious mistake to establish a poultry plant, I mean a commercial poultry plant, on ground sufficiently large to accommodate the fouls. By all means purchase considerable acreage. Make your farm a general purpose one, poultry, fruit, dairy. You will find such a farm profitable. New York has all possible advantages. You can secure good farming land there at reasonable price. The Ozark Mountain land in Missouri is good fruit land. The first bottoms are good farm lands. Prices are lower than in New York.

You should reserve some capital. You cannot equip a farm and pay very much on purchase price with the amount of money you have.

* * *

I expect to put out a small family orchard next Spring and would appreciate your advice as to best varieties. Ground is warm, loose, limestone soil, sloping gently toward southwest and fairly high for this location. Wish to have a few apples, peaches, blue freestone plums, cherries, also blackberries and black raspberries and some grapes. Was planning to put apples toward the top and berries at bottom with the other trees in between. Do you know of any nursery where the oxheart cherry can be secured? We had these at home in southern Indiana and they made fine shade and produced wonderful crops.

Kentucky. George E. Gill.

Advise you to make your plantings as follows:

Apples—Delicious, Golden Delicious, Stayman and Senator.

Cherries—Montgomery, Royal Duke, Lambert and the Oxheart, of which you speak. Any prominent nursery can supply you with trees of this last named cherry.

Peaches—Early Elberta, Elberta, J. H. Hale, Krummel.

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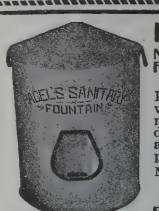
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Amazing auto invention. Wonderful new carburetor. Guaranteed to reduce gasoline bills from one-fifth to one-third and increase power of motor from 30 to 50 per cent.

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Fits any make of car. Put on in 5 minutes. Fords make as high as 45 miles to a gallon of gasoline. Other cars show proportionate increase. Take advantage of our special 30-day trial offer. Name your car. **AGENTS WANTED**

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TARBOX'S SILVER WYANDOTTES

(All American Strain) and Speckled Stock for sale at all times. Our 1921 are now ready for delivery. Send for log and write your wants.

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"Lady Beautiful" Pullet Lin

Barred Plymouth Rock

Lady Beautiful birds won at Baltimore follows: 1st, 3rd and 5th hens; 1st, 2nd, 5th pullets; 1st and 3rd cocks; 1st and cockerels. STOCK — Always some of pullet-bred males for disposal to thos criminating purchaser.

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WINTER LAYERS and CHOICE BREEDERS

Two hundred S. C. White Leghorn yearl hens waiting to build a foundation for one. These birds are now on free range will be fit and ready for winter laying early breeding. Prices greatly reduc Write your wants. Circular free.—Virgo Farm, Highland Park, Ill.

Grapes—Moore's Early, Eclipse, Luta, Diamond, Niagara, Worden and Concord.
Raspberries—Royal Purple, Cuthbert and Cumberland.
Blackberries—McDuval and Blowers.
Your plan of planting is a good one.

* * *

I come asking for some advice. Will say that I am getting old with just myself and wife, both 69. Our children having left us we want to go where the climate is mild, both Summer and Winter, where the water is good and plentiful, with good health conditions—no chills or malaria; and want to buy a small place, say 40 acres, well improved near a good market for eggs and milk products. I want to keep a few cows, 300 to 400 hens, where I can have plenty of fruit for home use. Am not hunting rich valley or bottom land for general farming but more of a health resort as I have quit general farming. Can pay cash for the right place at the right price.
Now, I have been thinking of looking up Southwest Arkansas. Can I find what I am looking for there? If so, what particular location would you prefer? I want this to be my last move. What do you think of the country that I have mentioned?
We have a very healthy country here but the gnats and flies are almost unbearable for man or beast. J. H. McNabie.
Oklahoma.

I wish I could wisely advise this man. A man nearly 70 years of age should not be looking forward to operating a farm. It is almost a tragedy, a case like this.
My correspondent will find land suited for his purpose in the section of Arkansas to which he refers. I know of no such perfect climate as he demands. The nearest approach to such a climate is that of western North Carolina.

* * *

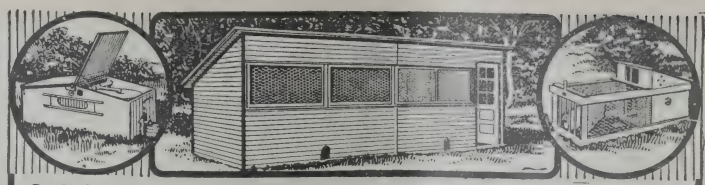
In answer to B. F. Wallace, Florida: The Avocator pear is grown to perfection in the section of which Miami is the center. The production of this fruit is very profitable.
The King orange is very profitably grown in this same section. It commands a high price. The tree is not a heavy bearer and the fruit is a poor shipper. However, it pays well and I certainly would plant at least one-quarter of the grove to this variety.
The fruit land is not, as a rule good muck land.

* * *

In reply to Mrs. H. O. Blakely, Illinois: Spray your fruit trees with arsenate of lead. This will kill the worms which are eating the foliage.

* * *

I would like to have your advice on the kinds of fruit to raise for home use on a small place. Want some apples, peaches, pears, plums and cherries, also some small fruits, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, and currants. We are located in south west Virginia, in Wise County. I want to know what varieties of fruit are best for our locality. We raise poultry on a small scale, keeping Black Langshans. I have read these to be the best all round breed.
Virginia. E. E. Horne.
You will find the following plantings suitable to your section:
Apples—Delicious, Stayman, King David, York and Golden Delicious.
Peaches—Early Elberta, Elberta, Red Cord, J. H. Hale, Krummel.
Pears—Keifer, Seekel, Bartlett.
Plums—Red June, America, Surprise, Berry and Hawkeye.
Cherries—Montgomery and Suda Hardy.
Raspberries—Royal Purple, Cuthbert and Cumberland.
Grapes—Morris Early, Diamond, Niagara, Worden and Concord.
Strawberries—Senator, Haveland, Gibson and Sample.
Gooseberries—Oregon Champion.



Brooder for 50 to 100 chicks *No. 3 Poultry House for 60 hens—2 units* *Setting Coop*

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Our catalog presents a gold mine of information on such subjects as Portable Runways, Henneries, Brood Coops, Colony Coops, Setting Coops, Fences, etc. Also Trapnests, Exhibition Coops, Fattening Crates, Fireless Brooders. Our products are substantially made of galvanized iron, present an attractive appearance, are easily taken apart and packed for removal, and the prices at which we sell them make their purchase the most economical way of securing fixtures. Our Portable Hennery, with fence and other auxiliaries, presents an attractive and fitting appearance in any yard. Send Today for Catalog.
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From the list of books below you can select one covering any subject regarding poultry culture you may desire.

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Commercial Poultry Raising	3.00
Ducks and Geese	.75
Duck Culture (Rankin)	.75
From Shell to Show Room	.50
Eggs and Egg Farms	.50
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How to Raise Chicks (Woods)	.75
Indian Runner Duck Culture (Yoder)	.75
Leghorns	1.00
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Philo System	1.00
Plymouth Rock Standard Breed Book	3.00
Poultry Feeding and Fattening (G. B. Fiske)	1.50
Poultry Keeping in a Nutshell	.50
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Productive Poultry Husbandry (Lewis)	2.50
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The Plymouth Rocks, All Varieties	1.00
The Poultry Book	5.00
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Turkeys, Their Care and Management	.75
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Why Poultry Pays and How to Make It Pay. A book for the beginner, full of valuable information and drawings	.50
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The Diseases of Poultry (D. E. Salmon), paper	.75
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Cosh's Barred Rocks

Within the next 30 days, the 1921 show season will be in full swing. Advance reports indicate the strongest classes ever. Are you prepared to meet this advance in quality, or are you in need of a cock, hen, cockerel, pullet or pen to retain the supremacy at your show? We have the finest flock, hatched from our wonderful Philadelphia winners, approaching maturity, among which is just the bird or birds you need to strengthen your string.

We are in a position to deliver single birds or entire strings carefully and correctly conditioned for your show. Book your order now. A small deposit of 25% insures delivery just when you want them. Address

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The Gilt Edge Egg Scale

Simple in construction, quick and easy to operate. Has a weighing capacity from 18 to 29 ounces to the dozen. Price $2.00, postage prepaid, or sent on 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. Dealers Wanted. WHITE MFG. CO., Gardena, Cal.

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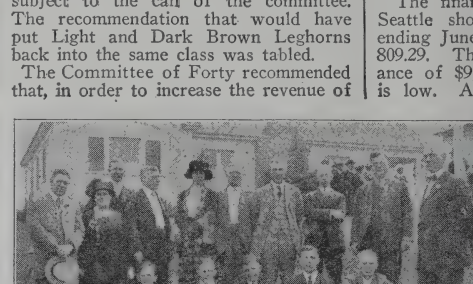
American Poultry Association at Seattle.

(Continued from page 814)

included. It is not plain whether this illustration is to be of a meat type, or egg type or a dual-purpose type.

Mr. Lewis, who is to prepare this market part of the Standard, is not to attend all committee meetings where breed characteristics are discussed; but is to be subject to the call of the committee. The recommendation that would have put Light and Dark Brown Leghorns back into the same class was tabled.

The Committee of Forty recommended that, in order to increase the revenue of the association the poultry show associations should be charged a fee of $10 to $100 each for the privilege of using the A. P. A. show rules and the Standard of Perfection. Some objections were raised by officers of poultry show associations and by judges, who maintained that this charge would work a hardship on a great many shows. The plan was adopted by the convention.



Officers of the A. P. A., Seated from left to right, front row: Collier, Hayes, Burton, Adams, De Lancy. Back row: Martin, Mrs. Forbes, Hackett, Rigg, Mrs. Campbell, Cooper, Fishel, Nourse, Delano, Pape.

Although the A. P. A. show rules provide that only special prizes can be awarded to Light Barred Rock males and Dark Barred Rock females, one judge, judging a southern fair, allowed birds in both of these special classes to compete for the sweepstakes prize. The judges' section of the convention instructed its secretary to write to the fair association, that the judge in question was in error when he made that decision.

The judges voted to have uniform contract blanks for poultry show engagements, same to be published by and purchased from the A. P. A.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the convention on the death of Worthy Past President E. E. Richards and Walter Hogan, who is remembered for the study he gave to the corelation of body conformation to egg production.

The next meeting will be held at Knoxville, Tenn., second week in August, 1922. As a rule the annual meeting is not announced this early, but the directors got together at Seattle and settled this matter. One of the greatest conventions the Association ever held was at Nashville, Tenn., in 1912, and Knoxville will have an entire year in which to arrange an equally splendid program.

The Knoxville meeting will be of mendous importance to every purel breeder in America. The Standard vision Committee will render its re at that time. There was a feeling Seattle that the Seattle meeting only preliminary; that Standard mat could not be definitely settled at time; and about the biggest thing could be done was the employing Field Secretary.

The financial statement submitted Seattle showed receipts for the ending June 30, 1921, to have been $ 809.29. The treasurer reported a ance of $9,182.37. The Standard is low. Although 20 per cent of monies received f the sale of Stand must go into a Stan reserve fund, the breed books have len considered as Stand and the Standard res fund appears to ve been drawn on to fin their publication, the result that the Sta ard Revision Comm is faced with a Stan Reserve Fund of $1.195.35.

The eastern men attended the Seattle vention had a trip life-time.

Notwithstanding preponderance of Pa Coast egg farmers in the con tion, the only thing adopted on the duction phase of the report of the C mittee of Forty for insertion into Standard of Perfection, was someth on scoring and judging eggs in shell dressed poultry. Geo. Hackett mad strong speech against production cla of laying hens in old feathers, and lets in the lay.

Exhibitions will be conducted in future as in the past and breeders sh hue to the line that half a century progress has proved to be correct.

E. C. Branch, Lee's Summit, will serve as chairman of Stan committee.



A winning Everlay Strain Brown Leghorn Owned by H. V. Tormohlen, Box 2, Portland,

Poultry Census.

Washington, D. C.—The Bureau of the census, of the Department of Commerce, announces, subject to correction, the following preliminary figures from the 1920 census of agriculture for the United States, with comparative figures for 1910:

hickens on farms, eggs produced, and chickens raised—United States totals.

hickens on farms:	
Jan. 1, 1920.....number	359,537,385
April 15. 1910.....number	280,340,959
hicken eggs produced, estimated total:	
1919 .....dozens	1,656,267,200
1909 .....dozens	1,574,979,416
hickens raised, estimated total:	
ncrease .....dozens	81,287,784
Per cent of inchease.....	5.2
hickens raised, estimated total:	
1919 .....number	473,923,935
1909 .....number	460,605,709
ncrease .....number	13,318,226
Per cent of increase.....	2.9

In making any comparisons, however, the nange in the date of enumeration, from pril 15 in 1910 to January 1 in 1920, must e taken into consideration. Since many nickens are slaughtered or marketed every ear between January 1 and April 15, an numeration on the latter date would show a naller number of chickens on farms than ne made in January of the same year. The umber of chickens shown for 1910 is therefore too small for a fair comparison with the 920 figure. The effect of the change in the ate of enumeration would be most marked i those states where many chickens are marketed during the first 3½ months of the year, nd less important in those states where most f the surplus stock is disposed of before anuary 1.

The number of chickens on farms, as reorted for 1920, exceeds the number reorted for 1910 by 79,196,426, or 28.3 per ent. The actual increase, after making alowance for the change in the date of enumeration, would doubtless be considerable less han this, and might even be about as low s the increase in the production of eggs, 5.2 er cent.

The states reporting the largest numbers of nickens on hand in 1920 were as follows: owa, 27,746,510; Illinois, 25,120,643; Missouri, 24,883,985; Ohio, 20,232,637; and exas, 18,062,662.

The production of chicken eggs on farms in ne United States in 1919 was 1,656,267,200 ozen, as compared with 1,574,979,416 dozens 1909, representing an increase of 81,287,784 ozen, or 5.2 per cent. The figures for eggs roduced and chickens raised in 1919 and 909 afford a fair basis for comparison, since ney relate in each case to the production for calendar year.

The number of chickens raised in 1919 as 473,923,935, as compared with 460,605,709 in 1909. This represents an increase of 3,318,226, or 2.9 per cent. Chickens raised o not include those hatched and sold as baby chicks," but do include "baby chicks" urchased and raised, as well as all other nickens hatched and raised, even though ney may have been consumed or sold before ne end of the year. Estimates for incomete reports have been made for chickens ised in the same way as for eggs produced.

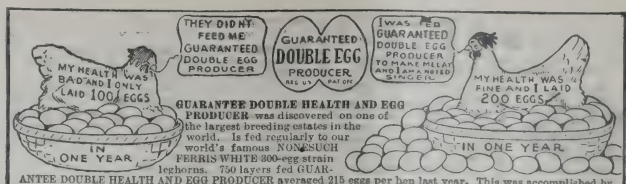
Over-Crowding Arrests Development.

On most farms the amount of range for oultry is unlimited, yet a great many farm oultry keepers persist in growing their chicks ear after year on the same small plot of round, in many cases no provision being ade for separating the young birds from e old stock.

As a result of this crowding the proportion crow-headed, knocked-kneed, poorly develed birds on many farms is a sure warning impending disaster for the flock owner. less different brooding methods are emoyed.

On many farms intestinal parasites have eady become a serious problem and in any other places tuberculosis is gaining a otho'd which threatens the prosperity of the oultry keeper. The foundations for both of ese troubles are laid when the chickens are pt year after year on the same ground and rticularly when the growing stock is not pt separated from the laying hens. On one m visited recently the main group of the ung stock has been raised in an orchard ere chickens have been kept for the last o generations of the family. These birds owed particularly poor development with a ge number of crow-headed culls.

On the same farm a small group of chicks tched from the same eggs but raised by a ultry club member on a plot of ground away m the regular poultry yard showed a third

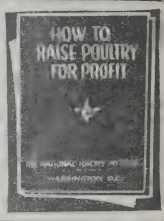


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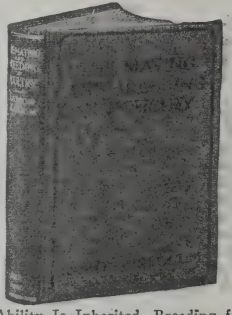
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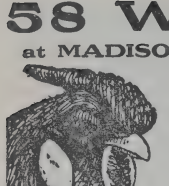
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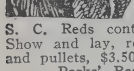


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more size than other chicks of the same age in the regular brooding yard, and instead of showing a large per cent of culls these club chicks were vigorous, well feathered, broad backed, fine looking young chicks.

One lesson that many farm poultry keepers need to learn is the necessity for rotation of the poultry crop. This can easily be accomplished where moveable brooder houses are used and the location of the brooding yard is changed each year.

Sprouted Oats as a Green Feed.

After many years of close study many breeders in all parts of the country have come to the conclusion that nothing contributes more to the egg yield and puts the birds in better physical condition than a plentiful supply of sweet, tender blades of grass or succulent foods.

Did you ever notice how eagerly the young grass is devoured by fowls during the spring months, when the grass is of the finest quality; and how quickly the egg yield increases?

The nearest we can come to imitating nature in this respect is in supplying sprouted grain, especially sprouted oats, which can be so easily and cheaply produced in a modern sprouter.

Observation during past seasons with sprouted grain in hot weather when the grass is tough and fibrous shows that too little attention is often given to succulents in the ration. Of course one cannot do without grain or mash which contains animal protein, but one can waste a lot of money feeding concentrates alone without succulents in the ration to provide bulk.

If a portion of the grain fed is given in a sprouted form to growing stock they mature much quicker and at less expense. The older birds pass through the molt more quickly and in better condition when kept supplied with an ample quantity of succulent sprouted grain. The result is that the hens come back into laying condition earlier in the winter and lay more consistently through the cold winter months. Fertility also runs higher the next spring if the birds are given sprouted oats during the winter and are not strictly grain fed.

Dark Cornish—A Man's Fowl.

Down in Kentucky the men are partial to stock of great vigor, ruggedness and gameness. It is that trait in them that has produced their wonderful race horses like Man O' War and hundreds of other famous horses and cattle. It is that same trait that made them fall easy victims to the sturdy Cornish fowls. As one lean mountaineer put it: "These are a regular man's fowl," after handling a 12½-lb. yearling Cornish male.

Has it ever struck you that the Cornish are a man's fowl? They have the weight, sturdiness and activity.

Big of bone, powerful of muscle, quick and dangerous in battle, they are at times as much as a red blooded man wants to handle, but there is a certain reward in knowing you own a fowl that can be as docile as a lamb when handled right, yet as fearless and bold as a tiger when need be, for its own or its family's protection.

Cornish have a bold eye, a sleek, close coat of feathers, with muscle and sinews standing out like whip cords. They respond readily to gentleness, but never overlook mistreatment.

Cornish, you know, are part Aseel game of India, and were made in Cornwall, England, by fanciers of that country. The breed is to England what the turkey is to us Americans. English breeders often cross Cornish with Parking or other fine-boned breeds like the Faveralles for instance, to produce the finest table poultry. The Cornish is heavily meated, but also heavy in bone. It stands strong and wide on powerful boned legs like a bull dog.

If you have lost a flock of fowls

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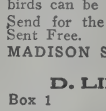
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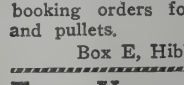
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rom the ravages of cunning hawks, ust drop a few Cornish down on your arm. First at a very short distance verhead they are hard to discern, and gain they are more than a tartar in hawk's claws. I have never had a awk make away with a Cornish hen r cock, and he must work lightning ast to get away with one of biddy's hicks if she is loose. Rats, snakes, oxes and other prowlers are all alike o her. She will give her life in pro-ection of her young. And say, sonny, t will not be given without some fur ying either.

It is this characteristic along with heir hardiness, which permits their oosting in trees, weathering the winds nd cold storms and living a long and seful life. For the table they yield tremendous carcass of rare gamey heasant-like flavor of flesh, tender rom the massive skull down to the nighty drum sticks. That makes the Cornish a real mean's fowl.

Ky. Frank R. Willis.

September Chicks in Southwest.

Have you ever tried out September hicks? Our beginning was by acci-ent. We were away from home in ugust, 1918, and a hen stole her nest. On September 3, she hatched one hick, which grew into a fine young ullet. This pullet began to lay Jan-ary 31, 1919. We still have her and he has never been broody and has een a continual layer—only taking bout five or six weeks vacation at olting time. We think this is a ecord for a R. I. Red.

After studying over the matter we ecided to try a small hatch the next eptember. On the 28th of that onth, 1919, a hen brought off 15 ne chicks. Later from these chicks e selected and kept six big, fine ullets. By the 1st of March, 1920, ll of these pullets were laying and f this bunch only one became broody at summer.

We tried again in September, 1920, ut set them so they would hatch on ie 5th of the month. We had 25 ne chicks and selected later 10 nice allets from the bunch. These re-ated our former successful exper-nce, for all of them were laying by ie 5th of February, 1921. They are ill laying August 1, and none of iem have shown any signs of broodi-ess.

We are quite enthusiastic over our xperience with September chicks so r. The broilers come on the Thanks-ving market, when the price is us-ually very good and the pullets ma-re very quickly and begin laying the time when our winter layers e beginning to slacken.

We have only a small "back yard," id never try to keep more than thirty ns. From this flock of thorough-ed Reds we have sold, since Jan-ry 1, 1921, $112.50 of setting hens, oilers and baby chicks, and $94.15 eggs. Besides this we have had gs and chickens for table use.

Okla. Mrs. G. M. Walsh.

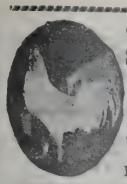
Feeding the Layers.

After the flush laying season is ssed the hens begin to drop off in egg oduction. This decrease begins about e middle of June or the first of July, t can be held up considerably by changing your feed somewhat. A great many breeders barely pay their expenses during late summer and early fall, because they do not understand how to feed their laying hens to keep them producing until late in the fall.

The method used in the laying contest at this station has given good results. We feed the regular laying ration, which consists of two parts of whole wheat and one part of cracked corn for the scratch ration, and equal parts by weight of the following ground feeds for the dry mash: wheat bran, wheat shorts, ground oats, corn meal, and 10 to 20 per cent of beef scraps or tankage, until the hens show a tendency to fall off in egg production.

When the decrease in production starts the ration is changed a very little. The composition of the ration is not changed but it is fed in a little different form. The morning scratch feed is discontinued and about 10 o'clock in the morning the hens are fed a moist mash made by mixing just enough water or milk, milk preferred, to the dry mash to make it crumbly. Just feed what the hens will clear up in twenty or twenty-five minutes. This has a tendency to stimulate the birds' appetites and therefore keep up egg production by getting the birds to consume a greater amount of the mash, which is the egg making part of the ration.

The following is the feeding program for the day: In the morning the birds are given enough buttermilk to last during the morning. At 10 o'clock they are fed all the moist mash they will clean up in twenty minutes. At 1 o'clock they are given water. The grain ration is fed at 4:30 when the eggs are gathered. The dry mash is before the hens in dry mash hoppers at all times.—Arkansas College of Agriculture.



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AMERICAN BEAUTY STRAIN of Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Sure winners and heavy layers, pullets and cockerels. Shell Lake Poultry Farm, Shell Lake, Wis. 9

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LAKENVELDERS—EVERLASTING layers, supremely beautiful. Stock. Hermitage Farm, Millersburg, O. 9-11

GREATEST LAYERS of any domesticated fowls in the world. Handsome trios, $25. Stamp for circular. Write C. E. Patterson, Cardington, Ohio. 9-11

LANGSHANS.

WHITE LANGSHANS of quality; stock for sale. Alonzo Tyner, Greenfield, Ind. 9-11

BLACK LANGSHANS—Bred right. Priced right. Ray Williams, Milan, Ohio. 9

BLACK LANGSHANS—Cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets. Selling out entirely. Quinton Foster, 201 Lake Delaware, Ohio. 9

VAN'S HUSKY BLACK Langshan cockerels. Show stock a specialty. Write Mrs. L. G. Van Voorhis, Eureka, Kan. 9-11

MAJOR CROADS IMPORTED — Langshans. Largest and Best Large Birds for early shows. Twenty-two 1st premiums last season's shows. Illustrated History Free. Breeder 42 years. W. A. Hinkle, Route 7, Decatur, Ill. 9-11

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

NORTHLAND WINTER EGG STRAIN—English Single Comb White Leghorns from Tom Barron's world's famous blood lines—pronounced the finest specimens ever shipped to America. Our beautifully illustrated catalog shows life-like pictures of our heavy egg type males and females and tells the story of America's leading commercial egg strain. We now have on free range 1,500 of the biggest, healthiest and most uniform pullets and cockerels that we have ever raised. Also 800 selected yearling hens of the long, deep bodied, big combed type. Prices smashed almost in half. Northland Farms, Dept. A, Grand Rapids, Mich. 8

BARRON WYCKOFF HEAVY laying White Leghorns. Yearling hens, $1.50. Pullets, cockerels. Catalog. W. Albers, Lombard, Ill. 9

FOR SALE—FIFTY extra selected S. C. White Leghorn breeding cockerels. Feb., Mar. and April hatched. $3 to $4 each. Cannot be duplicated elsewhere for price asked. Alfred Trudel, Rahway, N. J. 9

BARRON LEGHORNS — Cockerels and cocks. Pleasant View Poultry Farm, Bascom, Ind. 9

COCKS, COCKERELS—S. C. White Leghorns. From heavy layers. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. E. Eberhart, Gilman City, Mo. 9

WHITE LEGHORNS—English and American strains. Choice cockerels, hens and eight-weeks pullets, $1.40 each for ten or more; special prices in hundred lots. Will ship C. O. D. Frank Heinz, Comstock Park, Mich. 9

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, American strain, 4 mo. old. Line bred for type and egg producing qualities, $3 each. M. L. Jackson, Dekalb, Ill. 9

BARRON'S ENGLISH WHITE Leghorns. Best imported, pedigreed, trap-nested flock in America. Personally acquainted with Barron and instructed by him. Oldest breeder in west. Stock, pedigreed three generations back, $5 to $10 each. Not pedigreed, $2 to $3. J. R. Mooney, Butler, Mo. 9-11

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns—500 yearling hens, 500 April hatched pullets for sale reasonable. Bred for heavy egg production. Miller Poultry Farm, Box T, Lancaster, Mo. 9-11

MARCH AND APRIL Hatched cockerels, bred from Hogan Tested hens. Sired by a son of Lady Victory, at $3, $5, $10 each. Address Chas. Hasselhofer, Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Route 4. 9-11

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, good stock, $2 each, three for $5. A. J. Dekker, North East, Md. 9-10

CYKO EXHIBITION BREEDING hens, $2.50 each. Show cocks, $7.50. This month only. Cyko Farms, Hudgens, Ill. 9

2,000 WHITE LEGHORN pullets now l
ing. Bred from heavy producing sto
Prices low. Goshen Poultry Farms, Gosh
Ind. 9

WHITE LEGHORNS—Pullets and ye
ling hens. H. Collman, Norwalk, Ohio. 9

STANDARD AMERICAN BRED—You
strain, Single Comb White Leghorn coc
erels. Mrs. M. E. Christ, Box 26 A, R.
D. 2, Gulfport, Miss. 9

CLARK'S AMERICAN LEGHORNS—T
leaders in modern Leghorn breeding. Bro
backs, deep bodies, neat combs and f
breasts. The bird of curves. Flock avera
to August 15 142 eggs each (9½ month
Cockerels, $2 and up. Glen E. Clark, We
land, Mich.

300 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cocker
sired by cocks whose dams laid 290, 3
304 eggs, pedigreed. Circular. Clover Bl
som Farm, Nettleton, Mo.

MOOSEYARD TRAPNESTED S. C. Wh
Leghorns. Yearling hens and April hatch
pullets at reasonable prices. Mooseya
Poultry Farm, Shawano, Wis. 9

FIFTY WINNERS—SINGLE Comb Wh
Leghorns (Young's) 282 egg. Cockere
pullets, $1.50, $2. Meadow Farm, Coult
ville, Ill.

PEDIGREED HOGENTESTED trapnest
Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels
sale. Also Single Comb Ancona and Bla
Minorca Cockerels, $3, $5, $7. Mrs. R
K. Smith, 1214 Elizabeth St., Janesvi
Wis. 8

AMERICAN STANDARD BRED Wh
Leghorn Cockerels. Pure Young Stra
Neel Farm, East Rochester, Ohio. 8

BARRON LEGHORN COCKERELS—
have several hundred choice cockerels b
from carefully selected trapnested hens w
egg records up to 261. These cockerels w
improve the egg laying qualities of yo
flock. Prices very reasonable. Special d
count given early orders. Write for circ
lar. The Riverside Poultry Farm, Ca
bridge Springs, Pa. 8

REUBUSH'S SINGLE COMB White L
horns lay and pay. Ten weeks old pulle
$1.35 each; 100, $125. Pullets my special
C. B. Reubush, Penn Laird, Va.

ST. JOHNSVILLE POULTRY FARM—T
unexcelled laying strain. Fine pullets
specialty. Cockerels. Yearlings. Lo
Grattet, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

MARCH-APRIL HATCHED S. C. Wh
Leghorn pullets; Barron-Young strai
prices reasonable. W. B. Gregg, Plankt
Ohio.

FOR SALE—BARRON Leghorn yearli
selected breeding stock. Hens, $1, $1.
cocks, $1.50, $2. Sunnyslope, Walkert
Indiana.

240 EGG LINE American bred S.
White Leghorns, setting $1, fine breeders
guaranteed. Moris Groff, Jr., Conesto
Pennsylvania. 3-21-

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS
World's record layers. Madison Squa
Garden winners. Young stock now rea
J. M. Chase, Wallkill, N. Y. 9

EXHIBITION COCKERELS for 1
shows. Bred from winter layers. Mrs. Jo
Hamilton, Maryville, Mo.

300 COCKS, HENS, Cockerels and Pull
for sale at $3.00 each. John Stewart, Ghe
New York. 8

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

PULLETS—SINGLE COMB Brown L
horns. Send for literature. F. Schroed
Strasberg, Ill.

BIG S. C. BROWN males and fema
266-egg line. Light and dark. First c
test winners. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pot
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R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—S
win Madison Square. Big eggs, large sto
$3.50, $5, $10. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pot
town, Pa. 9

BLACK LEGHORNS.

AM OFFERING CHOICE March hatch
Black Leghorn cockerels at $2.50 each.
G. Mickley, Gettysburg, Pa.

BLACK LEGHORNS for sale, males, yearling hens and April pullets, backed by twenty years' experience. Milo L. Myers, Marysville, Ohio. 9-12

BUFF LEGHORNS.

CHOICE BREEDING HENS, $2.25. Cockerels and pullets, $3 up. Leon H. Lester, Equinunk, Pa. 9-11

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—For 30 years. Fine breeders and utility stock, also show birds for sale. Quincy Dawson, Coshocton, Ohio.

MARCH HATCHED BUFF Leghorn pullets, laying, $2 each. W. B. Gregg, Plankown. O. 9-11

BLACK MINORCAS.

S. C. BLACK Minorca cockerels. Some beauties. $2 each. John Kissinger, Seymour, Wis. 9

CHOICE S. C. BLACK Minorca cockerels, also a few cocks and hens. H. A. Langbein, Franklin Park, N. Y. 9-11

BIG TYPE EARLY Hatch S. C. Black Minorca pullets and cockerels. Each $3. Dozen, $30| Hacke's Poultry Farm, Indianola, Iowa. 9

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Early hatched cockerels, pullets. Heavy laying strain. H. Wallis, Delavan, Wis. 8-10

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas. America's leading strains. Early hatched pullets and cockerels. Table Egg Farm, Lookout, Pa. 8-10

BUFF MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF Minorca cockerels, $2.50 each. Geo. Wenzel, Lancaster, Wis. 9

FOR BETTER BUFF MINORCAS see Schmidt's display ad, page 824. 4-21-1yr.

ORLOFFS.

RAINBOW STRAIN RUSSIAN Orloffs. The indispensable qualities combined in 1 breed. 6-page folder free. F. L. Edwards, Grayville, Ill. 9

BLACK ORPINGTONS.

EXCEPTIONAL BLACK ORPINGTONS—I offer some beautiful exhibition and breeding cockerels; also a very few pullets. Better engage yours early. Hal Riviere, Columbus, Ga. 9-11

BLUE ORPINGTONS.

ROSE COMB BLUE Orpingtons. Stock for sale. Buy now. Dr. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa. 9

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—Direct from C. S. Byers' eggs, $3 each. Cocks, $3. May Smith, Mosby, Clay Co., Mo. 9

CHOICE 16 WEEK BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, $2.75 Laural Farms, Thiensville, Wis. 9

WHITE ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS—From trapnested layers now $2. Six for $10. Hurry. Pens 4 hens, 1 cockerel, $12. C. H. Wisen, Malcolm, Neb. 9

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

S. C. REDS—See display add. W. W. Culp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa. 9-11

S. C. REDS—Early hatched big, dark red pullets, cockerels, $2.50, $5 up. Over $2 on approval. Nice big pullets, $25 doz. Jn. Bean, Scranton, owner Fann's blood, Scarboro, Hillsboro, Ohio. 9-11

ROSE COMB REDS—Great layers, Blue ribbon winners. Stock reasonable. R. C. Hinkle, Hershey, Pa. 9-11

SINGLE COMB REDS—Pullets and cockerels. Large, early hatched birds. Bred for heavy production. Prices low. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 9-11

FOR SALE—RHODE Island Red pullets, March hatched. Just the thing for winter eggs, $2 egg. Charles Spencer, Glencoe, Ill. 9

S. C. R. I. RED cockerels, April and May hatched, $2.50 and $3. John E. Wittenmyer, Peebles, Ohio. 9

SHOW BIRDS REASONABLE — Rose Comb Reds. Kissel Bros., Hartford, Wis. 8

LESTER TOMPKINS-OWEN FARMS—Single Comb Red stock sired by first cockerel, Marion, 1921, $5 to $25 each. Mated pens and pens. Utility stock, $5 and up on approval. 10 per cent discount on orders booked before October 1. Catalog free. Allen Slusser, Route 10, Marion, Ind. 8-10

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—Rose and Single Comb, $3 each, $9 per trio, $15 per pen. Henry Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 9-11

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I HAVE OVER 100 Barred Rock pullets for sale. Park Strain. $2 each. Fine pullets. Mrs. Geo. Blackmon, Ellicottville, N. Y. 9

CHOICE BARRED ROCK cockerels, $5 each. Oliver Dumas, Scottville, Mich. 9

COCKERELS—PARK'S BEST stock, handsome, large, vigorous. February, April hatched. Free range. individually trapnest pedigreed. Photograph. References. Circular. Frank Habberton, Westwood, N. J. 9

HOLTERMAN STRAIN BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Eggs and baby chicks in season. Young stock for sale. Get my prices. J. H. Zimmerman, Ray, Ind. 9-11

IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Plymouth Rocks (Dark Mating). I will have ready for early Fall shipment. What I believe to be the best line of Imperial Ringlet Birds I have ever offered. Write for catalog and prices. Mrs. Geo. J. Gray, Farmington, Iowa. 9

GENUINE PARK'S pedigered line direct. Cockerels $5. Guaranteed. H. E. Carter, Pyramid Farm, Patoka, Ill. 9

2,000 BARRED ROCK pullets and hens for sale. Also eggs. L. F. Thompson, Hope, Ind. 9

PARK'S STRAIN BARRED ROCKS—April hatched cockerels and trapnested hens. Prices reasonable. State wants clearly. S. A. Keeler, Harvard, Ill. 9

"EDELMAN'S WINTERLAY," trapnested Barred Rocks, Park's strain; are bred from the best and second to none. Stock $3.00 up. Price and mating list free. Geo. A. Edelman, Breeder, St. Louis Park, Minn. 8-9

PARKS' BARRED ROCK Cockerels at greatly reduced prices during August, September and October. A. W. Dick, Natoma, Kansas. 8-10

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK Chickens, April hatch, select $18 and $22 dozen. Minnie Wallace, Golconda, Ill. 7-9

BARRED ROCKS Parks' strain, good foundation stock for sale. Write for further information. Mrs. Lily Campbell, Cates, Indiana. 8-10

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK chickens, 10 weeks old, $15 to $20 dozen. Minnie Wallace, Golconda, Ill. 7-9

BARRED ROCKS, Aristocrats and Ringlets—stock direct, both matings. Write for circular. H. E. Frymire & Son, Webster, Kentucky. 7-9

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Partridge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 845. 5-15-tf

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WELL BRED WHITE ROCK pullets ready to lay, $2.50 each. Also good breeding hens. With every 10 pullets or hens one cockerel free. L. Wiegmann, Hoyleton, Ill. 9

TWENTY-ONE YEARS breeding White Rocks. Stock and eggs. J. T. Thompson, Hope, Ind. 9

WHITE ROCKS—Bred right. Priced right. Ray Williams, Milan, Ohio. 9

TRAPNESTED WHITE ROCKS bred to lay and weigh. Choice foundation stock at reasonable prices. Hens, pullets, cocks, cockerels. Philip Kraft, Box 468, Gilman, Ill. 9

100 COCKERELS—Genuine Fishel Strain. Many from Fishel's own baby chicks. Wonderfully developed. $10 and $15. Late March hatched. Pullets from same batch commenced laying August 14. Robertson Smith, Batesville, Ind. 9

WHITE ROCKS—MARCH, April hatched, range raised Fishel strain pullets, cockerels. Prices reasonable. Willomine, Hillsboro, Ohio. 8-10

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

BARRED AND WHITE Plymouth Rock pullets, 5 months old, $2 each. W. B. Gregg, Plankton, Wis. 9

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

THOMAS' PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Cocks, cockerels, hens, pullets for sale. Special cockerel and four pullets $10. P. E. Thomas, Fayette, Ohio. 8-10

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

COCKERELS—WHY PAY more later in season when you can buy choice breeding birds now for $2.50 during September. Clarence Willke, Anchor, Ill. 9

PULLETS—REGAL WHITE Wyandottes. Write for folder. F. Schroeder, Strasburg, Ill. 9

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Plenty of early hatched cockerels and pullets from wonderful producing stock. Prices low. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 9-11

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Fishel strain direct. Trapnested 200 to 256-egg stock. Cockerels and pullets, $2.50 to $5 each. Emma Meister, Waterville, Ohio. 9-10

WYANDOTTES — SEVERAL VARIETIES.

WHITE AND BLACK Wyandotte cocks, $5 each. Hens, pullets and cockerels, $3 each. White Pekin ducks and Flemish Giant rabbits, $2 each. A. J. Shannon, Route 6, Appleton, Wis. 9-11

SPECKLED SUSSEX.

ENTIRE FLOCK for sale. Prices right. W. C. Cooke, Dana, Ind. 9-10

SEVERAL BREEDS.

ANACONAS—BROWN AND White Leghorns. Selected yearling hens at $1.50 each. W. B. Gregg, Plankton, O. 9-11

STRONG VIGOROUS SINGLE Comb Anacona and Tom Barron Strain Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, $3 each. Also some quality Silver Campine cockerels, $5 each. Lockwood Spangle, Utahville, Pa. 9-11

PULLETS—8 to 20 weeks, ten leading varieties, $1 up. Circular free. Hess Hatcheries, North Canton, Ohio. 9

TURKEYS.

AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS in Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. See our ad on page 845. 2-tf.

PUREBRED WHITE HOLLAND turkeys three months old. Toms $6. Hens, $4 each. James P. Lee, Danforth, Ill. 9

VIGOROUS GIANT BRONZE turkeys—Copper Bronze strain exhibition birds, and fine breeding stock at right prices. Unrelated stock furnished. No eggs sold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leo Smith, Route 1, Independence, Iowa. 5-21-1 yr

AMERICA'S BEST BREEDING Giant Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 845. 2-15-tf

DUCKS.

WELDAY STRAIN BUFF Orpington ducks, Limited number of good yearling breeders, and also young stock for sale. J. F. Nienberg, Glandorf, Ohio. 9-11

PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKINS—America's Standard Strain. Breeders now. R. Pardee, Islip, N. Y. 9-21-yr.

MALLARD CALL DUCKS—Highest quality, $3 each. Mrs. Edwin Seiver, Marquette, Neb. 9

MAMMOTH PEKINS — Young breeders from ten-pound stock ready. Prices reasonable. Willomine, Hillsboro, Ohio. 8-10

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WILD GEESE—Call dux. All varieties water fowl. Dawson Bros., Franksville, Wis. 9-11

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FERRETS FOR KILLING rats. Instruction book and price list free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio. 9-1

FOR SALE—WHITE and Brown ferrets. Singles, pairs and dozen lots. First class stock. C. E. Crow, New London, O. 9-10

PIGEONS.

WE OFFER 25 varieties of pigeons in all colors. Lowest prices. Kentucky Pheasantry, London, Ky. 9-11

INTERESTING TUMBLING PERFORMING, roller pigeons. Prices reasonable, splashed colors. Youngsters, 75 cents per bird. O. R. Berard, Nekoosa, Wis. 9

WANTED—5,000 HOMER or common pigeons. Pay at least 30c pair. Celluloid bands, 3c each. Going Light, Canker Cure, 25c. D. Gilbert, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 9-21-tf.

CARNEAUX PIGEONS and runts, few pair for quick sale. Fine utility stock. Also some Carneaux and runt cocks. Bynum Squab Farm, Brazil, Ind. 9

I OFFER MATED HOMERS in any quantity at $2 per pair. Beautiful White Homers, $3 per pair. Get my prices on Runts, Carneaux, and Maltese Hens. Free booklet. Squab Manual, 50c. Charles A. Gilbert, 2210 Almond St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 9-19-tf

RABBITS AND HARES.

PEDIGREED FLEMISH GIANTS on the credit plan. Big, husky stock. Write. Close's Rabbit Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 7-9

MAKE MONEY EASILY and quickly—Raise Rabbits and Guinea Pigs for us. Large profits. We supply stock and buy all you raise. Our illustrated book, "Common Sense Rabbit and Guinea Pig Raising" contract and prospectus, 10 cents, tells all you should know to raise rabbits and guinea pigs successfully. Quarterly journal one year keeps you posted, 20 cents. Both book and journal, 25 cents. Write today. Outdoor Enterprise Company, Live Stock Dept, 600, Kansas City, Mo. 5-21-tf

PHEASANTS.

$15 A POUND for pheasants. Easy raised. Great demand. Complete book profusely illustrated in colors on breeding pheasants $1. All varieties at lowest prices. Kentucky Pheasantry, London, Ky. 9-11

CANARIES.

FOR SALE—GOOD Canary Singers. Mrs. A. Kuchemann, Galena, Ill. 9

IT PAYS TO RAISE CANARIES—BIG demand; start at home in spare time. We show you how, furnish choice mating stock, guarantee high grade songsters. Monarch Specialty Co., Evanston, Ill. 7-12

GUINEA PIGS.

LET ME START YOU RIGHT in the cavy business with correct foundation stock. $10 buys 1 male and 4 females of breeding age, including my $1 cloth-bound authoritative Cavy Book. Will also buy your young stock at $1.25 a pair when 4 weeks old, if desired. Correspondence invited. Best of references. Edwin F. Deicke, "America's Foremost Cavy Breeder and Judge," Lombard, Ill. 9-11

BOOKLET, "Breeding Guinea Pigs," 25c. Warren Fluck, East Greenville, Pa. 10-20-1yr

PET STOCK.

BEAUTIFUL ANGORA KITTENS—$5 up. How to take care 50 cents. Stamp for reply. Bay View Farm, North Haven, Me. 8-12

DOGS.

PEDIGREED BOSTON TERRIER PUPS—$20 to $40. Photos on request. H. J. Pfeiffer, Connersville, Ind. 8-10

EXTRA NICE AIREDALE pups, $10-$15. Also talking parrot. Aubrey Rudolph, Route 7, Paducah, Ky. 7-9

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS, $10 to $25. Don't write unless willing to pay $10 for a puppy. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa. 1-19-tf

BEAUTIFUL COLLIE PUPS, $8.50 to $18. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill. 9

INCUBATORS, BROODERS, POULTRY SUPPLIES AND REMEDIES.

FOR SALE ONE six-hundred egg Buckeye Incubator. Only run two hatches. Perfect condition. First check for $60 takes it. H. G. Sanborn, Greenwich, O. 9

WANTED—About 20,000 Egg Newton Giant Double Deck Incubator. Theube Bros., Oostburg, Wis. 9

WANTED—THREE CANDEE sections, no stove, must be cheap. A. W. Stroud, Taswell, Ind. 9

VENTILATORS FOR POULTRY Houses, new or old. Prevents damp frosty walls and litter. Price $7.50. Fred Havig (Farm Factory), Osage, Iowa. 9

BUILD ECONOMY HEN Houses. Ten dollars complete, accommodating 20 adults. Particulars free. Fred W. King, 419 Bestor St., Peoria, Ill. 9

FOR SALE—TWO 2,400 Buckeye Incubators, first-class condition. Hayes Bros. Hatchery, Butler, Ill. 9

390, 360, 240 sizes Cyphers Incubators for sale. Late models, complete, perfect condition. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sheridan Farms, Sheridan, Pa. 9-11

FREE — FORMULA CATALOG. Laboratories, Boylston Building, Chicago. 7-9

PRINTING.

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A FOLDING BUSINESS CARD—New. A business getter, too. Free samples. Chilcote, LaGrange, Ill. 9-11

POULTRY PRINTING—Prices reduced, cuts used, stamp brings samples. David Catts, 602A Bond, Cadillac, Mich. 9

BETTER POULTRY PRINTING—Prepaid everywhere for half what others charge. Being specialists we invariably please our 5,000 satisfied customers. When disgusted, try us. Every order filled under our guaranteed quality service. Latest cuts. Interesting samples, special bargain sheet for stamp. Model Printing Company, Manchester, Iowa. 9-11

PRINTING CARD or Catalog. Our prices talk. Samples Free. A. H. Kraus, 409 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis. 9

PRINTING FOR EVERYBODY—Write for samples and prices. Stamp please. Mendel's Printing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. 9-11

HIGH GRADE POULTRY Printing, standard cuts used, prompt service. Write for samples. Mutual Printing Co., Box 891, Harrisonburg, Va. 8-10

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE of the finest homes in Colorado. Hardwood floors throughout, full cement basement, city water, Delco Light Plant, modern in every respect. Fine location and view of surrounding mountains and valley. Will have about one thousand pullets for winter laying. Write E. S. Stone, Box 42, Trinidad, Colo. 9

GOOD HARDWOOD LANDS in Michigan, well located; 20, 40, 80-acre tracts $15 to $30 per acre. Small payment down, balance long time. We help you. Send for FREE book. Swigart Land Co., I-1259, First Natl. Bank Bldg., Chicago. 9

75 ACRES WITH horse, cow, hogs, tools, equipment, close town; loam tillage; pasture; 800 cords wood; fruit; 6-room house; 60-ft. barn, poultry house. Sacrificed $1,000. Easy terms. Page 48 catalog, 1,100 bargains, FREE. Strout Farm Agency, 150 B. E., Nassau St., New York City. 9

POULTRY FARM—15 acres, equipped, adjoining small town; grass, gravel, shade; running water through the center. New Orleans market. Three thousand dollars. R. Perry, Denham Springs, La. 9

TEN ACRE POULTRY and fruit farm, located on state highway at edge of city limits. Fine buildings with all modern improvements. Pinecrest, Route I, Fort Atkinson, Wis. 9-11

FOR SALE—ILL HEALTH forces the sale of modern equipped, stocked poultry farm and hatchery of 32 acres on cement highway. Doing profitable business in baby chicks, hatching eggs and fancy market eggs. Louis Hesser, Mitchell, Ind. 9

FARMS WANTED.

WANT TO HEAR from owner having a poultry farm or other property for sale. State cash price and particulars. John J. Black, 270th St., Chippewa Falls, Wis. 8

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of a farm or good land for sale, possession this winter. L. Jones, Box 624, Olney, Ill. 9

WANTED.

POULTRYMAN WANTED to take charge of new plant. Only experienced men who have made good need apply. A real opportunity for some young married man who wants to operate on a share basis. C. R. H., care American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth court, Chicago, Ill. 9

AGENTS—90c an hour to advertise and distribute samples to consumer. Write quick for territory and particulars. Albert Mills, Gen. Mgr., 5076 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. 9

HUNDREDS MEN, WOMEN over 1 wanted as Government Railway Mail Clerks. Commence $110 month. Steady. List posi tions free. Write immediately. Frankli Institute, Dept. P 125, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A MAN and his wife capabl of raising 1,000 to 1,500 chickens a year Must understand mating and showing an must answer correspondence. Applicatio must be accompanied by best reference an a statement of salary expected. Beside salary I furnish house and cow. Expect t treat couple as I'd like to be treated my self. Dr. M. A. Hansen, Osage, Iowa. 8-

POSITIONS WANTED.

EXPERT POULTRYMAN WITH years o practical experience, desires position; ex cellent references. South preferred. Ad dress X, care American Poultry Journa 523 Plymouth court, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED—By poultryma with unusual commercial experience an exceptional personal qualifications to de velop exclusive capon farm in the East Wonderful opportunity to make real mone with poultry at lowest initial capital an safest returns. If really interested writ and proposition will be fully explained. O course, references of the very best. Ad dress Box 824, Trenton, N. J.

POSITION WANTED by single man, ag 23. Have American Poultry School Hus bandry diploma. Some experience. Mich ael M. Smethena, Algoma, Wis.

POSITION WANTED on poultry farm b young man to learn the business. Pau Kling, 6955 Metropole Ave., Chicago, Ill.

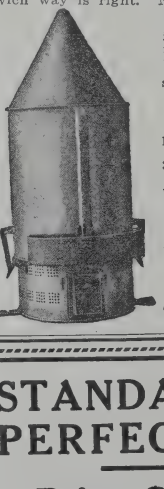
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Use Less Feed, Less Labor, And Get More Eggs



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The Apaco Feeder is sold under our guarantee of complete satisfaction. It holds 9 quarts and costs but $2 delivered east of the Mississippi River—$2.60 beyond. Order today. We will ship immediately.

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are the "Acme of Perfection" in the production of Glorious Large White Eggs, delicious meat and dependability in the Show Room. Non-setters, therefore the 'ideal city lot fanciers' fowl. Offering at bargain prices "TRIUMPH" exhibition and Continuous Layer quality cockerels, that will double in value and increase size and egg production in any flock; well matured pullets, hens laying, yearling cock birds and foundation pens. Conditioning single birds and entire show strings for any show, our specialty. Catalog and assistance free; state requirements, please.

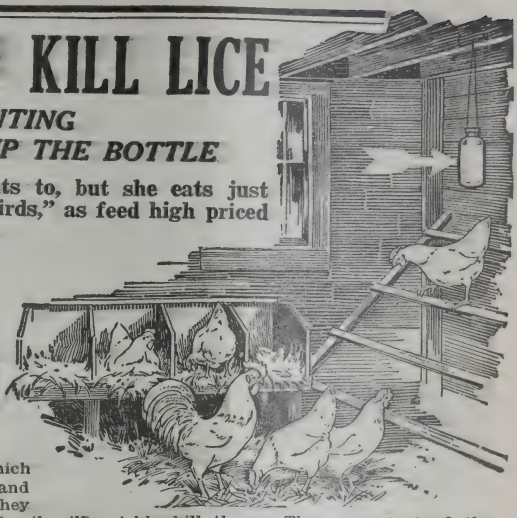
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TRY THE NEW WAY TO KILL LICE

NO DUSTING **NO PAINTING**
NO DIPPING **HANG UP THE BOTTLE**

hen worried to death with lice can't lay if she wants to, but she eats just e same. You might as well "throw money to the birds," as feed high priced od to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it.





Licecil leaves the bottle in powerful evaporating vapors which descend in a misty form, penetrating feathers, cracks, and crevices everywhere. Lice and mites have no lungs. They breathe through the pores of the body. The vapors from Licecil will quickly kill them. They cannot stand the odor of Licecil, and its presence in your hen house will rid you of these pests.

READ THE EVIDENCE

IF YOU have never used Licecil and are inclined to doubt the claims made for it, just consider the letters which appear on this page. These testimonials are but a few of the hundreds that are continually coming in from satisfied customers from all parts of the U. S.

KEEPS ON USING LICECIL

Please find check for $5 for which send me six bottles of Licecil. I have been using Licecil and find it O. K. This is the third order, which speaks for itself. J. D. ALLEN, Lynchburg, Va.

IT DOES THE WORK

I have used the three bottles of Licecil according to directions. It did the work all right. OSCAR THOMPSON, Long Beach, California.

WANTS MORE

I am sending for some more Licecil. It is the best preparation to rid the place of lice I have ever found. Send as quick as possible, because I am all out now. JOHN HOLTRAP, Lynden, Washington.

VERY EFFECTIVE

Received shipment of Licecil, which I have divided with some of my friends. We have found it very effective. HANS EYRERSEN, Silver Creek, N. J.

PLEASED WITH RESULTS

Received Licecil sometime ago and am well pleased with results. Expect to use it continually hereafter. FRED S. WILLIS, Wyandotte, Michigan.

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Enclosed find $5 for six bottles of Licecil. Kindly rush this along and oblige. One of your satisfied customers. EDWARD LEHR, Escanaba, Michigan.

REORDERS

I enclose $2.50 for which please send me Licecil. I found Licecil very much better than anything I ever tried. MRS. JOHN ANDERSON, Buford, Wyo.

KEEPS ON USING IT

Find enclosed money order for Licecil. I was well pleased with results from the other bottle I bought. Have over 200 birds and when I use Licecil lice are a very scarce article with me. J. E. PLATT, Maywood, Ill.

THE BEST

I bot a bottle of Licecil from you some time ago and found it the best thing of the kind I ever used. Please send me another bottle for the enclosed. MRS. L. M. JOHNSON, Plumville, Pennsylvania.

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Please send me three bottles of Licecil. Like it very much. With Licecil there is little worry or work. Enclosed find money order for $2.50 for the three bottles. BERNARD F. OSTERFIELD, Dayton Ohio.

SEND MORE

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. I received the one bottle ordered recently, and have had splendid results. There is one thing sure, no lice or mites will stay on the chickens with the odor of Licecil about. L. G. STAYNOS, Sherman, Texas.

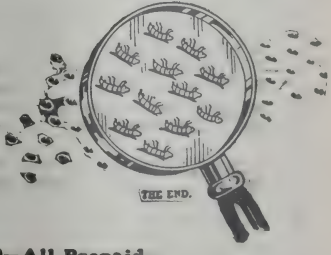
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Simply put a few drops in the nest and on the roosts, hang the uncovered bottle in coop or hen house. The powerful evaporating vapors which leave the bottle descending in a mist form penetrate cracks, crevices, everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, roaches, bed bugs, ants, etc., will be destroyed by Licecil vapors. Will not injure chicks.



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Win at the Premier Show of All the World

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The Greatest Record of All Time



First Prize Cock at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1919—The Sire of First Prize Cock of 1921

Every Prize and Ribbon Offered

Cocks - - - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Cockerels - - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Hens - - - - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Pullets - - - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
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30 Prizes Out of 30 Offered

Sweepstakes Championship Male and Female and Every Special Prize—every bird bred on my farm.

This amazing record is an exact duplicate of the Imperial "Ringlet" record of **1920** at Madison Square Garden.

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BARGAIN SALE FOR 1921

My Special Sale List is now ready and offers the most extraordinary bargains in extreme high quality breeding and exhibition birds of First Prize Sweepstakes Champion Madison Square Garden blood. **THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY** to secure Madison Square Garden Winners, and sons, brothers, sisters and daughters of these winners, and birds of the richest First Prize Sweepstakes blood at prices **FAR BELOW THEIR VALUE.**

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is full of the **rarest bargains** ever offered in the history of Barred Rocks and it will be to your interest to write me for a copy at once and secure the birds you need at **SAVING PRICES.** A copy will be mailed immediately upon request.

Imperial Ringlets are the Standard for all the Barred Rocks in all America. They have won first prizes and Silver cups for my customers in thousands of Show rooms in every civilized land.

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from the finest exhibition matings in the world. After **June 1st,** one setting **$10,** two settings **$17.50,** four settings **$30, 100** eggs **$45.**

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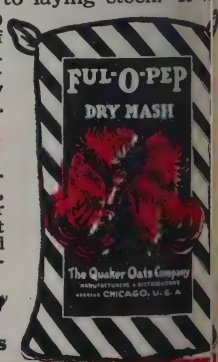
In keeping with the recommendation of our helpful service department which we maintain f promoting the welfare of the poultry industry, we earnestly urge every raiser of poultry, lar or small, to begin laying their plans right now for more eggs this winter when egg prices will be hig

No better plan to follow can be found than the famous Ful-O-Pep Way. It consists of keepin

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The Great Money Makers



Supreme as —Showbirds

Supreme as —Layers

Supreme as —Market Fowl

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AS LAYERS

The same magnificent showbirds are equally supreme as layers. THREE HUNDRED SIXTY-ONE (361) EGGS FROM ONE MOULT TO THE NEXT BY AN "ARISTOCRAT" HEN IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE LAYING RECORD OF THE WORLD. Equally matchless is the record of 260 eggs in 270 consecutive days by another "Aristocrat" hen. Many "Aristocrat" cockerels from my great laying record hens have been sold to State Agricultural Colleges. (Only yesterday I received a report from one of these colleges giving a record of 79 eggs in 79 days.) Can better evidence of their value be given?—From all over the civilized world "Aristocrat" customers are sending in glowing reports and laying records.

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At **Chicago Coliseum** past 34 months—75 of my Orpingtons stood under First Prize Ribbons (all my competitors combined only showed 16 birds under First Prize Ribbons); and in Buffs last winter I showed 11 birds under First Prize Ribbons while all my competitors combined only showed 3 Buffs under First Prize Ribbons. 172 of my Orpingtons stood under Ribbons. I won 13 out of a possible 14 Firsts on Pens and have never lost Special for Best Display in Buffs, in Whites or in Blacks at this Premier Exhibition—Chicago Coliseum, past 34 months.

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and have become the Standard Strain of all America. Twenty years of continuous, constructive breeding; my late unparalleled Winnings at the great Chicago Coliseum Shows and my square deal policy in every transaction, unfolds the reason.

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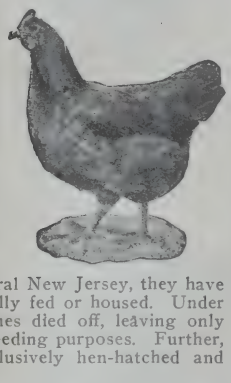
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Mr. M. L. Chapman talks about JERSEY BLACK GIANTS



I HAVE been breeding good poultry for many years. You know my record with White Rocks and White Leghorns. It is written in prize-lists of America's leading shows and laying competition records. So, after a quarter-century of earnest work in the poultry field I feel competent to express an opinion regarding the merits of a new breed.

For years I have known the big, black birds that are now named Jersey Black Giants. For some time I have bred them.

We first exhibited them at the last Trenton Show, Madison Square Garden Show and N. Y. State Fair, winning many leading prizes.

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The public demand has been created. It looks as though these Black Giants are due for a boom. This is your opportunity. Get in line now. Establish your flocks and cash in. I will supply you with foundation stock, pairs, pens or flocks, all birds carefully selected by me personally—all sure to please you. We grew a wonderful bunch of chicks this year and I admit they are good.

Write me today, state how many birds you want, and I'll quote bed-rock prices.

M. L. CHAPMAN, General Manager.

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Pen 110.


Pen 109


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A Crashing Victory in the strongest Fall Class ever brought together.

More than 3,000 Owen Farms Youngsters are rapidly growing under free range conditions. Among them are exactly the birds you need to Win, Lay, and Pay.

They have demonstrated their winning qualities year after year at Madison Square Garden, New York; Boston, Kansas City, Chicago, and all other leading shows of the Country.

They have demonstrated their laying qualities in the trap-nests of customers and in laying competitions all over this Country and abroad.

They have demonstrated their paying qualities in nearly every civilized Country on the Globe. Flocks that average over 250 eggs each and individuals that pass the 300 egg mark in 365 consecutive days **pay** and **pay well.**

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with customers has been a very large factor in the success of Owen Farms. Come and visit my Farms if you can. See and handle this largest and best flock of S. C. Reds in existence. Have never known a visitor to be disappointed with what he found at Owen Farms.

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Pen 1


Pen 13


Pen 13


Pen 14


Pen 19

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Volume 52 Chicago, Ill., October, 1921 No. 10

CARE OF THE MATURING PULLETS

Well Grown Pullets Are Now Starting to Lay—Liberal Feeding Required—Thin Pullets Are in Poor Condition to Lay Steadily Through the Winter—Provide Ample Roosting Space.

By Otto E. Hackman

WE NOW find the early pullets laying or showing indications of commencing egg production. Their singing, the reddening of the combs and the frequent explorations of the nest boxes are all indications of getting down to business. But these indications alone are not sufficient to insure a full egg basket the coming winter. The maturing pullets must be carefully handled lest they be given a setback. One can make or mar a good winter layer or promising pullet at this time. Too many are too prone to neglect them now, when attaining good size and apparently able to look out for themselves. The good feed and care that was given them when small is lacking now—the early enthusiasm is gone. This is where the gravest mistake is made. Good care now is essential.

The pullets should be put in their winter quarters not later than the latter part of October or the first of November. The pullets should be in their winter home and settled down before they commence laying. Changing them from one coop to another or from one pen to another after they have commenced producing will tend to cause a check in egg production for a time. Also not infrequently laying is not again resumed until spring. Fowls get accustomed to their home and do not take kindly to being moved around. The excitement incidental to moving, and the strange surroundings makes them nervous and flighty.



Pullets on the Range, Petaluma, California.

The Pullets Still Require Good Care.

One must exercise care in feeding the maturing pullets. When taking them from the range and putting them in their permanent winter quarters some are likely to put them at once on a heavy winter laying ration. Now, I am not in favor of making such an abrupt change. Rather, I want to make the change gradually and prevent the fowls from going out of condition. It is advisable to stick to the usual rations for a time and then gradually work over to the heavy winter laying ration. Many fail to get eggs because they are not liberal enough in feeding the maturing pullets. They fail to realize that the pullets require lots of feed at this time—in fact all they will consume. They are, or should be hearty eaters. It is when their appetite fails and they appear to not care whether they eat or not that trouble may be looked for. They should be given all the feed they want and should be encouraged to exercise. At night, especially, they should have all they want. If any food remains uneaten, it does not matter, as it will be picked up in the morning.

Some contend that liberal feeding will get the pullets in an overfat condition. I have yet to find this true with growing pullets. In my opinion, no matter how much food they get, they will not take on excessive flesh. All the food they consume will tend to develop muscle and frame. It is only when the pullets have attained their growth, and egg production has not yet commenced, that we expect the surplus food to produce fat.

Give the pullets comfortable quarters, with ample roosting room, keep them free from vermin, give them plenty of good, wholesome food and pure water and they will show you the stuff they are made of.

The "laying feed" should be of two kinds. One is composed primarily of equal parts of cracked corn, wheat and oats. This should be fed in a 8 inch straw litter on the floor, and induce exercise. It is called the scratch feed. The other should be fed dry in open hoppers, and may consist primarily of equal parts of ground corn meal, ground oats, bran and middlings. Fifteen per cent of meat scraps and 5 per cent of alfalfa or ground clover should be added to this mash. The birds should eat about twice as much mash feed as scratch feed. In order to obtain this result, limit the quantity of scratch.

If the birds have been grown on dry mash they will have big crop and intestinal capacity, and that is good, for a heavy layer must be a good consumer of raw material, feed.

One advantage of commercial mashes is the fine blend of all the mill feed and meat products, so that the hens take a mouthful of mash and do not sort around in it. Mash is easily digested and produces a large egg. It contains the animal protein necessary to make a balanced ration.

Sprouts of oats make a splendid green food; aiding digestion and providing bulk. A succulent, juicy, easily digested bulky food of this kind is very desirable in poultry feeding. In addition to these feeds the layers should be provided with grit, crushed oyster shell and plenty of fresh water.

Big Poultry Show at New York State Fai

Larger Entry Than Last Year—Quality the Best Ever Seen at an Early Fall Show in America—Fair Attendance—Judging Gave General Satisfaction—Awards and Comments on Classes.

By F. L. Platt

THE eighty-first annual New York State Fair was held at Syracuse, September 12 to 17. In the poultry department there were 550 exhibitors from 28 states. Rabbits and pet stock, which come under the head of the "poultry department," fell off from 1,300 last year to 748 head this year. Poultry made an increase of about 1,500 specimens over last year, there being a big increase in bantams, an increase in farm flocks from 63 to 78 flocks, and an increase of about 100 exhibition pens which is equivalent to 500 individual chickens. Pigeons held their own.

The show as a whole crowded 8,000 specimens, of which 5,100 were Standardbred poultry in the exhibition classes. It was a breeders' show, no string men coming together and swelling the entry.

Breeders put down the birds, and the quality in the classes was the nearest approach possible in September, to winter show quality.

John Martin, who was showing for the sixteenth consecutive year, told some of his friends one evening of the evolution of this great fall poultry exhibition. He spoke vividly of how the show was patronized by string men in the old days, of the rough condition in which the birds were shown, and how the breeders used to pan him for advertising Syracuse winnings. Times have changed. Some eight years ago W. H. Manning was made superintendent of poultry. He built the finest exclusive poultry show building in the world, at a cost of a hundred thousand dollars. He secured Madison Square Garden and Boston judges, and year by year Madison Square Garden and Boston exhibitors have come to Syracuse in increasing numbers.

Mr. Manning's dream has been realized. Today the show is national in character and breeders are mating and hatching and rearing their birds with Syracuse as their objective; they do not make their entries and exhibit as a second thought; they plan early and work long.

The heavy classes this year were Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, 255 birds; Barred Plymouth Rocks, 237 birds; Single Comb White Leghorns, 233 birds. In several varieties the quality was the best ever put down at an early show in America.

The old cock class still remains hard to fill. As a rule some of the best cocks are either in old feather that is dropping or in new feather that is not quite finished. Here and there you find a very late or very early hatched chicken that is betwixt cockerel and cock, and while these birds have a certain freshness about them, they lack the masculinity that commands the respect of student breeders.

Hens to win in the fast classes are in new neather and rapidly approaching winter show condition. For a time it looked as if the uninitiated public was going to become absolutely convinced that only hens in old feather at fall show time were of any value as production birds. Fortunately practical experience drives home the fact that hens in a hot, dry year like 1921 molt early, and that time of molting is governed by feed and conditions.

Heard and Seen.

Cockerels and pullets at Syracuse are a revelation to many. Said Theo. Hewes: "I never saw so much size in young birds—and finish of feather! There is a veritable sumptuousness of covering." Of course, here and there is a young bird, sometimes winning low, sometimes not even placed that gives promise of beating the winner with more age. Sometimes, as in White Orpingtons, the judge will place such a cockerel first; or, as in White Wyandottes, fourth. We would not criticize him either way.

Some judges have a definite policy. For instance, J. H. Drevenstedt said: "I quite agree that the second Black Minorca pullet will make the greatest bird. She has so much type and range that she needs a little more time to develop. I must judge on present condition, not what the bird w be in two weeks, but what she is now in the competition the hour; and give full credit to the exhibitor who puts dow the bird that is fit right now." On the other hand is t argument that in young bird classes at an early show t specimen that is sure to make the "real one" with a little mo age should be given the preference. Take your choice.

Judges should perhaps always be granted some leeway; b in one matter some of our best judges are growing careles particularly since the talk of good utility hens fading the shanks. We refer to the common spectacle of pale shank on many of the fowls that are winning. In those breeds which yellow shanks are a breed character, the color of t legs should not be minimized. If breeders had not establishe yellow shanks as a breed character, "faded shanks" would n be a salient point in culling practice; there would be nothin to fade. Moreover, what would you do with the followin White Leghorn hen that we saw on the poultry plant of t U. S. Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md., on ou way to the New York State Fair: She had laid over 1,0 eggs in her life time, was the dam or granddam of sever 200-egg pullets, yet on September 12 she was completely i new feather and had real yellow shanks. To cull her woul mean the elimination of one of the best birds in the whol government flock.

Faded shanks have no place in white birds in our show yet a golden yellow shank almost scares some poultry judge It would be hard to find in the White Leghorn classes a sing bird with shanks heavily pigmented with yellow; most of t shanks are whitish yellow. At the present rate Black Leg horns are going to have the best yellow shanks in the show This is not a figure of speech; it is a truth; yet the onl breeding problem that compares with putting actual yello legs on Black Leghorns is Harry Lamon's problem of gettin pure white eggs out of his red-lobed Lamonas. Both ar being done.

The English may not know how to wash and fit plumag but they do know leg color and leg condition. Birds in a English show are put down with legs and toes true to colo and in immaculate condition. In America the white shank of the English breeds are appraised at their true value b judges. At Syracuse this year a wonderful Buff Orpingto pullet was set out for a tinge of blue in her toes. The firs White Orpington cock, shown by Greenshields of Canada, ha shanks like one sees in an English show, both as to purity o color and condition. How about our American breeds? Ye low skin is their birthright. The early framers of the Stand ard, in many cases, decreed that shanks other than yello should disqualify. There is already a serious question as t whether hens that exhaust their body fat and thereby fad their shanks produce as good hatching power in their eggs an growing qualities in their chicks. The time has not com when breeders or judges should minimize or overlook yellow ness in shanks.

There was a fine aggregation of breeders at Syracuse. The appeared to form an important element of patronage at th city's best hotel. When the luncheon in honor of Hon. Natha L. Miller, governor of New York, was tendered by the Nev York State Fair Commission at the Club House on the stat fair ground, a large number of poultrymen were present b invitation. Mr. Manning has not only run a great show, with the capable assistance of W. M. Anderson and the other boy who get on the job early and stay late, but his wide acquain tance and high standing has been used to elevate the poultr exhibitors at Syracuse to a prominent and respectful positior The hog men, the horse men, the cattle men, do not cut a big ger swath. That is as it should be, for what class of live stoc has a greater economic value than poultry and eggs?

(Continued on page 925

Longer Days Through Use of Artificial Light

Artificial Illumination Increases Production in Short Winter Days When Egg Prices Are Highest—Lights Are Also Used to Hasten the Maturity of Late Hatched Pullets—How to Use Lights.

By H. G. Forster

THE point has been reached on the subject of artificial illumination for fowls to secure a heavier winter egg yield, where it is no longer necessary to convince iltrymen that such a thing is possible—it is accepted as a t. I recall very plainly when this idea first began to be iously discussed. It was then usually scouted by poultry- n, and even by those at the head of their profession. It amusing to see some of these gentlemen now among our st enthusiastic devotees of the theory of "more light, more gs." We all get on to the wagon of progress sooner or er, or are left hopelessly behind.

n the first flush of enthusiasm regarding the use of arti- al lights on fowls to increase winter egg production, it s predicted, and often positively asserted, that this method s revolutionary—that lights solved every vexing problem cerning the securing of eggs during the cold months when is had been in the habit of taking a long siesta. Perhaps one could be blamed in those first years for feeling that y "had the world by the tail," so to speak, and that, ying Mother Nature, we had the elements, the seasons, l the hens at our mercy. As their first enthusiasm began cool, and clear-headed poultrymen saw that lights, far m being an open sesame to the riches of bushels of eggs $1 per dozen, could turn and bite the hand that used them, dually the idea began to take form that perhaps the use an electric light bulb in a hen house in the middle of the ht did not solve all poultry problems, nor that there were attendant risks.

Experimental stations, as well as commercial poultrymen, e come to a number of definite conclusions concerning use of artificial lights in connection with poultry. They y be classed roughly as follows:

That their use may be the cause of a direct loss rather n a gain in the production of winter eggs.

That there are wrong and right ways of using lights.

That their use and proper application must be thoroughly derstood before definite and permanently successful results y be obtained.

That lights may either strengthen or weaken the stamina a flock.

That hens under lights must be fed in a definite way before atisfactory egg can be secured.

That the heavy winter production has a tendency to lower spring yield, but not in all cases.

That lights have the tendency to increase the yearly egg d, but not in all cases by any means.

That lights may be used in connection with other classes poultry, besides layers, with satisfactory results.

Let us review each of the foregoing statements a little re fully, avoiding, for lack of space, any discussion regard- the manner in which these facts have been brought to it.

f lights are used over too long a period each day they e a tendency to weaken a flock. For a time, due to the essive amount of extra feed hens are able to consume working day, they will lay quite heavily. But the repro- tive organs, working overtime, and at too high a pressure, ome overtaxed, and the inevitable reaction sets in. I have n splendid flocks laying their heads off between Thanks- ing and Christmas, only to go all to pieces after the first the year. Too much work, and not enough rest was the ry. So, if you run your lights too long, you will lose more in the end than you may have gained in the begin- g. Once your flock is thrown off its track of production nd this applies particularly in winter—it takes weeks ore it recovers, with a consequent heavy loss of eggs, and en loss of hens, both as layers and future breeders. So, beware of the 16 to 18 hour a day winter schedule. A bit later we will give definite recommendations regarding the proper length of time, so reserve your opinions until then.

I think there are more wrong ways of using lights than right ones. One of the great troubles I have found in visiting poultrymen in this connection is the careless manner in which they use them. Thinking that a certain number of "light hours" per day, no matter how applied, did the trick, otherwise sensible poultrymen turned on their lights at six some mornings, at seven others, at four some others, and perhaps skipped a day once in a while, because they either forgot or did not get up in time. Beware of irregularity—it is worse, far worse, than no lights at all. A laying hen is finely attuned, and the matter of a half hour's difference in the use of lights for a day or so, will usually show in the egg yield. Be regular, more regular, most regular—let nothing interfere with your schedule. When you shut off your light supply in the spring, make the change very gradually—at the rate of ten minutes per day will be safe. Gradually merge your method into that of Nature's, and no bad after effects will be experienced. But if some fine morning you just decide to stop using lights, your hens are liable to do a number of things—and they won't consult you about it, either. They will usually stop laying at once, and then for extra measure go into a freak spring molt, which will certainly throw considerable sand in your plans for spring hatching, etc. So beware of irregularity with lights.

Before attempting to use lights at all, study the matter from every angle. Secure authoritative information from sources known to be the best. Consult your local experimental station or your agricultural college, or talk with some poultryman who has been successful in using lights. In New Jersey we find that the experimental station has done and is doing notable work along these lines. Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., is also responsible for much valuable propaganda. We find the West Coast possessed of much first-hand, practical experience and data upon this subject. Do not rest until you are sure of your information and method. Then go ahead and stick to it. Allow no local poultry "expert" to discourage you because, perhaps, your hens are not increasing their production quite so fast as somebody's chickens you never saw. Stick to your system, and your hens will yield a satisfactory profit, and remain in good health, which is, after all, one of the main things to consider.

Lights may strengthen your flock in this way: By allowing the fowls some extra exercise each day and supplying them with an extra feeding of grain, their bodily heat and weight are maintained. Thus their systems are fortified against the winter's cold, and especially against the long, cold nights of that time of the year. The well-fed, well-lighted hen will withstand changes of temperature more easily than one who has spent 16 hours on a cold perch thinking of the warm spring days to come. On the other hand, lights may weaken your hens when you use them too long, or when your method of feeding does not nourish the birds properly.

I think the matter of properly feeding lighted hens has been the stumbling block for many poultrymen, and men who otherwise have had plenty of experience. Tests have now proven to us that the lighted hen requires an extra feeding of grains rather than extra mash. One of the functions of grains is to maintain bodily heat and weight, and if a hen is pushed for a heavy egg yield in winter, she must be supplied with this extra staying power to carry her safely into spring. The extra mash-fed, lighted hen goes to pieces quickly and easily. An extra feeding of soft mash does not sustain her sufficiently. The extra grain-fed, lighted hen will go through a hard winter with

(Continued on page 900)

THE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Pullets Mature in Five to Seven Months—It Costs 15c Monthly to Feed a Growing Pullet—Advantages of a Rose Comb in Cold Weather—The Variety Presents Good Opportunities for Breeders.

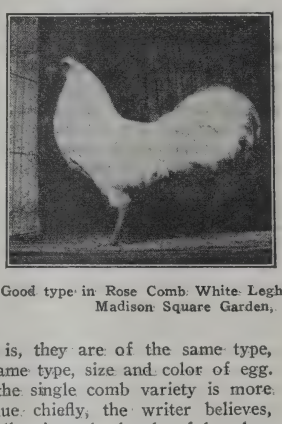
By J. M. Chase

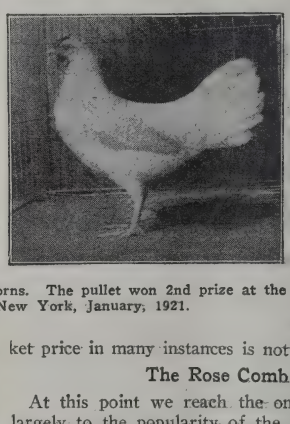
AMONG the one hundred or more varieties of domesticated fowls, it is very natural that some should achieve popularity to a greater extent than others, due in some cases to intrinsic merit in the variety itself and in other cases to the ability and foresight of the breeders supporting the variety.

A short study of the poultry and farm publications of the present day will immediately lead to the conclusion that, as a breed, the Leghorn family is far and away the favorite egg producing breed. Laying contests have established the superiority of Leghorns not only as layers but as economical consumers of feed, which combines to make Leghorns profitable producers. As a result, the Leghorn is almost universally used on egg farms throughout the world.

Of the several varieties of Leghorns, two or three have become most popular for one reason or another, because they excel in some one or more small particulars. Of the different varieties, the White Leghorn is especially dependable as a producer of all white shelled eggs; it is especially tame and intelligent and not pugnacious, although equally as active as other Leghorn varieties; and the whites can be very successfully run in large flocks because their plumage is not so thin or brittle that it breaks easily with the result that the birds take to feather eating.

To the eye of the great majority of fanciers, a white fowl in proper condition is most beautiful of all and to the butcher who dresses fowls, a white pin feather is least objectionable. These two facts automatically give the White Leghorn a dominant position, and make of them what some are pleased to call "the world's most popular fowl," with the popularity well deserved.





Good type in Rose Comb White Leghorns. The pullet won 2nd prize at the Madison Square Garden, New York, January, 1921.

The two varieties of White Leghorns — Rose and Single Comb — are identical with the single exception of the comb—that is, they are of the same type, size, color and produce the same type, size and color of egg.

It must be admitted that the single comb variety is more popular in some sections, due chiefly, the writer believes, to the fact that they have fallen into the hands of breeders who realize the necessity and value of publicity, and as a result they have been ever present at poultry exhibitions, egg laying contests and their merits have been forcibly presented in the advertising columns of the poultry press.

On the other hand, Rose Comb White Leghorns are very widely bred, much more so, in fact, than the numbers exhibited or advertised would indicate, and they are gaining in popularity with increasing rapidity each year. For those not familiar with this variety the following general description will serve to identify them.

When properly bred the males range in weight from four to six pounds, depending upon age and care. The weight of the females ranges from three to five pounds. As a whole, the variety inclines to rather close feathering and for that reason the fowls are rather heavier than they appear to be.

Like all the Leghorn family, they are fowls of ceaseless activity, erect in carriage of head, but with the body long and carried rather horizontally. The ear lobes are white and the beak yellow, while all other head points are a brilliant red in color. The shanks and toes are yellow and the skin of the same color, while the feathers are snowy whit The color scheme as a whole is the most beautiful yet devise in the poultry world.

Commercial Value of White Leghorns.

Like all members of the Leghorn family the variety pr duces eggs that hatch very well, and the chicks are especiall hardy and mature rapidly. It is admitted that Leghorn chick will reach a weight of 1½ pounds as quickly as those of ar variety and with rather less food. There is also anothe point of excellence which the Leghorn has and that is, at th broiler stage, they furnish more meat per pound of gro weight than the heavier varieties owing to the finer bone which they possess.

Rose Comb White Leghorn pullets mature in from five t seven months, depending upon the food and care which the receive. It is safe to say that about six months is the aver age time required for maturity if the pullets are well grown Those which mature at five or five and one-half months in an variety seldom attain full size.

The amount of food required to mature a Leghorn pulle is considerably less than that consumed by the other promi nent breeds, and at present prices does not exceed an averag of 15 cents monthly per pullet under average conditions.

When the pullet reaches the laying stage the investmen period is over for Ros Comb White Leghorns as they are most persist ent layers and furnish steady income practicall the year around. In com mon with the other va rieties of the Leghor breed, they consume minimum amount of foo —lay a nice large egg weighing 2 ounces eacl and upward. Needles to say the white shelle egg brings a maximun price in practically al eastern markets and premium above the mar ket price in many instances is not unusual.

The Rose Comb Is Practical.

At this point we reach the one fact which contributes so largely to the popularity of the Rose Comb White Leghorn As extreme cold weather comes on the females lay steadily with little regard to weather changes. Their close feathering amply protects them while the low broad comb is practically frostproof under any reasonable conditions. In fact it is very noticeable that even on the coldest of days, with temperatures below zero, the egg yield runs very steadily and is highly satisfactory. In fact, reports last winter from points in Canada where the temperature ran from 20 to 30 degree below zero for days, and weeks at a time, indicated that this wonderful variety made many new friends by steadily producing eggs with little regard to the extreme weather.

It is generally admitted that the hen with a frosted comb does not lay but there is another fact not yet so universally recognized which is well worth consideration. There is a condition of weather when the cold is of a very dry nature and even the single comb females do not appear to frost the comb but the egg yield does drop off without any corresponding drop in the food consumption. The explanation lies in the fact that the thin, wide blade of the single comb, filled as it is with warm blood, is radiating heat very rapidly indeed and the fowl requires more food (Continued on page 906)

FARM HENS THAT SCRATCH FOR A LIVING

Poultry Practice on the Farm is Changing—Efficiency Rather than Mere Low-Cost of Production is Bringing About Improved Methods—Modern Systems of Handling Farm Flocks.

By T. S. Townsley

A CERTAIN amount of scratching probably promotes good health, but most poultry keepers will agree that the poultryman should use some judgment about when and where this scratching should be done. Scratching in deep straw litter to dig out the rich morsels of grain is fine exercise for the hen and is a pleasant sight to her owner, but when the scratching instinct asserts itself while the hen is in the region of the garden or flower bed, the hen may enjoy her activities to the fullest extent, but the reaction on her owner is likely to be somewhat unpleasant.

The ability of the prehistoric hen to survive the rigors of nature was largely dependent upon her ability to scratch for a living; and through the ages grim necessity has caused the scratching instinct to become firmly fixed, and whenever any need for food is felt, the fowl, no matter whether hen, chick, or rooster, is likely to start digging in the most favorable appearing place. If this happens to be the petunia bed or the potato patch, so much the worse for the petunias and potatoes.

The idea of letting the hen scratch for a living is not entirely a prehistoric notion, but often expresses itself in modern times, especially during the spring and summer months. A good many owners of fowls have a notion that hens do not need to be fed during the summer time and are inclined to follow the line of least resistance by letting the birds scratch where they will instead of trying to furnish them enough substantial feed to satisfy their appetites and curb their desire to scratch. Nothing will make the hen scratch faster or dig deeper than the gnawing pangs of hunger, and where the flock is not being fed there is small wonder that a good bit of scratching is done at the wrong time and place. Thus, when a chicken stops to scratch directly in front of an oncoming automobile, it does this not so much to exhibit its foolhardiness but with the hope that it may be able to unearth another grain of corn before the car arrives. In some cases its recklessness may be due to a notion that quick death under the automobile wheel would be preferable to slow starvation which confronts the birds in many flocks.

A common fallacy which has done much to make poultry unpopular and unprofitable for many flock owners is the belief that hens will prove profitable where they are not fed. The uninitiated talk glibly about the profits from farm poultry, where the hens pick up a living and never have to be fed except when the ground is covered with snow, but the wideawake farmer, who is keeping track of his operations, will tell you that the hen is no miracle worker and that merely keeping a few of them will not enable anyone to get something for nothing. The hen cannot make eggs nor produce meat without food, and if she is not given her raw material in a legitimate manner, her conscientious scruples do not prevent her from taking whatever food stuff is available, whether it is intended for her or not.

Farm Hens Should Not Be Mere Scavengers.

On many farms where the hens live on the so-called waste products, they overrun the hog pens and feed troughs to catch every possible bite of grain, while in other cases they hang around the back door of the kitchen or make a rush for the crib every time the door is open in an effort to secure a few bites of feed. In other cases the flocks that are not allowed to destroy several acres of growing wheat or oats and take to the corn for a considerable area near the chicken house. Then, when the grain is ripe, the old hens will tear down the wheat shocks or eat all of the outside ears from the corn shocks as a part of their free feed bill. A small flock of hungry hens can quickly destroy several acres of crops when these crops are getting started, and only a little calculation will show that this is an expensive method of keeping the poultry flock. The average hen will eat only about 75 pounds of feed in a year, so that the product of two or three acres if allowed to mature normally will make feed enough to feed 100 hens for the entire year, while if feed is withheld during a couple of months at planting time or during the early growing season, a hundred hens may destroy several times this acreage of crops.

The best way to keep the chickens out of the road from in front of automobiles, or to keep them away from the garden and flower beds, is to see that they have plenty of grain and mash regularly available.

A complaint sometimes registered against Leghorns and other fowls of the egg type is that these lighter birds are greater foragers than the heavier types and will therefore destroy more crops.

A farmer who keeps 500 Leghorn hens on free range on a twenty-acre plot was asked whether or not his hens were inclined to bother the neighbors. He pointed to a straw stack in a neighbor's field, less than 100 yards from his chicken houses and separated from them by only a dirt road and a barb-wire fence, and stated that he had never seen one of his chickens at the straw stack. An examination of the straw stack showed that the straw had not been scratched, though there was considerable grain lying around on the ground that the thresher men had not picked up. A peep inside this man's chicken houses showed that his large dry mash hoppers were full of feed which was always available to the hens. An inquiry brought forth the fact that though the month was August he was feeding a bushel of corn a day to his flock. This man had a fine garden and nice lawn, protected only by ordinary woven wire fence about forty-eight inches high. Trees in his orchard, which partly surrounds his chicken houses, were full of apples, and these showed no signs of damage from the chickens.

Modern Farm Poultry Keeping.

A marked contrast to this picture is the view of another farm where about 200 hens of a general purpose breed were kept. On this farm the owner tried to save money by not feeding the chickens during the summer months. Approaching his farm chickens were to be seen scattered in all directions from the house to a distance of at least a quarter of a mile. About five acres of the corner of the wheat field next to the house had been entirely eaten up by the hens. A considerable section of the corn field on the other side had also been destroyed. The yard was entirely devoid of grass. The garden had disappeared early in the season and was simply a mass of weeds. The apple trees were full of fruit, but as soon as an apple dropped from the tree it was pounced upon by the chickens, and all that could be reached by the birds had been pecked. An arbor of grapes on one side of the house was ripening, but the hens were jumping as high as they could reach from the ground and picking them off and the more active ones were on top of the rack and eating all they could reach from there.

On the first farm definite records of feed cost were being kept and the profits from the sale of eggs showed a return more than double the feed cost.

On the second farm no records were kept, but the owner stated that the hens had not laid to amount to anything since the first of July. He had been to no expense for feed for the birds, but the acres of corn and wheat destroyed were worth figuring on and would require a good many eggs to pay for their loss.

One of the labor-saving methods which has gained considerable popularity during recent years (Continued on page 921)

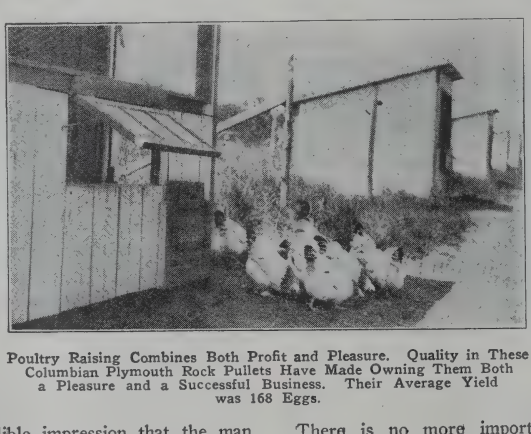
Strive to Improve Your Flock This Year

It Does Not Pay to Winter a Poor Pullet—The Best Quality of Stock Is Necessary for Successful Poultry Operations—How to Put Pullets in Good Laying Condition.

By Willard C. Thompson

EVERY year poultry raising in our Country is climbing steadily upward as a sound, profitable business venture for those people who are engaged in it. There are many reasons for this, among which undoubtedly are to be found an increased demand for poultry products of all kinds and an enlarged knowledge of how when, where, and why to do things connected with chickens. But, the poultry industry, made up as it is of great commercial poultry plants, farm flocks, and back-yard flocks, has not reached the point yet where those interested in it can afford to feel that perfection has been reached. In fact, some of us who are actually engaged in raising chickens bump up against many a problem that has not yet been solved, and reach many a point on which we would like further enlightenment. We're on the climb! We find out something new every day we feed the hens.

The beautiful days of autumn are here. Many of us really believe that October is the best month of the year. For the poultryman there is scarcely a more interesting one. For during this fall month the selection and finishing of the pullets is well under way, the weeding out of the good breeding stock is commencing to shape up, and the poultry houses are beginning to get all dolled up for the laying flocks that have rented the houses for the winter season. October is a month that is going to see many a new hand commence the work of raising poultry for pleasure or profit or both. It further is seeing many a heretofore established chicken man start all over again, this time to do things nearer right.



Poultry Raising Combines Both Profit and Pleasure. Quality in These Columbian Plymouth Rock Pullets Have Made Owning Them Both a Pleasure and a Successful Business. Their Average Yield was 168 Eggs.

The writer has had several opportunities during the past few weeks to talk with prospective poultry keepers in a section of the country where the poultry industry is developed to a high degree, and these men and women have asked repeatedly what are some of the most essential things to consider when October rolled around. As repeatedly the writer has enumerated one factor after the other, but in every instance has he tried to leave the indelible impression that the man or woman who was going to make the real money out of investing in chickens was that man or woman who made a special effort to breed and produce the highest quality possible in their poultry. What does doing this mean?

Pure Bred and Standard Bred.

We are fortunate in this country to have breeds and varieties of poultry developed wonderfully well, from which we can choose. The writer can not believe there is an instance where or when it would not be advisable to start with pure-bred poultry, or for that matter to change over to after having disposed of the mongrels or cross-bred fowls theretofore kept. Pure bred fowls are those that have been bred through a sufficient number of generations to have in common certain characteristics that have become established and are transmitted at least with some degree of regularity from generation to generation. A breed of fowls is a race of fowls that have common characteristics as to form, shape, etc. A variety of fowls within any breed has well established characteristics as to color of plumage or comb shape, etc. A Standard-bred bird is a pure-bred bird that has been bred and developed according to a Standard or ideal. In this country we have the American Poultry Association to thank for the Standard we now universally use.

There are reasons why pure-bred fowls or Standard-bred, as you choose, should be kept, if we would improve the quality, and incidentally the possibilities of profit, of our poultry flocks.

Pure bred fowls produce eggs and meat of more nearly uniform quality and size than mongrels.

One can breed pure-bred fowls and have a certain degree of assurance as to the chicks and poultry products he will get. They breed true.

Pure-bred fowls command higher prices.

The growing demand is for pure-bred poultry.

The raiser of pure, Standard-bred poultry can offer breeding stock, hatching eggs, baby chicks, pullets, cockerels, etc., and demand good prices.

It means a greater range of poultry products can be sold and a higher average price received.

Raising pure-bred poultry is lots more fun than raising a mixed up mess. That is, there is more pleasure in it.

Pure-bred poultry makes better and more efficient use of feeds than do the mongrels.

They will cost slightly more to get a start in than mongrels, but the argument is slight, for they will return far more on the investment than the others. And that is what counts.

After Having Selected Pure Breds.

Many of us, possibly most of us that read this magazine, are already converts to the pure-bred fowl. There is many another method whereby we can still aim to improve the quality of our poultry products this coming year. It is possible for even pure-bred birds to be off color, poor shaped, not true to type. They need a certain care and attention if they are to produce eggs or meat economically and well.

There is no more important poultry product than the table egg. Quality in it is absolutely necessary, if we are to retain our trade and get the highest of prices. The quality of the egg is measured by the bird and her feed and environment. We depend pretty largely upon the pullets for the bulk of our table eggs this coming winter. Rarely do we use the pullets for breeders, so their purpose in life should be to lay eggs and lots of them. They will do this if they are grown right and finished right. October is the month in which to do this finishing. It doesn't matter whether you have thousands or just a few, the same thing holds true.

During the summer growing pullets have been receiving a dry mash, composed of some such mixture as three parts of wheat bran, and one part each of wheat middlings, cornmeal, ground oats, and meat scrap. This should have been before them all the time, and supplemented with night and morning feedings of equal parts of wheat and cracked corn. Now as October comes it will be noticed that the pullets, particularly those of the lighter breeds, as the Leghorns, will show budding combs and signs of coming into laying maturity. In most sections of the country better results will be obtained if these pullets are held back in their rapid development just at this time, by closing off the dry (Continued on page 906.

$14,000 Last Year From White Wyandottes

Practical Points on the Care and Management of the Flock—Finishing the Late Chickens—Correct Wyandotte Type—How to Produce Yellow Legs and Pure White Plumage.

By F. L. Platt

AS THE visitor approaches the poultry plant of Chas. V. Keeler in northern Indiana, he notices the sign "Chickens—Drive Slow." Here on the banks of the Tippecanoe river are the growing youngsters of Mr. Keeler's strain of White Wyandottes; a strain that he has bred for 25 years; and in the last 15 years he has not introduced any new blood. Last year his sales from this flock amounted to $14,073.50, and the year before they ran over $11,000. "I didn't know myself what the business actually amounted to until I got to figuring up my income tax," said Mr. Keeler. Birds and eggs for hatching are shipped to nearly every state in the Union and many foreign countries.

This year Mr. Keeler's son, Kenneth B., age 20, has taken an active interest in the poultry. His father has started him on $2.00 a day in money, besides his home and own Ford car, and ten years from now the young man will be stepping into his father's shoes, assuming the responsibilities and opportunities of an established breeding business. That looks pretty good to the other boys around town.

"Is there anything in the poultry business," is what a lot of people ask. "Well," said Mr. Keeler, "here is our home and farm. When Mrs. Keeler and I were married I had $5 and she had $10. We didn't have money enough to buy furniture. We started to breed White Wyandottes the year we were married.

The Start in Poultry.

"To tell what got me started in chickens you have to go back of that. I was raised in an orphans' home, where every boy had to do a certain piece of work. It fell to my lot to take care of the chickens. That was where my interest started. As soon as we were married I had to have some chickens. My first purchase was three pullets from a local breeder, and then I sent to Illinois for a cockerel; but I discarded all that stock after I went to a poultry show and found that what I had was not of good standard quality.



One of the new 10x16 ft. colony houses being built by Mr. Keeler. No. 3 Shiplap is used which costs $30 a thousand feet. The best boards are picked out for the floor. The lumber in the sides and roof is covered with roofing paper. The material for such a house costs approximately $30.

"My first real chickens came as eggs from New Hampshire. I raised a wonderful cockerel out of those eggs, which I showed at Indianapolis in 1899. That bird was white and was the only white White Wyandotte that had been shown in the West up to that time. B. N. Pierce, the great Western judge of the day, was showing, but his birds were not of the pure white quill. I also won first pullet at that show and he was awarded championship for the best female in the entire show. I hatched 29 chicks out of those New Hampshire eggs and raised 26 chicks; they were grown just like babies; and were a sensation at the Indianapolis show of December, 1899.

"That exhibit put me on my feet as a breeder. I made enough money the next year to tear down the old house and build my present home. Now, I have purchased 10 acres additional land and am building eight new colony houses."

These buildings are 10 ft. wide and 16 ft. deep. There is a permanent open front to these coops. On the west there is a window 2½ ft. by 4 ft., and a window of equal size on the east side. These windows allow the out-door air to blow over the birds roosting in the coop in hot summer weather. As all comes on the west window is closed, and when the temperature is freezing the east window is closed, but the open front to the south continues to provide fresh air. Mr. Keeler is a strong believer in plenty of out-door air, especially for growing chickens. "Years ago, when I didn't know the value of fresh air, I built a tight house," said he, "and whenever I found a sick bird, full of cold with puffed eyes, I took him out and put him in an old cow shed, of which the whole south front was open. The birds usually got well in that old shed, and that is what converted me to the open-front type of houses.

"I haven't had a case of roup in five years, and then my birds brought it home from a show. I quarantined those birds for 14 days, yet was afraid to turn them out, for I was suspicious. In a few days the trouble broke out and it was lucky I still had the birds confined. Mrs. Keeler took care of those birds, and put on rubbers every time she went in the house in which they were, and took off the rubbers as soon as she came out, so as not to track the germs over the place. That is one advantage of colony houses. You can keep anything confined to one house.

"I like the colony house system, am something of a crank on fresh air for chickens, and believe in full feeding. The chickens are fed just as regularly as I eat. I rarely ever have a hen that goes light. That is nothing less than tuberculosis, and right housing, ventilation and feeding will absolutely control it.

Overcomes Fall Colds.

"A poultryman came up here last fall and asked me where were the fall colds in my young birds. I do not have any. The later chickens are put under artificial lights as the days begin to shorten in the fall. Chickens want to be fed early in the morning, and the youngsters should not go to roost early and then run over night and along into the morning with nothing more than an afternoon's feeding. That accounts for many young birds standing still in the fall, and as their vitality runs down they are liable to catch cold.

"By putting chickens that are still growing under lights we lengthen the day and they have more time for feeding and growth.

Evening lights, will not work on young birds. So we set the lights for 4 a. m. Grain is scattered in the litter at night; dry mash in hoppers and water is before them. Those growing chickens never know that winter has come.

"It is the short day of winter that affects chickens. The cold does not bother them if they are hardened to it. Chickens will grow faster in cold weather than in hot weather, for they will consume more feed if you will make the winter nights as short as summer nights. Feeding at 4 p. m. and again at 8 a. m. means that the chickens' crops get empty along early in the cool mornings and they get chilled through as a result of lack of feed. The birds are under nourished and therefore slow to finish and easily catch cold."

While it was a dry summer, and it is always hard to get continuously rapid growth in hot, dry weather when the grass gets burned and tough, Mr. Keeler has kept his yards green by sowing them in oats. "I didn't think it was possible to get a solid mass of green in a yard 60 ft. square and keep 20 hens running in it all the time," he said. "But by scattering oats thickly on the ground and plowing them in with a five shovel cultivator, we have produced (Continued on page 896)

WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW

EDITORIAL

American Poultry Journal

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 9, 1886, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

	1 year 12 issues	2 Years 24 issues	5 years 60 issues
United States	$0.75	$1.00	$2.00
Canada, Cuba and Mexico	1.00	1.50	3.25
Foreign	1.25	2.00	4.50

Canadaian, Cuban, Mexican and foreign subscriptions require additional postage, therefore the slight difference in prices.

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED. No. 74,059.

Issued the first of each month.

Published by

JAS. W. BELL & CO.,

523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Editors:

JAMES W. BELL,
FRANK L. PLATT.

Advertising Manager,

E. G. ALDRICH.

TO OUR READERS.

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All we ask is that, in ordering the fowls or goods, you mention to the advertiser that you saw the ad in American Poultry Journal; also that the purchase be made during the month or months in which the ad is inserted, and in case of loss notify us of the fraudulent misrepresentation of the advertiser, giving us full particulars as soon as it occurs. This guarantee applies to all subscribers who are on our unexpired subscription list.

The Fall Poultry Shows Have Started

A record entry was reported by the poultry department of the Missouri Centennial Exposition and State Fair, which commemorated Missouri's one hundredth year of statehood. This event was staged the middle of August, and poultrymen were handicapped because their fowls were in old feather or molting, and their young birds were not mature. Indeed, a growing cockerel that is shipped from the range and cooped for a week in a hot summer show is often irreparably injured. Yet, Missouri, in spite of her dates, had "a record entry," to be followed at Columbus, Ohio, by the largest class of birds in the history of the Ohio State fair. The week following the Michigan State Fair was confronted with an overflow entry, the biggest in its history, and as the season advanced and the circuit reached the Indiana State Fair, the first week in September, the poultry exhibit was swelled to 1,200 more birds than were cooped on the fair grounds at Indianapolis last year.

A few of the classes at the Indiana event would have proven to be eye-openers to some of the easterners who believe that, while size may be attained in the corn fields of the west, one must not expect to see at a western September show that furnish of feather which serves to round out and complete a young male.

From Indianapolis we traveled on to Syracuse and a detailed report of the New York State Fair appears in this issue. If not always the largest in numbers, the great New York state exhibition is at least unsurpassed as a breeder's show; it is unequaled as a place to see the progressive models of the year, as they serve to indicate the tendencies of eastern fanciers; and the event serves as a get-together occasion for prominent men in the fraternity of breeders.

Here we meet exhibitors and judges whose names are household words in the purebred poultry industry. D. Lincoln Orr, J. H. Drevenstedt, Maurice F. Delano, John Martin, M. L. Chapman, Theo. Hewes, Harry Lamon are there. They are not all showing, but they may be found in the poultry building talking a little, but observing, listening, thinking a lot.

The public little knows the complex problems that confront the breeder of purebred stock. His problem is not merely one of multiplication, of increase in numbers; it is a problem of bringing forth an improved generation from stock already existing. That requires skill which arises from close study and the cultivation of accurate observation and judgment.

Fine specimens from the yards of foremost breeders, well bred and well grown and properly conditioned, as they stand for inspection in the show, are always a stimulus to visiting poultrymen. The opportunity of seeing the perfection to which the breeders' work may attain is in itself a reason why the purebred business should involve considerable travel to the shows. It is doubtful if it is profitable for a fancier breeder to be so industrious and conservation that he prefers to always remain at home, tending so closely to his own charges that he passes up a great poultry exhibition within access. It is true that he who turns out high class specimens must necessarily do much living with his birds. When he is not with them, they must still be very completely and vividly in his thoughts, for only from such concentration may "his eye become trained, and his whole being delicately adjusted to slight hints of progress, or the lack of it, in his flock." However, no breeder can afford to become a slave to routine work. He should occasionally seek the company of other breeders, and view their birds, drawing new inspiration from their best efforts. His own efforts should reward him with the leisure to do so.

Poultry shows are an inspirational and educational agency helping a breeder to improve and increase his knowledge of breed type and color markings. For the exhibitor who wins, the show is a great means of advertisement, increasing materially the money possibilities of his stock, by introducing and securing recognition for him through the publicity that accrues to his winning. But, apart from imparting ideas and cultivating ideals, apart from the show as a means for the promotion of trade and establishment of reputation, the poultry exhibition provides a congenial meeting place—at once a place of education, business and a social gathering. The

pportunity to meet successful breeders, make note of their ersonalities which contribute to their genius, and ultimately o develop their acquaintance into friendship, can hardly be tressed too much.

The early fall shows, the preliminaries of 1921, forecast n outstanding and memorable year in the history of exhibi- ions of Standardbred poultry. We are confident that the uality and size of the classes will be not only sustained but vill increase as the winter show season comes on, making the vinter shows especially worthy of the attention and interest f the public and participation of breeders.

Express rates to the shows are high, but the service is ood. The manhood, the personal equation that enters into he management of the great shows and into the judging of he classes, is more than good; it is worthy of full confi- ence and high respect.

Let us all plan to attend one or two of the best shows that vill be held within our reach this winter—and exhibit our birds.

Make a Study of Your Breed

The other day we received a letter from a breeder who had tarted to advertise birds for sale, and who, upon receiving n inquiry from a prospective buyer asking for prices on cock- relbred and pulletbred specimens, found himself in a quan- lary to know just what the buyer wanted; so he wrote to us o admit his unacquaintance with the terms and ask for defi- itions.

We were pleased to furnish this breeder such information s the limits of a letter would convey. We tried not to be mpatient, although we were surprised at the speed with vhich this man began to do business and the tardiness with vhich he began to study his breed.

If a man is to build a successful business as a breeder, e certainly must know more about his own breed than the verage buyer can know, and thereby have better stock than s to be found in the average flock.

A man's chickens are never better than the man; their uality never progresses beyond the upper limits of the knowl- dge and skill of their owner; and the breeder who does not now the history of origin and development of his variety, vho does not know the characters of diverse parentage that e hidden in the germ cells as well as the visible characters nat are on parade, who does not know the breeding tenden- ies in his variety, is handicapped, and he will be outdis- anced in the race as soon as a real student who combines inking with working, comes along.

Again and again we are impressed with the fact that new reeders are rushing ahead without taking the first step for reparation in the fundamental principles of breeding, with ne result that they drift along for a few years, bolstered up y the purchases they make, and then becoming disappointed vith the uncertainty of their progress, they at l ast dig down nto the technical literature that is available on the subject of reeds and breeding.

We may here well cite an instance of a breeder who has t last realized that he must really begin to breed chickens. his party has been a rather successful exhibitor in his va- iety because of a deep purse. But last year as he stood in ne aisles of the show at which he has been a successful ex- ibitor for some seasons, he remarked to a friend: "These ellows who are showing against me are gradually and stead- y coming up on me. They have knocked me out of a couple of rsts at this show. And the devil of it is they have not only uniformity which I haven't, but they know how their loomin' birds are bred, and can reproduce them! I can't go ut and buy birds to meet such competition as they will give ne in a year or two more—and I have got to start now to ive this breeding problem a whole lot more thought than I have ever given it before."

Some noteworthy birds have come from chance matings, s the history of all stock breeding proves, but the construc- ve work that builds a line which wins the coveted prizes or its owner and breeds on, is done by well informed, yet ractical men who know the base on which their breed rests, ho know the progress and errors of the past, who know ne tendencies in their variety.

Few people realize the complex factors that enter into the problems of heredity and transmission. The practical breeder must know what he is doing, and why. It is no longer neces- sary to work by guess, and it is a mistake to waste time through a lack of information in regard to the principles that underlie successful breeding practice.

Give enough basic information to the man who is liberally endowed with the power for observation and the patience to await results, and you will make a good breeder.

To Teach Breed Type

As a visitor walks through a poultry show he cannot fail to be impressed by the different shapes, sizes and colors of the different breeds. He may not grasp the significance of the particular characters that are fastened to each breed, but he does realize that there is not a sameness about all the fowls, for the members of each breed are set apart from one another by distinct breed charactristics.

The breeders of poultry have done a marvelous piece of work in developing the breeds and varieties and bringing them to their present high state of perfection. Like all men who have made a contribution to the world, they have felt that they deserved some credit, some public applause. That homage and appreciation has been theirs for many years is forcibly demonstrated by the way purebred poultry has in- creased in numbers as well as by the expanding public inter- est which has carried purebred fowls to all parts of the country. Of late, however, signs have multiplied to indicate that the work of poultry breeders is to be elevated to a still higher plane in public estimation through the teaching of agricultural colleges. These institutions of learning, sup- ported by state and government, wield a great power in shap- ing public opinion, and it would be difficult to foresee the ultimate scope and possible influence of their work in the future. It is, therefore, a matter of more than passing mo- ment when they evince interest in and sympathy with the constructive work of the practical fancier-breeder.

The first letter to draw our attention to the interest of leading educators in the ideas and ideals of fancier-breeders came from Dr. A. J .Brundage, leader of the Boys' and Girls' clubs in the state of Connecticut. This work is carried on in connection with the Connecticut Agricultural College and in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. Brundage wrote under date of July 21:

> "We have been attempting during the last two years to give our poultry club members some worthwhile work on poultry judging. Per- sonally I feel that it is very much worth while and I am desirous of organizing our work in such a way that they will receive a more defi- nite type of instruction.
>
> "In order that we may plan our poultry club work more intelligently we are desirous of knowing, if possible, how poultry judges gained their training in this art."

We feel that it is well worth while to teach poultry club members to estimate the value of a specimen on the basis of its Standard quality, thus inculcating the fundamentals of breed type.

Progress in all kinds of live stock has been made along the lines of recognizing, developing, and emphasizing particu- lar type and breed character. When judging is put on a basis of selecting hens by faded shanks and late molting, it has as much or more to do with feeding and management as it has to do with breed qualities.

That breed type must be maintained is not merely the opin- ion but the experience of a rapidly increasing number of poultry raisers. At one of the agricultural colleges, the egg yield of a family of White Plymouth Rocks has gone up, but size has gone down, and the growing qualities of the chicks are not as good as they should be. It is the law of compen- sation that for everything you gain you lose something else. This is a practical condition which confronts the poultry raiser, and leaders are voicing the need of an understanding and appreciation of breed proportion and balanced breeding, rather than a specialization in one quality to the point of sacrifice in other qualities.

Under the date of September 6, LeRoy L. Jones of the Indiana College of Agriculture, wrote that the third annual meeting of the reorganized Indiana State Poultry Association

would be held at Purdue University, October 4, 5, and 6. Mr. Jones then added:

"Thursday afternoon we want to turn over to the poultry breeders and the one vital message needed by many who will be present, is that Standard requirements must not be forgotten in the mad scramble for high production."

The New Jersey Agricultural College, where the poultry work is under the direction of Prof. Willard C. Thompson, is giving both the four year students and the winter short-course students instructional work with special reference to types and breeds. Prof. George W. Hervey, who will teach this course, writes the following comprehensive statement:

"Every student at the outset is made familiar with the breeds. In the elementary course they are required to memorise the Standard classifications, including all varieties. Breed types are explained by diagrams and by variety recognition practicums on the station farms and in the laboratory.

"College students who specialize, as well as the short course students, learn the various breed types in their judging work. They are given instruction in using the Standard. Judging practicums on all of the common varieties are held. The students place the birds in each class and are required to write reasons for their placing. Instruction is also given in washing and preparing birds for the show room. This work is supplemented from time to time by trips to farms of New Jersey breeders. This instruction in the breeds, in the short course, culminates in the annual student poultry show. Every student prepares and exhibits a pen of birds and prizes are awarded to the winning exhibitors.

"In teaching the types and breeds it is thought that some knowledge of the history of the breed should be imparted, as well as comparisons of their different utility characteristics.

"From what I have written previously you will gather that major attention is not given to types and breeds. All phases of the work are given equal attention but before any student is taught anything else, he must learn the Standard and utility characteristics of at least the common breeds, together with their development, without which, he cannot be an intelligent poultryman."

To make intelligent poultrymen--men of balanced judgment—is the highest aim of the teacher of poultry husbandry. Men who receive such instruction are better equipped to become leaders in practical poultry work; not merely feeders of poultry, but breeders of improved stock.

Three Silver Cups.

A large silver cup, to be known as the President Harding cup, will be awarded at the forthcoming Capital Poultry Show in Washington, D. C.

Another beautiful silver trophy is to be known as the Vice-President Coolidge cup; while a third equally elegant cup is to be offered in the name of The Honorable, the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace.

The President's cup is to be awarded on the best cockerel in the American class. The Vice-President's cup is to be awarded on the best pullet in the American class. The Secretary of Agriculture's cup is to be awarded on the best young pen in the American class.

In a statement of why these momentous specials have been placed on the American class, Jos. Wm. Kinghorne, Asst. Secretary of the Washington show says: "The officers and directors of the Washington Show believe that it is possible not only to combine utility with show qualities, but they equally believe that this combination has been perfected best in the birds of the American class."

Elisha Hanson, President of the Washington Poultry show, commented on the cups as follows: "It is a signal honor to poultry breeders, when the leaders in our national life, the President and Vice-President of the United States and the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, allow us to offer these cups in their names in recognition of the constructive work of the improvers of our established breeds of fowls. It is fitting that these men should specify that the cups should be placed on the American classes, so as to encourage the further advancement of those great breeds which were originated in America by the genius of American breeders. One thing more, these are breeders' cups. I know that some will feel that the cups should be awarded to the best birds, regardless, but we shall require the winners to make affidavit that they are not only the owners, but the breeders of their birds. The cups are not a part of 'the exhibition game.' They are to be awarded to actual breeders in recognition of breeding effort and progress in breeding. It is with the desire on the part of the high officials of our Government to recognize the work of the improvers of our domesticated races of live stock, that the cups are given.

"These trophies, like other great cups, such as the Davis Tennis Bowl, America's Cup, and the Harmsworth Trophy, will be kept in competition year after year, and a certificate of winning will be given to the fortunate breeder who is awarded the judges' decision at each show. In the event that any one breeder is successful on three different occasions, a duplicate of the trophy which he has won will be given him. I feel that these cups will go down into history, and that their winning will become more important with each passing year. As often as possible, we shall hope that the President, Vice-President and Secretary of Agriculture of the United States may personally present the cup t the winner of the year—and always the occasion will be in honor of the breeder of the year."

Such recognition of poultry breeding by high officials in American public life, should be happy news to poultry breeders, and make us, one and all, proud to be engaged in so honorable and worthy a pursuit.

CANADIAN LAYING RECORD
Made By
REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES



"REGAL SENSATION 1st"
Madison Square Garden, 1919

In the Hands of Thos. Lund, Esq., Stonewall, Man.

At the Manitoba Laying Contest, held under Government supervision and ending October 31, 1920, a pen of 10 White Wyandotte pullets sired by Regal Dorcas males direct from my farm made the splendid record of 1824 eggs, winning Second Prize in the Manitoba Contest, First Prize for heavy breeds and the same for all Canada as the records made in Manitoba were higher than those made in any of the six other Canadian Contests. This is only one of many records made by customers all over America and simply goes to show that while the Regals have been making their wonderful show room record, the utility qualities have kept pace and today they are universally known as the best all round fowl in existence. DO NOT HESITATE. Pin your faith to the Regals and be successful.

125 ACRES DEVOTED TO WHITE WYANDOTTES
5000—Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets for Sale—5000

FREE—Send for 20 page Catalog and Fall Bulletin telling all about my present offerings. Send 10c for a copy of the Regal White Wyandotte Book. The information it contains will be of the greatest value to you.

John S. Martin, Box 51, Port Dover, Ont., Canada

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

A Broad Policy.

The Pittsburgh show last year paid first ze money even though there was only one ry in the class. The plan proved satisfac- y and Pittsburgh will again pay first prize ney whether there is one bird or a hundred the class. This gives the odd variety ex- itor a chance to get in the prize money. results in a better balanced show, and its tinuation will result in filling the odd var- classes.

This broad policy on the part of the Pitts- gh Association raises the question of ether excellent varieties and deserving eders are being crowded back by exploit- methods of some show managements. That tter is worth considering. At any rate, should be pointed out that a show which ends a helping hand to all breeds and eders is worthy not only of the highest mmendation but of the entries and material port of exhibitors.

Contrast to this broad and liberal policy the Pittsburgh Association, the announce- nt that local poultry show Associations ll be asked to pay $10 to $100 for A. P. A. ronage, which patronage consists primarily medals and diplomas to be awarded to the birds owned by A. P. A. members. The bird in the show cannot win one of these cial prizes unless its owner is a member the A. P. A.

The A. P. A. might very properly be asked pay $10 to $100 for offering such bait get new members. No poultry show asso- on would think of paying a fee to spe- y clubs to get them to offer special prize ons to their members. Why pay a fee to medals and diplomas awarded to mem- ?

The A. P. A. should foster all breeds and eties which it has recognized, and en- age the production of more birds which oach the Standard ideals it has set. It ld not seek to commercialize the shows. ommercialism will ruin any sport as well ebase the sportsmen. Take baseball, only w years ago it was lauded as the great onal pastime. The Chicago Tribune ted 4 to 6 columns of reading matter a on professional baseball. Today it gives shears to what it now terms "commer- ed baseball," and prints a half column. New York Mail endorses the attitude of Chicago paper.

nateur sport, clean, wholesome competi- a fair field and no favors are what the minded, stout hearted, average American s. Those interests that are set on com- ializing everything they have to offer had r check up before the interested public lates for them.

* * *

First Prize Birds or Nothing.

prospective buyer wrote an old estab- l breeder and asked for his price on a rel guaranteed to win first at Chicago. breeder quoted a price but specified that ird was not guaranteed to win either first th. Because of the established and gen- recognized quality of the breeder's line, uyer purchased the male; he won 1st, fterwards wrote the seller to commend is "an honest man." In commenting on ncident, the seller remarked: "I would been just as honest if the bird had not first."

ers are often up against rather arbitrary ds which are proposed by prospective ners as requirements that must be to before a sale can be negotiated dicated by the following exchange of let- between buyer and seller, which is a of preliminary correspondence based on

"HILLVIEW" STRAIN
AMERICA'S GREATEST
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

HILLVIEW STRAIN STANDS SUPREME
and they are America's Foremost Line-bred
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
A REPUTATION WON ON QUALITY

Have made amazing records in Egg Laying Contests of National Fame—and record winnings in America's largest Show Rooms. The impressive winnings of Hillview Leghorns of almost every ribbon at the Chicago Coliseum Show of 1918, 1919, 1920, and the winning of first prize Pen in Missouri and American Egg Laying Contests, is still an unbroken record.

Guaranteed Winners for Any Show in the Country

No matter where you want to show, we have the birds that will win for you regardless of competition. The winning of Hillview birds in the hands of hundreds of customers for the past eight seasons, is your best assurance that Hillview Quality will win anywhere.

Send for our Bulletin No. 61, it is full of bargains in breeding stock. Catalog free.

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White Wyandottes
The Standard Bred Heavy-Laying Strain

Special Offer for October
100—Yearling Hens—100

Good Type and Highly Egg Prepotent
$5 each; in lots of 25 or more, $4 each.
Exhibition Cockerels, Trios and Pens
Ready to Win Anywhere. Let Us Quote.

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The ever increasing popularity of our "direct from mill to user" plan of buying poultry feeds is proof not only of its many saving advantages but also of the fact that, poultry raisers have found Basic Feeds to be exactly what we claim for them, namely—**100% Quality Feeds**.

When such successful men as P. C. Sciarra, Hillview Farms; G. S. Beyers, Hazelrigg, Indiana; F. L. Brace, Medina, N. Y.; Fred Warren, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.; E. J. Taylor, Kalamazoo, Mich.; and hundreds of other prominent poultrymen in all parts of the country tell us that Basic Feeds and our "direct from mill" plan of selling is one of the big factors of their successes, it is pretty good evidence that you will find our feeds and our money saving plan more than satisfactory.

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The reason Basic Feeds produce such wonderful results for poultry raisers is because they are composed of the best feeding stuffs the market affords. There is nothing added to make bulk nor to cheapen the product so it can be sold at a price. We simply put into the feed choicest Basic Feeds, properly milled, blended and balanced according to formulas that have proven by various tests to be best for the purpose intended. The only reason Basic Feeds cost less is because we sell "direct from mill to user." The combined profits of middlemen, the heavy expense of traveling salesmen, are entirely eliminated. The retail dealer's selling expense, overhead and profits while adding enormously to the cost of your poultry feed, do not add one cent's worth to its value. This retail selling expense and profit must be included in the retail price *you* pay for any feed or the quality must be reduced while the price remains the same.



Our plan of selling "direct from mill to user" enables us to save you added expense and we are able to give you the finest quality feed that human skill and science produce at prices considerably less than feeds bought in the regular way.

BASIC FEEDS CO.

DIRECT FROM MILL

BETTER FEEDS FOR LESS MONEY

l the Basic Feeds line will be found every feed neces-
ry for poultry from the day old chick to the matured
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d extensive tests made by leading poultry experts.
hey have proven to be the best combinations of feed-
g stuffs that have ever been made for poultry of all
es. We maintain the formulas and high quality of the in-
edients all the time—never changing or sacrificing the quality
meet a price. We would, just at this time, call particular
tention of poultry keepers to our Laying Mash. As an egg producer it is unexcelled.
oultrymen who begin now to feed Basic Feeds Laying Mash will find that their young
llets and laying hens will produce eggs this fall and winter in greater quantities than they
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e time, and you will be agreeably surprised at the eggs your flock produces.

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Gentlemen:

Send me postpaid FREE SAMPLE of your Poultry Feed, also Descriptive Folder and Money Saving Price List.

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TOWN _____

STATE _____

Street No. or R. F. D. _____



"I am just writing the news of my great 70 annual Sale"

Here it is, late Summer—and I am coming to the close of my biggest and best season. Undoubtedly the tremendous demand this Summer for "Famous" Anconas was accelerated by my phenomenal success at Madison Square Garden early in the year when I recorded the fourteenth great consecutive winning by capturing TEN FIRSTS from a possible twelve.

I consider that the "Famous" Anconas I have to close out at the special prices are even better than during former years—but I haven't so many of them. First come —first served.

It is good, sound advice to suggest that you write immediately for the Special 70 Sale circular—which will be ready for the mails by the time I have your letter—and post yourself on the very special prices offered on "Famous" Anconas.

Whether you are interested in Anconas from the standpoint of prolific egg production, the astounding beauty of the strain, or their amazing performance at the shows, get my special sale circular at once.

H. Cecil Sheppard
Box 387
BEREA, OHIO

the desire of the buyer to purchase first prize birds or nothing.

A prospective purchaser writes:

"Yours of the 24th, inst., received.

"I am willing to pay your price for the pen mentioned if they take the first prize at ————. My proposition is just this: If they take first prize at———— I will pay you $125.00 for the pen; then if they do not I may return the pen to you and have my money refunded. This is the only way I will purchase the pen. Possibly this will not suit you, but unless I can get the first prize at ———— with the best young———— pen I do not care to purchase. If you will accept my proposition notify me at once so that I can make my entry and will mail check to you by return mail.

"Hoping to hear from you at an early date, I am, Yours very truly,

.....

The seller in acknowledging and answering this valued communication replied convincingly and forcibly as follows:

"I have your interesting but exceptional proposition to pay me $125.00 for a young pen of———— that will win first at———— subject to return and refund of your money in case they miss first money.

"Let me analyze that idea on your part. Inasmuch as you are a public official, let us suppose you are nominated for City Collector of your city. The election date approaches and the Election Fund Committee solicits your quota. You tell them you will give $100 with the understanding that you must receive a refund of the $100 if you lose the election. ————comment unnecessary.

"Again. Suppose you are in the hardware business and carry the finest British and American rifles. I am a moose hunter and I say to you: I am going to Canada again on a moose hunt and need a real rifle like this one. You advise that the price is $125.00 adding that this is the universal price and nobody questions the value. I say, yes, I understand the worth, value and perfection of this gun but I want you to make an exception in my case and sell me the rifle at $125 under these conditions only: I'll pay you $125 now with the distinct understanding and your guarantee that I get the game I want on this hunt, regardless of my ability as a marksman, regardless of the supply of game, regardless of whether the train runs off the track, regardless of how much I wear the gun, etc., that you are to absolutely assume all responsibility in view of the above and refund every dollar of my money when I hand you back the gun and a statement that I failed to get the game I wanted.

"In the name of business ethics, business prudence, sportsmanship and sensible business reasoning, what would you think of me?

"Your proposition means that I would loan you the birds for a consideration; that the birds are mine and shown under a false name until they win first, and thereafter under a false name if they should be placed below first ————a specific violation of fair rules as well as a specific violation of the American Poultry Association rules.

"The quality of this pen which I am offering you, is distinctly superior and their ability to make good as first money winners carries no doubt in my mind, and I am not guessing when I put an outstanding exhibition pen togther; and be assured that I have them. Come up and I'll show you.

"If you are a business man, and our positions were reversed, your attitude would be precisely the same as mine in these premises. Otherwise you would either quit business or bust.

"Last fall I sold —— birds that won firsts and will exceed that record this fall. Two or three of those customers proposed the same terms you propose. They were, of course, turned down. But they bought and won. So will you if you purchase.

"Yours very truly,

.....

This argument of the seller is so fair, so logical, that it appealed to the common sense and business acumen of the buyer, and he purchased the pen, securing excellent val for the money he paid.

* * *

Plan to Issue Club Standard.

A. F. Rolf wide-awake nad progressive se retary of the National S. C. White Leghor Club, writes:

"Was interested in your editorial relati to the Standard of Perfection, and its fie of usefulness.

"I note the suggestion of President Rig to sell the Specialty Clubs the privilege publishing their variety standard at 50 cen per copy, but even that will not allow t Standard to serve its greatest purpose.

"You know, as well as I know, that t Single Comb White Leghorn is suffering u told injury today on account of a lack knowledge of what constitutes a White Le horn, and the consequent ease with whic 'salesmen' are able to put over almost an white chicken.

"It has, for some time, been my purpos to plead with the members of this club, a the next annual meeting, to allow me t spend all available club funds during th ensuing year, and to devise ways and mean of increasing such funds, on a single projec namely, to print the Standard for Whit Leghorns for free distribution among eac and every interested person with whom w can get in touch.

"I realize that the American Standard o Perfection is protected by copyright. But that doesn't worry me in the least. Wit the talent represented in the membershi of his club, we can prepare a club Standar which will not infringe upon the A. P. A copyright, and yet which will serve as complete substitute for the A. P. A. Standard In other words, all of the present Standar requirements can be presented, in sufficinetl different form to avoid copyright infringe ment, and at the same time the presentatio will accurately depict the Standard Leghorn

"It is my hope to go even further tha the present A. P. A. Standard, in that som explanatory matter will be inserted to clea up points which bother many beginners.

"But—the chief point that I want to mak is that if the members of this club will sup port my plea (and they have not refused a single request yet) I shall make the chie project work of this club during the next yea the preparation, and the widest possible distri bution of a Standard of Excellence of the White Leghorn, and, such distribution wil be absolutely free.

"It is my belief that such a distribution and the consequent realization of what it takes to justify the application of the name White Leghorn to a bird, will serve as the common ground upon which we may later attempt to harmonize the various 'types' or forms of 'White Leghorns' with which we are at present afflicted.

"What do you think of such a move?"

If a man is a breeder of Holstein cattle, or is a beginner just becoming interested in Holsteins, he can write to the secretary of the Holstein-Friesian breed association and secure a standard and score card for males and females, free of charge. He can also secure gratis a number of pamphlets and booklets on Holstein cattle and Holstein milk. The Holstein-Friesian association is interested in breed expansion—in wider popularity for their breed, and more business for their breeders. Their revenue will come when new breeders register their purebred cattle.

The American Poultry Association receives no registration or transfer fees. Its one monopoly on revenue is the Standard.

When specialty clubs issue their own standards there will be danger of specialists carrying their hobbies too far. There will be danger of the Brown Leghorn Club having a different scale of points for Brown Leghorns than the White Leghorn Club has for White Leghorns, with confusion resulting, for gener judges, rather than specialist judges, will always place the awards in the average show.

However, the needs of the times require that Standard ideals, which govern judges and breeders, shall be given wider distribution. The problem is one which should receive the



$100.00 Extra Profit *from* 100 Hens

ONE dollar extra per hen per year, is the record of poultrymen who keep hens under electric light a few hours in the winter mornings and evenings.

Delco-Light provides the means for lighting poultry houses at little cost. An inexpensive automatic switch turns the light on and off at the right time.

Think of the extra profit Delco-Light will earn. More eggs in the winter when prices are high! And this same Delco-Light plant will furnish light for the house, the barn, and the farm yard. It will furnish the power to do the chores and pay for itself in a short time.

Mail Coupon for Booklet.

WE have prepared a booklet on the lighting of poultry houses. It is called, "The Miracle of More Eggs." It contains the reports of experiments of Cornell University, Washington State Agricultural College, and some of the largest poultry raisers in the country. It explains in detail how and when the hen houses should be lighted to secure the best results.

A copy of this booklet will be mailed to you without cost or obligation. Simply sign and mail the coupon.

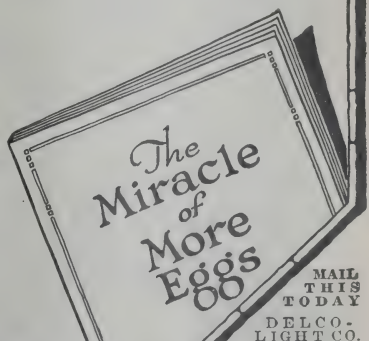
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Read These Letters.

"Delco-Light has increased my egg yield to such an extent that it will pay for itself this season—that is, in six months' time."—Chas. W. Sculles, Coburg, Ontario.

"Nov. and Dec. —— we received 24,215 eggs—an increase in profit of over $850.00, which left quite a balance above the cost of Delco-Light installation."—E. M. Van Inwagen, Oak Corners, N. Y.

"Here are our results: 1920 (no lights), Feb., 34 dozen; March, 46 dozen; 1921 (with lights), Feb., 51 dozen; March, 112 dozen. I am putting 200 laying hens under Delco-Light this winter."—E. A. Jones, Waukee, Iowa.



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Customers can vouch for the Superior laying qualities of my White and Barred Rocks, White and Buff Orpingtons, Rose and Single Comb Reds, White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns. I am now offering

Choice Foundation Stock

In Pullets, Cockerels, Yearling females and Yearling males, from some of my best matings in the above breeds, at very moderate prices, for immediate delivery. This stock is right in its prime for the breeding season of 1922. The quality is no experiment, and with your careful attention you can be reasonably assured of success, as have hundreds of my customers before you.

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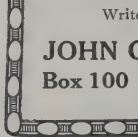
My 21 years' experience, results attained by my customers and descriptive matter of my plant by the leading poultry journals is all yours for the asking. My catalog has helped others and will, undoubtedly, help you.

Write for it today.

JOHN G. POORMAN
Box 100 Tinley Park, Ill.

58 WINS!

at MADISON SQUARE



on Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, 256 and 266 records. Large stock, Big Eggs, males and females.

S. C. White Leghorns, second to none, large, white, Largest Eggs—288 egg line, great vigor, males and females.

S. C. Reds contest winners, Big dark red. Show and lay, records 220 to 243, cockerels and pullets, $3.50, $5.00, $8.00.

Parks' Barred Rocks. Catalog.

W. W. KULP, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa.

serious consideration of the Standard Revision Committee.

Secretary Rolf voices the needs and gives expression to the visions of his club. He represents a reorganized organization of White Leghorn breeders. New life has been injected into the White Leghorn Club, and it is determined to get out of the rut. If it could have gotten out of the rut twenty years ago there would be more Standard White Leghorns on commercial egg farms today. Unfortunately many men who took up White Leghorns had no easy means of learning what constituted a high class specimen.

* * *

The Ground Color.

In the early days the breeders tried to cover up defects. They had mossiness in the centers of their laced varieties, so they bred the white center very small and the black edging very wide to close and cover up the defective open center, and likewise they bred the penciling in their Dark Brahmas so close as to almost cover the ground color.

That covered but it did not purify. The great progress of the last quarter century has been in cleaning up; not covering and continuing to breed a latent defect; but coming out into the open with the defects eliminated.

In Barred Plymouth Rocks, breeders have quit trying to secure greater snappiness of barring by darkening the dark bar; they have secured the stronger contrast between the bars by clearing up the light bar. E. B. Thompson has remarked "I don't know as we want the white bar as white as a white collar, but that is the end to aim for." In the matter of undercolor, the term "undercolor" is no longer in common usage among leading breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks. A bird may have a strong undercolor because the white bar is slatey and not clean. They, therefore, speak of underbarring.

Twenty years ago Ezra Cornell spoke of silver penciled color as a contrast of black on white. In this issue of the Journal Rev. Harwood tells of a wonderful female shown at Boston that was an undefeated champion, and the secret of her color was the cleanness of the white ground on which the black bands were laid.

The Standard calls for a grayish white light bar in the Barred Rock even to this day. Nobody wants such a light bar. All modern breeders want a clear, clean light bar that approaches white, and they want the black bar to stop abruptly and not run into the white.

Rev. Harwood raises the question of whether breeders of Silver Pencils should actually want a gray ground color. This is the expected thing in pullets, but as hens, the penciling and tone of the color improves, and is not the white ground color, the end to aim for? We may never completely get it but we can get it as well as nature will permit.

The first Standard of Excellence in 1874 called for a "grayish white" gound color in the Dark Brahma. This was changed to "gray" in 1898. We believe that the tendency should be toward a cleaner ground color. The black penciling to stand out in sharp contrast, should lay against a nearly white ground. Ezra Cornell pointed this out twenty years ago. We are turning back to read again, and with new understanding, what he saw and understood so clearly at that time.

* * *

Birds that Will Breed Color.

A fancier who read the article on Silver Penciled Wyandottes which appeared in last month's issue of the Journal, remarked: "They are a beautiful fowl, but are certainly hard to breed."

A breeder of the variety remarked: "Why did you recommend double mating?" That is the issue. Double mating always seems to put a damper on the discussion of a breed. It even discourages many new men from ever hoping to master the intricacies of the successful breeding of the variety.

We suggested a line of double mating for two reasons. First, because of the mediocre quality of Silver Pencils that is being shown by the average exhibitor. Second, becau it is the easy way to breed good quality.

It is more difficult to breed both good mal and good females from one mating than it to say: since freeding both good males a good females is a compound problem, I sh break the problem into its two compone parts. The females from my fine male I sh learn to admire and value for their ancestr their pedigree, their breeding possibilities producers of fine males. The cockerels th I mate for the production of my exhibitic pullets will be from sharply penciled, cle colored females; he shall be a cockerel th was well penciled when in his first chic plumage, and I shall value and breed hi regardless of his light undercolor and t occasional white ticking on his breast.

That method is complex in theory, but it simple in practice. It is the easy way breed. It accounts for many successful exhibi ors being double maters. They have spl their problem in two and have then solve each simple part. They are not better bree ers than the single maters, but their proble is easier and so they go ahead faster.

Consider apart from actual practice, we d not believe in the theory of double matin It is merely an expedient to help breede over the hill. The truly great breeders wi always be single maters; the men, like Ge W. Mitchell, who produce their 1st priz cockerel and 1st prize pullet from the sam pair. But, such men are unusual. The m jority of breeders never get very far abov the average unless they simplify their prol lems.

* * *

The East Is Not Forgotten.

On Sept. 6 President Rigg telegraphed us "Have appointed Henry P. Schwab membe of Standard Revision Committee." Publi opinion will approve this appointment. I was little short of ridiculous for the Seattl convention to approve a Standard Revisio Committee that did not include a single ma who is prominent as a judge or breeder a the great eastern shows. The only easter member, Mr. Schwab, was dropped. Was i any wonder that easterners began talkin about the "westernizing of the A. P. A."

* * *

Breed Articles.

We are in receipt of an article on Se lecting and Breeding Buff Wyandottes b Henry Trafford, and an article on Rose Com White Leghorns by J. M. Chase. We ar pleased to acknowledge these articles. W feel that they will be read with interest b readers of American Poultry Journal an that their publication will develop still mor interest in the breeds discussed.

For several years there has been a short age of breed articles. The new men in pure bred poultry have not been favored with th valuable articles on origin, history of devel opment, mating and selection of the differ ent varieties such as beginners enjoyed i those older days when the poultry press wa illuminated with such articles. It is indee gratifying to note the resumption of writ ing by breeders. The plainest and simples truths that they have to tell about thei breeds and breeding operations are highly helpful to readers.

As an illustartion of this kind of article we have in mind particularly the article i our September issue on Buff Leghorn type which was written by D. E. Roberts. It wa a short article and had one illustration. We would welcome other articles of that kind and the cut necessary to illustrate the ar ticle will be made at our expense when photograph is furnished.

W. S. Crandell also contributed a breed article to the September issue which re flected to its author's credit. Too many such articles have been reserved for publi cation in club year books, which seldom have a circulation exceeding two thousand. We are glad to open up a large public forum for breed articles, by furnishing the white paper, printer's ink and circulation.

All we ask is your co-operation, Mr. Breed er, and we will do our part to make more and better breeders of purebred poultry. We shall be pleased to hear from you about your breed.



'urina Lowers Egg-Making Cost

'roduce more eggs! That is the sure way to cut gg cost and increase profits. Every farsighted gg producer knows that the best way to get more ggs this winter is to prepare now by feeding for ıore eggs.

Purina Produces More Eggs

-because it supplies all needed mater-l to make eggs. Purina Chicken howder contains an excess of white-aking material, and Purina Hen how contains an excess of yolk-mak-g material. By feeding them both, ıe hen receives a perfectly balanced tion, and you get every egg your hens 'e capable of producing.

Money-Back Guarantee

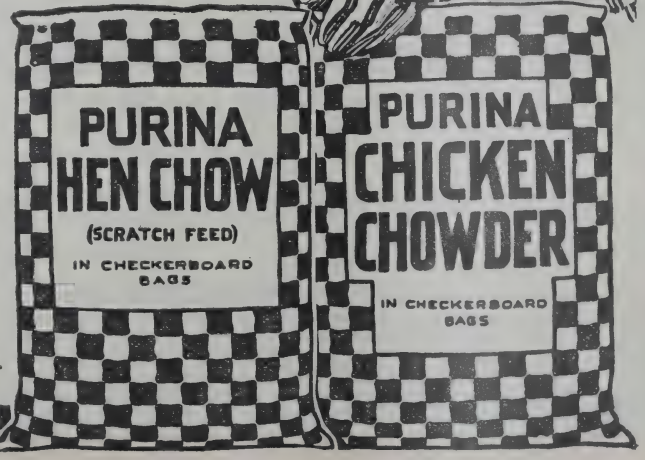
he money paid for both Chows will be re-nded if hens when fed Purina Chicken howder and Purina Hen Chow as directed,) not lay more eggs than when fed any her ration. Catch the vision—"greater inter egg production at lower cost." See ɔur dealer or write

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
801 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.
. Worth, Tex. Nashville, Tenn. Buffalo, N. Y.

New Purina Book Just Out

Bigger, better, more practical than ever. Get a complimentary copy. State how many birds you keep and your dealer's name.

Feed from Checkerboard Bags



Do You Know that during the last ten years, 80 out of 83 FIRST PRIZES and 76 out of 82 SECOND PRIZES at such great National Shows as CHICAGO, DETROIT, MILWAUKEE, SPRINGFIELD, WISCONSIN STATE FAIR and MINNESOTA STATE FAIR, etc., were won by

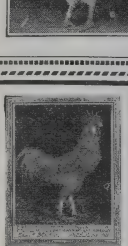


HALBACH WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS?

"The Proven Leaders"

Yes, they won CHAMPION BIRD in SHOW at EVERY show they have competed. They are leaders in producing lots of large brown eggs. Does this combination appeal to you? Cocks, hens, cockerels, and pullets that will win anywhere. Thousands to select from. Superb in shape, wonderful in color and outstanding in size and style. Egg machines that will "shell out" the eggs. Our policy is to give biggest value for the money. Write your wants. Ask for our Sales List. Make up your mind to own the BEST.

H. W. HALBACH & SONS **Route 1, Dept. P** **WATERFORD, WIS.**



Buff Minorcas

If you want to make a Success with a Buff Variety buy Buff Minorcas. Weights for all varieties of the Minorca breed are now the same, which means that the popularity of Buff Minorcas is assured and those who get in on the ground floor will reap a rich harvest. My strain has the Standard Size, Type and outstanding superiority that YOUR customers will gladly pay for if YOU once own it. Never before have I offered such superb Quality in old and young stock, Breeders and Show Birds. They are ready to meet any competition. Complete satisfaction guaranteed.



EDW. F. SCHMIDT **Fall Sale List Free** **HAZELRIGG, IND.**

The Pleasure and Peace of Mind in Having—

Pape's Single Comb Black Minorcas



a profitable business right at home is a great satisfaction—insuring a steady cash income. They are one of the first popular strains in which the three essential factors, Non-setters, therefore, prolific producers of Glorious Large White Eggs, Delicious Meat and Dependable Prize Winning Qualities are actually combined.

Our free four-color catalog illustrates our winners, describes well mated pens of foundation stock, and quotes introductory prices on CHESTY COCKERELS that will improve any flock, of any variety both as regards size and egg production, hens and pullets laying, and single birds or "full entries" ready to win in any show. Stock shipped on approval—safe arrival guaranteed. Accepting War Savings Stamps and Bonds at par.

CHARLES G. PAPE

Box B 74 **Fort Wayne, Ind., U. S. A.**



BUFF ORPINGTONS

To successfully meet keen competition, get big birds of thick fleshed muscular massiveness and all the ear marks of refinement. One wants long, broad backs and low, spreading tails on birds of full, round breasts and Standard station. These are nationally recognized family characteristics of the "Big Goldens." They give one a soft, rich, golden color. Big, sturdy, aggressive cockerels at $4, $8, $15 and $25 each. Lithe, active pullets of mellow form and matronly substance at $4, $7, $10 and $15 each. One cockerel and 4 pullets at $18, $33, $50 and $75. Trustworthy values in single birds or an entire flock. A small deposit reserves your selection. Your absolute satisfaction is the one basis on which a deal is closed.

WYANT BROS. **THORNTOWN, INDIANA**

PALMER'S BARRED ROCKS

FOUNDED IN 1882

For more than 25 years Palmer's Barred Rocks have won more ribbons, firsts included, at Chicago, than any three competitors combined.

At the present time we have a great lot of excellent youngsters that will be finished for the early shows at very reasonable prices. These birds were bred from our winning birds that produced best display for us last year. You run no risk when you deal with us. Write today for what you want.

D. F. PALMER & SON **Box 35** **YORKVILLE, ILLINOIS**

You are losing money if you raise poultry and do not use our MONEY-AND LABOR-SAVING APPLIANCES

Our catalog presents a gold mine of information on such subjects as **Portable Runways, Hennerles, Brood Coops, Colony Coops, Setting Coops, Fences, etc. Also Trapnests, Exhibition Coops, Fattening Crates, Fireless Brooders.** Our products are substantially made of galvanized iron, present an attractive appearance, are easily taken apart and packed for removal, and the prices at which we sell them make their purchase the most economical way of securing fixtures. Our Portable Hennery, with fence and other auxiliaries, presents an attractive and fitting appearance in any yard. **Send Today for Catalog.**

NIEMANN BROS. MFG. CO. **Box 677** **MT. OLIVE, ILLINOIS**

$14,000 Last Year From Whi

(Continued from page 885)

a fine crop of sprouted oats. The grai that do not get covered up are eaten by t hens, so there is nothing lost. It has be necessary to replant the oats every thi weeks in dry, hot weather, for the sprou dry, or at least get tough. After Septemb we sow rye instead of oats.

"It is hard to get fertility in Septemb Southern breeders buy some eggs in the f and from hens running in the green yards have eggs running about 80 per cent. Of 2 eggs I now have in the machine, 179 of the are fertile. That is 81 per cent. And at th season of the year I have only one male each yard of twenty females.

"I do not take any stock in this talk poor fertility in the breed. Last year fancier of White Wyandottes told me th he had been breeding the variety for twen years and had never been able to get wh he wanted. He said that he had never su ceeded in getting a male that had the rig width of back in front of the tail. I to him that I could supply that kind of a bi at $35. He bought the cock, a yearlin mated him to eight hens, hatched 208 chic this spring and had 203 of them when heard from him three weeks ago. I cou cite case after case of 90 to 100 per ce hatches but that is too tedious.

Correct Type in Males.

"I want a White Wyandotte to be just wide across his saddle at the base of his ta as he is at his shoulders. A bird with a na urally broad back will have a naturally we spread tail. I want the tail well covered wit lesser sickles and tail coverts, and I war these feathers that cover the tail to be broa to have good width. I want the tail to b carried high enough and covered well enoug to carry out the rounded lines of the typ cal Wyandotte. There must absolutely b no break at the juncture of back and tai I wouldn't have a bird on the place that ha a break in front of the tail. I do hate tha

"As for the other end of the bird I war a thick neck. I detest a long, slim neck. am very particular about the neck. A goo coach horse neck, well arched, becomes Wyandotte male.

"A long necked male always stands hig in front. I want a full, round breast whe the bird is viewed from the side and a broa breast when the bird is viewed from th front. You want to keep away from a V shaped or wedge-shaped breast. The breas must be rounded. Strange to say, a grea many birds that are good in back and tai are deficient in breast.

"A great many beginners only see the to line of a male, the line over neck, back an tail. But there are other considerations.

"Now take my first cock at the last Chi cago National Show. Let us put a cross o the center of his wing bow and notice how well balanced he is all over from that point This cross is practically in the center of th bird. There is good distance from the cros to front of breast. Males that have no devel opment in front of wing bows are the pointe breasted fellows. There is nothing to them.

"Notice the depth of body from the cros to the legs. I want the legs in the middl of the chicken, not set too far back or to far forward. I want the fluff to be abundan but not the long, loose, profuse feathering of the old-time Cochin.

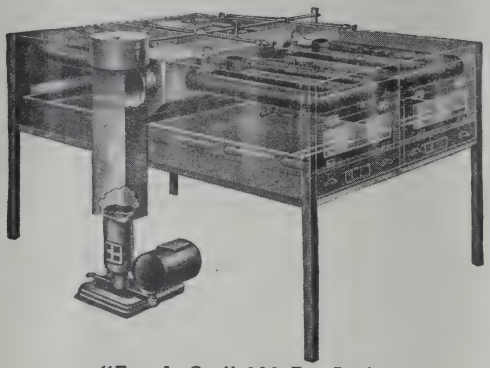
"The underline of the wing should be hori zontal. The bird that holds the points of his wing down is a bird that stands up high in front and has a wedge shaped, deficient breast In order to get the wings held up in good style the bird must have broad, square shoulders, and be flat across the back at shoulders.

"In the matter of length, I absolutely do not want too short of bird. If you dress one of my chickens its carcass is as long as a White Rock, but because of the different style of feathering, the living birds look broader, deeper, rounder and shorter.

"Crowning the bird is the typical Wyandotte head. A round, broad headed bird is the strong, vigorous bird. In young chickens the head and comb show up first and it is

The Schwalge Sectional Incubator

ALL FOUR CHAMBERS HEATED WITH ONE HEATER



FOUR INCUBATORS IN ONE

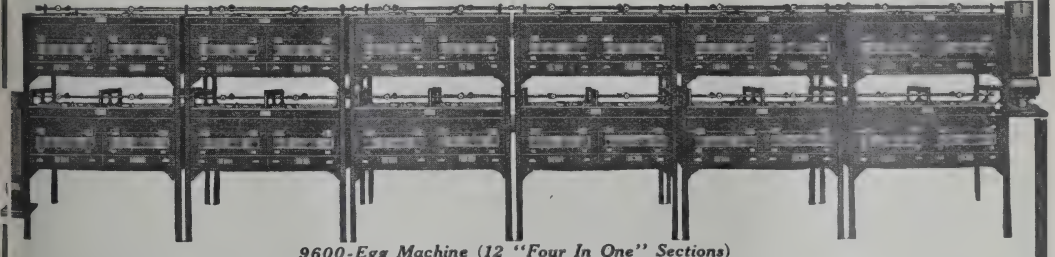
"Four In One" 800-Egg Section

With our "Four In One" you can take off a hatch every week. Raise broilers, the surest way of making money. Chicks, ducks, geese and turkeys all can be hatched simultaneously. Each lot of eggs has a separate egg chamber, which is entirely independent and fully equipped with its own thermometer, regulator, egg trays, nursery trays, etc.

All Prices Greatly Reduced

Our new prices are extremely low, yet the quality is the same as before. No better incubator was ever designed. We are using nothing but the best California Redwood, heavy galvanized steel and the solid construction of the machine combined with good workmanship make it last a life time. It is heavily packed and insulated to hold the heat.

ADDITIONAL SECTIONS may be added within a few minutes (even while the machine is in operation) up to 9600-egg capacity.



9600-Egg Machine (12 "Four In One" Sections)

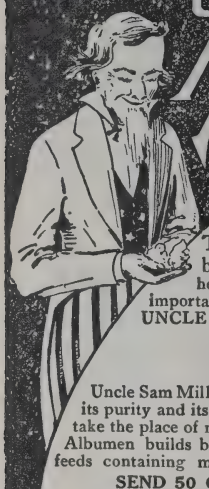
SPECIAL MOISTURE GENERATOR for dry climates

We give the most far-reaching guarantee that any responsible firm is able to offer on their product.

Send for a copy of our catalogue and new price list and learn of the many other advantages of the Schwalge Incubator.

THE SCHWALGE-SMITH COMPANY Elm St., Elmhurst, Ill.

UNCLE SAM Milk Albumen



Hastens Maturity
Promotes Growth

The quicker your chicks molt and mature, the better the Fall egg production. The stronger and healthier they are, the better egg producers they become. The important feed property to do this and give health to your chicks is UNCLE SAM MILK ALBUMEN—rich with animal protein.

Cheapest, Most Convenient and Efficient Substitute for Pure Milk

Uncle Sam Milk Albumen is favored for its high percentage of animal protein, its purity and its nearness to liquid milk. One expert says "Nothing will take the place of milk in some form for growing chicks." Uncle Sam Milk Albumen builds blood supply and muscles. Chicks relish it more than feeds containing meat scrap. Uncle Sam Milk Albumen is PURE.

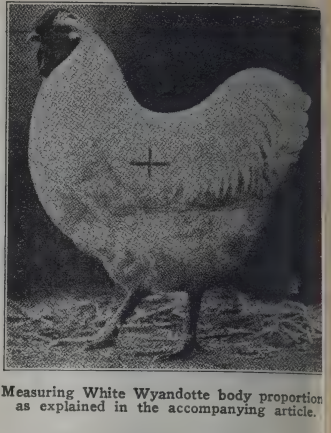
SEND 50 CENTS FOR GENEROUS TRIAL CARTON

Try UNCLE SAM MILK ALBUMEN to know its real value. Here is an easy trial opportunity you should accept at once. It will prove to you that UNCLE SAM MILK ALBUMEN is a feed to use regularly. It will give you a balanced ration for the efficient feeding of 25 hens for 30 days. Use the Coupon. ***Send 50 cents today.*** A 5-pound carton will be sent to you immediately POST-PAID east of Rocky Mountains.

GEO. L. HARDING CO., Inc.
BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK
Dept. J-10

5 lb. Carton
50 cts.
Post-paid

Geo. L. Harding Co., Inc., Dept. J-10, Binghamton, N.Y.
Enclosed find 50 cents. Please send me 5-pound carton of Uncle Sam Milk Albumen and pamphlet.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
Dealer's Name.....



Measuring White Wyandotte body proportion as explained in the accompanying article.

natural for beginners to attach a great deal o importance to these features. I place com fifth. First is shape; second, size; third, color fourth, a good red eye; fifth, comb.

"I want a good, big bird, but not to big. I used to like a 10 pound bird, but m choice is a cockerel that will weigh eigh pounds, when in good flesh and fully ma tured. A bird that is too large is clums and usually does not prove to be a good fe tilizer, and a hen that is too big is usuall not a good layer. I prefer 6½ to 7 poun hens.

"The general conformation of the femal should correspond in an effeminate way wit that of the male. Let me tell you the fe male is more important than the male i breeding shape. A great many beginner fall down in not picking females with th right breadth of back and spread of tail an depth of body. A female lacking in thes essential points is not much of a breedin bird. I always watch carefully the youn pullets which broaden out and fill up i front. These birds always have great breadt and depth of body throughout life.

Color of the Variety.

"There are three kinds of feathers on White Wyandotte. Some birds produce feath ers that break, unfold or spread out fron the pin feather, showing a chalk whitenes at the very outset. This kind of feathe will mature white, but later when expose to air, rain and sun, which apparently dr out the oil in it, it becomes brassy. True all such birds do not become brassy, bu those that do not are the exception and no the rule.

"Some birds have feathers which when they break and unfold, show a pinkish-whit color. This kind of feather will turn bril liant white and will stay white after the oi has entirely dried out of the feather. Never theless I never like to use too many birds o this color, for the reason that as cocks an hens, the leg and toe color as well as colo of beak, will fade almost entirely away.

"The bird whose feathers come out of th horney covering, or pin feather, and sho creamy will continue to bleach out as th air and weather dry the sap and oil, unti finally the plumage is a bright snow white This kind of feather will never grow brass and this is the kind of birds, especially fe males, used by me in my breeding pens. The not only become white but they stay white and they breed white; in fact, they are th only kind I have ever found that will breed genuine stay-white birds with yellow shanks.

"I used to find that one drawback to thi creamy color was the difficulty of getting a pullet ready for an early show as her coa of plumage as a rule had not matured suffi ciently so that the oil or sap had dried ou of it and it had become clear white. Now I feed differently. I give the young bird yellow pigment feeds, such as yellow corn gluten feed, etc., which establishes the ric yellow leg and beak color; and after th pullets are four months old, at which tim

Collins Egg-Making Machines
Low in Price—Satisfaction or Money Back

THE *extra eggs*—the eggs you don't get now—are ALL PROFIT. You can get more eggs if you use this practical, inexpensive Collins equipment. We guarantee it—money back if you are not satisfied.

The COLLINS OAT SPROUTER makes the finest green feed that keeps hens healthy—makes them lay better—reduces grain bills. Easy to use—free from dirt—does its work right. Widely used by poultry experts on large and small poultry plants.

Popular Size —8 pans 11 x 15 inches—$4.00 delivered
Home Flock Size—5 " 11 x 15 " — 3.00 "
Commercial Size—8 " 11 x 32 " — 8.00 "
West of Mississippi River add 50c — West of Rockies add $1



Makes Them Scratch Sing and Lay
$1.00



The COLLINS AUTOMATIC FEEDER and EXERCISER supplies scratch-feed as needed. Keeps hens properly fed whether you're home or away. An absolute necessity to the side line poultry keeper. Simple—strongly built—always on the job. Prevents waste of feed—rat and sparrow proof—saves labor. Hens must exercise to lay—this keeps them busy—increases the egg-yield. Complete, with 8-quart feed bag—$1.00 delivered. Feeder alone—without bag—75c delivered. Attach to bottom of grain bag, pail, keg, box or old trouser leg and you have a perfect feeder at practically no cost.

When buying sprouters or feeders from your dealer demand the COLLINS. Or order direct from this ad. We will ship immediately, with full directions. Don't delay—make your hens lay *now*—no risk under our guarantee. Use the goods 10 days—then get your money back if you want it.

DEALERS AND LOCAL AGENTS WANTED

Write today for full particulars. Big money for active men and women selling these necessities.

Collins also makes
Non-Waste Mash Hopper
Chick Feed and Water Trough
Grit, Shell and Charcoal Hopper
Non-Freeze Fountain
Chick Milk and Water Fount
Non-Mite Perch Support
Drown-All Rat Trap
Circular Free

W. H. COLLINS, 20 B Harrison St., New York

Type Tested Bred-to-Lay
Trap-Nested Leghorns
Catalog and Price List Free
Range-Raised by
A. H. Grewe, Sole Owner, Box 48-A, Des Plaines, Ill.

White Feather Egg Farm

You'll Make Most Money With A Wishbone!

You save money when you buy it! You save space when you install it! You save an unbelievable amount of labor and fuel when you run it! That's why Wishbone operators made most profits last season—and will make most profits next season.

The Wishbone gives you the greatest capacity. It will hatch more chicks for you in any given space.

The Wishbone uses less fuel than any incubator made. The Wishbone Heater cuts your fuel bill in half. Burns coal, or gas, or oil.

The Wishbone requires less labor and less attention. Turning device enables you to turn 100,000 eggs in two minutes. Ventilating system keeps each compartment absolutely right and automatically cools the eggs. You put in the eggs and you never touch them until the eggs are hatched.

The Wishbone hatches the greatest percentage of ***livable chicks*** with the least cost in the least space with the least labor. The Wishbone absolutely costs less per egg capacity than any other incubator on the market.

Wishbone prices have been reduced to rock-bottom. Increased volume and lower cost of materials have enabled us to lower prices to hard pan.

Send for our new 1921-1922 catalog which explains in detail the many exclusive patented devices of the Wishbone and the scientific principles behind them. Write today for your copy.

American Incubator Mfg. Co.

116 Water Street **New Brunswick, N. J.**

The Wishbone Saves Most Space

A Challenge

Many wild claims have been made by some manufacturers about the egg capacity their machines can give in small space. We challenge anyone to show us any space in which a Wishbone will not give more capacity than any other incubator made.

Wishbone
MAMMOTH
Incubator
TRADE MARK



This Machine is 13 feet long, 6 feet 4 inches high and 4 feet 8 inches wide.

4800 Egg Capacity, $980.

(Larger machines average 15c. per egg capacity.)

KERLIN-QUALITY

English-American S. C. White Leghorns

Have a Very Limited Number of CHOICE

Pullets and Yearling Hens

from Our Celebrated 265-270 Egg Strain English—American Foundation Stock to Offer at PRICES THAT WILL DELIGHT YOU ! ! !

Do you want

Abundance of Eggs this Winter?
One-half of your feed bill saved?
Copy of "Kerlins' Formulas and Methods?
Full use of our Service Department?

Write today, a postal will do, just tell us your needs. Remember we have been building this strain for 22 years. We have thousands of delighted customers in every State and many Foreign Countries. They are willing to SWEAR by "Kerlin-Quality." Write today. Let us become better acquainted.

Kerlins' Grand View Poultry Farm

Arthur E. Kerlin, Owner **Dept. 3** **Center Hall, Penn., U. S. A.**

Oat Sprouter $2.49

This home-made oat sprouter was made in one evening by a 14-year old boy with no tools but saw and hammer. The total cost, including stove for heating, was $2.49. Thousands of these sprouters have been made at home by poultry keepers, and hundreds of letters in my files testify that it is the cheapest to make, the easiest to operate, and the handiest and best sprouter ever built.



Make Layers Out of Loafers

To make hens lay abundantly in winter you must feed growing green food that is rich in vitamines. Sprouted oats furnish the best of such food at lowest cost.

The Putnam Home-Made Oat Sprouter will supply better and sweeter sprouted oats with less fuss and dirt and work than any other sprouter made. I will send you, **free**, easily followed plans for building this oat sprouter together with a full description of the Little Putnam Stove with which it is heated. The price of the stove is $2 postpaid. Plans for building the Sprouter are packed with every stove, also instructions for using the stove to keep the water in poultry fountains from freezing.

You can't afford to be without this oat sprouter, even if you keep but eight fowls. Get a Little Putnam Stove from your dealer now. It will pay for itself many times before spring. Most dealers keep it. If yours does not, send me his name and $2, and I will send you the stove, postpaid. Try it and if you do not find it all I claim and are not perfectly satisfied, send it back in 10 days and I will refund your $2, together with the postage for its return. I'll run all the risk.

I. PUTNAM, Route 1005-S, ELMIRA, N. Y.

they begin to get their mature plumage, change to white feeds, such as white co rice, middlings, etc. In this matter of fe ing I use a barrel, 500 pounds of semi-so buttermilk a week.

"Notice your hens at molting time. Eli nate any hen that has a tendency to show a brass in her neck. You can never bre white backed males from a hen that sho any sign of brass in her neck hackle."

That is sound counsel from an experienc breeder and judge, who has made a no worthy success of his chosen variety. breeder who reads and re-reads and th makes use of what Mr. Keeler has told in t article, gathers unto himself the fruits of quarter century of study and effort.

Artificial Light.

(Continued from page 881.)

almost unimpaired vigor and little, if a loss of weight. Weight in relation to p duction is a very interesting subject in its We will just say in passing that you m hold your hens up to their normal weig during this winter laying period. Beware an excess of mash. Let them eat what th wish of it dry, but make the extra feedi a grain one, and all they can possibly hold.

When I state that hens must be fed in definite manner when under lights, I me by that that the schedule must be work out and then adhered to. Some poultrym at first thought that an entirely different fe ing schedule would be necessary. This not so. Use your regular feeding schedu if it a successful one, and supply the he with either whole or cracked corn or a scra grain for the extra feeding, depending up the time of the year and the nature of hens—corn in cold weather, but scratch gra to the heavier breeds and in the warm weather.

Generally hens under lights do not lay many eggs in the spring as those witho This must be expected. The poultryman grasping indeed who expects his hens maintain a uniform heavy egg yield, both the late fall and winter, as well as throu spring. However, a correctly-lighted, stro hen will not drop much below her unligh sister at any time, and in some cases not all. It depends somewhat upon the hen, care she has received, and general breed and other circumstances.

At first it was believed that lights wo double the yearly egg yield. This has since discredited. But it would appear t hens correctly lighted will show on the a age a slightly increased egg yield. Ag circumstances alter cases, and sometimes find a decreased yearly egg average wh lighted fowls over corresponding ones lighted. When this occurs there is usua a good reason, or several of them. The h wisely pushed in winter will not be exhaus in spring, and then her natural instincts ll come to her aid to keep her from dropp too low.

Lights With Breeders.

I know of no commercial farm in this co try that has made a more exhaustive st of lights for breeders than has the Brand Farms of New London, Conn. Here five generations the offspring of parents pla under lights have proven themselves incr ingly good layers. And what is more, hatching eggs used from these lighted bre ers are as fertile, and the chicks as stro if not more so indeed, than from test p where no lights have been used. There many poultrymen today—perhaps still majority—who believe that they cannot lights on their breeders and secure satis tory results. While it must be admitted it is not advisable to use lights for so lon period on birds whose eggs are intended hatching purposes, we can safely use lig long and early enough to secure eggs wanted early hatches. Thirty days ahea the time these are desired is the usual needed to bring a pen of breeders into flock production without injuring the qu of eggs. More poultrymen are experimen with lights for their breeders and find can use them successfully, when properly plied. This is especailly true in our nort sections where springs are late and

FIVE YEARS WINNINGS IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD'S BEST PRODUCERS, UNDER MANY DIFFERENT MANAGEMENTS AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1915-16
Mountain Grove, Mo.
BEST LEGHORN PEN
BEST INDIVIDUAL
THIRD INDIVIDUAL

1916-17
BEST PEN Newark, Delaware

NOVEMBER, 1917
BEST PEN Mountain Grove, Mo.
BEST PEN Leavenworth, Kan.
BEST PEN Pullman, Wash.
BEST LEGHORN PEN Storrs, Conn.

1918
BEST PEN Leavenworth, Kan.
BEST LEGHORN PEN Storrs, Conn.

HOLLYWOOD FARM

BREEDERS OF
HIGHEST GRADE PEDIGREED
S.C.W. LEGHORNS
THE KIND THAT LAY

1919-20
Vineland, New Jersey—2000 Pullets entered
BEST LEGHORN PEN
SECOND PEN
SECOND INDIVIDUAL

Storrs, Conn.
BEST LEGHORN PEN
BEST LEGHORN INDIVIDUAL

Georgetown, Del.
SECOND LEGHORN PEN

Puyallup, Wash.
LADY HOLLYWOOD II.
Laid 312 eggs—Nov. 5th to Oct. 31st. She was kept at the station until Nov. 4 and laid 315 eggs in 365 days. This is America's Highest Official Record.

THE GREATEST OF ALL LAYING STRAINS

BY OUR thousands of satisfied customers and our winnings year after year in official Egg Laying Contests we have proved absolutely that Hollywood has the GREATEST OF ALL LAYING STRAINS. This unequalled record has been made by us not with one or two winnings in dozens of trials, up one year and down the next, but by consistently winning, year after year, in all parts of the United States, from ocean to ocean.

MORE VALUABLE THAN THE WINNING PEN.

Auburn, Wash., Nov. 9, 1920.

Hollywood Farm:

Our pen at the First Western Washington Egg Laying Contest produced the highest value in eggs. We give all credit to "Hollywood" males. They not only sired our pen, but also sired 500 pullets that have averaged for us over 200 eggs each in the last twelve months, which was more valuable than the winning pen. Yours very truly,

Scott O. Holt.

SECOND PEN AND AMERICA'S HIGHEST OFFICIAL RECORD

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 6, 1920.

Hollywood Farm:

Gentlemen: I entered in the First Western Washington Contest, six pullets, hatched May 28th, from two settings of your eggs. They were hatched rather late and were not ready to lay when the contest started, but they finished second. No. 116, "Lady Hollywood Second," laid 312 eggs Nov. 5th to Oct. 31st. The management kept her until Nov. 4th and she laid 315 eggs in the 365 consecutive days, as officially attested. This beats Eglantine's record of 314 eggs made in the Delaware Contest and William's record of 311 made at Pullman, Wash. I will deliver pen to you today. Yours truly,

C. H. Burnett, Jr.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 30, 1921.

Dear Mr. Atkinson, Hollywood Farm:

The pen I purchased from Hollywood and entered in the Second Western Washington Egg Laying Contest is leading the contest, but your pen is giving me a hard run. I also have the best individual, with a record of 265 eggs to date, or for the first ten months of the present contest.

Truly yours,
J. W. Merriman.

1920-21 WINNINGS—REPORT OF PROGRESS

At the end of nine months we are leading in the Bergen County, New Jersey, twenty-pullet contest; have best Leghorn pen at Storrs, Conn., in ten-pullet contest; have second Leghorn pen at Georgetown, Delaware, in five-pullet contest; have second pen at Puyallup, Wash., in five-pullet contest. No such record ever was made or approached BY ANY OTHER FARM.

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WE HAVE FOR SALE the finest lot of BREEDING COCKS, COCKERELS, HENS, PULLETS and MATED PENS ever offered to the American public. All of them are closely related to our contest winners. Circular and price list free to any address on request.

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Chicago National Poultry Show January, 1921. Made the stupendous record in 1 class of 214 birds shown by 14 competitors of winning 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th cocks; 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th cockerels; 2nd, 3rd and 5th pullets; 2nd, 3rd and 4th hens; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th pens. Special for Champion Male. Special for best display. CHAMPION COCKEREL AMERICAN CLASS. IN THE BRED-TO-LAY class my 261, 265, 273 and 288 egg record hens won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th hens.

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Hens and pullets $15.00, $25.00, $35.00 and $50.00 each.
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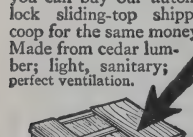
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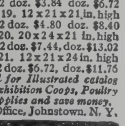
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hatching eggs are low in fertility. Even if the later ones from a pen of lighted breeders do not show quite the fertility they would had no lights been employed, few of us will regret securing valuable early eggs at the expense of a few less needed ones later in the season. It all depends upon when you wish your hatching eggs. Lights can give them to your earlier if you want them, and neither you nor your fowls will suffer in consequence.

Lights With Chicks.

We find among other progressive poultrymen, that Charles V. Keeler, Indiana, is using lights for chicks with marked success. Professor Elford, of Canada, told me the other day that they have used lights for chicks up in the North with excellent results. A late lot of chicks, hatched September 4, were laying eggs early in January, mainly due to the fact that lights were run day and night. The chicks would rest a while, and then eat, and repeat the performance. While this practice may not be recommended in all cases, it indicates what lights can do to hasten growth and maturity. Here again I would sound a warning. Do not expect your chicks to put in an 18-hour day and secure double the size chicks than with those on a 9-hour schedule. Surely, a few extra hours per day will help bring late chicks to maturity; they will come to proper broiler size in good time, and will not show weakness providing they have been sensibly fed. England has tried experiments and found that chicks cannot be forced too long—much the same as with the older birds. Nature exacts a certain toll for all effort expended, and if we step beyond our bodily limitations, we suffer accordingly. The later chicks do not need lights, as the season has caught up with their needs, and they thrive better under natural conditions. Use lights with early or very late chicks, and your results will be gratifying, providing you study their needs and limitations.

Lights With Late Hatched Pullets.

Here again we may use lights with reasonable success. If your pullets are not quite ready when the winter sets in, you may hasten their maturity somewhat by using lights. The same laws apply to these as for older or younger ones—it is purely a matter of more feed for the longer day. Tests of lighted and unlighted late pullets show us that the former will lay often a month earier than the latter—an advantage not to be ignored when we are praying for every extra egg. But again do not expect to push your pullets to full laying maturity in a week or so. They should attain their full bodily growth before you expect a heavy egg yield. You can secure eggs even from partly matured pullets, but these birds never lay large eggs, and are seldom consistent, heavy layers.

Lights for Capons.

For capons which are "finished" in winter, we may also use lights to some extent. Permitting them a couple of extra hours per day when the lights are long, capons gain flesh more rapidly, and they are ready for market sooner than those permitted to be without food for more than half of each twenty four hours. This enables the poultryman to caponize the latest cockerels and still have them ready for the proper selling season. It means a shorter feeding and a longer caponizing period—both decided advantages. One of these days I am going to take a few hundred capons and push them for all they are worth, and just see how much can be accomplished in this direction. I shall have a test pen of equally old unlighted capons, and watch results. All of my poultry instincts tell me that it can be done successfully. If lights are used with good results with other classes of poultry, why not with the capon? I wish to hear from any poultryman who has made any real experiments with them along these lines. The capon has but one object in life; to eat and grow heavy. It surely won't excite him if he is kept up a little longer each winter day. As he is fond of his "eats" he should welcome the extra meal so generously supplied him. That it hastens his passing away to market will not keep him from enjoying his food.

The following methods have been tried,

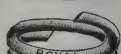
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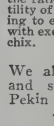
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tested and found more or less satisfactory:

Method 1. Turn the lights on between 3:30 and 4 in the morning, turning off as soon as the daylight is strong enough to permit hens to see litter plainly. Let the fowls go to bed with the sun, thus giving them about a twelve to thirteen-hour day. This is an excellent method, but requires either an automatic light arrangement or an early and faithful riser. I have tried this method with 2,000 pullets for one winter with splendid results. I was fortunate in having the laying quarters equipped with an automatic time clock, so the birds were already busy laying when I arrived around 7 a. m. In this case the morning scratch was thrown in the litter the night before.

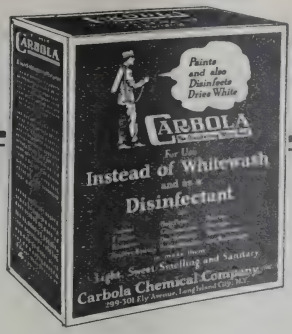
Method 2. Reversing method one and supplying lights from twilight to about 8 o'clock, thus giving the birds about the same working day, but in a different manner. This method is successfully used by some, but not so popular as Method 1. Hens grow tired at the end of the day, and many of them will go to their perches with the lights turned on full. It is usually more convenient for the operator than Method 1, but not generally so productive of permanently satisfactory results.

Method 3. By turning on the lights at about 6 in the morning, permitting them to go until full daylight arrives. Then using lights from twilight to between 6 and 7 p. m. This gives the same working day as shown for Methods 1 and 2, but again differently distributed. The hens do well, but it requires more attention, and it is a little more difficult of regulation. Unless you have an automatic switch with proper dimmers, or unless you are unusually faithful and prompt, the hens are liable to receive a varying amount of light per day. It is understood, of course, that to dim lights means that at a given time the full strength of the lights is dimmed to simulate twilight, at which signal hens go to roost. After ten minutes or so the lights turn off completely, and the day's work is done. If you do not have dimmers you may train your fowls to a so-called "flash" signal. This is done by shutting off and turning on the lights two or three times a few minutes before retiring time. The hens soon learn what you mean, and will take to the perches promptly. Hens become so accustomed to lights being turned on or off at certain times that they will begin to talk about it if something interfers with the daily schedule. The longer they are deprived of lights some morning or evening, the more they will protest, until the whole farm is holding an indignation meeting. Then when the lights are turned on or off suddenly it is amusing to hear their cries of relief or joy, or whatever it is a hen feels under such circumstances.

Method 4. Known as the "evening lunch." developed under Prof. Harry R. Lewis, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. As Professor Lewis says: "The right question is merely a feeding question. If we can supply a hen with a given amount of feed in a day so as to enable her to lay well through the winter period by using the evening lunch method, why keep her up a minute longer than that?"

This method is used in the following manner:

The fowls are permitted to get up with the sun and go to bed at twilight. They are fed exactly as though no lights were to be supplied. Then at 7 in the evening the lights are flashed on, and for a hour the hens are permitted to enjoy an extra heavy feeding of grains thrown in the litter. At 8 it is "lights out," and they are in bed again with full crops and the assurance of happy dreams. Simple—and practical. The hens receive the extra grain ration they require. Their rest is practically unbroken, or at least they receive more rest than shown in Methods 1, 2, and 3, and chart records show us their egg yield to be even heavier than under any other method, or without lights. Furthermore, the "evening lunch" ladies have a tendency to maintain their bodily weight more uniformly, and their total yearly egg yield is very apt to be higher than under either of the other three methods or again without lights. The graph shows an equally heavy laying production as compared with unlighted



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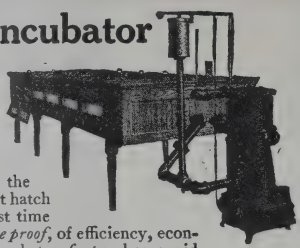
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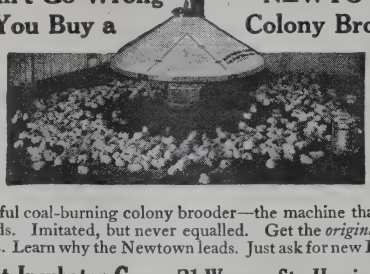
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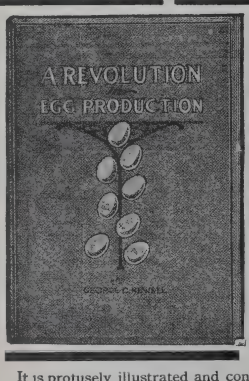


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hens. Another advantage is its convenience. The hens can be given their proper attention and we can still get to the second movie with a clear conscience and contented hens. Of all the methods so far worked out and tested it seems safe to say that the ingenious "evening lunch" is the simplest, most practical, and most productive of good results, at neither the expense of the hen's health nor the convenience of the operator.

Some Artificial Don'ts.

1. Don't expect lights to cure your hens of troubles caused by carelessness—they won't.

2. Don't expect poor, undeveloped, "culled" hens to lay their heads off because you furnish them with the latest kind of illumination. They will go to pieces rather than lay well. Their weaknesses become even more apparent.

3. Don't expect to push the button and have the hens do all the rest. Study the actions under lights. Reduce or increase lights and feed as the circumstances require and be sure that your hens are "standing up" properly. Better no lights at all than improperly used. Good pullets will lay well in winter without lights. Poor ones will lay hardly an egg more with lights—sometimes fewer.

4. Don't think because you have had one successful season with lights that you know all about the subject. Poultry investigators are studying the matter unceasingly, and they think there is still something to learn we are safe in following their footsteps.

5. Don't say that lights are of no value because you were unsuccessful one season. Your method and care were to blame, not the lights. They can yield you big profits.

Some Light Recommendations.

Suppy your fowls with enough light so that they can see objects plainly in the litter. The exact amount of candle power per unit of layers depends upon the size of the house and the nature of the interior. Usually two 25 Watt lights in a 20 by 20 house are enough. Better than one 50, as the light distribution with two is more uniform.

Hang the lights so that you will not bump into them constantly. This is hard on the bulbs and inconvenient for all.

Be sure light distribution is even with as few shadows as possible. Have 14-inch reflectors which will throw the light on the floor—you do not need a light ceiling.

Electric light is really the only practical kind of light for flocks of any size. Some patent lanterns do well for small flocks, but when numbers are used their care becomes too irksome and requires too much time. Besides they always present a decided fire danger.

Be sure your wiring is safe and not subject to a short circuit. If well wired your house will be practically immune to this danger.

Above all things stick to a certain, fixed method when you are once convinced you are right. Don't make a change in the middle of a laying season, even if you feel another method would have been better.

If these various recommendations and suggestions are followed, and you continue to study this subject, as well as keep your "weather eye" open on your birds, you will find the use of artificial lights to be of considerable benefit to you—a friend in need in the long, cold winter months when eggs are worth their weight in good currency of the realm.

However, don't kill the hen that lays the golden egg. Have the hen and the egg both.

It is absurd to cry "All is harmony" when there is no harmony. The naked truth is that never was there such dissension in the ranks of the A. P. A.

While the east was crying about "sectionalism" and the fact that it was left out in the cold, the breeders of Indiana were meeting at Indianapolis during the State Fair, and discussing the advisability of organizing a new association. Nobody seems to be pleased. This situation is not without its cheerful side. It shows, at least, that the period of reaction has set in, and instead of well known poultry writers asking, "Is the fancier asleep?" they can discuss what is to happen now that the master has awakened from his slumber and has put on his shoes.



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Every one of our show birds bears a remarkable likeness to its parent stock, because for the past 20 years the birds of this wonderful strain have been so mated that it is only natural to expect them to carry away the most coveted prizes.

When you but stop and think that for the past 20 years we have been carrying away the best prizes at Madison Square Garden and Boston, is it any wonder that Oak Dale birds can go into a showroom and carry away the highest honors?

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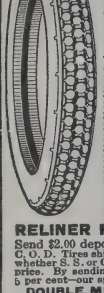
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Strive to Improve Your Stock

(Continued from page 884)

mash hoppers for at least part of the day and pushing the consumption of scratch grain, by feeding it three times per day and in quantities that the pullets demand. The grains increase their weight, build muscle, add a little fat, and store up energy, all of which will be more than necessary during the season to follow.

The pullets that go into the winter without this added bit of flesh and fat are not equipped for a long season of egg production. If the pullets have not developed as well as you think they should, give them a little sour skimmilk or buttermilk on the side. And be sure they have green food. Put them into the pink of condition before closing them up and feeding them for winter egg production.

Speaking of Quality.

As October passes day by day there will be differences appear between the pullets. Some will prove to be poorer in quality than others. It does not pay to winter over a poor pullet. There are certain earmarks that betray the worthwhile pullets. Good flesh indicates ability to maintain their body weight and parts. Size usually means vigor. Activity means pep and strength. Bright, clear eyes mean health. Well developed head parts point to business ability. Clear, yellow pigmentation means a good reserve. Avoid saving the puny, runty, undersized pullet. You'll never make money on her and she'll hinder the development of quality in your flock.

Make a rigid selection from among the season's offering.

Have the poultry houses in readiness for the pullets. Good pullets must have clean quarters and sanitary environment if they are to go in good health and become high quality hens. In getting the houses ready follow a system and be thorough. Suggested steps are:

Clean out all old litter from floor and nests.

Sweep down the walls, ceilings and curtains.

Disinfect the whole interior with a 5 per cent solution of some good coal tar or other reliable disinfectant. Use white wash if you want the interior clean and white and bright. The writer does believe that if the inside of the poultry house is white and bright it has a certain good effect on the health of the birds. If you want a good disinfectant whitewash make it up as follows:

5 parts of cream of lime (by cream of lime is meant the fresh stone lime slaked with boiling water).
½ part disinfectant.
1 part kerosene.

Equal parts of hot yater. Add salt, glue or lard to help make it stick. Keep it stirred and preferably apply with a force pump. It kills the mites and disease germs.

Let the house dry out for a few hours.

Put in new, clean litter, and return the fixtures.

This is not a rainy-day job. Do it on a bright, drying day, and begin early in the morning. Shut birds out of the house during that day. This job always pays.

Remember that the pullets we p this fall are the breeding hens of other year. Feed the selected pull mash, grain, succulence, and milk.

Rose Comb White Leghorns

(Continued from page 882)

for body maintenance and has less s plus energy to convert into eggs. T natural result is either reduced prodi tion of eggs as the food is used for other purpose or else increased consun tion of heat producing food, and gen ally speaking both results are noted some extent.

Moreover, the low, broad, rose co shows to a beautiful advantage, and the chief source of argument in fav of the Rose Comb White Leghorn. A one who has not heretofore appreci the utility of the rose comb can read test it by holding one naked hand o stretched and the other tightly clinc in an unheated building on a sev winter day. A ten minute test will ser to convince the most skeptical th here indeed is a point of great adv tage, for the finer tips on the o stretched hand will freeze while clinched hand is still fairly comfo able.

Unfortunately Rose Comb White L horns have not fared well at the han of the breeders who, in most cases, ha not been far sighted enough to en them in public laying contests. T first public laying contest in Austra some twelve years or fifteen years a was won by a pen of Rose Comb Wh Leghorns while the second national c test at the Missouri Experiment Stat was won by an individual Rose Co White Leghorn hen which establish the then wonderful record of 260 e in one year. There have been but tw of this variety at recent contests.

Rose Comb White Leghorn hens ha made private records running as high 307 eggs in a single year's laying, and pen average of 241 eggs per hen, wh together with the above public reco surely establish the fact that as prc able egg producers they are unsurpass

Another point of excellence lies in e fact that the ideal Standard type Leghorn, as described by the Standa of Perfection, is also the ideal egg p ducing type—that long medium d body being a typical egg factory.

Any person who contemplates tak up poultry breeding, or who is not sa fied with the variety which he now kee can find no better field for the e ployment of his time and poultry equ ment than in the breeding of Rose Co White Leghorns. The demand stock and for baby chicks at profitae prices is unlimited, judging by pres standards, and if one is in position produce trap-nested stock in an hon and scientific manner, the reward w be very great indeed.

From the exhibition standpoint fowl excels a properly conditioned Wh Leghorn in beauty for it combines very attractive color scheme with t wonderful grace which is peculiar the Leghorn family. To rapidly creasing number of poultry breed the Rose Comb is more attractive appearance as well as more useful, we are looking forward to the not tant day when our favorites will be favorites of many additional breed

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Why waste time, money and profits guessing and experimenting? Why take chances? **Know the facts.** My methods are tested and have proven successful time and time again for over thirty thousand poultry raisers, both large and small, all over America and in seventeen foreign countries.

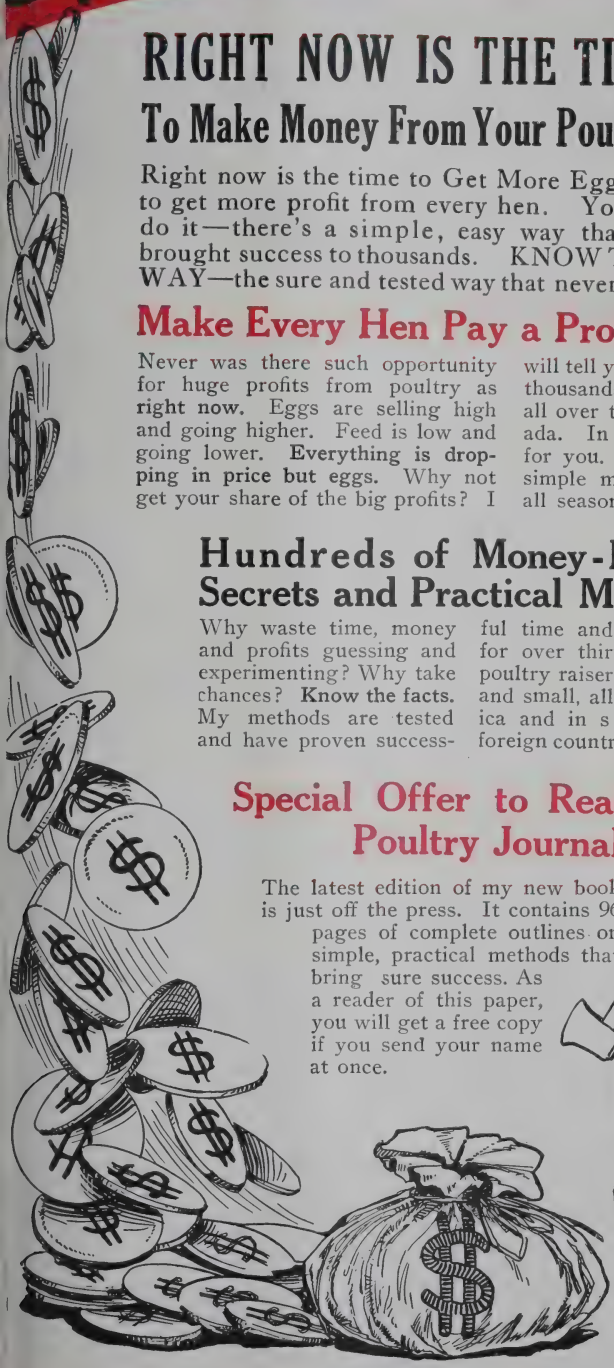
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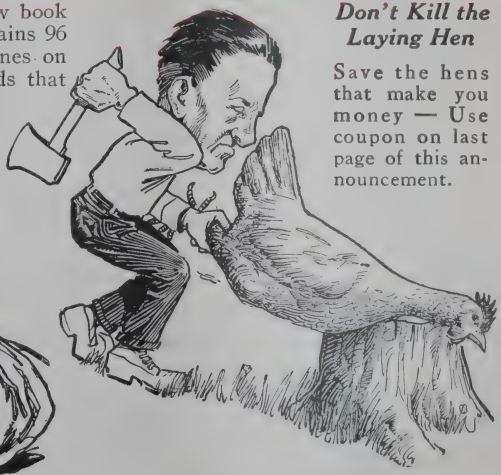
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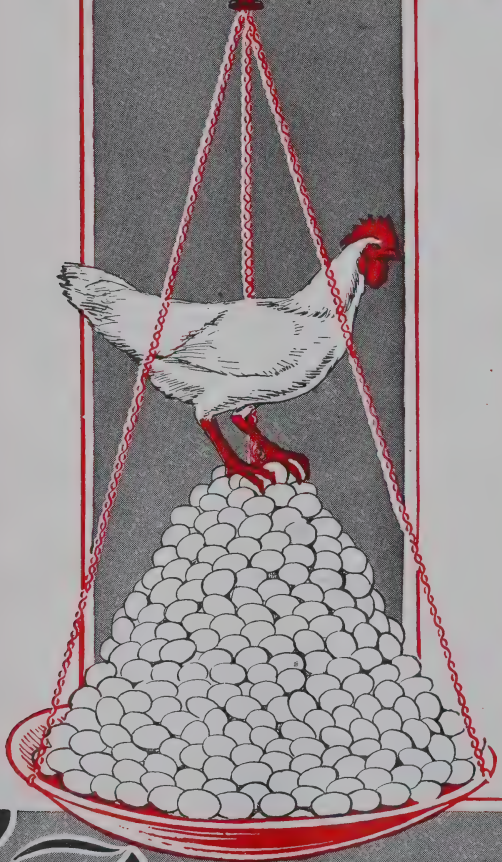
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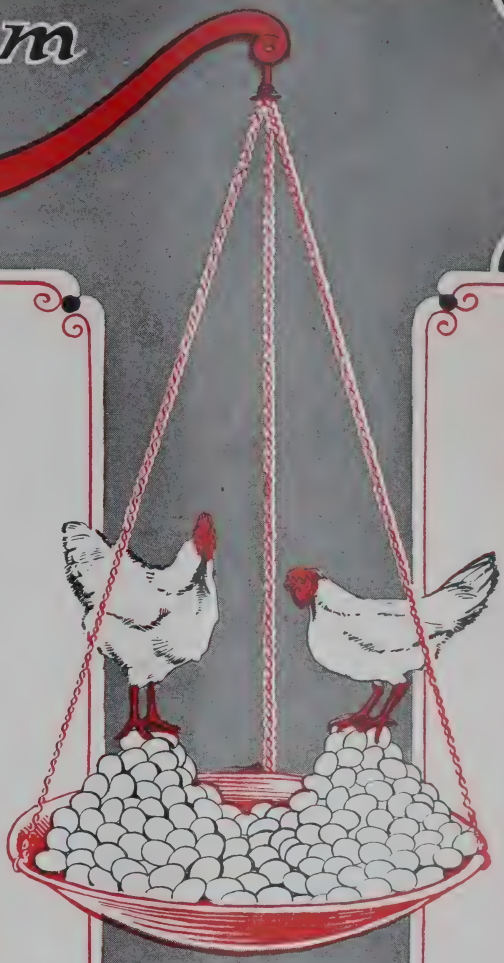
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Use Coupon on Next Page!

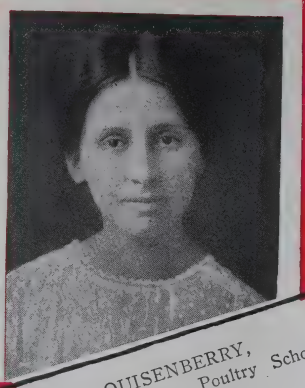


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Yours very truly,
MRS. H. A. HUME.

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I thought you would be interested in the record of my flock of 210 hens the past 12 months while using your methods.

Eggs sold (2,686½ dozen)	$1,149.19
Chickens sold	217.38
Chickens used at home (70)	35.00
Increase in flock (138 pullets)	207.00
Total income	$1,608.57
Cost of feed, etc.	606.72
Net profit	$1,001.85

There was no record kept of value of eggs used at home.—H. M. Luttrell, Ky.

Make Over $1,000 On 200 Hens

"By following your simple advice I sold, from 200 hens and pullets, $1,288.58 worth of eggs, baby chicks, broilers, cockerels and pullets in exactly seven months. My feed bill was $246.89. The eggs alone amounted to $490.92, besides 276 dozen I set in the incubator. My success is entirely due to you. I would not part with the information you furnished me at any price."—Mrs. Chas. Rooks, Ohio.

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"As a result of the feeding methods you worked out for me, I am surely getting results; in fact, from pens today (October 23, 1920), containing 600 pullets, I received 345 eggs. Very often they run more. One pen of 100 ran 73 percent today, and one around 65 percent for the entire month. Really I am making money before I expected."—William Shands, Missouri.

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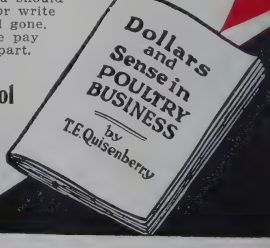
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Selecting Buff Wyandottes.

By Henry Trafford.

The extremely important work of culling and selecting breeding stock is often put off too long or entirely neglected. There is a great tendency among poultry breeders to retain and breed from "any old pullet," particularly if the crop of pullets is limited. This plan of breeding is bad as it only multiplies the defects of these poor pullets in the next year's crop of young stock.

It is far more satisfactory to breed only from pullets or hens which measure well up to standard requirements and place the defective birds in pens kept for laying only.

Now what I am going to say about culling and selection of Buff Wyandottes for breeding applies in principle to every other Standard breed of chickens.

The Buff Wyandotte is a bird of curves, body moderately short and of good depth so as to admit of unrestricted development of the egg laying organs. Remember that extreme length of body does not necessarily denote heavy laying capacity while good depth is an essential element of egg production and the Standard well bred Wyandottes are noted for their deep, well rounded bodies giving plenty of room for the egg organs to function.

The Buff Wyandotte, the same as all varieties of Wyandottes, should be full breasted. A bird showing a flat narrow breast should be culled out and not be bred from as a deep broad well rounded breast is one of the outstanding characteristics of all Wyandottes and the Buff Wyandotte has no reason to take a back seat in this respect.

Special attention should be paid to size, shape and carriage of tail. Long tails are not necessary to heavy egg production and to my mind spoil what otherwise might be a good typical bird.

I once owned a cock bird which aside from the size, shape and length of his tail, was a winner. But when his tail was in he was anything but a typical Wyandotte.

Select birds for the breeding pen which carry a short moderate low tail well spread at the base and free from foreign color.

I am a crank on "saddles." I cannot tolerate a narrow or pinched saddle no matter how good color the bird is and right here let me say that altogether too many breeders of Buff Wyandottes go "color crazy" and loose sight of the most important thing of all, namely, type. If I had to choose between color and shape I would by all means take shape but all of us, of course, are striving to get both color and shape in our flocks of Buff Wyandottes and by pursuing a persistent and systematic line of culling each year rapid progress should be made in this direction.

The exhibit of Buff Wyandottes at the Madison Square Garden last winter was a surprise to many. In color the Buff Wyandotte does not take second place among buff colored fowls of any breed and in the best flocks typical Wyandotte shape in quality is not far below that of other varieties of Wyandottes. Briefly, this was about the character of the Buff Wyandotte exhibit at the last Madison Square Garden show which was so much admired by visitors and fanciers.

Buff Wyandotte breeders, that is speaking of them as a whole, have had some trouble in maintaining good combs. The tendency has been to too much comb development which gives the bird a course appearance about the head. However, very great improvement has been made in this direction. A bird to find its way into the breeding pen should, in my mind, possess remarkable good qualities in other sections to entitle it to this distinction if the bird under consideration has a course ill-shaped comb.

Eye color is another thing which should not be ignored in selecting birds for the breeding pen. The Buff Wyandotte eye should be bright red giving the bird a sprightly healthy appearance. An eye with a dull red color is about as objectionable as a pearl eye.

By all means steer clear of "snake or game heads," this very bad defect is caused by an extremely long bill, a low crown and sunken comb. Snake or game heads are more common in pullets than they are in cockerels and under no circumstances should a bird of either sex, having an extremely long head and bill be bred from.

Be very careful about getting your birds "up on stilts." They will naturally get that way unless careful culling is maintained to eliminate this objectionable feature. Neither do we want to make creepers out of the Buff Wyandotte. Try to strike a happy medium as this is about the right length of leg to build Buff Wyandotte bodies on.

Color of ear lobes is another thing which we must give due consideration as a breeding bird of either sex introduced in the breeding pen which has white in ear lobe is like a seed planted in good soil. It will multiply quickly.

I have now touched upon the most important points in culling and selecting Buff Wyandottes for the breeding pen. There are other things, minor in importance, that should not be entirely ignored in selecting birds for your breeding pens. But before I finish I want to say something in general about buff color and the things that the breeder should strive for in breeding Buff Wyandottes.

There are several shades of buff, ranging all the way from a light lemon buff to a deep colored buff approaching red.

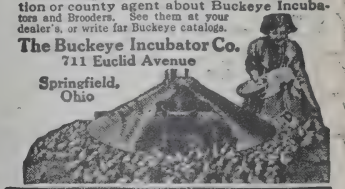
The fad for very light buff has very largely passed and the shade of buff now most in favor is about half way between a very light shade and dark shade stopping short of the brick colored buff.

No one has ever yet been able to perfectly describe buff color or even give a fair rendering in oil or lithograph reproductions so that I am not going to attempt a thing which has for so many years baffled artists and best writers in their attempts to picture and describe buff color. We can come somewhere near describing buff by quoting Webster as follows: "Buff is a light yellow shading towards pink, grey or brown." Now do you know anything more about buff color than you did before? Webster's definition of buff color simply puts it in its proper class among other colors but fails miserably in defining shades of buff color.

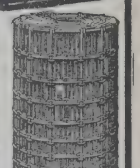
The very best we can do in establishing color for Buff Wyandotte is to strike a happy medium and avoid extremes. Perhaps a gold coin is near enough to the proper shade to be strived for.

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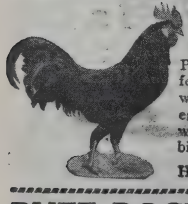
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black or white are the most important points to be sought for in breeding Buff Wyandottes. Be careful and not breed from birds which show two or three shades of buff and the breeding pens should match in color also for best results.

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Start this month to cull out and select your breeding stock.

Starting In Poultry Business.

H. G. Forster in your September issue puts the cost so high in establishing a poultry business that it will act as a deterrent to many who can successfully begin on just one-tenth as much. Why do I say so? Because I know.

One of the most successful poultrymen left the city when 57 years old with $1,200 and in a few years became noted. He left school at 13 and worked hard until 57. Since he has been a member of the state legislature, treasurer of the state grange, and has lectured before many of the largest colleges, such as Columbia, Cornell, etc., upon poultry matters. The leading rural papers always refer to him as an authority. He bought a farm fourteen miles from a small eastern city for $600 and kept $600 for expenses until his poultry began to pay. He writes me that not a single year since he began 27 years ago has he netted less than $500 a year and often laid away over $1,000. Now at 84 he is still very active and a frequent contributor to the rural press. Himself and a boy of 14 did all the work.

The Knapp Brothers, most successful poultrymen, have a rocky farm in central New York five miles from a depot.

I do not write of what is possible by borrowing a setting hen and buying a dozen eggs at the store and in a few years being independent, but I do know that perfectly suitable farms can be had for under $1,000 where all the food can be raised on them for several thousand chicks.

If a man has his bare hands, he can go to any farmer and arrange to run his poultry on a share basis and in three or four years have his own plant. It isn't right, Mr. Forster, to preclude the future to many men with $1,000 or even their bare hands, because they haven't $10,000, from a successful poultry business. In my trips through New England and central New York I have seen many, yes, hundreds of farms, just awaiting a man with business principles to take hold of a poultry plant and live happily and comfortably.

And here in southern Maryland, with markets nearby by steamers, a man could come and have his keep for himself and family, his garden, his rent and one-third of the crop, and get it all through the hens; and he could own his own plant in three or four years. Fellow poultrymen and fanciers, if you have your hands, or one hand and a thinker in your head, let me tell you that is all you need. Mr. Forster must not put a wet blanket over your hope to raise hens. If you are 12 years old, begin; if you are 65, begin; but you must employ business methods — no slacker allowed in the hen yard.

Maryland. Elbert Wakeman.

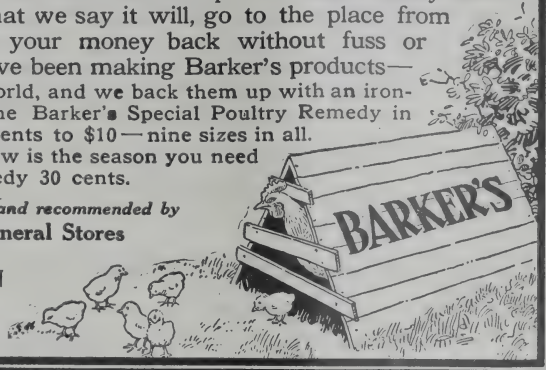


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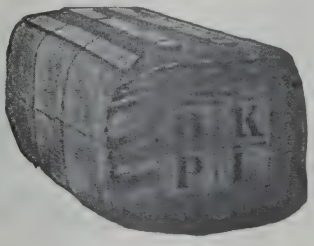
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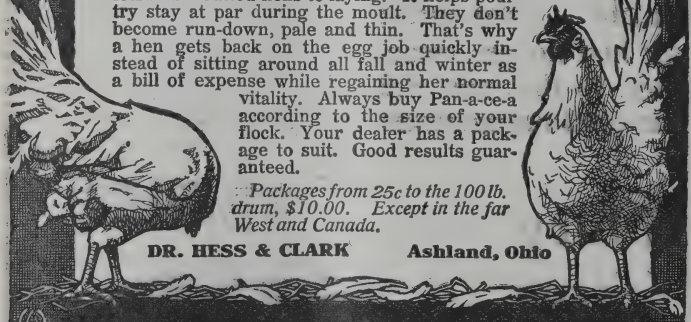
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The Silver Penciled Color Type

By Rev. T. W. Harwood.

The silver penciled varieties are suffering no neglect at the hands of the American Poultry Journal. It is to be hoped that the other poultry publications may find them worth attention also. In Platt's article of last month on Silver Penciled Wyandottes there is much food for thought, not only for breeders of that variety, but for fanciers of those kindred varieties that carry the same penciled feather markings. For Dark Brahmas and Silver Penciled Rocks the Standard color description is in identical terms with that for Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Though not yet in the Standard, Silver Penciled Leghorns and bantams are on the way.

As signs are not lacking of a drift of interest among fanciers towards the color-scheme of the old Dark Brahma, it becomes increasingly important for breeders of silver penciled birds to compare notes in order to reach an understanding both as to penciling and ground color. If unity of aim could be approached, it would help the breeds and eventuate in a greatly improved Standard. At present there is enough diversity of aim to make judging unsatisfactory and retard progress.

There is a story that, in the early days of the automobile, a farmer approached a man who was tinkering his machine by the roadside with the question, "How many horsepower has that machine of yours" "Sixty," was the reply. "By heck, why don't she go then?" said the farmer. "Because thirty of them are pulling one way and thirty the other," said the owner. That there can be more progress if all are pulling the same way is just as true in poultry matters. It is also true that when we pull three or four different ways there is danger of going to pieces.

Editor Platt is not open to the charge of having a single track mind. He is generous enough to present us with two ideals for the ground color of the penciled feather in the same article. Ezra Cornell, originator of Silver Penciled Wyandottes, is quoted in favor of black penciling on a white ground. This, says Mr. Platt, "is the goal to aim for." His concluding paragraph speaks of "The beautiful combination of clean steel gray, penciled with distinct bands of soft black, which is the real beauty of the Silver Penciled Wyandotte pullet at her best." Here are two distinct feathers, one black markings on white; the other black on steel gray. Cornell versus the Standard. If we accept the Standard, how can we make Mr. Cornell's color-scheme our aim?

Now I am not simply trying to impale Mr. Platt on the horns of a logical dilemma. The difficulty of his position has been a practical one with me and with other students of this delightful breed. I have pullets in my yards now with the Standard gray ground color and others, not indeed the Cornell black and white, but a ground color much lighter than steel gray. I am fully alive to the beauty of both, and feel like the fellow in love with two girls:

"For I could be happy with either,
If t'other dear charmer were gone."

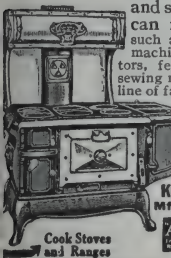
Mr. Platt has my sympathy. Still, in this article, I stand by Ezra Cornell for the black and white as both the true

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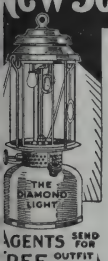
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and the possible ideal. No breeder should be ignorant of the Cornell idea, and Mr. Platt does valuable service in reminding us of it.

In the past, judges have not needed to be very critical as to dark or light ground color. It has been hard enough to find silver penciled females with a regular and definite penciling on a ground color free from brown. The bird with those two qualities has been rare enough to win, other things being equal, regardless of whether her ground color was light or dark gray. One thing, however, is true. Penciling that *stands out* most distinctly is most attractive. That the lighter the ground color is, the more the penciling stands out, is also beyond dispute. It is also a safe bet that, Standard or no Standard, there are a number of judges who simply could not get by a female with an even penciling on a light ground.

Older exhibitors may remember a hen shown at Boston around 1910 for perhaps three years by Mr. Hathaway. She was positively unique. No judge could possibly place her anywhere but first. Her penciling was uniform from breast to tail; her type was good; but what most impressed me was the unusually light ground color which made that penciling stand out clear cut and distinct. Nobody seemed to know how she was produced.

Nothing like her appeared after. Some of us now know that the only kind of male by which she could have been made to reproduce her color was one with a light undercolor that her owner and most other breeders at that time would summarily condemn to the block as a hopeless cull.

While regarding undercolor as a sufficiently uncertain factor to be left entirely to the breeder's discretion, I am disposed to admit a seeming correspondence between the undercolor of the breeding male and the ground color of penciling on the females that he produces. Mr. Platt's article suggests this, and, if it is true, the key to the production of much finer penciling than we are accustomed to see is not far to seek.

If Ezra Cornell wanted black and white, why does the Standard call for black and gray? Without knowing the facts I will hazard a guess that those who wrote the Silver Penciled Wyandotte Standard were influenced by the Dark Brahma Standard, and that in this way, instead of getting a new start, we inherited an old Standard with all its breeding traditions. With it we got a Standard for the male which made a light ground color for the female's plumage permanently impossible.

I have not Mr. Cornell's exact words before me, but they were to this effect: "The penciling of the female should be black on white. It is necessary to ascertain the male that will breed this marking on the female and then make the Standard to fit the birds, and we shall have a breed to bank on." The dogmatic power of the Standard has postponed the fulfillment of Cornell's beautiful dream. Once let a thing become the accepted Standard and very many people assume that no other idea is worth consideration. Coupled with this is the idea that all particolored birds must be produced by double mating. With some old school fanciers this is a perfect obsession. You may tell them the facts and show them the birds all



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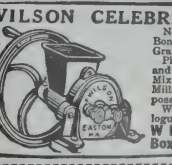


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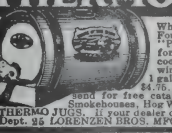
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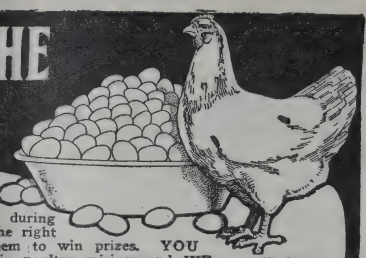
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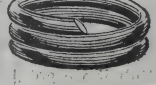
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11	Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
12	Asiatics	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
14	Turkeys, Geese...	.30	.55	.90	1.40	3.25	6.00
16	Turkey Toms.....	.35	.60	1.00	1.60	3.75	7.00

Prices Double Coil

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
8	Leghorns, etc....	.25	.45	.75	1.35	3.00	5.25
9	Large Leghorns.	.30	.50	.90	1.50	3.25	5.75
11	Rocks, Reds....	.30	.55	.90	1.50	3.40	6.00
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to no purpose. "No, sir, there ain't no sich animal."

How are the best silver penciled birds actually being produced? Perhaps double maters are a majority, but I don't know them. The most successful breeders in the vicinity of Boston are single maters. Those I have met in the neighborhood of Chicago are of the same mind. Some who specialized in females or ran two matings some years ago, became single maters as soon as the Standard dropped the *dark* slate undercolor requirement for the male. We found we had exhibition males among our pullet breeders; so we were converted to single mating by our birds.

Mr Cornell's advice to make the Standard fit the birds by standardizing the pullet breeding male affords the only way out from that maze of indefinite multiplication of closely similar breeds in which the fancy is becoming involved. Two breeds of Brown Leghorns already! Both logic and justice call for a third one, Medium Brown Leghorns. Three breeds of Barred Rocks come next. All this comes about because some group of breeders once picked out a male they liked and put him in the Standard regardless of whether he belonged with the females or not. Thereafter the conventionally minded people will swear to the unimprovable beauty of that Standard male to the extent of making another breed to save him.

It is well to remember that there are two kinds of beauty, intrinsic and conventional. The girls' enthusiasm over dress styles exemplifies the conventionalized sense of beauty. They have raved over the prevailing styles ever since the daughters of Eve devised new combinations of fig leaves. There is little intrinsic beauty in either hobble skirts or hoop skirts and none in bustles, yet all these were "perfectly stunning" when they were in style. So an accepted Standard rules at times by the force of convention and makes all other styles of plumage appear objectionable to those who do not hold their minds independent. Yet a variant type may have more intrinsic beauty. The pullet-breeding Barred Rock male is not a monstrosity. He is a splendid bird. Had he been made Standard at first, no Barred Rock breeder of today would be able to see beauty in a dark male.

Coming back to penciled birds, we should aim at black and white penciling even if we must use males such as Mr. Platt describes. They will not have "sound" color. Yet, while defective in some points of the present Standard, they will be beautiful birds.

Why double mate to breed the black and white female? When we depart deliberately from the Standard for our females, why continue with the old style males? Let us go the whole hog, study the new male and develop him also to an ideal of beauty that will best correspond with his mate. Yes, sir, it is dollars against doughnuts that, when a few fanciers raise birds of the new type and have the courage to show them ribbons or no ribbons, they will win admiration and recognition.

Buff Color.

Breeding a light male to dark females with the idea of having the young stock strike a happy medium is a mistake and is quite apt to result in disappointment. The reverse of this plan of breeding is just as likely to be a disappointment as well.

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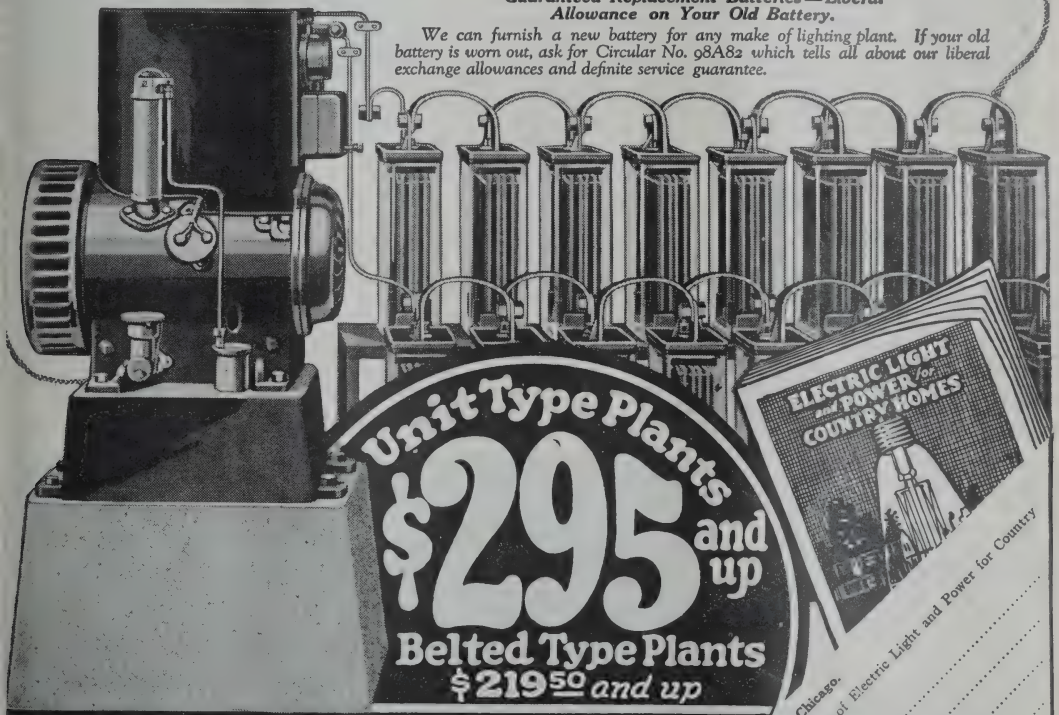
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Latest Model—Electric Starter and Lights

Don't buy a Ford. Join our great Auto Club and win Grand Prizes including Ford Touring Car! Can you make out two words spelled by figures in picture? The alphabet is numbered—A is 1, B is 2, etc. What are the two words? Other valuable prizes and hundreds of dollars in cash given. Everybody wins! So easy you will be surprised. We have already given away many Autos. Why not you? Send answer today.

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Barred Plymouth Rocks

Lady Beautiful birds won at Baltimore as follows: 1st, 3rd and 5th hens; 1st, 2nd and 5th pullets; 1st and 3rd cocks; 1st and 2nd cockerels. STOCK — Always some choice pullet-bred males for disposal to the discriminating purchaser.

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WINTER LAYERS and CHOICE BREEDERS

Two hundred S. C. White Leghorn yearling hens waiting to build a foundation for someone. These birds are now on free range and will be fit and ready for winter laying and early breeding. Prices greatly reduced. Write your wants. Circular free.—Vinewood Farm, Highland Park, Ill.

Black Langshans.

All my life I have been constantly striving, and after accomplishing, have aimed anew and taken another shot. The result satisfies me. A happy and prosperous life is gained by always looking upward and going forward, instead of looking downward and going backward. Of course I have yet much to learn. I want to learn and will learn. This applies particularly to my poultry.

It was in 1900 that I took a fancy to the Black Langshans, I gave no peace to my family until I purchased a fine pen of the black tribe from a fancier in Illinois. They were quite attractive to my friends and neighbors because I was the first to bring the variety into our section. It would be needless to say I was proud of my new flock—exceedingly proud. The Black Langshan with its greenish glossy black plumage, broad breast and back, prominent comb, bright black eye, strong, long legs covered with top feathering that reminds me of snow shoes; birds that stand high, step higher, and strut before folks as if they were displaying some sort of fashion; birds that are every inch a thoroughbred, made a deep impression on me as they have on others who see them, and I soon found myself interested in Langshans. The first year I raised all I possibly could, and finding them so hardy. I had no trouble, and had 73 big, well-grown pullets for the next year. At that time I lived on a farm, and had the place shining with the glossy black fellows, hatching from three to five hundred each year. A few years ago I left the farm, but did not give up Langshans. I took to my city home 12 of the best hens and one cockerel. Again, I seemed to be the only one around displaying Langshans and their attractiveness caused them to be the center of attraction.

By this time I had read everything available concerning my favorite breed of chickens and I enjoyed studying them from every point of view. I learned to know the Standard size of Langshans, which are 7½ lbs. for hen, 6½ lbs. for pullet, 9½ lbs. for cock, 8 lbs. for cockerel. This is now my 21st year with Langshans, and long ago I left the Standard of Perfection where it was, and went on my way rejoicing, quite determined to increase the size. Carefully I selected for mating, to build up my flock for meat, as well as for eggs.

Now to mate my birds. I select a cock not less than 10½ lbs. in weight, and this season I have one to tip the scale at 11 lbs. I am curious to know how large you can breed them and do not believe I have reached the limit as yet. People around here refer to my birds as "Black Turkeys." I insist on calling them Langshans, although some judges declare I have too much chicken. Nevertheless they are the true type of Langshans from northern China.

It might be well to relate a little of the history of this breed. Their native home is China. They derive their name from that territory, which is in the extreme northern part of the Chinese empire. The winters are much more severe there than in the United States. Accordcording to history, Langshans have existed in their purity for centuries. They are often referred to as "throughbred." They look the part, for a healthy Langshan is lordly and majestic in his appearance. His artistic beauty appeals to the fancier. Much has been said about the breeders of fancy poultry and their success in introducing birds that are beautiful in form and color.

The Langshan is not a modern "made" breed, and its long line of ancestry is a valuable asset. My enthusiasm has developed a long with my husky little flock, and I want to give them the credit for keeping me young, even thought I am grandma twice.

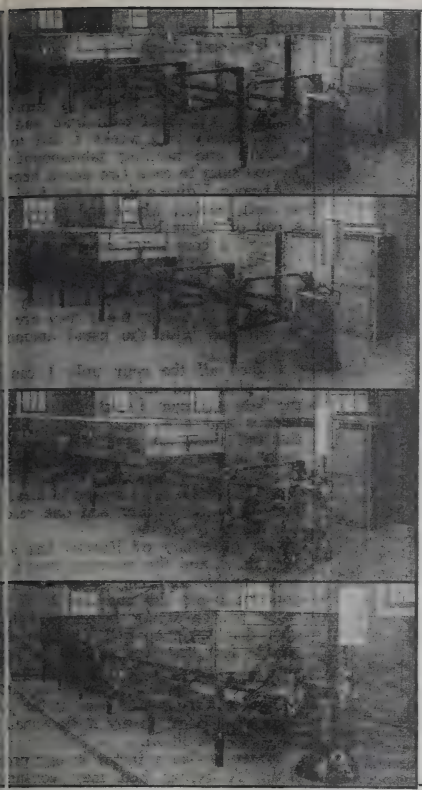
Although a fancier of Langshans, it is true when I say I don't keep them, for they keep me. To my mind the only practical way of handling any variety of poultry is to first select your choicest birds, then stick like a porous plaster to them, making a study of them from every angle. Keep a record up to date.

With my little flock of birds, our table is well supplied at all seasons of the year. My aim is to keep no loafers in the family, as well as none in the poultry yard. Just as soon as a hen becomes broody in the cooler she goes. This is made of a wire cage with a slat bottom. It hangs about 4 ft. from the ground with a single wire attachment. The air has free access, and the movement of the birds keeps the cage in motion. With the other birds singing and scratching beneath the prisoners ft does not take them long to forget the desire to set, and after a couple of days they are released and are soon all back on the egg job once more.

I keep dry bran, oyster shells, char-



A Farm Flock of Black Langshans.



These photos show how the "All built" CANDEE sections are placed in position. Because of accurate construction, each section drops into line and fits perfectly.

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COMES "ALL BUILT" —READY TO SET UP

The Candee comes to you completely constructed, ready to set on its legs—an operation as easy as setting a table on its legs. No costly labor, board or carfare expense getting men from the factory to install.

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Candees are not only sectional in construction but in operation. Each section will come to you complete with piping, partitions and its own automatic regulators, etc. Hatches can be started at any time in any compartment independently of the other compartments.

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This exclusive, patented, double automatic heat control gives double protection against overheating and chilling; while its perfected ventilating system assures sufficient oxygen without taking from the eggs their original moisture.

Send for your copy of the big, FREE Catalog that tells in detail the many advantages of the CANDEE INCUBATOR, with pictures of successful poultry farms in every part of the United States and Canada.

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Department 2 **Eastwood, New York**

Manufacturers of Incubators, Hot Water Brooding Systems and Colony Brooders

SURPLUS YOUNG STOCK SALE

Here's Your Chance to Secure Some of the Blood of "The Daddy Laying Strain of Them All," Parks' Bred-to-Lay and Do-Lay



Barred Plymouth Rocks

SPECIAL RIGHT NOW

We are offering COCKERELS at Pullet prices. After we move them into winter quarters up go the prices and then you run the risk of getting left, as a lot of late comers do each year.

That shrewd buyers take advantage of our Young Stock Sale I refer to last year's shipments, when we shipped to as many as 26 states and three foreign countries in one day.

If you are short on stock, or have become awakened to the fact that you need some of America's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain. Young or old stock at less than one-half regular prices. Send for free circular.

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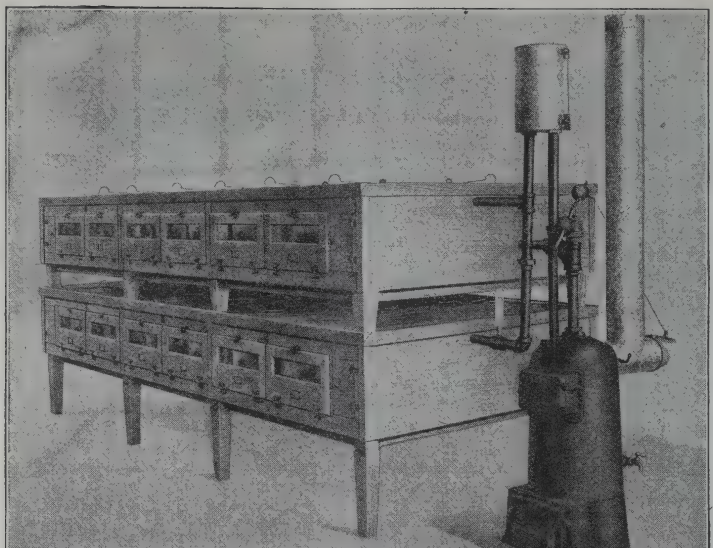
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Send for Catalog NEWPORT, KY.



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Start Now With This 1922 Ideal Mammoth Incubator

Place the machine in a well-ventilated room or cellar (we are operating our Ideal Mammoth above ground), and you will own the most dependable and efficient day-old chick factory. Write today for FREE HATCHING GUIDE and prices and **liberal discounts** for orders placed during the next two months. We also sell 660-egg **Community Hatcher** heated by Special Blue Flame Kerosene Stove. Address

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Wilson's S. C. White Leghorns
YEARLING HENS and MATED PENS FOR SALE
Glenn A. Wilson Box 10 Sandwich, Ill.

coal, grit, and plenty of water be the layers at all times.

The morning meal consists of t scraps and potato peel from the day fore, cooked tender with a turnip two, and thickened with bran and corn. Every two weeks I add to mixture one heaping tablespoonful Epsom salts to each two dozen hens.

At noon I give a dry mixed feed, s as oats, barley, wheat and popcorn a pan of sugar beets uncooked but through a common food chopper, u the largest cutting knife.

At night plenty of whole grain c This gives warmth to the body, after a cold winter night they are b on the job with the usual amount pep.

I feed all the sour milk I can both plain and mixed with bran. the late summer I put the garden turnips and late sugar beets. Late the fall these are gathered and sto away in the cellar for green feed the chickens during the winter mon They also have a lot sowed in alfalfa run on in the winter and one reser for the early spring.

Our little city of Eureka has a ture show, and the manager runs a p corn machine. I engage all the ref popcorn from him and find it of gr value to the laying hens. It helps give that variety of feed which is sirable for year-around layers. To way of thinking the use of Epsom s is one of the greatest secrets in poul culture hints. I have used it for ye and get eggs while my flock remains excellent condition.

Water is also a factor in egg prod tion. A laying hen may consume ounces of water daily, which means gallon daily for 16 hens. From hen's viewpoint, water is worth just much as feed, for she cannot make egg with either one alone. The fanc who furnishes high-priced feed and n lects the simple water supply, is mak a mistake, and will reap the results w a limited egg yield. The water sup should be plentiful at all times, kept a cool place in summer and kept wa in the winter. Replenish the water f quently in very cold weather. Ice wa necessitates that the body burn m feed to maintain body temperature. F this reason I advise warm water in t winter. I have a hen 3 years old wit 260-egg record. I shall keep her as lo as she lives. Last October I had 20 h to lay 340 eggs, which sold at 53c dozen. In November they layed 3 eggs which sold for 67c a dozen. December they layed 311 which sold f 70c.

Some varieties of poultry give th heaviest egg yield when eggs are che Black Langshans in common with oth big breeds fill the egg basket to f capacity during the winter months.

The question has often come to mind: Why is it that Langshans w their wonderful winter laying qualit as well as excellent table qualities a not breed more extensively, and w new poultry breeders seldom have t opportunity to read an article on the Perhaps it is because new customers ha at white skin, black legs and pinfeat ers. These pinfeathers remind me of little story true to life. An old color mammy was blessed with two sons, o a very black little fellow, the other se eral shades lighter. The lads comi in from play were somewhat dirty, a

Crystal AUTOMATIC DRINKING FOUNTAIN

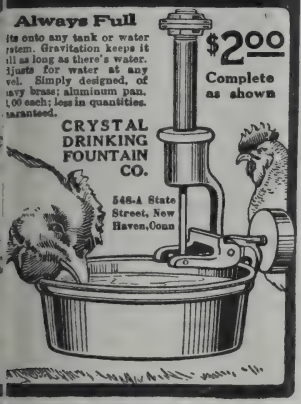
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...are in a position to deliver single birds or en...e strings carefully and correctly conditioned ...your show. Book your order now. A small ...posit of 25% insures delivery just when you ...nt them. Address

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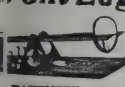
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...s chock full of information about the feeding and ...of chicks, culling of hens, etc. Tells how to keep ...m healthy and how to make them pay. Whether ...ner or a professional, Conkey's Book is worth ...to you. Sent for 6 cents in stamps to pay postage.

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Roundheads, Cubans, Boones, Black B. Reds, Mugwumps, Carolina Blues, Grist Champions, Mt. Eagles, Spanish Blues; dead game, good layers, fine eating. Trios, $12, $15, $17 and $20.

F. O. WILBERT & CO. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

poor, overworked mammy disgustedly said: "I nar did like at er child Rastus, cas de dirt always shows." Dear readers, this brings out the point that it is true that black pinfeathers in a white skin are prominent and always show, while if they were several shades lighter, you would overlook them, and perhaps devour them unknowingly. As for me I prefer seeing them.

I have found common sense and good hints to be the stuff on which success is built. The fancier who spends the greater part of his profits experimenting on undeveloped ideas gains nothing. What we need for bigger values are all the simple little helpful information, and then the practice. The person who starts in the poultry business entertaining the thought of steering clear of a little dirty work, unless he has a barrel of money, had better stay out and save himself disappointment. Poultry even on a small scale is like some other things. First of all you must like the business. If you like it you will scratch just as hard as you expect the hens to work. For 20 years I have scratched on an equal with my faithful old blacks. But withal, I have learned to make poultry keeping a pleasure instead of a drudgery. If you do your part most any Standard breed of poultry will pay. The only thing better than Langshans is more Langshans.

Kans. Mrs. L. G Van Voorhis

Farm Hens That Scratch.

(Continued from page 883)

is the practice of hogging down corn in the fall. This is said to be a highly profitable practice and saves the labor of the two operations of husking the corn and feeding the hogs.

Allowing the hens to scratch up the corn as it comes through the ground or to eat off the wheat before it gets started in the spring is also a labor-saving operation, but there is some doubt as to the profitableness of the practice in the minds of those who have seen it in actual use.

The fact that the cow can live on grass alone during the summer months is no sign that the hen can do the same thing, as the digestive system of the hen requires that she be fed a concentrated ration and she is not equipped to handle large quantities of roughage. The nutritional requirements of the hen are somewhat similar to those of man, and though greens are plentiful during the spring months very few flock owners would like to be fed on nothing but greens, so the hen can scarcely be blamed for scratching at the wrong time and in the wrong place if her usual rations are not supplied during the summer as well as at other times of the year.

Why Not Broilers and Roasters, Also?

"Why not add a description of a poularde as well as a description of a capon to the Standard?" asks Henry Turck He further says: "A buyer of table poultry in New Orleans will pass up a capon any time for a poularde."

Edward Brown, writing of winter fowls in France, says in his new book, "Poultry Husbandry": "Most of the cockerels are caponized, but the perfection of flesh is the French poularde—that is, a pullet which has never laid an egg."

Cull and cull again and again until you have nothing but the very best for breeding even if only one pair.

The Louse Killing Poultry Perch



Kill 'em While You Sleep

A really wonderful thing. No use of using up your energy, time and expense, fighting lice, when our perch does all that for you. Mercy no! You don't have to spray, trap dust, dip or whitewash for them. Only five minutes work every six weeks, positively does the work. Your money back if it don't. A clean bunch of poultry and a clean house. We make poultry perches exclusively.

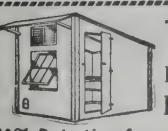
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10% Reduction from Prices in 1921 Booklet

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a purified shell grit. 98% Pure Carbonate of Lime.
Hard, sharp and cubical, better than oyster shells, need no other grit, better results, cost 1c per pound. Ask your dealer, write for booklet.
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of about 200 pages, with many colored plates of fowl true to life. Tells about chickens, cost, care, diseases and remedies. All about

INCUBATORS

their prices and operation. How to get good hatches, etc. All about poultry houses. Only 20 cents. Money back if not satisfied.

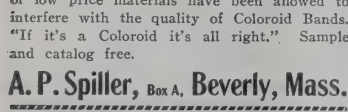
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6 feet by 8 feet. $25.00

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Write us what you want and get our low prices before ordering elsewhere. Catalog free.

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Harnly's WHITE ORPINGTONS

FREE CATALOGUE of STOCK and EGGS

MARY K. HARNLY, 2301 Elisha Ave., ZION, ILL.

Golden Wyandottes & S. C. Reds

I am now disposing of my breeders at bargain prices. Write me what you need to improve your flock.

J. S. PENNINGTON Box A PLAINFIELD, ILL.

Monthly Prize Article Contest

American Poultry Journal pays $4 and $3, respectively, for the two best articles sent in each month on poultry subjects. Choice of subject is not limited. The articles need not be lengthy. Helpful suggestions based on the writer's experience afford the basis for awarding the monthly prizes. Photos or drawings for illustrations will be welcome when available. Articles may be mailed any time during the month. Write your name and address at top of first page and the words "A. P. J. Monthly Contest." Write article on only one side of the paper.

My Poultry Farm.

First Prize Article.

As every poultry farm has to be managed according to its location, kind of produce and other factors, let's first of all picture a one-man commercial poultry farm located in Vermont, a short distance outside of a hustling town of 8,000. Will say that this farm consists of 30 acres of sandy loam soil with 10 acres in pasture and woodland, and 20 acres of good tillage land sloping gently to the southeast. On this farm is kept about 800 to 1,000 mature fowls.

There is an excellent modern house on the place, and the lawns and surroundings are very attractive. The farm being on a main road and near a village, the passersby comment upon the neat and attractive appearance of the place. Situated not far from the house is a well-built barn, in which 2 cows, feed, brooder stoves, hoppers, fountains, etc., are kept. The layers are housed in two long 20x100 ft. houses, and three or four 8x8 ft. houses are used for pedigree matings. Four 10x12 ft. houses are used for brooding and Newtown coal-burning brooders are used exclusively. A 4,800 egg, mammoth incubator is run in the cellar of the house.

A good many people overlook the importance of having a name for their farm, and having this name used on their stationery, egg cases, etc. A well-kept place with a neat, attractive sign with the name of the farm on it, placed near the road side is bound to catch the public's eye and bring in trade. It may look unimportant, but it will surely save a lot of advertising. We'll say that this place is called "Bonnymead Farm." Only one breed of fowl is kept, and this farm has heavy laying strain of S. C. White Leghorns.

Now, having the location and equipment of this farm in mind we'll go on with its management. First of all egg production is the primary object, with broilers, hatching eggs, baby chicks, etc., to sell in season. A rather definite plan of breeding is practiced on this farm. Vigor is the first consideration. A bird that has been sick or backward in growth at any time is never used in the breeding pen. As soon as an inferior bird is seen a red leg band is placed on her and she soon visits the killing room. About February 1 the pullets are gone over and those showing indications of having laid heavily during the late fall and winter are marked. Then, if these marked pullets do not molt till September or October and have shown good production during the spring and summer we have our breeding stock selected without trapnesting. Culling is practiced at all times, however. The very best layers are mated to selected males and these matings are used to produce males for breeders.

On this farm about 1,500 chicks are raised each year. They are brought out in two lots, the first one of 500 chicks about March 15, and the main lot of 1,000 about May 1. Sour milk is given the first four weeks, and longer, if obtainable. The first two weeks they are fed chick feed in the litter four or five times a day and made to exercise as much as possible. On the third day bran is placed before them for an hour in the morning and afternoon. And on the seventh chick mash is substituted for the bran, the chicks are fed chick feed three times a day and the mash left before them two hours in the morning and afternoon. After the second week the mash is before them all the time. Beginning with the sixth week scratch feed gradually replaces the chick feed, and a grower mash is used instead of the chick mash. This growing mash is composed of 100 lbs. bran, 100 middlings, 100 ground oats, 100 corn meal, and 100 lbs. of meat scraps. By this time part of the chicks are put into roosting coops, while others are kept in the brooder house after the stoves have been taken out and roosts put in. The males in the first lot of chicks are sold as broilers during May, while the males in the later hatch are culled carefully and the inferior ones sold while the best ones are raised and sold as breeders.

The first lot of pullets begin to lay in August and September and help to hold up the egg level when the hens begin to decrease in production. These pullets come into laying quarters in good flesh and are fed quite heavily on scratch feed and just enough mash is fed to maintain a fair egg production. By this method fall eggs are received and the pullets maintaining their flesh seldom experience the fall molt. The main lot of pullets begin to lay during October.

It has been found that by feeding wet mash once a day in addition to the regular feed the old hens held up their normal production a month or two longer than if simply dry meal and scratch feed was fed. During July, August and September a mash of equal parts bran, middlings, gluten, ground oats, corn meal and meat scraps was fed wet to a crumbly state every morning. Just what could be cleaned up in 20 minutes. Green feed was given at noon and 6 lbs. of scratch feed to every 100 hens at night. The above mash was kept dry before them in hoppers at all times. By this method a 40 per cent production was kept during August and part of September.

The feed market is constantly kept in touch with, and oftentimes a lot of feed, as shrunken wheat, is bought at a bargain. All feed is home-mixed, the only commercial feed used being chick feed. Between an acre and two acres of field corn is raised each year, thus producing about 4,000 lbs. of shelled corn, and the corn husks are used with straw for litter. The green food is raised on the farm in the form of mangel beets.

Some eggs are disposed of in town to regular customers while the rest are sold to a commission firm. Between 5,000 and 7,000 day-old chicks are sold each spring.

This farm is a firm believer in artificial illumination. The past two years

WYCKOFF'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

AMERICA'S BUSINESS HEN

Acknowledged everywhere as the World's Greatest Laying Strain — unequaled in standard qualities. Remember that we are the originators, and for over 40 years specialty breeders of the justly celebrated WYCKOFF STRAIN of S. C. White Leghorns, the most profitable strain of poultry in America today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the fact that the WYCKOFF LEGHORNS have been, wholly or principally, the foundation of practically every successful Leghorn farm in this country for years. This is particularly true of the flocks making the most wonderful records.

HIGH QUALITY BREEDING COCKERELS

We are now offering the most exceptional lot of early hatched breeding cockerels it has ever been our good fortune to produce. These birds are all from a special selected lot of two-year-old hens of fine type, large size and wonderful layers. They are of a quality unequaled. Greatly increase the value of your present stock by purchasing some of these grand males for your next season's breeding—cockerels of this, the oldest established strain of Leghorns, and recognized by all poultry authorities as the best.

A limited number of fine selected yearling breeding hens and yearling cocks of equal grade left to spare. No more pullets of any age at any price this season.

OUR PRICES, CONSIDERING QUALITY, ARE EXCEEDINGLY LOW

Remember that we sell only QUALITY stock such as we would use for our own breeding. No second grade or bought up junk handled at any price.

As we are never fully able to meet the demand, advise that you place your order early. Send for free catalog giving prices and complete description of stock, together with testimonials from satisfied customers in all sections of the country.

C. H. WYCKOFF & SON

AURORA CAYUGA COUNTY NEW YORK

FEED SPROUTED OATS

The Best Green Feed Have Three Eggs Where You Had Only One Before

Feed Sprouted Oats

MAKE three bushels of fresh, green, tempting feed from one bushel of oats, wheat or rye. Turn loafing hens into money-making egg producers—have eggs to sell when prices are highest—get fertile eggs for spring hatching—all at a big saving in feed cost. Every poultry raiser should have a "Successful" Sprouter. Saves its cost in a few days' feeding and then keeps on saving money and doubling up your profits for a lifetime service.

Just what's needed in fall and winter to keep hens laying and needed again in the spring to make chicks grow into lively profit-producing birds. Write at once for complete 1921 offer. Sold on trial and pays for itself before trial runs out.

"SUCCESSFUL" GRAIN SPROUTER

Practically All Steel—Made In Sections

With New Safety Lamp—Safe in Any Part of House of Barn

Double steel walls—metal trays. Cannot be compared to wooden sprouters. Warp proof—shrink proof—swell proof—nothing in it to rot—food cannot mold. Glass doors. Each section a separate compartment. Start with enough sections for your needs and add more as your need them. Hens is a money maker. It has increased egg yields 50 per cent—in some localities more. Takes only 15 minutes a day of your time. Sprouts oats in 24 hours and then grows an inch of crisp green sprouts every day. One feeding of sprouted oats at noon each day increases the egg yield, cuts feed cost one-third. *Write for full details.* Famous booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Little Chicks, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys," 10 cts. Write today.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR COMPANY
561 Third Street Des Moines, Iowa

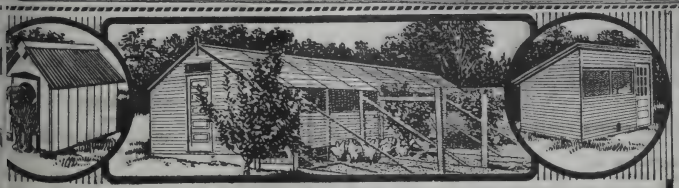


80 Hens Averaged Nearly 25 Eggs Per Hen for a Month

Salem, Ore., Apr. 5, 1920.

Dear Sirs: Your sprouter is the thing. Would not be without one since I have seen how sprouted oats increases and keeps up the egg yield. One flock of 80 hens averaged nearly 25 eggs per hen for the month of March. Many are getting interested in it.

Harold F. Phillippe,
2199 Fairgrounds Road



Dog Kennel *No. 1 Poultry House for 200 hens—3 units* *No. 2 Poultry House for 30 hens*

CONVENIENCE and ECONOMY are assured by Hodgson Poultry Houses. They are simple and easy to erect—afford exactly the right shelter and sanitary living conditions to keep your poultry in good health and producing freely. Contain special features which save you time, trouble and labor.

Write today for beautifully illustrated catalog showing Hodgson Poultry Houses for every requirement.

HODGSON *Portable* HOUSES E. F. Hodgson Co., Room 322, 71-73 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 6 East 39th St., New York City



The Ideal Aluminum Leg Band

The acknowledged Leader. 12, 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 40c; 100, 75c; 250, $1.75; 500, $3; 1,000, $5.75.

Myers' Celluloid Key Ring Bands

Sizes for	12	25	50	100	250	500
2 Pigeon, etc.	15c	25c	45c	.80	1.75	3.00
6 Leghorns, etc	15c	30c	50c	.90	2.00	3.50
8 Rocks, etc.	20c	35c	60c	1.00	2.25	4.00
10 Brahmas, etc.	25c	40c	65c	1.20	2.80	5.25

Circular and variety of samples mailed for 10c.

FRANK MYERS, Box 40 Freeport, Ill.



65 VARIETIES

Prize Winning Pure Bred Poultry, Ducks, Geese, Guineas. Profitable, Vigorous. Heavy Laying Stock. New Cat. ready 5c. Perfect Arrival and Satisfaction Guar.

F. C. WILBERT & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

It Takes Feed and Water to Produce a BIG EGG YIELD

Too many poultrymen think of feed alone, not realizing that water, which costs nothing, is equally as important as the costly grain. Laying hens must have water—a steady, clean supply at a comfortable temperature. Without it they cannot lay, and make losses instead of profits.

At the Missouri Poultry Experimental Station, it was proven by actual tests that fowls—any variety—fall off 50% in egg production when watered once a day as compared with those having water continuously. Think what it would mean to double the egg production of your flock with eggs at present prices! You can do this with less labor by using Norwich Automatic Air-Locking Fountains than by watering once a day.



Norwich Automatic Air-Lock Fountain $6.00 F. O. B. New London, Conn.

Your birds will drink from four to ten times more water with the chill removed, and that means eggs! This wonderful Norwich Appliance provides a continuous supply of clean water with the chill removed at any temperature. It has been operated in Alaska at 60 degrees below zero! Safe—inexpensive to operate—positive in action—simple in construction—nothing to get out of order—a time, worry and labor saver.

Of course grain is necessary, and it's too valuable to waste or feed to mice, rats and sparrows. Put the scratch feed in Norwich Automatic or Apaco Feeders and prevent all waste—save labor—reduce feed bills 25 per cent—exercise your birds—**get more eggs.** Careful tests show that Norwich-fed birds average 20 eggs per year more than those hand fed by experts. A test with your flock will prove this.



Apaco Feeder $2.00 F. O. B. New London, Conn.

Poultry plants all over the country are being equipped with artificial lights to increase winter laying. The plan works. We know because we've been using it on a large scale for several years. This winter we shall have 4,000 Layers under lights. But take our advice:—equip your lighted pens with non-freezing fountains and automatic feeders. Without them the system does not work to full advantage.

You're interested, of course. Get the full story. Write us today and we will supply—free—full details of these wonderful machines which help you to make your hens lay and pay.

THE NORWICH AUTOMATIC FEEDER CO.

7 Trumbull Street New London, Conn.
410 Washington Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

MELONEY'S COAST TO COAST EGG CONTAINER

HALF INCH EXCELSIOR PAD AND DOUBLE CORRUGATED PADS

EGG CELL OF LIGHT TOUGH MATERIAL

ADDITIONAL PROTECTION ON CORNERS



EACH EGG IN INDIVIDUAL CELL

EGG PROTECTED FROM ANY SUDDEN JAR THAT MIGHT BREAK FILAMENT

Samples mailed at cost of 30c up to and including the third parcel post zone. After third zone, 40c. This charge on samples to protect us from the curious. ITS ACTUAL VALUE we leave entirely to you. Made in the following sizes: 15 egg size, 30 to 38 egg size, 50 to 61 egg size and 100 to 107 egg size. Considered by those that KNOW, the most wonderful egg container ever devised. Literature, prices, samples and orders ready for shipment October 15th.

J. W. MELONEY CO., Inc., SOLE DISTRIBUTORS **339-343 Greenwich Street, New York**

References: Irving National Bank, N. Y., Commercial Agencies.

lights were put on between 3 a. m. and dawn and the results were very satisfying. This year the "evening lunch," or a feed between 8 and 9 p. m., method is going to be tried.

Vt. John H. Vonde

Preparing Pullets for Egg Production.

Second Prize Article.

It is only a short time before the pullets will begin their first laying and so a little extra care now will amply repay the poultryman in eggs this winter. Try to start the pullets laying in October as earlier laying might bring on a moult, while if they do not start before cold weather sets in, laying may be delayed until early spring. If properly raised the mediterranean breeds start laying between five and six months of age and the American breeds between six and seven months of age.

Move the pullets to their winter quarters at least two weeks before they are expected to lay as a change during the laying period would mean a drop in egg production. Pullets raised on free range are likely to be wild when first yarded. The attendant should be careful when entering the pens and houses not to frighten the fowls uselessly.

Try to gain the confidence of the pullets by letting them eat from your hand. Do everything possible to make the fowls contented and their quarters comfortable. Other things being equal a contented pullet is always the best layer. Idleness is sure to breed bad habits so keep the fowls busy scratching in a deep litter and jumping after some green food hung up by a string or net bag.

To lay heavily all winter a pullet should have a supply of surplus fat to start with. This surplus fat can be added by feeding more corn and grain food and cutting down the supply of mash for a little while just before the pullets begin to lay. Keep oyster as well as grit and charcoal before the pullets, as they will soon need lime to make egg shells.

The nights are getting cooler and there is little danger of the fowls suffering from heat unless they are overcrowded. If the houses are crowded by all means cull out the less developed pullets. In order to avoid fall colds, it will be safer to close the west, north, and east sides of the poultry house, leaving a large opening in the south side, and by all means make the roof waterproof.

Stamp out disease by keeping the yards and houses clean and sanitary. Keep the fowls and houses free from lice and mites by the continual use of a good lice powder and coal tar spray. If these few suggestions are followed, the pullets may be expected to do their duty faithfully through the winter.

Texas. James M. Potter

Inbreeding.

Extremely close inbreeding such as the mating of father and daughter, mother and son, or own brother and sister is often called in-and-in breeding. Line breeding is a form of systematic inbreeding within one strain or family where the effort is made not to inbreed too closely. Line breeding is almost universally used in some form by successful poultry breeders

wards at New York State Fair.

(Continued from page 880)

[Addresses of all exhibitors are given at
st once. Where address does not appear,
will be found further up in awards on some
ceding variety.]

Dark Barred Plymouth Rocks—Eugene F.
ige, Ogdensburg, N. Y., 1-3 cock, 2-4 hen,
kl., 1-3 pl., 1 old pen, 2 young pen; Etjon
rm, South Vineland, N. J., 5 cock, 5 hen, 5
., 1 young pen; L. B. Resseguie, Millers,
Y., 4 cock, 4-5 pl., 2 old pen; John E.
dder, Centerport, N. Y., 3 hen; Dr. Don-
Parker, Syracuse, N. Y., 1 hen; R. R.
ckson, Cherow, S. C., 1-3-4 ckl.; Chas. H.
oushultes, Hamburg, N. Y., 2 pl.; P. Can-
n, Philmont, N. Y., 3 old pen, 3-4 young
n; Edw. E. Smith, Rome, N. Y., 5 young
l.

First cock, not overly big, but an even col-
d fellow, of blue tone, with the same width
d quality of barring all over. Second hen
same quality, with yellow shanks of exhi-
tion hen. First hen larger, little darker in
nks; straight, even barring, with snappy
k bar. Second cockerel still heavy in chick
ther. First cockerel big, but will hardly
ke such a cock as first. First pullet, big;
ng in dark bar, clean in light bar. Second
let, trifle wider, white barring in lower
ast and top of shoulders, failing to winner
consistency of barring in all sections.

Light Barred Plymouth Rocks—Eugene F.
ge, 2-3 cock, 2 hen, 1-3-4 ckl., 1 pl., 2 old
, 2 young pen; Chas. H. Roushultes, 5
ck, 5 young pen; Etjon Farm, 1-4 cock, 1-5
, 1 old pen, 1 young pen; John E. Scud-
d, 3 hen; L. B. Resseguie, 4 hen, 5 ckl., 3-5
3 young pen; Howard E. Hettrick, Eliz-
th City, N. C., 2 ckl., 2 pl.; H. H. Mc-
l, Columbia, S. C., 4 pl.; Wm. S. Huckle,
verly, N. Y., 4 young pen.

First cock, fine proportions and shown in
d condition. Second, not in as good feath-
e or as smooth fold of wings. First hen,
even barred hen, very clean in white bar.
cond hen, splendid Rock type, same straight
an barring as first, but fails to winner in
ub. First cockerel, narrow barred, blue
kl. Second lanky, short in feather, needs
e. First pullet, nice type and color. Sec-
o smaller, long in head.

White Plymouth Rocks—Joseph Chadwick,
sburg, N. Y., 2-5 cock; Wilburtha Poultry
rms, Trenton Jct., N. J., 1 cock, 1-2 hen,
3 ckl., 1-2-3-4 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen;
C. Ryan & Son, West Webster, N. Y., 3
k, 3 hen; Allan J. Grauer, Niagara Falls,
Y., 4 cock, 5 hen; Chas. A. Schmaling,
t Chester, N. Y., 4 hen, 4-5 ckl., 5 pl.;
xander James, Syracuse, N. Y., 2 old pen;
A. Borgeldt, De Ruyter, N. Y., 2 young
n.

First cock, wonderful head, great body,
yet in full feather, but cocks are the hard-
to get right for an early show. A judge
ho appreciates a wonderful bird of this kind
ows quality. Second cock, similar to first,
not quite the same satin texture to indi-
ual feathers that gives first earmarks of a
ed thoroughbred. Other cocks out of the
es. First hen, wonderful; correct back, tail,
ul beautiful rounded breast and underbody
ll, shown in super condition. Second hen,
e runner up, trifle fuller in fluff. First
kerel, big, well grown, typical of the best
ern productions in the variety. Second
rally good length, but lower set. First
et, evidently laying; 2d, great length, fine
tion to make great hen; little younger than
ner.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Fred Armer, Ball-
t. Spa. N. Y., 2 cock, 1-4 ckl., 4 pl., 3 old
, 3 young pen; Wm. Oliver, Jr., Barre,
V. 1 cock, 1-2 pl.; P. W. Noyes, New
London, Conn., 4 cock, 2 hen; Kingman
rm, Randolph, Mass., 3-5 cock, 5 hen, 4
l pen, 4-5 young pen; Nescopeck Poultry
rm, Nescopeck, Pa., 3 hen, 2-3-5 ckl., 3
l 1 young pen; H. Augustus Eiler, Syra-
e, N. Y., 1 hen, 1-2 old pen, 2 young pen;
o G. Linville, Urbana, Ohio, 4 hen; E. H.
ttenwalter and J. H. Ellis, Girard, Pa., 5
t.

Marked advancement in Buff Rocks; strong
ls. First and 2d cocks, good birds, 2d
g a little rich in color. First and 2d
., big, strong pair. First cockerel, good
stance of body, welcome change from nar-
c bodied, leggy cockerels that used to ap-
r at this early show. Second cockerel,
ir more station than winner, good back.
st and 2d pullets, clear buff, clear tails,
ni bodies.

Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks—John L.
Mehell, Cambridge, N. Y., 2 cock, 2 hen, 4-5
ckl., 3-5 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; Oak
ill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass., 1 cock,
hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl.; John G. Linville, Urbana,
hio, 3 cock, 3 hen, 3 ckl.; Clyde H. Swan,
ville, Mass., 2 ckl., 2 pl.; John T. Bird &
n, 4 pl.

First class in years. First and 2d cocks,
ir clear silvery top color; sound breasts;



Fresh Eggs Now Bring Big Money

Is there anything quite as appetizing as *fresh* eggs on a cold, crisp, winter morning? That's why consumers pay high prices for them during the months when egg-production is usually low. That season is at hand. Egg-prices are getting high—will remain so for several months.

This is your opportunity to make your flock make big money for you. The whole secret lies in getting your birds to laying steadily now and keeping them at it all winter. Thousands of money-making poultrymen do this every year. They use America's original and standard poultry tonic and conditioner—

Pratts Poultry Regulator

For fifty years the genuine "Pratts" has been making hens lay by naturally invigorating and strengthening them—by helping to protect them against common diseases—by putting them in *condition* to lay.

Begin using it at once—*today*—and see how your flock "picks up"—how soon the molting hens get their new plumage—how quickly the pullets develop and begin laying—how the empty nests fill up. Don't say "It can't be done." It can! You can do it. Just test Pratts Poultry Regulator *at our risk*. If it fails to make your hens lay it doesn't cost you a cent.

Save money! Buy Pratts in 12- or 25-lb. pails, 50- or 100-lb. bags.

And protect your flock against epidemics of roup, colds and other similar troubles that appear during changeable fall weather. Use a solution of

Pratts Poultry Disinfectant

to kill the disease germs if they appear—to keep the poultry houses and equipment in sanitary condition. Pratts Poultry Disinfectant is at once safe, efficient, and economical. A single gallon makes a barrel of powerful solution. You can afford to use it regularly and freely. It pays!

Sold under this square-deal guarantee:

"Your Money Back if YOU Are Not Satisfied."
You can NOW buy "Pratts" at pre-war prices.

PRATT FOOD CO., Philadelphia, Chicago, Toronto

The answer to rapid growth and heavy egg production—Pratts new Growing and Laying Mashes and Scratch Feeds.

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Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

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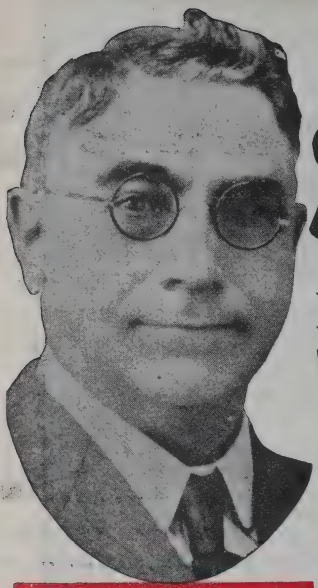
PRATTS 50TH YEAR OF SERVICE

S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels

$5.00 AND UP

Stock that will help vitality and egg production of your flock. Wehave some exceptionally good birds this Fall. Also pullets ready to lay.

LORD FARMS **Box 240A** **METHUEN, MASS.**



The Dawn of a New

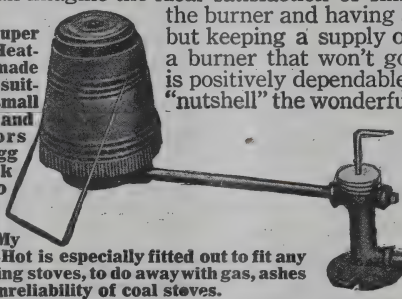
SUPER SOL

At Last I Have It

For the past two or three months I have asked the readers of the poultry journals to watch for my 1921 announcement of the new improvements I had to offer on my already famous Sol-Hot Heaters for brooders and incubators. Ever since I first brought out the Sol-Hot Heaters which proved to be such a vast improvement over anything on the market, I have worked persistently to make it better and better each succeeding season. My aim has been to make it absolutely automatic. At last I have succeeded and that is why I have re-christened it the Super Sol-Hot.



If you can imagine the ideal satisfaction of simply striking a match, lighting the burner and having a heater that requires nothing but keeping a supply of oil in the glass reservoir — a burner that won't go out, won't overflow, one that is positively dependable and automatic, you have in a "nutshell" the wonderful advantage of a SuperSol-Hot.



My new Super Sol-Hot Heaters are made in 5 sizes, suitable for small brooders and incubators from 60 egg and chick sizes to 3000 egg and chick outfits. My Giant Sol-Hot is especially fitted out to fit any coal burning stoves, to do away with gas, ashes and the unreliability of coal stoves.

The danger of flame going out and oil overflowing on floor and litter is positively overcome. This for safety alone is sufficient to make the Super Sol-Hot preferable.

Once the Super Sol-Hot is lighted, no further attention is necessary. The flame burns steady all the time. To increase or decrease the size of the flame you simply raise or lower the oil container; turning the oil container to the left raises it and correspondingly increases the flame, while turning t the right lowers it and correspondingly reduces the flame. The lever underneath the c container locks the container in position after the adjustment is made. The action of th automatic control is positively infallible. It is just as certain to act as water is to flo down a grade.

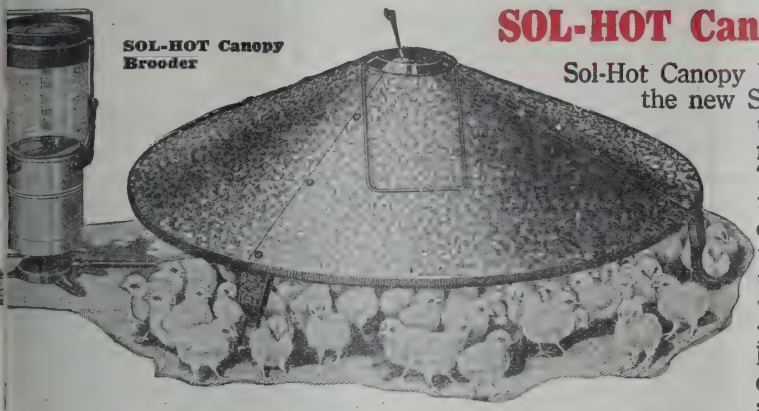


All Metal Vaporizer

All Metal Vaporizer The All Metal Vaporizers used only c Sol-Hot Heaters is a distinctive adva tage. This patented device takes the place of the old fashioned wicks ar asbestos ring vaporizers which cause so much trouble and annoyance. It do not carbonize like wicks and asbestos rings. It burns a steady flame all th time. It does not smoke or give off fumes. Asbestos ring vaporizers can b used on the Super Sol-Hot Heater if desired, but we don't recommend ther because the metal vaporizer is so much more satisfactory. The only reas metal vaporizers are not used on other heaters is because our patents n only cover the Metal Vaporizer which is a part of the heater, but the Sol-H Canopy Brooder as well.

ra for Poultrymen

HOT HEATER



SOL-HOT Canopy Brooder

SOL-HOT Canopy Brooders

Sol-Hot Canopy Brooders heated with the new Sol-Hot Heater makes the ideal combination for the poultry raiser. This outfit enables you to raise your young chicks without care or worry. You don't have to lay awake nights, wondering whether your brooder heater has gone out or whether you have adjusted it alright so it won't oke. Always the same steady heat. You can depend on it day in and day out. Sol-Hot nopies are furnished in three sizes—32, 42 and 52 inches in diameter.

Baby SOL-HOT Brooders

meet the requirements of the back lotter, in fact anyone who buys cks in small lots, we designed this ideal Baby Sol-Hot Brooder. It is same as others, except the oil reservoir, which is smaller. The Canopy 2 inches in diameter. It is an ideal brooder for small breeds and will ve a most gratifying outfit for those who only raise a few chicks each son. Both Heater and Canopy shipped in one strong wooden crate. ready to set up and operate.

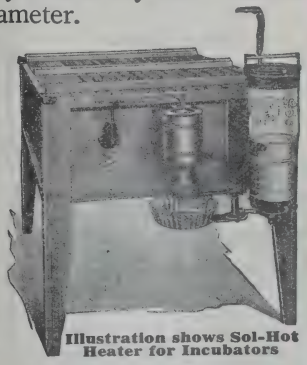
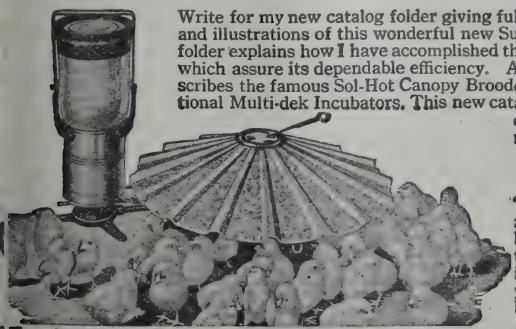


Illustration shows Sol-Hot Heater for Incubators



Write for my new catalog folder giving full detailed descriptions and illustrations of this wonderful new Super Sol-Hot. This new folder explains how I have accomplished the many improvements which assure its dependable efficiency. Also illustrates and describes the famous Sol-Hot Canopy Brooders. Also my new Sectional Multi-dek Incubators. This new catalog folder mailed free on request. Send for it today and learn about the recent, newer and better equipment for poultry raisers.

Word to Dealers

The New Super Sol-Hot is the biggest improvement in brooder and heating systems ever offered to the poultry public. Our big advertising campaign, of which this ad is a sample, will continue to acquaint poultry raisers everywhere with the superiority of the Super Sol-Hot. Arrange **now**, without delay, for your allotment of Heaters and Brooders. This is going to be a **big** year for Sol-Hot dealers. (19)

I. M. SHEER CO., Dept. A-26, Quincy, Ill.

POULTRY LITTER

Our Peat Litter

Keeps your poultry yards and houses absolutely sanitary and odorless.

PEAT LITTER

Is an Enemy of

LICE

Absorbs moisture and binds ammonia. Pays to change often for used Litter is World's Best Fertilizer.

It makes the Chickens Happy

MORE EGGS

Equal to Best Imported Litter

Order Direct

Central Peat Corp.

Capac, Mich.

MEAT SCRAPS

Triple Egg Yield

In a two-year feeding test by Purdue University, it was shown that 30 birds fed meat scraps in the ration averaged 179 eggs per year; while 30 birds fed exactly the same ration but without meat scraps averaged only 59.35 eggs per year. It was further shown that the presence of Meat Scraps in the ration increased the efficiency of the other feeds; that every 100 pounds of Meat Scraps fed produced $52.57 worth of eggs (average price of eggs, 46c a dozen). Test shows that Meat Scraps are cheap at 6c a pound as compared with no meat scraps.

Figure Your Profit

These figures speak for themselves. Figure the profit that you can make feeding Meat Scraps to your fowls. You can't neglect this valuable and economical source of animal protein. Insist on

MAGIC — MEAT SCRAPS 50 PERCENT PROTEIN —made from meat trimmings

of highest quality from Government Inspected Meats. You need "MAGIC" Meat Scraps now. Order direct from this ad. Your order shipped—by freight—same day received. Price 100 pounds $3.25. Write for Free Booklet on High Egg Production. Send your order today.

CHICAGO FEED & FERTILIZER CO.

805 Exchange Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

good type. First cockerel, no little peewee; big, good substance. First, 2d pullets, well grown, nice heads and type, particularly sound penciling on 1st. As hens, these pullets another year will excel the 1st and 2d hens. The variety appears to be advancing.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks—M. N. Adams, Kenwood, N. Y., 2 cock; W. Crandall, Syracuse, N. Y., 1-4 cock, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1-2 old pen; Newton Ward, Fulton, N. Y., 3 cock; John T. Bird & Son, 5 cock, 5 hen, 5 pl., 1 young pen; Harry Katzen, Sykesville, Pa., 1 ckl., 1-2 pl.; W. R. King, Tully, N. Y., 2-3-4-5 ckl., 3-4 pl.; A. C. Wheeler, Millbrook, N. Y., 2 young pen.

Compared to other shows, a big, strong class. First cockerel, a live tone of color; 2d dead on wing bows and deficient in saddle striping. First and 2d hens, big; long body, excellent penciling on a clear ground. Elegant snap and fine definition to pencils on 1st pullet, and rich ground color. Second fails in penciling, in flatter tone of ground color, but good type and a winner in most other competitions.

Columbian Plymouth Rocks—James F. Harrington, Hammonton, N. J., 1-4 cock, 2-4 hen, 2-4 ckl., 2-4 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; Harry L. Phillips, Bone Terre, Mo., 5 cock, 5 hen, 3-5 ckl., 3-5 pl.; Henry L. Wilbur, Tiverton, R. I., 2 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl.; C. D. Shaff, Syracuse, N. Y., 3 cock, 2 young pen; John G. Linville, Urbana, Ohio, 3 hen; F. W. Spalding, Poultney, Vt., 1 pl.

Some comment on placing of 1st and 2d cocks. Right either way. Second, better feather; black on breast in front of shoulders; heavy saddle lacing. First, cleaner marked bird, tail in molt, and one lesser sickle shows some white on base. Critics fail to note that this feather could have been pulled, and when tail is in full feather, would not be too conspicuous. First hen, big, too gray in color; 2d, good type, white body; sound black markings; striping not well edged around in lower hackle. First cockerel, big; good body, nice black markings; head too round and small for Rock; tendency to straw color on top. Second younger, with the making of a fine bird. First pullet, white surfaced body, laced tail coverts, clean, strong striping in neck and around under throat; good body and type. Second, another big pullet, good head, little gray in tail coverts, neck striping black but fails to winner under throat.

Silver Wyandottes—W. E. Samson, Kirkwood, N. Y., 1 cock, 5 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl., 2 young pen; Allen Blodgett, Cobleskill, N. Y., 4 cock, 4 ckl., 3 pl., 1 old pen; Dr. H. R. Bristol, Bennington, Vt., 3-5 cock, 1-2-4 hen; L. V. Clark, Jefferson, Ohio, 2 cock, 3 hen, 2 ckl., 2 pl., 1 young pen; W. C. Box, Lynbrook, N. Y., 3 ckl., 5 pl.; G. A. Petts, Massena, N .Y., 5 ckl., 4 pl.

First cock, good bird. Other males excel in certain sections, such as sounder edging in breast lacing; but 1st cock is in good feather and best all round bird. Second cock, fails to winner in shape; a remarkably clean colored bird, narrow lacing on wing bars; evidently an outstanding breeder of lacing. Some ordinary quality in hens. First has rather old fashioned centers. Second hen, good head, pretty fair lacing, but upper breast feathers are not edged clear around. Cockerels still need little age to clear up. First pullet, best laced properties in class.

Golden Wyandottes—John Rinehard, Oneida, N. Y., 4 cock; Melvin F. Uphob, Bound Brook, N. J., 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-3 ckl., 1-2-3 pl., 1 old pen, 1-2 young pen; A. P. Meyers, Mohawk, N. Y., 5 cock.

First cock, splendid condition; bright top color; great fluff lacing; good Wyandotte body. First hen, nicely laced, free from mossiness; 2d hen, similar type and color, but shorter in feather. A great team of hens. First cockerel, young; 2d, farther along in development; evident good breeding here. First pullet a beauty, big, rich ground color, open lacing clear into fluff. Second pullet, another great bird, trifle smaler than winner but even better type; rich even ground color; sound lacing.

White Wyandottes—John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont., Can., 1-2-3-4-5 cock, 1-2-3-5 hen, 1-2-3-4 ckl., 1-2-3-4-5 pl., 1-2-3 old pen, 1-2-3 young pen; I. J. Lynch, Westport, Conn., 4 hen; O. P. Keator, Cortland, N. Y., 5 ckl.; P. C. Thomas, Rome, N. Y., 4 old pen; A. W. Dakin, Syracuse, N. Y., 4 young pen

Some good and some poor in competition with Martin, who won strongly and on merit. First cock, a great Wyandotte, typical Wyandotte head, well proportioned body, splendid condition of plumage and white. A grand showing of cocks in Martin's line; close competition from 1st to 5th, and if 5th was little further in tail molt, he would have changed the line-up back of 1st. First and 2d hens, great Wyandottes, great type and white as driven snow. First cockerel not only had the quality but was ready. Second another big, well grown bird. Third another wonderful cockerel. Fourth not quite as far along as other three, but a bird of wonderful body, head and body type. With more age will make as fast a cockerel as ever stood in Syracuse. First and 2d pullets the best pair we ever saw in an early show. These pullets are just about the ideal; you can specify everything a Wyandotte should have and find it in the first pullet. If anyone thinks it is easy to win heavily at Syracuse year after year, as Martin has done for 16 years, let him try it; he will soon look like a battered warrior, gray hair, with a wooden leg.

Black Wyandotte—John G. Linville, Urbana, Ohio, 2 cock, 1 hen; Sunnyside Farm, Syracuse, N. Y., 1 cock, 2 hen; Geo. Montgomery, Cambridge, N. Y., 1 pl.

Buff Wyandottes—G. Arthur Cook, Easthampton, Mass., 2 cock, 1-2 hen, 2-4 ckl., 1-2-5 pl., 2-3 young pen; Andrew Riddell, Greenwich, N. Y., 1-3 cock, 2-3 old pen; A. Howland, Granville, N. Y., 4-5 cock, 5 ckl., 3 pl.; J. J. Dansro, North Carendon, Vt., 3-4-5 hen, 1 ckl., 1-4 old pen, 5 young pen; John M. Roberts, Granville, N. Y., 3 ckl., pl.; Edw. E. Jones, Granville, N. Y., 1 young pen; J. H. Clark, West Pawlet, Vt., 4 young pen.

A strong line-up of Buff cocks, with the first in good feather. Second, a fine shade of even golden buff, excellent condition; excelent in type. First hen, a great big hen of one shade of buff from back to breast and over fluff; unusual breeding material for the variety. First cockerel, built right, plainly grown right, with the right kind of color trifle long in drumstick. Second cockerel wonderful specimen, level color, broad tail could exchange places with winner. Third cockerel, big, but not color. Fourth, short of tail but a real one. A few unplaced cockerels fail in color of ear lobes. First pullet has everything. Second, little longer in back. No shafting or mealiness in this pair; and no uneveness or patchy buff.

Partridge Wyandottes—Hubert L. Voorhees, Asbury Park, N. J., 4 cock, 4 hen; Sheffield Farms, Glendale, Ohio, 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-hen, 1-2-3 ckl., 1-2-3 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen.

More than once the 1st Partridge cock has been in the best feather of any cock at Syracuse. The outstanding winner this year was a worthy successor of the great line of predecessors; elegant type and style; bright yet rich top color; soundly striped. First hen had better penciling in fluff than many hens have on back. Penciling harder to get in pullets, and 1st a star in pencils; fine Wyandotte type. First cockerel, well grown, and a choice one.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass., 1 cock, hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl.; F. W. Rogers, Brockton Mass., 3 cock, 2 hen, 2 ckl., 2 pl.

Not many but a distinct advance in quality

Columbian Wyandottes—Willis Myers, Saugerties, N. Y., 2-3-4 cock, 1 hen, 2-3-5 ckl. 3-4-5 pl., 3 old pen, 1 young pen; Austin G. Warner, Whitesboro, N. Y., 1-5 cock, hen, 1 old pen; Henry W. Polgreen, Albany N. Y., 2-3 hen; 1 ckl., 1-2 pl., 2 young pen; Earl H. Brownell, Potsdam, N. Y., 5 hen, old pen; Chauncey Smith, Vineyard Haven, Mass., 4 ckl.; S. S. Newton, Balston Spa, N. Y., 2 old pen.

Mixed quality in cocks, with the first bird in hard feather but good type; strong wing; nice striping and free from brass. First hen on the dark order, with nice type, hackle and tail coverts; good wing. First cockerel a well built bird; good head and body; broad back and tail; good breast; silvery white top color; rather fine, not heavy, black striping; good wing. First and 2d pullets, white bodies, good heads, nice tail coverts and necks. First has Standard wing markings, trifle high in tail. Second fails slightly to winner in wing.

Black Java—Sunnyside Farm, Syracuse, N. Y., 1 cock, 1 hen; Hiram W. Schriver, Groton, Conn., 1 ckl., 1 pl., 1 young pen.

Mottled Java—John F. Bird & Son, 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; Sunnyside Farm, 3 cock, 3 hen.

Mottled Java females are darker, more on Ancona order; big advance over old splashed white and black, some of which used to look like first crosses.

Dominique—Sunnyside Farm, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 pl.

S. C. Rhode Island Red—Rockefeller and Waggenblatt, New Haven, Conn., 4 cock, 5 hen, 1-5 ckl., 3-4-5 pl., 1 young pen; H. A. Borgeldt, De Ruyter, N. Y., 5 cock; Roswel Cole, Rhinebeck, N. Y., 3 cock, 3 ckl., 4 young pen; Owen Farm, Vineyard Haven, Mass., 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 2-4 ckl., 1-2 pl., old pen, 2-3 young pen; Geo. W. Tracy, Kinderhook, N. Y., 2 cock, 2 old pen; Edward P. Tilton, Springfield, Mass., 3 hen; Sand Hill Farm, Huntington, N. Y., 4 hen, 4 old pen, 5 young pen; J. De Ver Rogers &

HAROLD TOMPKINS RHODE ISLAND REDS

Single and Rose Combs *Fancy and Utility Birds*



The records of my birds in the show rooms throughout this and foreign countries furnish absolute proof that they stand supreme.

Show Birds

All of these birds are direct decendants of my famous winners and bear a striking resemblance to their great ancestors. I can select just the bird to help you win.

Breeding Birds

Cocks, Hens, early hatched cockerels and pullets that will improve your color and egg production. Now is the time to buy for early breeding.

Place your order at once.



Boston, December, 1920; January, 1921. Rochester, January, 1921.

HAROLD TOMPKINS Box A CONCORD, MASS.

Why U.R. Fishel's White Rocks Are The Best



Male Birds Worth While To Head Your Yards

Prize Winners

Six International	New York
World's Fair and	Chicago
Expositions	New Orleans
Twenty State Fair	San Francisco
Expositions	Memphis
Cincinnati	Cleveland
Nashville	Hagerstown, Md.
Indianapolis	Syracuse, N. Y.
Detroit	Etc., Etc., Etc.

Bred To WORK-WIN-REPRODUCE For You

A Good Time to Buy

is when you can secure extra quality and value for your money, especially is this true at this time in **Selected Breeding** and **Utility Cockerels**—Male birds that carry blood lines, vigor, individuality and reproducing qualities unequaled.

At **Indiana State Fair Exposition Sept., 1921,** by far one of the largest Fall Expositions, the first, second, third, fourth and fifth prize cocks, the first, second, third and fifth prize cockerels were

U. R. FISHEL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

You want male birds to give you results—TRY A FISHEL male bird this season. SELECTED BREEDING Cocks, $10, $15, $20 and $25 each. COCKERELS, $8, $10, $15 and $20 each. UTILITY COCKS, vigorous fellows, $8, 2 for $15. COCKERELS $5 and 6 for $25.

Select Breeding Pens, Exhibition Birds and Utility Flocks—No better egg producers than Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks.

CATALOGUE FREE

U. R. FISHEL Box A Hope, Indiana

Bronze Turkeys VIGOROUS BREEDERS ....GREAT WINNERS.... **Partridge Rocks**

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1921—On Bronze Turkeys we won: 1-4-5 Cock, 1-2-4-5 Hen; 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerel; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullet. On Partridge Rocks we won: 1-2-3-4-5 Cock; 2-3-5 Hen; 1-4 Cockerel; 1-3-4 Pullet; 1 Young Pen; 1 Old Pen. Exhibition and Breeding stock for Sale. Write for prices and catalog.
BIRD BROS, Box C, MEYERSDALE, PA.

"COLORED LEADERS AGAIN"



This popular band, a combination of color and number, supplied in red, white, blue, pink, yellow and green at better than pre-war prices. Write for sample and booklet of leg and wing bands just off the press.

THE KEYES-DAVIS CO., Inc.
16 Hanover St. Battle Creek, Mich.
Makers of Smith Sealed and other standard bands.

Rare Bargains .·. Closing Out Sale

This advertisement can interest only the person or breeder who knows what Purebred Poultry of the very first class should be. We offer the following for immediate shipment, every bird of them bred from 200 to 265 egg strains and many with records of their own:

450 S. C. Rhode Island Reds; Buff Orpingtons and S. C. White Leghorn females, 1 to 2 years old.

65 S. C. Rhode Island Reds; Buff Orpingtons and S. C. White Leghorn cocks.

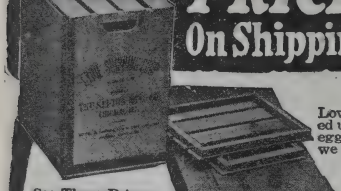
200 S. C. Rhode Island Reds; Buff Orpingtons and S. C. White Leghorn pullets, 4 to 6 months old—many now laying.

85 S. C. Rhode Island Reds; Buff Orpingtons and S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, 4 to 6 months old.

We desire to close out this surplus stock, which does not contain culls, this month, and will make special prices for quantity purchases. Also for sale cheap—10 Section Candee Giant Incubator, complete, 6000 egg capacity, used two seasons. If interested in any of the above, address

CACKLE POULTRY FARM GREENVILLE, ALABAMA

PRICES SLASHED!
On Shipping Coops *and* Chick Boxes



25% PRICE REDUCTION

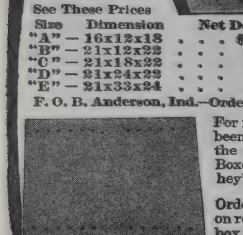
Lower cost of material and increased production has enabled us to reduce prices on our entire line of shipping coops, egg and chick boxes. We believe at our present low prices we are offering poultrymen the biggest values possible to obtain anywhere. Poultrymen planning to ship fancy birds will be particularly interested in our patented shipping coop—the coop that because of its light but strong construction, insures both birds and coop reaching destination in first class condition.

See These Prices

Size	Dimension	Net Doz. Price
"A"	16x12x13	$4.40
"B"	21x12x22	5.40
"C"	21x18x22	6.40
"D"	21x24x22	7.40
"E"	21x33x24	8.40

F. O. B. Anderson, Ind.—Order Direct

ANDERSON BOXES
(Formerly made by Sefton Mfg. Co.)
The Standard for Twenty Years



For more than twenty years Anderson Coops, Egg and Chick Boxes have been the choice of many of the largest and most successful breeders in the country. Made according to Association Standard sizes. Anderson Boxes have made good with poultrymen because we "make them good"—hey're quality, through and through.

Order direct from this ad—send check with order. Quantity prices on request We can save you money—provide you with the "best" in the box line and we also guarantee satisfaction or refund your money. Goods shipped same day order is received. You can buy Anderson boxes direct from us or through your poultry supply dealer.

Anderson Box Co. Dept. A.P.J. **Anderson, Indiana**

$11.00 a hundred and up

LOOK  Baby Chicks

Postage paid; 95% live arrival guaranteed; FREE feed with each order. 40 breeds chicks. Select and Exhibition grades. A hatch every week all year. October chicks for Winter meat and March layers. Mature stock at right prices. Catalog free; stamps appreciated.

Nabob Hatcheries - Gambier, Ohio

OTTO WHITE ORPINGTONS



made their greatest win ever at the Indiana State Fair last month; four firsts, two seconds, three thirds, one fourth, and one fifth. Twenty birds entered and nineteen placed. Young and old stock for sale from an exhibition, heavy-laying strain, bred continuously since 1907.

William N. Otto, 5425 College, Indianapolis, Indiana



1000 Breeders of All Leading Varieties of Chickens, Bantams, Geese, Ducks, Turkeys, Guineas.

All our stock farm raised, strong, healthy birds. We are the largest purebred poultry Association in U. S. We are no jobbers—one hundred members who raise them. We offer special low prices for 30 days, price list free. Young and old birds unrelated. Address The Gem Poultry Association, Dept. 16, Mason, City, Iowe.

BETTER THAN GREEN FOOD

5 hens laid 90 eggs in July; 41 in August, that is the result of giving Wacker's B. T. G. F. Tablets in all the water they get to drink. Two were broody and one molting in July and four were molting in August. No meat scraps or green food are needed when using these tablets. The tablets must produce results or your money back. SOLD NOWHERE ELSE. New prices, 600 Tablets, $1.00 (Doz. boxes $7.00), 1300, $2.00 (Doz. boxes $14.00), 5000 $6.00.

WACKER REMEDY COMPANY Box 157—22 CAMDEN, N. J.

Quality Is Telling

Therefore, We Are Selling Hardy CLOVERLAND ANCONAS

Highbred, not Hybrid, from Hoganized stock, Hygenically handled. Write for Special October offer on vigorous cockerels on free range. E. J. & M. E. MacMARTIN, Lake Shore Drive, ESCANABA, MICH.

POST'S ANCONAS

World's Super Strain. Come to headquarters! Let Super Anconas help you. World's record layers, recording greatest egg and show victories at Chicago Coliseum, Chicago National and Kansas City, Mo. Special prices on cockerels for your flock, and stock for shows. Catalog Free. SWEET BRIAR FARM, Box 30, Ontarioville, Ill.

MINORCAS—GIANT S. C. BLACK

My strain as usual are proving their worth from coast to coast. 1000 choice exhibition birds and breeders for sale. JOHN L. BROWN 65 Indiana Avenue ANDERSON, INDIANA

Son, Oxford, N. Y., 3 old pen; Newton Ward, Fulton, N. Y., 5 old pen.

First cock, big; long bodied; horizontally carried, which means legs in the middle, supporting a well balanced body; correct carriage of tail; good head; level color that is rich and deep; lustrous and full of gloss on top. Second cock, fails to winner in type. First and 2d hens, big, standing on strong legs; splendid bodies; both through the molt, with back feathers almost full size; a revelation to those who have visualized hens that held the wondrous color of pullets, with only a slight shading off in breast. Have to look twice to see it. First to 5th cockerels, big as winter show birds. First has deep, rich color, lustrous and level; good size and type. Second handicapped by missing point on comb. Fourth, same deep, lustrous red color as first, big and fully feathered; in fact, so big and long in back, sticks tail up a little; coop too small. Rest class of pullets eye cooped at an early show. First evidently laying; 2d still coming with a trifle better station and length. Same level, rich red on breast as on back; hackles show breeding value.

No class in show with better development; no class a harder one in which to win. Honor to the men who are putting down the winners in such a class of S. C. Reds as cooped at Syracuse.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds—Edward P. Tilton, 1 cock; Wm. Elger and Ray Alexander, Auburn, N. Y., 3-5 cock, 1-4 hen, 1 ckl, 1-2 old pen, 1 young pen; China Hanchett, Syracuse, N. Y., 2 cock, 5 pl., 4 young pen; H. E. Humphrey, Greenwich, N. Y., 4 cock, 2 ckl., 1 pl., 2 young pen; M. B. Gould, Salem, N. Y., 3 hen, 3-5 ckl., 5 young pen; Dr. H. E. Cheesebrough, Greenwich, N. Y., 5 hen, 4 pl., 3 young pen; G. A. Durussel, Owego, N. Y., 2 hen, 4 ckl.; Wm. Lee Record, Fort Edward, N. Y., 2-3 pl.; John C. Vanderoef, 3 old pen.

Harder feather than in cocks last year, when Rose Comb males were noticeably stringy. First cock, big; good type; not as well balanced and horizontal as 1st S. C. cock. Second, fails to winner in proportions of body and finish. Some hens that look almost too good to be true. First hen wins color special. First cockerel, good station; long body; level color; not quite the maturity seen in S. C. cockerels; however few young birds in the show are better along. Second cockerel, another good one; body built like a brick and well carried. R. C. pullets, another wonder class; critical selection necessary to place the awards here. First big, strong, long bird. Second best head ever saw on R. C. Red; 3d narrow in comb. These pullets are one shade of red all over, including neck; there is life and luster to the plumage; they are big and well grown, with splendid type.

S. C. Rhode Island White—H. P. Phelps, Newrow, N. Y., 1-3-4 cock, 5 hen, 1-3-5 ckl., 1-3 pl., 2 young pen; Lyle M. Gifford, Oneonta, N. Y., 2-5 cock, 2-3-4 hen, 2 ckl., 4 pl., 1-2 old pen, 1 young pen; Stewart & Byble, Ossining, N. Y., 1 hen, 4 ckl., 2-5 pl.

R. C. Rhode Island White—Stewart & Byble, 1-2-3 cock, 1-4-5 hen, 1-2-3 ckl., 1-2-3 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; Lyle M. Gifford, 4 cock, 2-3 hen.

Some Rose Comb Whites of good type, but in picking winners judges should be instructed to emphasize type until typical R. I. Red shape is thoroughly established; then get other points. Enough good type in R. C. Whites here to pick leading winners as typical of the breed. The Rose Combs are much stronger in quality than the Single Combs this year; appear to be in hands of better breeders.

Buckeye—Sunnyside Farm, Syracuse, N. Y., 1 cock; Miss Genevieve Trevorah, Cornwall, N. Y., 1 ckl., 1 pl. An outstanding, level colored, good shaped pullet.

Light Brahma—Erskine T. Brown, Mountainville, N. Y., 1 cock, 3-4 hen, 2 pl., 1 young pen; J. L. Wittman, Rochester, N. Y., 2 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 2 pl., 2 young pen; Wm. F. Jennijohn, Rochester, N. Y., 3-4-5 cock, 2-5 hen; Edw. J. Hayes, Rochester, N. Y., 4-5 ckl.; James T. Baldwin, Syracuse, N. Y., 2-3 ckl., 1-3-5 pl.; J. S. Hawkins, Waco, Texas, 1 old pen.

Strong classes. First cock, clear top color, free from brass. Splendid size, true Brahma type and good color in 1st and 2d hens, the winner especially strong in tail coverts. First cockerel, unusually well developed for a Syracuse winner. First and 2d pullets very attractive, the winner being especially strong in white body with beautiful neck lacing and a luxuriant growth of very large, broad, finely laced tail coverts.

Dark Brahma—Dr. S. Lott, Waterloo, N. Y., 1-2 cock, 1-3 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl., 2 old pen, 1 young pen; John G. Linville, Urbana, Ohio, 3 cock; Sunnyside Farm, Syracuse, N. Y., 4 cock, 2 hen, 1 old pen.

First cock, 1st hen and 1st pullet tops of
ne class. Winning cockerel a baby.
Buff Cochin—Sunnyside Farm, 1 cock, 1
en, 1 ckl., 1 pl., 1 old pen. Some nice
uffs. One hen in 1st pen especially good
ape; nice round head; not long, flat skull;
ringy in feather. First cock good.
Partridge Cochin—Sunnyside Farm, 1 cock,
hen; Dr. S. Lott, Waterloo, N. Y., 1-2
en; L. L. Reed, Marathon, N. Y., 1-2
kl., 1-2 pl.
White Cochin—Geo. A. Montgomery, Cam-
ridge, N. Y., 2 ckl.; Sunnyside Farm, 1 ckl.,
pl., 1 old pen.
Black Cochin—Sunnyside Farm, 1 cock, 1
en, 1 ckl., 1 pl., 1 old pen.
Black Langshan—John L. Mitchell, Cam-
ridge, N. Y., 5 cock, 3 hen, 1-3 ckl., 1-2
l., 2 old pen, 1 young pen; E. J. Mesick,
rdsley, N. Y., 4 cock, 2-5 hen, 1 old pen,
young pen; Fred E. Isbell, Saratoga
prings N. Y., 3 cock, 3-5 pl., 3 old pen, 2
oung pen; W. H. Craig, Bath, N. Y., 2
ock, 1-4 hen, 5 ckl., 4 pl., 4 old pen; J. F.
obinson, South Weymouth, Mass., 1 cock, 2
kl.; Chas. D. Spencer, Glencoe, Ill., 4 ckl.
First cock, big; great station, back and
il. Second fails in size. First hen, fine
ondition; good head and type. First, 2d,
d cockerels, big bodies on good station that
nly need time to grow more tail. First pul-
t all there; 2d pullet rangy in legs with
ood back and tail; needs a little more age
beat 1st.
Whtie Langshan—John L. Mitchell, Cam-
ridge, N. Y., 1-2 cock, 2-3 hen, 2 ckl., 1
l., 1 young pen; John G. Linville, 3 cock,
hen, 1 ckl., 2 pl Same attractive birds
this class, indicating revival of interest
S. C. White Leghorn—Geo. B. Ferris, Grand
apids, Mich., 2-5 cock, 3-4 hen, 5 pl., 1-3
ld pen, 2 young pen; Wilburtha Poultry
arm, Trenton Jct., N. J., 1 cock, 2 hen, 1-5
kl., 4 pl., 5 old pen, 3 young pen; Sunny
rae Farm, Port Dover, Ont., 3-4 cock, 5
en, 4 ckl., 4 old pen, 4 young pen; A. & B.
chilling, Rochester, N. Y., 1 hen, 1-2 pl., 1
oung pen; Roy S. Rider, Ballston Spa, N.
, 2 ckl.; Wm. Shands, Little Blue, Mo.,
ckl., 3 pl., 2 old pen; Underhill Poultry
ards, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., 5 young
en.
Winter show quality in this class. A few
ocks look as fresh as cockerels.
First, good head, body, and white as snow.
econd finish like a cockerel. Third, not
s good underline as 1st. First hen the best
at ever won at Syracuse; good head and
ype and winter show condition. Second, a
lose runner up to 1st. Similer in type, fine
omb; shade smaller than 1st. First cock-
rel, wonderful head; nice station; good
ack; well carried tail with broad lesser
ickles. Second cockerel well grown and well
nished, fails to winner in fine texture of
omb, and a trifle in station. Third cock-
rel another grand big bird of good type;
ails to 1st slightly in balance of comb.
ourth, blade of comb follows head. Some
onderful young birds in this class that give
reat promise for later shows. First pullet,
ight in the pink; same elegant type as 1st
en. Second, wonderful lines of breast,
houlders, back, tail; big without coarse-
ess. Quality in every detail in this team
f pullets. Fourth pullet on same order as
d; make good hens. Third hasn't same un-
erpinning but a very showy pullet.
R. C. White Leghorn—Louis H. Perry,
lay N. Y., 4 cock, 2-3 hen, 3 pl., 2-3 old
en, 3 young pen; Chas. H. Damon, Ballston
pa, N. Y., 1-3 cock, 4 hen, 1-2-5 ckl., 1-2-5
l., 1 old pen, 1-2-5 young pen; Craig & Der-
ick, Bath, N. Y., 2-5 cock, 5 hen, 4-5 old
en; J. M. Chase, Walkill, N. Y., 1 hen, 3
kl., 4 young pen; H. N. Deerland, Middle-
own, N. Y., 4 ckl., 4 pl.
First cock, hen and cockerel were the tops;
ith several choice ones under ribbons in pul-
ets. A strong class with increasing interest
n the variety among New York state breed-
rs.
S. C. Brown Leghorn—Bert Fortier, Og-
ensburg, N. Y., 4 cock, 4-5 hen, 4 ckl.; Al-
ert G. Tilden, Fulton, N. Y., 1-2-3 cock,
-2-3 hen, 1-2-3 ckl., 1-2 old pen, 1 young
en; W. A. Campbell, Syracuse, N. Y., 5
kl.; Dorman & Anderson, Bridgeport, Conn.,
-2-3-4-5 pl.; Fay J. Dougherty, Syracuse,
. Y., 3 old pen.
Not much in cocks. First and 2d cockerels
ell finished and nice striping. No class
or Dark Brown females, with the Light
emales proving attractive. Some big, well
red pullets under the ribbons. Not the in-
erest in Browns here that one sees at some
ther shows. Ohio State Fair had 150
Browns this year.
R. C. Brown Leghorn—E. B. Cole, New
Hartford, Conn., 1-2-5 cock, 4-5 hen, 4 ckl.,
-4 pl., 3-4 young pen; F. B. Lampman &
on, Freeville, N. Y., 3-4 cock, 3 hen, 1-2
kl., 5 pl., 1 old pen, 2 young pen; D. C.
ake, Oneonta, N. Y., 1-2 hen, 3-5 ckl., 1-2



EGG RECORDS FROM 180 TO 265

Here are the birds that are making money for their owners NOW. These are the kind you should have the coming winter, and this is the month you should buy, before prices advance.

SUNNYSIDE PULLETS

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Order now from any of the following varieties: White and Buff Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred White Rocks, White Wyandottes.

12 Weeks Old		5 Months Old.	
180-200 egg bred	$1.75	180-200 egg bred	$2.50
210-248 egg bred	2.00	210-248 egg bred	2.75
240-256 egg bred	2.25	240-256 egg bred	3.25

Hens of same record, $2.25, $2.75, $3.25. Cocks, $5.00, $10.00, $15.00.

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, R. C. Blodgett, Prop. Box 1002, BRISTOL, VT.

Funk's International Strain

Line bred heavy egg record

S. C. White Leghorns WON

in heavy laying classes Illinois State Fair, August, 1921:

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th cockerels. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th hen.
1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th pullet. 1st, 2nd, 3rd pen.

A complete cleanup of all prizes means that my Leghorns must have the proper physical characteristics required for high egg type birds. Grade A cockerels $7.00 each. Grade B cockerels $5.00 each and Grade C cockerels at $4.00 each. Buy these cockerels now—they are selling fast.

Yearling hens that have been used as breeders in my own flocks this season at only $3.50 each. Discount on lots of 50 and 100 birds. Let me mate you up a pen of my flock right now for your next season's breeding by sending you these fine, strong yearling hens mated to these vigorous, early hatched International strain cockerels. The matings will give you consistent and profitable egg production all winter.

Satisfaction guaranteed or birds may be returned at my expense.

Funk Egg Farm, Lyle W. Funk, Sole Owner, Box 38, Bloomington, Ill.

MAHOOD'S S.C.R.I. REDS

THEY POINT THE WAY

Is your heart's desire

A Red to win? **A Red to lay?**

Or a Red your neighbors will envy? Mahood has them all, and can give you just what you want at a reasonable price. Send for Mahood's fall sales list. It will give you more information about Mahood's Reds and their unparalleled record for nine years at Chicago Coliseum, the world's greatest Red show. Eggs from fall matings at half price at $10, $7.50 and $5 for 15.

E. W. MAHOOD, Box 4, 616 Lee Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.

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The vigorous strain—dominate in the world of Campines. The wonderful BELGIAN fowl—noted for their heavy egg production—"THE EVERYDAY LAYER" unequalled as BROILERS. These birds are not alone FAMOUS for their UTILITY, but are BEAUTIFUL and MOST interesting. Some wonderful breeding stock for sale directly after the breeding season closes but now is the time to book your order that you may not be disappointed.

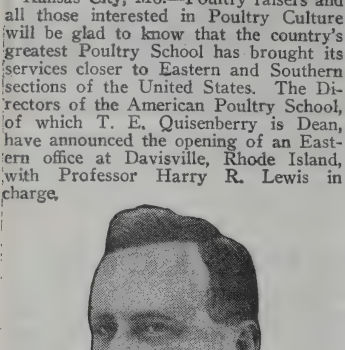
Eggs Half Price Balance of Season.

HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM, Box A, WAYLAND, MASS.

BIG SCHOOL EXPANDS

American Poultry School Opens Eastern Office in Charge of Prof. Harry R. Lewis

Kansas City, Mo.—Poultry raisers and all those interested in Poultry Culture will be glad to know that the country's greatest Poultry School has brought its services closer to Eastern and Southern sections of the United States. The Directors of the American Poultry School, of which T. E. Quisenberry is Dean, have announced the opening of an Eastern office at Davisville, Rhode Island, with Professor Harry R. Lewis in charge.

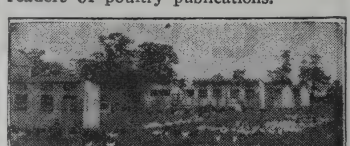


Professor Harry R. Lewis, Well Known Poultry Expert, now in Charge of Eastern Office of the American Poultry School.

Professor Lewis, who was formerly with the New Jersey Experiment Station, has been elected a Vice-President of the American Poultry School and has placed his own poultry farm at the disposal of the School for Demonstration purposes in testing out new ideas and formulas for the benefit of the students. Many readers will remember Professor Lewis as an author of books, bulletins and magazine articles along poultry lines. He has also exhibited White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks at various shows, winning honors with his birds and birds of his breeding exhibited by others.

The American Poultry School has thousands of students located throughout the Eastern and Southern States who will now have Professor Lewis' help in solving their poultry problems. His long experience and expert knowledge, coupled with his ability to impart his knowledge to others, should prove of invaluable assistance to students of the American Poultry School. Professor Lewis will devote his entire time to private poultry work and in promoting the interests of the students in his territory.

The development and growth of the American Poultry School has been quite remarkable. From a small institution a few years ago, it has expanded year by year until now the rolls show a total of more than 35,000 men and women graduates or present students located in every state in the Union and nineteen foreign lands. The opening of the Eastern Office is, therefore, a natural development in the expansion of this institution. The simplified course of instruction offered by the American Poultry School is given by correspondence, under the direction of Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, assisted by a staff of practical poultrymen, who are well known to readers of poultry publications.



Eight Hundred April Pullets at the Harry R. Lewis Farm.

A new book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business," which outlines hundreds of poultry secrets developed and applied by Professor Quisenberry, will be sent to any readers of this publication who are anxious to enjoy better success with poultry and bigger profits. In writing for this free book, address The American Poultry School, Dept. 4206, Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.



THE GUARANTEE ROUP CURE was discovered on our breeding estate, where we breed registered Holstein Cattle, Spahr's Giant Epochal Berkshire Hogs, and our world's famous NONESUCH, Ferris White 300-egg strain leghorns. After losing several thousand dollars' worth of our valuable birds, we were determined to discover a cure for Roup, Colds, Canker, Diphtheria, Chicken-Pox, etc. After discovering and using "SMOKE EM," (canned smoke) we have not lost a bird. WE POSITIVELY GUARANTEE "SMOKE EM," (canned smoke) to effect a complete cure or every cent of your money back. Read what Mr. Joe W. Smith of Burbank, Calif. says: I have tried "SMOKE EM," (canned smoke) and I know it does the work." Mr. Chas. Brantner, Polo, Ill., R. No. 7, writes; "SMOKE EM" surely is the best thing we have ever tried for Roup, Colds, Canker, etc. It is an absolute cure." Ex-Judge A. W. Ecker, of Woodsboro, Md., says: "I have used "SMOKE EM," GUARANTEE ROUP CURE, and find it a very excellent remedy for Roup. I used several remedies but "SMOKE EM" was the only one that produced an absolute cure." Thousands of unsolicited testimonials on file at our office.

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ALFRED F. GRAHAM **CAMERON, N. C.**

pl.; Ralph N. King, Orrville, Ohio, 1 young pen.

First hen, big; well stippled. First pullet a star in type, head, stippling and sec striping.

S. C. Buff Leghorn—Geo. W. Rex, Stateadale, Pa., 2 cock, 2 ckl.; Monmouth Poultry Farm, Freneau, N. J., 1-3 cock, 1 hen, 1-ckl., 1-2-3-4 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; Frank Broughton, Syracuse, N. Y., 4 cock, ckl.; Wm. E. Crevoiserat, Freeport, N. Y., 5 cock, 3-4 hen, 2 old pen; E. W. Terwilliger, Utica, N. Y., 5 hen, 5 old pen, young pen; John G. Linville, 2 hen; A. W. Dakin, Syracuse, N. Y., 3 ckl., 3 young pen; Geo. G. Gable, Toledo, Ohio, 5 pl.; L. E. Merihew, Marathon, N. Y., 3 old pen, young pen; Donald T. Baker, Syracuse, N. Y., 4 old pen; J. E. Kaiser, Verona Sta. N. Y., 4 young pen.

Lemon or uneven colored males had no chance against the 1st cock; a fine sheet of color, with as clear a tail as grows; good type and condition. Second cock, smaller. If anybody has a better shaped and colored hen than the 1st, he should let folks see her and this is no pullet; fails in bleached shanks. First cockerel combined good head, style, body and station, with soft, even, golden color, and finish of plumage. Second, a close runner-up. Third, a shade hot on wing bows and over back.

First pullet had the type of a fast White Leghorn; size without coarseness; one soft, perfectly beautiful sheet of color from top of head to tip of tail. Second has a little lacing. Third not quite the spread of tail. Fourth, another good one. Fifth in same class; station and balance equal to first but a little younger and shy in breast. Such pullets are dreams come true.

R. C. Buff Leghorn—E. W. Terwilliger, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 2 pl., 1 old pen; Louis H. Perry, Clay, N. Y., 2 ckl., 1 pl., 1 young pen.

S. C. Black Leghorn—Harvey A. Drew, Glenwood, N. J., 2 cock; Clarence M. Davison, Hempstead, N. Y., 1 cock, 1 hen, 2-3 ckl., 4 pl., 1 young pen; Adam E. Patterson, Jr., Stewartstown, Pa., 3 cock, 5 hen; Wright Scidmore, Balston Spa., N. Y., 4 cock, 3-4 hen, 1 old pen; John G. Linville, 5 cock, Mrs. C. Giegel, Secaucus, N. J., 2 hen, 2 old pen, 5 young pen; Tip-Top Farms, Butler, Pa., 3 ckl., 3 pl., 4 young pen; Wm. R. Mollineaux, Hempstead, N. Y., 1-4 ckl., 1-2 pl., 2 young pen; Alonzo T. Losea, Hempstead, N. Y., 5 pl., 3 young pen; W. A. Shafer, Oneonta, N. Y., 3 old pen.

One of the strongest classes ever cooped. Pure yellow shanks predominate. If other Leghorn men are not watchful, Blacks will soon have the best shanks. Splendid Leghorn type is found in the class; good heads, station, backs and tails, and a beautiful sheen of color.

R. C. Black Leghorn—Wright Scidmore, 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen.

Silver Leghorn—Dr. F. O. Dudgeon, Cleveland, Ohio, 2 cock, 2-4 hen, 1 ckl., 3 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; B. F. Ferguson, Dryden, N. Y., 1 cock, 3 hen, 3-4 ckl., 1-5 pl., 2-3 young pen; Adam E. Patterson, Jr., Stewartstown, Pa., 1 hen, 2 ckl., 2-4 pl.

Silver Duckwing Leghorns are looking up. No breeder has devised a more beautiful color than is carried by these steel gray pullets with their robin red breasts. Quality at Syracuse is plain evidence that variety is in intelligent hands.

S. C. Black Minorca—F. E. Paige, Medina, N. Y., 2 cock, 1 hen, 3 ckl., 3 pl., 2 old pen; Wm. C. Clare, Oswego, N. Y., 3 cock; Onondaga Minorca Yards, Syracuse, N. Y., 1-4 cock, 4-5 hen, 5 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 old pen, 2 young pen; Geo. C. Hicks, Marcellus, N. Y., 5 cock, 3 hen, 2 ckl., 4 pl., 3-4 old pen; T. J. Ager, Munnsville, N. Y., 2 hen, 3 old pen, 1 young pen; Sickler P. Weed, Ballston Spa, N. Y., 4 ckl., 2 young pen; R. E. Arbuckle and Didlein, Brownsburg, Ind., 1 ckl.; Albert Hutson, Oneonta, N. Y., 5 pl.

Drevenstedt had his work cut out for him in judging Minorcas. If anyone wants to see a Giant in the class aves the 1st Black cock will measure up to his expectations of bone and substance of body. Small hens had no show against the big, black matrons. We have seen better boned cockerels at Syracuse than 1st and 2d, but not better finish of plumage including tail. First pullet ready; 2d, still undeveloped in comb, with reach and length of body, tail carriage and head that quality necessitates.

R. C. Black Minorca—John G. Linville, Urbana, Ohio, 1 cock.

S. C. White Minorca—Mrs. J. G. Osborne, Fabius, N. Y., 3 cock; Mary Meiselbach, Melrose Park, Ill., 1 cock, 1 hen, 4 old pen; F. E. Derrick, Bath, N. Y., 2-4-5 cock, 5 hen, 1-5 ckl., 3-4 pl., 1-2 old pen, 2-4 young pen; Hamilton Egg Farm, Rochelle Park, N.

.. 2-3-4 hen, 1-2 pl., 3 old pen, 1 young
en; H. B. Shapley, Earlville, N. Y., 4 ckl.;
os. F. Reichert, St. Cloud, Minn., 2 ckl., 3
oung pen; F. E. Paige, 3 ckl., 5 pl.

First, 2d and 3d White Minorca cocks
ere big ones and white, but in hard feather.
irst, 2d and 3d hens were big in bone
nd rangy in body as one expects to see in
he average Black class. We doubt if a big-
er and better shaped hen than 3d has ever
een shown; she won shape special. Slipped
ings on 1st cockerel. First pullet, good
ength and typical; a better one is a rara
vis. Second pullet close runner-up.

R. C. White Minorca—Mrs. J. G. Osborne,
cock, 2 hen, 1-3 ckl., 1-4 pl., 1 old pen, 1
oung; Willard W. Teetz, Gloversville, N. Y.,
-2 cock, 1 hen, 2 pl.; L. L. Reed, Marathon,
. Y., 2 ckl., 3-5 pl.

Buff Minorca—Albert F. Loth, Buffalo, N.
., 2-5 cock, 1-2 hen, 2-3 ckl., 3-4 pl., 2
oung pen; Lyle M. Gifford, Oneonta, N.
., 3 cock; Chas. I. Smith, Eaton, N. Y.,
cock, 3 hen, 4 ckl., 1 young pen; Sunnyside
arm, 4 cock, 4 hen; Geo. A. Montgomery, 2
., 3 young pen; R. E. Arbuckle and Did-
in, 1 pl.

The best showing of Buff Minorcas that
e have seen in the east. First pullet as big
s a Black and level in golden color; some
lack ticking in tail.

W. F. Black Spanish—Sunnyside Farm,
yracuse, N. Y., 1 cock, 1 hen.

Blue Andalusian—E. D. Bird, Greenwich,
onn., 2 cock, 1-2-3 ckl., 2-3 pl., 1 young
en; Walter C. Dobe, Buffalo, N. Y., 1-3-4
ock, 2-3-4 hen, 5 ckl., 4-5 pl., 1 old pen, 2
oung pen; Trout Poultry Yards, Fostoria,
hio, 1-5 hen, 4 ckl., 1 pl.; W. A. Shafer,
neonta, N. Y., 2 old pen, 3 young pen.

Good quality in 1st cock. Second fails to
d in size. Third grand old bird; big; good
ype; still valuable breeder, but appears lit-
le off for showing. First hen at her best;
ast far enough through molt to have a con-
entrated feather that shows intensity of color
nd lacing. First and 2d cockerels, good
evelopment, heads and type. First has best
lue ground in breast. First pullet heavily
aced and smudgy on back and breast. We
ook for better quality in pullets at later
hows.

S. C. Mottled Ancona—Wilbur Rayburn,
rockport, N. Y., 2 cock, 3 hen, 4-5 ckl.,
-4 pl., 3 old pen, 1-4 young pen; Alfio S.
roja, Utica, N. Y., 4 cock; Geo. N. Bar-
tow, Oneonta, N. Y., 1-5 cock, 5 hen; F. J.
Vemett, Livonia, N. Y., 3 cock; Pamsee
gg Farm, Library, Pa., 2 hen, 5 pl., 3
oung pen; John Blatt, Jr., Utica, N. Y., 4
en; C. R. Kolbe, Eastwood, N. Y., 3 ckl.,
young pen; G. & W. Ratz, Tavistock, Ont.,
an., 1-2 ckl., 1-3 pl.; F. J. Dougherty, Syra-
use, N. Y., 1 old pen; E. K. North, Syra-
use, N. Y., 2 old pen.

Cock class not as strong as sometimes seen
ere. First cockerel, wonder; a white tick
o larger than pin head at end of nearly
very hackle feather; snowflake tips of white
n back and saddle; nice tipping over wings,
reast and underbody; excellent head. With
ll this tipping, not a weak colored bird;
nly one wing flight being gray. First hen,
st, 2nd, and 3d pullet, black, with tips on
early every feather; not a big white splash,
ut neat mottling. A female with one tip
s five cannot win here. Breeders also get-
ng splendid shape and style in their females.

R. C. Mottled Anconas—Leo M. French,
ramingham, Mass., 1-2-3 cock, 3-5 hen, 2-5
kl., 3-4 pl., 1 young pen; Mrs. R. F. Payne,
tica, N. Y., 4 cock; Maurice C. Peters,
orth Bennington, Vt., 5 cock, 4 hen, 2
oung pen; Geo. N. Barstow, 1-2 hen; Wil-
ur Rayburn, 4 ckl., 1 pl.; G. & W. Ratz,
-3 ckl., 2 pl.; Chas. D. Chapman, Hoosick
alls, N. Y., 5 pl.; F. J. Dougherty, 1 old
en.

White Dorking—Chas. H. Yaple, 1-2 cock,
-2 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl.; Sunnyside Farm,
old pen. The best W. Dorkings seen in
any a day.

Silver Grey Dorking—Chas. H. Yaple,
-3-4 cock, 1-4-5 hen, 1-3-4-5 ckl., 1-2-4 pl.;
unnyside Farm, 1 old pen, 1 young pen;
atson Westfall, Sayre, Pa., 2-5 cock, 2-3
en, 2 ckl., 3-5 pl. Splendid quality all
hrough S. Grays.

Colored Dorking—Chas. H. Yaple, 1-2 cock,
-2 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl.; Sunnyside Farm, 1
ld pen. A few, grand big Dark Dorkings.

Red Caps—J. E. Kaiser, Verona Station,
. Y., 1 ckl., 2 pl., 1 young pen.

S. C. Buff Orpington — Mayslake Farms,
insdale, Ill., 1-2 cock, 2-4 hen, 2-4 ckl., 1-2
l., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; Owen Farms,
ineyard Haven, Mass., 4 cock, 3 hen, 1-3
kl., 3 pl., 2 old pen, 2-3 young pen; Egg-
-Day Farm, Meriden, Conn., 3-5 cock, 1
en, 4 pl., 4 young pen; Kingman Farm,
andolph, Mass., 5 hen, 4 old pen, 5 young
en; Geo. E. Besson, Mansfield, Mass., 5
kl., 5 pl.; S. C. Crandall, Utica, N. Y., 3
ld pen.

A great collection of cocks. First, a big



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All About Indian Runners	.75
American Standard of Perfection	2.50
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Asiatics	.50
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Indian Runner Duck Culture (Yoder)	.75
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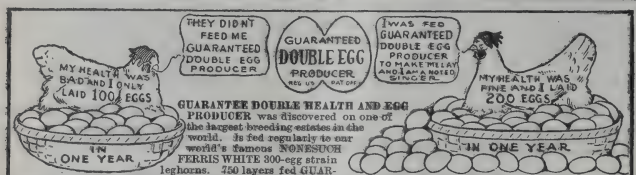
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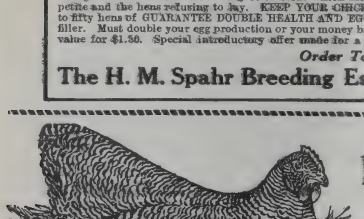
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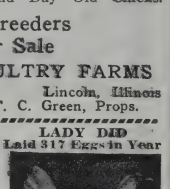
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which he originated, many years ago, moved to Avon Center Road, Avon Lake, Ohio; 18 miles west of Cleveland. The increasing demand for Puritas Springs Leghorns compelled me to buy a better located farm. I now have one of the finest 30 acres in the U. S. A. for my great layers. Visitors are welcome. In the past several years we could not supply half the demand for hatching eggs, baby chicks and stock; and this year the demand has been greater than ever. We have a grand lot of breeding stock, ready to lay Pullets, early March and April hatched, pedigreed, beautiful Cockerels at reduced prices. S. J. Schenk gives all orders personal attention, and you will get stock that you can be proud of. Send for our reduced price list. **Puritas Springs Poultry Farm, Box 111, Avon Lake, Ohio.** S. J. Schenk, Owner & Mgr.

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REMEMBER WE TRAPNEST ALL OUR FEMALES and our birds are scientifically bred for the purpose for which they are intended.

DR. B. H. MANSEL Box 202 QUAKERTOWN, PA.

yearling, with breadth, depth and a stro head. Second was 1st at last Chicago C seum, a very massive bird. Third, anoth grand big one. Fourth, correct body co formation, practically smooth in top a breast color. First hen, superior type. S ond, excels in size; level, soft color. Thi a well built, very smooth colored hen; s of plumage on abdomen. First cockerel, beautiful buff. Third of same color and ev better finish but sets quite low on hoc Second and 4th, big, massive, well grown f lows; broad in shoulders and back, wi splendid depth and tail coverts as numere as a Black. First and 2d pullets, a magni cent pair with true Orpington type, includi breasts down where they belong; soft, gold color, one shade all over. Third pullet fa in lobe. Fourth, a hotter color.

Black Orpingtons—Awards not marke Exhibitors were Mrs. R. F. Payne, W liam J. Georgius, G. F. Allen & Son.

Some good quality in Blacks, particular 1st cockerel. First pullet would improve t remaining stock of Black Cochins; and y hats off to the man who can produce su size and wealth of feather. It doesn't cor in a runt.

S. C. White Orpington—Elmer R. Oetti ger, Wilson, N. C., 4 cock, 4 ckl., 2 pl Crescent Farm, Evansville, N. Y., 3 cock, hen, 4 pl., 5 young pen; Harry Paxto Gloversville, N. Y., 5 cock, 5 ckl., 2 old pe 3 young pen; J. S. Greenshields, Toront Ont., Can., 1-2 cock, 2-3-4-5 hen, 1-2-3 ck 1 old pen, 1-2 young pen; Glenwood Poult Farm, Syracuse, N. Y., 1-3 pl.; C. F. Alb & Son, Norwalk, Conn., 5 pl. 4 young pe

A strong class of Whites. First cock, a outstanding winner in shape and condition. Fi hen a clean, smooth, fresh looking hen. Se ond, a great Orpington, with proportion an quality. First cockerel, younger than 2d an 3d, which are great big ones, and bett than usual; but 1st is going to make a ma terpiece; wonderful front, back and gener set-up. It will be no amateur's job to tr out one to beat him. In pullets, quality an growth were conspicuous, the 1st having slight edge on the others; such fronts an proportions do not come by chance; they sho breeding and thoughtful care.

R. C. White Orpington—Glenwood Poult Farm, 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen.

Dark Cornish—Fred H. Bohrer, Utica, Y., 1-4-5 cock, 2-4-5 hen; Ernest B. Stanle North Bennington, Vt., 2-3 cock, 1-3 hen, ckl.., 1 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; D Howard H. Reid, Barre, Vt., 2 ckl., 2 pl.

The time is here when one must becor accustomed to quality in the bulldogs. Cla not as large this year, and 1st Dark coc erel young; but several pleasing birds a pear in all three varieties of Cornish.

White Cornish—A. A. Mosher, Clinto N. Y., 1 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 4 ckl., 1 pl., 1 o pen, 1 young pen; D. A. Mosher, Clinto N. Y., 5 hen; John G. Linville, 4 hen, 3 ck 3 pl.; C. W. B. Korb, Roanoke, Va., 1 ckl., 2-4 pl.

White Laced Red Cornish—Dr. Howard I Reid, 2 cock; Mrs. Ernest B. Stanley, cock, 1 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 young pen Sunnyside Farm, 3 cock, 2 hen.

Red Sussex—Sunnyside Farm, 1 cock, hen.

Speckled Sussex—T. Cadwallader, Doyle town, Pa., 5 cock, 5 hen, 3-5 pl., 2 youn pen; A. & B. Schilling, Rochester, N. Y., 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 old pen, young pen; Chantecler Poultry Plant, Ulste Pa., 4 cock; J. L. Thomas, Binghamton, Y., 3 cock; J. De Ver Rogers & Son, O ford, N. Y., 3-4 hen, 4 pl.

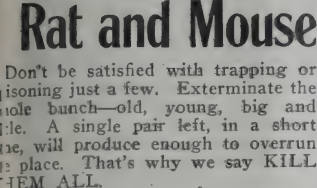
The females are the attractive sex i Speckled Sussex, with such pullets as the 1 showing to what perfection a breeder's wor may attain; rich red ground color throug out, each feather marked with a narro black bar and tipped with a small, neat whi spangle. First and 2nd hens of the sam quality, and show wonderful cleam green color now possible in the best hens. Brea son males show an elegant division of the tr colors and indicate breeding value as gette of fine pullets.

Silver Spangled Hamburg—Arch L. May Pittston, Pa., 3-4 cock, 3 ckl., 3 pl., 2 youn pen; Elmer E. Wert, Gloversville, N. Y 1 cock, 2-3 hen, 1 old pen; J. H. William Antwerp, N. Y., 2 cock, 4-5 hen, 2-4 ckl., 1 pl., 2-3 old pen, 1-3 young pen; Sunnyside Farm, 5 cock; Mrs. J. C. Vanderoef, 1 hen 5 ckl., 4 pl.; H. T. Vierow, Rome, N. Y., ckl., 5 pl.; Geo. Van Der Veer, Amsterdam N. Y., 4 young pen. Good quality and kee competition throughout.

Golden Spangled Hamburg—James Martin Maywood, Ill., 2 cock, 1-2 hen, 3 ckl., 1-2 pl 1 young pen; Sunnyside Farm, Sta. A, Syra cuse, N. Y., 1 cock, 4 hen; Daniel C. Bris tol, Bainbridge, N. Y., 3 hen, 1-2 ckl.

Wipe Out Every Rat and Mouse

Don't be satisfied with trapping or poisoning just a few. Exterminate the whole bunch—old, young, big and little. A single pair left, in a short time, will produce enough to overrun the place. That's why we say KILL THEM ALL.



Rats do millions of dollars' damage each year. They kill chickens, destroy grain, damage buildings and property. They are filthy, dangerous, destructive, disease carriers. Wipe them out—not just one or two at a time—but the entire colony.

EASY TO GET EVERY ONE

A new scientific discovery, called Imperial Virus, now enables you to rid your place of every rat, mouse and gopher easily, quickly, surely, without trouble, muss or danger. It is absolutely guaranteed to clean out every one of them.

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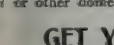
Imperial Virus is absolutely harmless to humans, domestic animals, poultry, etc., but sure death to rodents, and rodents only, feed to them on bread, grain, etc., it gives them a fatal disease, which they give to others as are all wiped out. Best of all, they die outside, hunting water and air.

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The manufacturers of this amazing Virus are anxious to get immediate distribution everywhere and make this big offer. (Act now or clip this offer for future reference, as it may not appear again.) Send $1.00 (bill, money order, check, etc.) to the Imperial Laboratories, Room 130, 2110 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo., and you will receive two regular full sized (double strength) $1.00 packages, postpaid. Use one bottle to rid your own place of these pests. When you see how easy it is, tell a neighbor about it and sell him the extra package, making your own cost you nothing. You will be told also how you can make money by telling your friends about it. You need send no money. If you prefer, simply pay the postman $1.00 and postage when you get the two packages. If you are not satisfied after thirty days your money will be refunded.

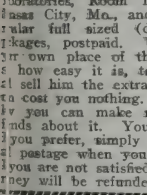
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Size for	.25	.50	100	250
Leghorns	$ .30	$ .50	$ .90	$2.00
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Box 5-J. Ridgefield, N. J.

Silver Penciled Hamburg—Sunnyside Farm, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl.

Golden Penciled Hamburg — Sunnyside Farm, 1 cock, 1-2 hen.

White Hamburg—Daniel C. Bristol, 1 cock; Sunnyside Farm, 2 cock, 1 hen.

Black Hamburg—John C. Linville, 1 cock, 2 hen; Sunnyside Farm, 2 cock, 2 ckl., 1 old pen; Daniel C. Bristol, 3 hen; Geo. A. Montgomery, 1 hen, 1 ckl.

W. C. Black Polish—Will J. Kelly, Cambridge Springs, Pa., 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; John G. Linville, 3 cock, 3 hen, 3 ckl., 4 pl.; Sunnyside Farm, 2 cock, 4 hen, 2 old pen; H. F. Vierow, Rome, N. Y., 4 ckl., 3 pl. First hen top of class; great crest and good body.

Bearded Golden Polish—John C. Linville, 2 cock; Sunnyside Farm, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl., 1 old pen.

Non-Bearded Silver Polish—Walworth Polish Yards, Ogdensburg, N. Y., 1 cock, 1-3 hen, 1 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 old pen; Sunnyside Farm, 2 cock, 2 hen.

Buff Laced Polish — Sunnyside Farm, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl.

Mottled Houdans—W. E. Bast, Philipsburg, N. J., 1-2 cock, 1-3 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; J. C. Michaud, Fulton, N. Y., 2 hen; John G. Linville, 3 ckl., 3 pl.; Sunnyside Farm, 2 old pen. First hen a fine Houdan; big; good head and body. First pullet, same quality.

White Houdan—Sunnyside Farm, 1 hen, 2 ckl., 2 pl., 1 old pen; John G. Linville, 1 ckl., 1 pl.

Creve Coeur—John F. Bird & Son, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl.; Sunnyside Farm, 2 hen.

La Fleche—Henry D. Barto, Pompey, N. Y., 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl.

White Faverolle—Sunnyside Farm, 1 cock, 1-2 hen.

Salmon Faverolle—H. Hidley, West Sand Lake, N. Y., 1 pl.

Silver Campine—Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y., 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2-3 pl., 1 old pen; Sunnyside Farm, 4 cock, 5 ckl., 2 young pen; John F. Dix, Jamesville, N. Y., 4-5 hen, 3-4 ckl., 4-5 pl., 2 old pen, 1 young pen.

Cockerels show good breeding, but need a little more age. First and 2d pullets nice type and barring. Homestead Campine Farms not showing this year except at Madison Square Garden, leaving Syracuse and Boston open. Mr. Phipps was undecided whether to offer cash specials to bring out heavier entries of Silver Campines, or to leave the field more open to other breeders. He finally decided that the opportunity for other breeders to show and win would be the biggest encouragement and stimulate greater interest in this beautiful and deserving variety.

Golden Campine—Geo. B. Lawrence, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1 cock, 1 hen, 2 ckl., 2 pl.; Sunnyside Farm, 2 cock; Henry Baumann, Valley Stream, N. Y., 1 ckl., 1 pl.

Jersey Giant—F. E. Paige, Ogdensburg, N. Y., 2 cock, 1 hen, 3 ckl., 4 pl.; Wilburtha Poultry Farm, Trenton Jct., N. J., 1-3 cock, 2 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl.; H. W. Schriver, Groton, Conn., 4 ckl., 3 pl.

Some splendid bodied birds here. There is a great deal of interest in the variety. It is something of a common farm fowl in parts of New Jersey, like the R. I. Red is in Rhode Island. The birds are strong, stocky, rugged stock.

Buttercup—Mrs. Hattie D. Reed, Marcellus, N. Y., 3 cock, 2 hen, 2 ckl., 3 pl., 1 old pen, 2 young pen; Chas. J. Lieber, Homer, N. Y., 5 cock, 4 hen, 1-5 ckl., 2-4 pl., 1 young pen; Dr. Rufus J. Howe, Worcester, Mass., 2 cock, 1 hen, 3 ckl., 1 pl.; J. L. Thomas, Binghamton, N. Y., 1-4 cock, 5 hen, 2 old pen; Paul Abbott, 3 hen, 4 ckl., 5 pl.

First cockerel good. Cockerels show greater uniformity of carriage and color. Hens weak. First pullet, very nicely marked.

Lakenvelder—Walter S. Hastings, Jefferson, Mass., 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl.; Sunnyside Farm, 1 old pen.

Sultan—Sunnyside Farm, 1 cock, 1 hen.

Silkie—Sunny Shore Poultry Yard, Warrensburg, N. Y., 1 cock, 4 hen, 1 ckl., 2 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; Joe Needle, Ogdensburg, N. Y., 2 cock, 1 hen; John T. Bird & Son, 4-5 cock, 2 hen, 3 ckl., 5 pl., 2 old pen; John G. Linville, 3 cock, 5 hen, 4 ckl., 1 pl.; Emmons Raymond, Hingham, Mass., 3 hen, 2 ckl., 3-4 pl., 2 young pen.

Another strong class of Silkies.

Black Sumatra—John Shuert, Syracuse, N. Y., 5 cock, 3 hen; W. A. Shafer, Oneonta, N. Y., 2 cock, 5 hen, 2 ckl., 2 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; Geo. A. Montgomery, Cambridge, N. Y., 1 cock, 2 hen; John G. Linville, 3 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl.; Sunnyside Farm, 4 cock, 4 hen.

In Oriental Games, Sumatras now appear to lead. Great sheen of color and furnish of feather possible in this variety. The birds have a very plump breast and are reasonably good layers. The variety should attract new friends.



White Quill White Rocks

The 200-Egg Exhibition Strain

Champions Chicago, Milwaukee, Minnesota State Fair; Illinois State Fair; Wis. State Fair, etc.

At the recent Wisconsin State Fair, Aug. 29 to Sept. 3, 1921, 1-2-3-4-5 Hen, 1-2-4 Cock, 1-2 Old Pen, on an entry of Old Stock only, my early youngsters won for my customers throughout the States. I make no reservations. My birds are for sale, from the $3.00 Utility Bird to the Best Show Bird, ready to go and make sweeping victories, such as they have been making for me and my customers.

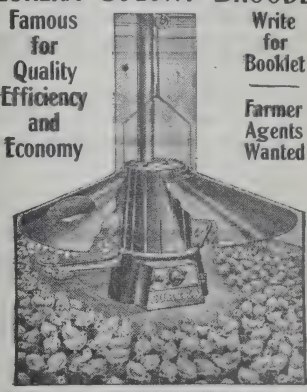
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Your Money Back

WE GUARANTEE that, if you will divide an orchard, your worst or best, in two parts equal in general condition, and for three years spray one part with Scalecide according to our directions and the other part with lime-sulfur, giving the same summer treatment to both parts, the part sprayed with Scalecide will be better than the part sprayed with lime-sulfur—in the judgment of three disinterested fruit growers—or we will refund the money you have paid for the Scalecide.

Scalecide controls scale, fire blight canker, pear psylla and aphis—and it does more; it has an invigorating effect upon trees and foliage, insuring plumper fruit spurs and a better chance for fruit the following year. Write today for information and price. Address Dept. 21.

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SPECKLED SUSSEX

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bred from two-year-old, non-related, selected laying stock. Vigorous typey birds.

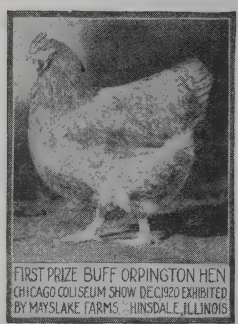
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Buff Orpingtons Winners from Mayslake Farms

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ARE AWARDED AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR SEPT., 1921.

1st, 2 cocks; 2nd, 4 hens; 2nd, 4 cockerels; 1st, 2 pullets; 1st, old pen; 1st young pen; championship best display and 282 points over nearest competitor. These remarkable wins made in one of the largest and best classes ever held at a fall show.



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CHICAGO COLISEUM SHOW DEC.1920 EXHIBITED
BY MAYSLAKE FARMS HINSDALE, ILLINOIS

AT OHIO STATE FAIR, AUG.-SEPT., 1921.

they also won on an entirely new string of birds the following: 1st, 2nd and 3rd, cocks; 1st, 2nd and 3rd, hens; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, cockerels; 1st, 2nd and 4th, pullets; 1st and 2nd, pens; championship best male and female in English classes; grand championship best male in entire show of over 4,000 birds which duplicated our 1920 wins at same show, when they won every First and Second competed for, including both championship for best male and female in show. Exhibition and breeding stock ready for immediate shipment. An elegant lot of young stock—well-bred and well grown.

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HINSDALE ILLINOIS

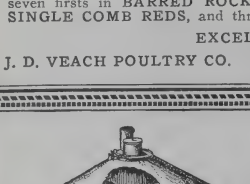
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EXCELLENT STOCK FOR SALE.

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Self-regulating, efficient and high-grade throughout. Built with top and bottom draft; gas-proof chamber; rocker grate; improved thermostats. OUR GUARANTEE: Will refund money in 30 days if brooder does not do all we claim. Write for free catalog describing the Magic Brooder. Live agents wanted in territory not taken.

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313 Eggs WHITE WYANDOTTES 313 Eggs

You can save one-half by ordering your cockerels now, $5.00 and up. Pullets, cocks and hens from this season's breeding pens, for sale. My October prices mean money to you. They are from real layers and money-makers. Records high as 313, 312, 302, 292, 280, etc.

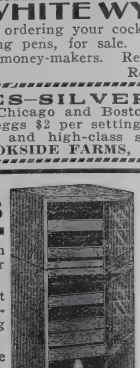
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Statistics show that sprouted oats fed to laying fowls increase egg production about 100%.

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H. C. Miller, Akron, O., Judge American Poultry Assn. says: I fed "OCULUM" to 48 Leghorns for 24 days, eggs jumped from 8 to 42 a day.

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COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES
Highest Quality
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ROGERS' WHITE LEGHORNS

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Poultry Show Dates.

ALABAMA.

Nov. 8-14, 1921. Mobile. Gulf State Agricultural & Live Stock Fair. F. Moore, Mobile, Ala., Superintendent.

Nov. 14-19, 1921. Albany. Tennessee Valley Poultry Assn. H. N. Binford, secretary. Chas. Nixon, judge.

Nov. 21-24, 1921. Gadsden. Gadsden Poultry Show. F. T. Agricola, secretary. Chas. Nixon, judge.

ARKANSAS.

Jan. 2-6, 1922. Little Rock. Central Arkansas Poultry Assn. K. B. Lasswell, secretary, P. O. Box 362.

CANADA.

Nov. 16-24, 1921. Toronto, Ont. Industrial Agri. Winter Fair of Canada.

COLORADO.

Nov. 14-19, 1921. Colorado Springs. Colorado Springs Poultry Show. Harry L. Pierron, secretary. James A. Tucker, judge.

CONNECTICUT.

Dec. 9-11, 1921. Bridgeport. Consolidated Poultry Assn. Harold B. Dorman, secretary, 2689 North Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Nov. 22-26, 1921. Washington. National Poultry Show. D. Lincoln Orr secretary, Orrs Mills, N. Y., J. H. Drevenstedt, F. Mapes, John C. Kriner, F. W. Otte, H. H. Hazlett, W. H. Card, Harry M. Lamb judges.

GEORGIA.

Oct. 10-15, 1921. Columbus. Chattahoochee Valley Poultry Assn. Clyde Lawrence, secretary.

Oct. 31-Nov. 5, 1921. Augusta. Augusta Poultry Assn. R. L. Young, secretary. H. Drevenstedt, Dr. W. C. Cleckley, judge.

IDAHO.

Jan. 2-7, 1922. Boise. Idaho Poultry Assn. Leslie L. Long, secretary.

ILLINOIS.

Nov. 23-27, 1921. Belleville. Mid-State Poultry Assn. G. L. Hankammer, secretary.

Dec. 6-13, 1921. Chicago Coliseum. J. S. Hewes, secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dec. 7-10, 1921. Stonington. Stonington Christian County Poultry Assn. George Ritchie, secretary. Julius J. Klein, judge.

Dec. 7-11, 1921. Salem. Marion County Poultry Assn. Carl A. Farthing, secretary. J. F. Leland, judge.

Dec. 12-17, 1921. Macomb. McDonough County Poultry Assn. Walter R. Purnell, secretary. J. C. Johnston, judge.

Dec. 12-17, 1921. Galva. Galva-Henry County Poultry Assn. A. H. Johnson, secretary.

Dec. 13-17, 1921. Carbondale. Dixie State Poultry Assn. & Jackson Co. Poultry Assn. L. E. Rauch, secretary.

Dec. 13-17, 1921. Harvard, Harvard Poultry Assn. L. J. Ashburn, secretary.

Dec. 13-17, 1921. Princeton. Bureau County Poultry Assn. C. E. Moran, secretary. J. M. Rapp, judge.

Dec. 14-17, 1921. Hillsboro. Montgomery Co. Poultry Assn. J. C. Criswell, secretary. Joseph Dagle, judge.

Dec. 19-24, 1921. Lewistown. Central Illinois Poultry Breeders Assn. F. M. Ivy, secretary.

Dec. 26-31, 1921. Canton. Fulton Co. Poultry Assn. F. J. Rafferty, secretary. C. J. Munger, judge.

Dec. 27-30, 1921. Amboy. Lee County Poultry Assn. D. E. Warren, secretary. H. M. Woods, judge.

Jan. 3-7, 1922. Freeport. Illinois State Poultry Assn. A. D. Smith, secretary.

Jan. 11-17, 1922. Chicago. National Poultry Show. D. E. Hale, secretary. Ira Keller, Boston Cosh, Jas A. Tucker, H. P. Schwartz, Wolsieffer, Wm. Halbach, J. A. Lehr, Jos. Dagle, judges.

INDIANA.

Nov. 23-27, 1921. Terre Haute. Terre Haute Poultry Club. E. H. Shelby, 731 Third St., Terre Haute, Ind., secretary. W. W. Zike, judge.

Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1921. Connersville. Fayette County Poultry Assn. Harry J. Pfeffer, 134 Central Ave., Connersville, secretary. Ben Scranton, judge.

Dec. 13-17, 1921. Wakarusa. Wakarusa Poultry Assn. Loren Truex, secretary. W. E. Stanfield, judge.

Dec. 14-18, 1921. Vincennes. Vincennes Poultry Assn. Geo. F. Miller, 705 N. Thirteenth St., Vincennes, Ind., secretary.

Jan. 10-15, 1922. Columbia City. Whitley Co. Poultry Assn. Alva Noble, secretary. Jas. A. Tucker, judge.

Jan. 15-21, 1922. Frankfort. Clinton County Poultry Assn. Roy Pierce, secretary. C. J. Munger, judge.

Feb. 8-12, 1922. Indianapolis. J. S. Hewes, secretary.

IOWA.

Nov. 21-25, 1921. Davenport. Eastern Iowa Poultry Fanciers Assn. H. M. Beiler, secretary, 2816 Sheridan St., Davenport. Jas. A. Tucker, judge.

Nov. 21-26, 1921. Keokuk. Keokuk Poultry Assn. Lloyd B. Calbreath, secretary, 527 S. Fifteenth St., Keokuk. C. Johnson, judge.

Nov. 29-Dec. 2, 1921. Coon Rapids. Coon Rapids Poultry Show, John Grohe, president. F. H. Shellabarger, judge.

Exhibit at "THE HEART OF AMERICA" Poultry Show Kansas City Nov. 29-Dec. 4 1921



America's Greatest Sales and Quality Show!

Sales Run into Thousands. A Ribbon Won Here Has Great Advertising Value. All Varieties of Poultry, Pigeons, Pet Stock and Cats.

The Big Show of the Middle West. Thousands of Dollars in Premiums and Specials. Exhibit Your Birds at this Great Show.

Write for Premium List and Entry Blanks.

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115 East 31st St., Kansas City, Mo.

AMERICA'S GREATEST QUALITY SHOW

BOSTON SHOW

MECHANICS BUILDING

JANUARY 2nd to 6th, 1922

The Big, Busy Show With a World-Wide Reputation

ENTRIES CLOSE DECEMBER 12, 1921

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You Take No Chances

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Regardless of Your Winnings

You're a Winner!

Send for BUYERS' GUIDE (list of exhibitors) and see how all exhibitors are listed the same, one or a hundred birds. Premium list will be out about Nov. 15. Send for one NOW! *This is the most popular and best advertised Poultry Show in the World.* A fanciers show right up to the hilt.

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Now Is the Time to Pick Them Out

Coliseum, Chicago—December 6th to 11th

Premium list Nov. 1st., Entries close Nov. 16th.

Thirteen years under one management. The greatest sale show in America. The head line judges and the greatest show system in this country. Order your free premium list now and be sure to get on our mailing list

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STANDARD of PERFECTION

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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL
523 Plymouth Court
Chicago

Arkansas State Fair Poultry Show

oultry, Pigeons, Rabbits. Little Rock, Nov. 11-19, 1921

nder the auspices of the Central Arkansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association. C. P. Vaninkle, Judge. Large list of cash specials. Single deck coopings. For premium list and formation, write H. B. Lansden, superintendent poultry, 321 Southern Trust Bldg., Little ock, Ark.

MILWAUKEE AUDITORIUM

'National Show of Prestige"

ov. 19 to 24, 1921. Show your birds with us and get results. Entry Fee: ngles, $1.00; Pens, $3.00. Premium List Now.

F. Marvin, Sec'y. 2807 Wright St. Milwaukee, Wisc.

Detroit National Poultry Show

DETROIT, DECEMBER 6-11-21

r Premium List write JOHN H. TOMLINSON, Secretary, Dearborn, Michigan

Dr. Stattler's

STOP ROUP

Absolutely guaranteed to prevent and cure Roup, Gapes, Lameness, and Liver trouble, or your money returned. Use Stop Roup and stop worrying. Price per 8 oz. bottle, $1.00 and 4c war tax.

STOP DIARRHEA

Your money back if it doesn't prevent and cure White Diarrhea immediately. One tablet to quart of water, 80 in box. Cures both chicks and hens. Price per box $1.00 and 4c war tax.

PROTECT YOUR PROFITS

By using Stop Roup and Stop Diarrhea you can keep your flock healthy from hatching to killing time.

DR. STATTLER'S VETERINARY REMEDIES CORP.
537 S Dearborn Street Chicago, Ill.

PEACOCK'S S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Fine selected yearling and breeding hens at $1.50 each. Yearling cocks $5.00 Cockerels $2.00.

Peacock's Poultry Yards Winnebago, Ill.

Dec. 5-10, 1921. Waterloo. Waterloo Poultry Show, H. M. Corning, secretary. Tucker, judge.

Dec. 6-11, 1921. Des Moines. Coliseum Show of Iowa. Geo. S. Phillips, secretary. V. O. Hobbs, E. D. Monilaw, Harry Atkins, judges.

Dec. 12-16, 1921. Sumner. Sumner Poultry Assn. E. C. Reimler, secretary; Glen Richards, judge.

Dec. 12-16, 1921. Albia. Albia Poultry Show. Geo. G. Sharpe, Hocking, Iowa, secretary. Jos. Dagle, judge.

Dec. 13-16, 1921. Boone. Boone County Poultry Show. Fred Bell, secretary. Harry Atkins, judge.

Dec. 29, 1921-Jan. 2, 1922. Mason City. Iowa State Poultry Show. H. M. Corning, Waterloo, Iowa, secretary. Tucker, Atkins, Monilaw, Richards, judges.

Jan. 3-6, 1922. Osage. Cedar Valley Poultry Assn. A. J. Saskoske, secretary.

Jan. 11-14, 1922. New Hampton. Northern Iowa Poultry Assn. C. B. Phillips, secretary.

KANSAS.

Jan. 9-14, 1922. Concordia. Cloud County Poultry Assn. Lee Foster, secretary. Wm. H. Scott, judge.

PROFITABLE LEGHORNS

SPECIAL—We have left on range 250 April hatched pullets that we will ship to the first customer who orders them at $2.50 each. Also 250 May hatched birds at $2.25 each. No culls. All first-class Queensbury free range Leghorns.

Whenever you see this trade mark remember that Queensbury Leghorns are guaranteed to please you.

QUEENSBURY FARMS
123 NORTH MAIN ST., TOMS RIVER, N. J.

KENTUCKY.

Oct. 17-22, 1921. Madisonville. Hopkins County Poultry Assn. Brasher C. Bacon, secretary. L. J. Demberger, judge.

LOUISIANA.

Oct. 27-Nov. 6, 1921. Shreveport. Louisiana State Fair. W. R. Hirsch, secretary, Shreveport, La. H. K. Williams, superintendent manager, University Sta, Baton Rouge, La.

MARYLAND.

Oct. 11-15, 1921. Hagerstown. Hagerstown Fair.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dec. 6-9, 1921. Springfield. Springfield Poultry Club. C. G. Collester, secretary, 244 Main street.

Jan. 2-6, 1922. Boston. W. B. Atherton, secretary, 165 Tremont St.

MICHIGAN.

Dec. 6-11, 1921. Detroit. Detroit National Poultry Show. John H. Tomlinson, secretary, Dearborn, Mich.

Dec. 29, 1921-Jan. 3, 1922. Zeeland. Zeeland Poultry Assn. C. J. DeKoster, secretary. D. E. Hale and E. C. Foreman, judges.

Jan. 3-7, 1922. Grand Rapids. West Michigan Poultry Assn. J. Alfred Hannah, secretary. A. H. Emch, D. E. Hale, L. E. Heasley, judges.

Jan. 18-22, 1922. Bay City. Bay City Poultry Assn. Godfrey Engstrom, secretary.

MINNESOTA.

Nov. 29-Dec. 2, 1921. Plainview. Plainview Poultry Assn. E. R. Green, secretary. Ed. L. Hayes, judge.

Dec. 5-7, 1921. Rush City. Chisago County Poultry Assn. C. H. Sommer, secretary.

Dec. 10-13, 1921. Stillwater. Washington County Poultry Assn. Warren E. Maunsell, secretary. John McPherson, Frank E. Cross, judges.

Jan. 4-8, 1922. Caledonia. Caledonia Poultry Show. I. C. Gengler, secretary. E. H. Hoffman, judge.

Jan. 10-13, 1922. Montevedio. Montevedio Poultry Show. G. E. Buchanan, secretary. E. H. Hoffman and Jas. A. Tucker, judges.

MISSOURI.

Nov. 7-12, 1921. Holden. Johnson County Poultry Show. Mrs. H. F. Farnsworth, secretary, Blairstown, Mo. V. O. Hobbs, judge.

Dec. 29, 1921-Jan. 2, 1922. St. Louis. Greater St. Louis Coliseum Show, Chas. K. Cullom, secretary. H. W. Schriver, H. M. Woods, V. O. Hobbs, Tom H. Woods, L. G. Householder, A. D. Walker, judges.

Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 1921. Kansas City. Heart of America Show. T. E. Quisenberry, secretary.

Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1921. Cape Girardeau. Cape Girardeau County Poultry Assn. E. W. Hink, secretary. J. C. Johnston, judge.

NEBRASKA.

Jan. 1-6, 1921. Lincoln. Nebraska Poultry Assn. C. Bonsall, secretary. er, Hobbs, Palmer, Smiley, judges.

NEW JERSEY.

Nov. 14-19, 1921. Newton. Sussex ty Poultry Assn. Howard D. Roc secretary, 63 Woodside Ave., Newton.

Nov. 16-18, 1921. Red Bank. Monr Poultry Club, P. J. Gisleson, secretary

Nov. 21-26, 1921. Phillipsburg. Ph burg Poultry Assn. C. G. Schmitt, tary, 421 S. Main St., Phillipsburg.

Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1921. Newark. N Poultry Show. R. O. Lipton, secr Scotch Plains, N. J.

Dec. 8-10, 1921. Hammonton. Har ton Poultry Show Assn. W. G. Hale retary.

NEW YORK.

Dec. 12-17, 1921. Rochester. F City Poultry Assn. W. G. Buisch, secr P. O. Box 554.

Jan. 10-15, 1922. Buffalo. Theo. H secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 25-29, 1922. New York City, son Square Garden Show. D. Lincoln secretary, Orrs Mills, N. Y.

OHIO.

Nov. 21-26, 1921. Defiance. De Poultry Assn. F. C. Bruner, secr J. A. Nussen and D. D. Whittaker, j

Nov. 28-Dec. 3, 1921. Eaton. W Ohio Poultry Fanciers' Club, Rober Stephens, secretary. C. J. Munger,

Dec. 5-10, 1921. Lancaster. Lan Poultry Show. Thos. Baus, secretary

Dec. 12-16, 1921. Zanesville. Zane Fanciers' Club, R. E. Silvey, secr Whittaker, Gault judges.

Jan. 2-7, 1922. Cleveland. Clev Poultry Breeders' Assn., A. E. Rei secretary. Richard Oke, J. H. Dreven Chas. McClave, G. E. Gault and A. T. mer, judges.

Jan. 4-8, 1922. Cincinnati. Theo. H secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 16-21, 1922. Sidney. Sidney try Show, Chas. Johnson, secretary. Nusser, judge.

OKLAHOMA.

Dec. 6-11, 1921. Ardmore. Okla State Poultry Fed. Show, A. F. Snod Nowata, Okla., secretary. Walter B W. C. Tallant, D. T. Heimlich, judg

PENNSYLVANIA.

Dec. 12-17, 1921. Corry. Corry P Assn. H. B. Munsee, secretary, Bo Elgin, Pa.

Jan. 9-14, 1922. Pittsburgh. Poultr hibition of Pittsburgh. J. Leonard Pf secretary, P. O. Box 884, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 9-14. Philadelphia Poultry H. W. Britton, secretary, Moorestown,

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Oct. 24-28, 1921. Charleston. So Poultry Breeders Assn. B. E. Adams, ident. Henry P. Schwab and Chas. judges.

TENNESSEE.

Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1921. Nashville. Southern Poultry Show, H. D. Harton retary.

TEXAS.

Nov. 10-12, 1921. Lockhart. Ca County Fair & Poultry Show. R. E. lender, secretary.

Jan. 3-6, 1922. Waco. McLennan Poultry Breeders Assn. J. S. Hav secretary.

Jan. 3-8, 1922. El Paso. El Pas Poultry Show, H. E. Caldwell, secr Canuntillo, Texas. N. E. Luse, Judg

UTAH.

Jan. 3-8, 1922. Ogden. Weber C Poultry Assn. Wm. W. Shaw, secr E. C. Branch, judge.

Jan. 16-21, 1922. Salt Lake City. Poultry Assn., E. A. Smith, secretary

VERMONT.

Jan. 10-13, 1922. St. Albans. Ver State Poultry Assn., B. P. Greene, tary.

VIRGINIA.

Jan. 3-7, 1922. Norfolk. Old Dom Poultry Assn., E. M. Rogers, secretar

WEST VIRGINIA.

Dec. 12-17, 1921. Huntington. Hun ton Poultry and Exhibit Co., Geo. P general manager. Walter C. Young, man Rikhoff, judges.

WISCONSIN.

Nov. 19-24, 1921. Milwaukee. G Milwaukee Poultry Breeders Assn. Marvin, secretary. Geo. W. Hackett, M. Wells, B. O. Swain, E. H. Hoffma P. Schwab, judges.

Dec. 7-11, 1921. La Crosse. La C Poultry Show. J. E. Kircheis, secr E. H. Hoffman and J. E. Greenwald, j

Dec. 8-11, 1921. Manitowoc. Manit Feathered Stock Assn. A. P. Sch secretary. Geo. M. Wells and F. C. cherdt, Jr., judges.

Jan. 4-8, 1922. Sheboygan. Sheb Poultry Assn., Geo. L. Spatt, secretary M. Wells, Jas. A. Daley, judges.

Jan. 4-8, 1922. Jefferson. Rock Valley Poultry Assn. J. M. Coyner, retary.

Jan. 10-13, 1922. Ripon. Ripon P Assn., Louis B. Farvour, secretary. Wells, judge.

WASHINGTON POULTRY SHOW

November 22-26, inclusive

(ENTRIES CLOSE NOVEMBER 4)

Washington will stage the Greatest Early Winter Show in the World, this year.

Not only is every government in the world represented by Ambassadors, Ministers and Commercial Attaches at Washington, but this year the rulers of many of these governments actually will be here in person attending the International Disarmament Conference.

THEY WILL VISIT THE WASHINGTON SHOW

No other Exhibition of the year will offer American poultry fanciers such an opportunity to get their birds before the world. Send for Premium List now to

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A CAPITAL IDEA—SHOW AT WASHINGTON

NEWARK, N. J. "The Sure Sales Show"

First Regiment Armory, Nov. 29th to Dec. 3rd, 1921

OFFICIAL A. P. A., STATE ASSOCIATION, FANCIERS AND UTILITY SHOW OF THE STATE. SALES AUCTIONS DAILY. MOST EXTENSIVELY ADVERTISED OVER AS VAST A POPULATION AS REACHED BY THE GARDEN. IT PAYS TO SHOW WHERE GROWDS PAY TO GO. IT WILL COST YOU EARLY SALES NOT TO SHOW HERE

SEND NOW FOR NOVELTY PREMIUM LIST TO SHOW SECRETARY, R. O. LIPTON. SCOTCH PLAINS, NEW JERSEY

PHILADELPHIA POULTRY SHOW, Jan. 9-14, 1922

1st Regiment Armory. Liberal Premiums. Nationally known judges. Exhibitors find this one of the best selling shows. Entries close Dec. 19, 1921. Premium list and entry blanks of H. W. BRITTON, Sec'y, Moorestown, N. J.



ernational Baby Chick Association. Photo taken on the poultry plant of the Pratt Food Company Farm. One entire day of the convention s spent at this well known farm, both morning and afternoon sessions being held under the great shade trees. Picnic lunch was served at noon.

On Standard Revisions.

By Theo. Hewes.

he more we hear of the Seattle meeting less we seem to know. From the most able information obtainable it seems that t part of the Revision Committee's report gesting that the text of the Standard be pared prior to the annual meeting in 1922, submitted to that meeting for approval correction carried. It seems that the iographic report of the Seattle convention so badly muddled up that there will be official proceedings printed, and about all can depend upon is the secretary's report, ch, up to the present time, has not been ted. It would seem to me that now is time for the fanciers and breeders of ndardbred poultry to get together, both specialty clubs and as individual breeders, offer such suggestions for changes as will ce the Standard of 1923 complete.

know that the present Standard on a ber of the important breeds, require no nges, unless it be a better general deption of the breed, and it is quite likely the club Standard as submitted will be pted in toto or nearly so.

With the addition of Mr. Schwab, who is ng the place of Mrs. Campbell on the vision Board, the eastern breeders have cone to refer to and someone who they always find ready and willing to help, it is well to understand that all sugions for changes must be in writing and mitted to the chairman of the revision mittee, E. C. Branch, Lees Summit, Mo. I understand from Mr. Rigg, the revision mittee will meet in Indianapolis about 1. The committee's report as adopted Kansas City calls for the revision comee to remain in session until their entire k is completed, so every member of this sion board should understand this in adce, and be prepared to stay in Indianis any reasonable length of time so that ing will interfere with this important k.

ny breeder who can do so is invited to nd the revision committee meeting at ianapolis. The press will fully advise as when and where this committee will meet. now that I voice the sentiment of the ority of members of the revision committee when I say that you are not only welcome, but you are wanted at that time to help us make a Standard that will be satisfactory to all fair-minded breeders. It is well to remember that in preparing a Standard to run for a period of eight years, that we should set our stakes well ahead so that the breeders will not surpass us with living specimens before the expiration of the eight-year period.

Up to the present time there has been no expense incurred by the revision committee, but at the Seattle meeting a small sum of money was set aside for the use of the chairman to take care of stenographic work and postage.

The constitution of the American Poultry Association gives the executive committee the right to select the place of the annual meeting, but I question if they have not exceeded their authority by voting the next meeting to Knoxville without first securing bids from prospective cities; and I hope that the meeting of the revision committee may bring together hundreds of fanciers who will in the right way help the revision board in the preparation of the text of a new Standard, so feel free to attend our meeting in Indianapolis, for I know that many of you want to be heard, and have a right to be heard, but will be unable to make the long trip to Knoxville.

Starting With Poultry.

The late article upon starting in the poultry business, appearing in this journal, will disappoint many readers who have not the thousands of ready cash necessary to start in that way, yet who feel that the poultry business should offer to the man with small means a chance to start and build up.

No criticism can be offered of the article, but maybe a few words of helpful advice can be added for this greater class of our people who live nearer from hand to mouth and who must get started some other way, if started at all.

The profit one may count he has made from a back-yard flock is usually estimated without figuring the cost of all the feed, for such a flock receives much from the back door. We have seen from the article mentioned that it costs money to erect buildings, provide runs and shelter, buy land, pay rent, supply feed, etc.

Instead of starting off at a bound I suggest the surest way to build up a poultry business, upon which one could lean entirely in a few years would be to continue to follow the trade or occupation, labor or work, already engaged in and continue to have that income upon which to rely.

Build another coop; make another run on your back lot. A coop 6 ft. wide by 12 ft. long will comfortably house 25 laying hens, winter and summer, day and night, no yarding whatever, if it is built right, kept clean and supplied with litter. They can be built within ten feet of each other, so the sun can shine over the one and into the floor of the other. You could keep a thousand hens on one city lot, 50 feet wide by 150 feet deep, and have little runs at the front or back of each coop, between the two.

You can raise, beginning with baby chicks, enough pullets in one such coop, to give you your colony of twenty-five hens left after selling off the cockerels, and, if you feed properly, and keep the house clean and supplied with litter, they will be just as bouncing, thrifty as if given 1,000 acres of free range. Those advisers who tell you otherwise are just prejudiced and don't know. I have raised and kept fowls that way for ten years.

If you can manage from your labor to now keep 25 hens, you consume most, if not all their eggs. Just add another unit, and have another coop, another twenty-five hens, and let them pay their own keep, separate from the first flock, and give you a little profit. As that profit grows, keep it separate, add a little to it, and build yourself a third unit. These two will more quickly enable you to add a fourth unit, and you will grow into the poultry business gradually, and experience as you grow, so there will be no failure.

No one ever made a failure in the poultry business. Many who have thought to start, failed to get started, because they did not have sufficient either of capital or experience. One who quits his job and buys 75 pullets or 200 baby chicks, or double these numbers has failed already, because he will consume all they would produce and go hungry.

Imagine how many a man has become an apiarist—a bee man. A swarm lit on his apple tree, and he hived it in a box. Getting



Morris White Orpingtons

"THE PROVEN LEADERS"

Now Ready to Win for You at State Fairs and Early Exhibitions

Cocks—Hens—Cockerels—Pullets

They won for us, this season, at America's two Premier Shows, Chicago Coliseum and Madison Square Garden, nine firsts out of a possible twelve. Let them win for you.

Recent Winnings: 6 firsts at Cincinnati, August 25th; 6 firsts at Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Sept. 14. "The Proven Leaders" are keeping up their "winning stride" and are a sure bet for "Large Stake Winners" in the 1921-22 Show Season. Get some of them.

THE MORRIS POULTRY FARM

Harold Rawnsley, Manager LEBANON, OHIO

24 Hens Average 183 Eggs in 12 Months

Bought Old Hens Sent to Market Gave Over 4300 Eggs in Year

"I am not an experienced poultry-man, but will tell you my experience in using Giles Poultry-Tone. I bought a crate of 24 Leghorn hens from a South Water Street commission man. I commenced giving them Poultry Tone, according to directions, twice a day for 10 days. In the meantime they had commenced to lay. I continued to give them this mixture three or four times a week. For twelve consecutive months, 1 year, I kept an accurate account of the eggs received from these hens. They gave me 4,392 eggs. Experienced poultry men told me this was an exceptional yield of eggs, especially as the hens were old."
(Signed) J. J. Bonner, Chicago, Ill.

"Giles" **POULTRY TONE**

Send your order today for this wonderful efficient tonic-conditioner if you want a lot of high priced winter eggs. POULTRY TONE puts your fowls in highest state of health and vigor, and keeps them there.

"Giles" POULTRY TONE will greatly increase egg production because it increases the appetite, aids digestion, makes the bowls more active. It tones up the egg-making organs, and gets the eggs, no matter how wet or cold the weather. Mr. Bonner's experience is proof of that.

PREVENTS AND CURES COLDS-ROUP-CHOLERA

POULTRY TONE overcomes and expels all germ poisons. It combats the germs that cause Roup and Cholera and it tones up the system so the chickens can resist disease. It affords prompt and permanent relief.

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

POULTRY-TONE is a real Poultry remedy and tonic. Always sold on money-back guarantee if not satisfied. On the market 20 years without a single request for refund. Try Poultry Tone on this plan. You can't afford to be without it. It's a sure money-maker for you.
Price, 50 cents large bottle; quart can, equals ten 50 cents bottles, $2.50, prepaid. Send for big circular Poultry Welfare. It's free. Send your order today.

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Bartlett's S. C. White Leghorns
PRODUCE THE EGGS

Standard, Trap-Nested, Pedigreed, and bred to fill the egg basket day in and day out.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE!
COCKERELS AND PULLETS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Also some fine breeding stock for sale at a low price, to make room. WRITE FOR INFORMATION.

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Poultry Leg Bands



The "Best Yet" Aluminum — Not colored. Will stay on. 12, 20c; 25 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 90c. State breed. Celluloid Spiral Bands—Red, Green, Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow, Purple, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Ruby, Cerise.

Sizes for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby chicks, Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	$1.25	$2.25
Growing chicks	.15	.30	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
Leghorns, Anconas	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50	
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Asiatics	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
Turkeys, Geese	.30	.50	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00

Aluminum Marker Works, Dept. 5, Beaver Falls, Pa.

REGD. TRADE MARK Tycos ROCHESTER, N.Y.

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interested with the little duffers he bought a hive, and next year they swarmed, and after a number of years, without intending to have an apiary, he has one, and has learned the business without intending to. That is the way to get in the poultry business. Those who invest their $5,000 may not have another $5,000 to keep going, or to start over again, if from lack of experience, that 4,000 of baby chicks they started with, pile up over one another on cold nights and leave the beginning with a straggling few.

There is nothing that beats experience. With it, you do not need much capital. Without it, you soon lose what you have.

Colo. J. A. Tracy.

Feeding Farm Hens.

Have you ever heard people tell about the large number of eggs they were getting when eggs were scarce? Then some one asks, "What breed of chickens have you?" I raise White Plymouth Rocks. I believe the most important factor in egg production is not the breed but the feed, and next the strain of fowls you have.

I remember very well when I was a boy, my mother, who cared for the poultry, had never fed balanced rations. She wanted to sell a few of the poorest of her hens. I had been studying agriculture in the country school, reading of balanced rations, etc. I decided I wanted to find out if those hens could be made to lay by feeding them a ration that was calculated to produce eggs. So I built a pen and put the hens in it which I had secured from my mother's flock. In yarding these birds I took them from the farm range, where they had been obtaining their feed along with the hogs.

These hens were fed a ration that any farmer can duplicate, consisting of equal parts of corn, wheat, and oats, and a mash of three parts ground corn and one part meat scraps. (What milk they will drink will take the place of meat scraps.)

Not one of these hens were laying when I penned them, but in less than two weeks every one was laying and they had changed to almost beautiful birds with bright red combs.

In connection I gave them plenty of grit, green feed and water. Sprouted oats make a splendid green food. I have planted a patch of beet mangels for green food for my hens this winter.

It would not pay to shut hens from free farm range and give them balanced rations, but it does pay to see that they don't go to roost with partly filled crops or crops filled with food that does not provide the necessary variety together with animal protein.

Hens that are fed poor rations or that gather their own feed will live and even keep in fair health, but hens cannot produce an abundance of eggs at all seasons on such rations.

Some expect their hens to lay well if they feed them all they can eat. But how can you expect a hen to lay eggs, a cow to give milk, or a man to work if the feed does not contain the elements that eggs, milk, and active work take from the body?

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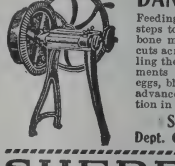


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ch case the condition of the food is e main consideration.

In the refrigeration of poultry, the rds selected must be absolutely free disease. After killing they are pre-oled to remove any body heat, then aced in cold storage. It is stated on e best authority that turkeys are far tter when they have been in cold stor-e. Ninety per cent of all turkeys are arketed in the fall and then held in ld storage until Thanksgiving, Christ-as or New Years, when turkey is the pular bird, otherwise it would not be ssible to supply the great demand for rkeys at this time.

Before cold storage facilities were ailable, during the time of plenty the ices were naturally low and during e time of scarcity, extremely high. ow cold storage houses enable us to ve practically as steady a supply dur-g the period of non-production as dur-g the period of greatest production. is a most necessary and healthful m of food preservation, and it is to regretted that every one does not derstand its importance.

The average housewife thinks that all ld storage foods are frozen foods. uantities of fruit as well as other ngs are kept in cold storage at a tem-rature that preserves, but does not eeze.

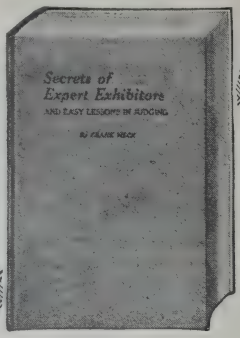
When buying a cold storage fowl, oose a bird with white skin and a mp, round breast, rather than one th a long breast and yellow skin, if u want one of fine texture and flavor. ten you will see some one select a cken with bunches of fat inside as ll as immediately under the skin, but expert chef in the best hotels would ow it away rather than serve it. The t chicken has the fat evenly dis-buted in small globules throughout the sh so that when it is cooked it is rich, cy and sweet. This means the chicken s been properly fed with not too much rn.

f possible select a dressed fowl, rub ur hand over the skin and never ac-pt one that feels slippery or slimy, for s means it is in bad condition.

t is best to buy the fowl in its frozen ste, just as it comes from cold storage cause once a cold storage chicken be-gs to thaw it decomposes quickly. It ould be thawed in ice-water and then oked immediately afterward, never al-owing it to get warm. Treated in this ay they are delicious, the meat tender d sweet and an entirely wholesome ed. If the chicken is purchased al-dy thawed in the market, clean and ok immediately.

friend of mine told me that he ok home with him two cold storage wls. He cooked one and gave the er to his neighbor. The next day called to him and asked him where had purchased the bird, saying that was the best one they had had in rs. This man was a scientist and chicken he gave to his neighbor was he had kept in cold storage for five rs, having held it as an experiment.

n England a chicken is not consid-ed first class until it has been kept in rozen state for some time. Many first-ss restaurants, too, in this country ve only cold storage chickens, claim-n they are the only ones which satisfy ir patrons. The economic argument inst cold storage is as unsound as is attack against the healthfulness of perly handled cold storage foods.



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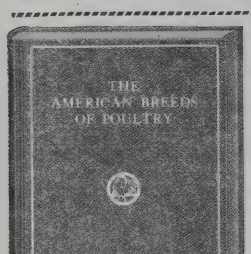
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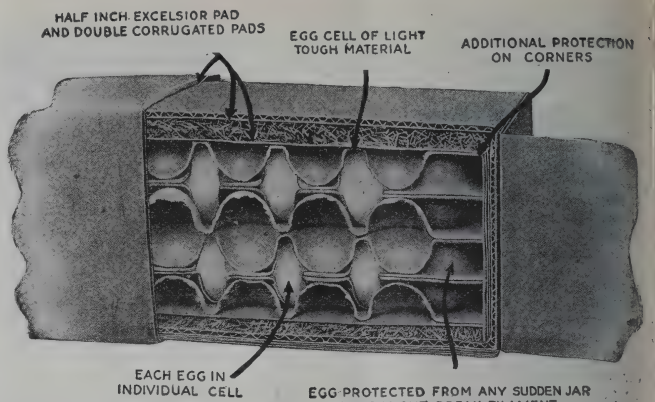
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An Ordinary Producer of Ordinary Chickens.

I live in a small town of about 1,000 population. For the past fifteen years I have given some attention to the raising of chickens in a small way. I have not given much consideration to the raising of exhibition stock or to a pure breed, but have given more direct consideration to what was most desirable for my particular case. I have a run about 75 by 150 feet and the chickens are kept in this one space the year around.

After trying various breeds I selected the Barred Plymouth Rock as the strain that is best adapted to limited space. My reasons are that they are more healthy, more domesticated in all their traits, better to eat or to market and have a greater annual egg production than any other variety which I have tried.

I generally keep from 50 to 75 hens and one cockerel. With this size flock it is easy to give almost individual attention to each hen and when diseased can be taken out for treatment or killed as the case may demand. Also when hens cease to be profitable for egg production they can be marketed.

I have found that this is about as large a flock of poultry as I can handle with profit with the time I have to give to each and like everything else the dividends are largely in proportion to the attention given. There are some things which must be given constant attention in order to keep the flock healthy, contented and productive. As of these I would put cleanliness first. I keep my watering and feeding vessels clean and about three times a week thoroughly clean the hen house, removing all droppings and making close observation for the appearance of any vermin. If there is any lice or other vermin in evidence I thoroughly spray all the roosts and sides of the building to kill the eggs. About as good and as cheap a solution for this purpose as I have found is common kerosene.

One of the main points in egg production is proper rations. I feed my chickens corn and I always shell it for them so that they can eat it without effort. I also feed soft wheat brand mixed with about one-fourth shorts, twice a day. I always mix this with boiling water and feed it while still moderately warm. Once each day I give them a feed of green stuff when obtainable. I find that blue grass cut with lawn mower, lettuce, beet tops, cabbage celery cabbage, Swiss chard and other rapid growing vegetables are particularly adapted to hens which have range to select their own green stuff. In the fall of the year I find they like minced apples, beets, tomatoes. I feed my hens a green feed shortly after noon and feed their regular rations in the morning and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Last, but not least, treat your flock with kindness. Do not frighten them, speak unkindly to them, but teach them that they can trust you. Some of the best fanciers can pick up individuals in their flock and pet them and they will enjoy it. Hens are not much different than humans. The more considerate and thoughtful you are for their welfare the more they will do in egg production to return your investment.

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QUALITY BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels and pullets. Prices right. Nick Webber, 107 N. 13th St., Terre Haute, Ind. 10

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

NORTHLAND WINTER LAYERS—English Single Comb White Leghorns from Tom Barron's highest egg pedigree blood lines, pronounced the finest specimens ever shipped to America. $25 buys a foundation breeding pen consisting of ten of our big topped combed winter egg bred yearling hens and one snappy cockerel. 300 selected cockerels $3 and up. Beautifully illustrated catalog free. Northland Farms, Department A, Grand Rapids, Mich. 10

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns—500 yearling hens, 500 April hatched pullets for sale reasonable. Bred for heavy egg production. Miller Poultry Farm, Box T, Lancaster, Mo. 9-11

MARCH AND APRIL Hatched cockerels, bred from Hogan Tested hens. Sired by a son of Lady Victory, at $3, $5, $10 each. Address Chas. Hasselhofer, Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Route 4. 9-11

2,000 WHITE LEGHORN pullets now laying. Bred from heavy producing stock. Prices low. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 9-11

WHITE LEGHORNS—Pullets and yearling hens. H. Collman, Norwalk, Ohio. 9-11

STANDARD AMERICAN BRED—Young strain, Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels. Mrs. M. E. Christ, Box 26 A, R. F. D. 2, Gulfport, Miss. 9-11

MOOSEYARD TRAPNESTED S. C. White Leghorns. Yearling hens and April hatched pullets at reasonable prices. Mooseyard Poultry Farm, Shawano, Wis. 9-10

PEDIGREED HOGAN TESTED trapnested Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels for sale. Also Single Comb Ancona and Black Minorca Cockerels, $3, $5, $7. Mrs. Roy K. Smith, 1214 Elizabeth St., Janesville, Wis. 8-10

AMERICAN STANDARD BRED White Leghorn Cockerels. Pure Young Strain. Neel Farm, East Rochester, Ohio. 8-10

BARRON LEGHORN COCKERELS—We have several hundred choice cockerels bred from carefully selected trapnested hens with egg records up to 261. These cockerels will improve the egg laying qualities of your flock. Prices very reasonable. Special discount given early orders. Write for circular. The Riverside Poultry Farm, Cambridge Springs, Pa. 8-11

240 EGG LINE American bred S. C. White Leghorns, setting $1, fine breeders $3, guaranteed. Moris Groff, Jr., Conestoga, Pennsylvania. 3-21-1yr

HILLVIEW'S SINGLE COMB White Leghorns—500 exhibition type, Hogan tested; laying pullets, $3; 300 low-tailed Hogan tested yearling breeders, $2; cockerels, $3-$5. Catalog. Hillcrest Poultry Farm, Crystal Lake, Ill. 10

100 S. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels, Ferris strain, 75c, $1, $1.25 each. Lone Pine Poultry Farm, R. Washburn, Mo. 10-12

BARRON'S ENGLISH WHITE Leghorns. Best imported, pedigreed, trap-nested flock in America. Personally acquainted with Barron and instructed by him. Oldest breeder in west. Stock, pedigreed three generations back, $5 to $10 each. Not pedigreed, $2 to $3. J. R. Mooney, Butler, Mo. 9-11

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, good stock, $2 each, three for $5. A. J. Dekker, North East, Md. 9-10

FIRST CLASS BREEDING cockerels, 296 egg strain, that will increase the egg yield of any flock. Wm. Meyer & Son, Box 393, Fairmont, Minn. 10-12

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ST. JOHNSVILLE POULTRY FARM—The unexcelled laying strain. Fine pullets a specialty. Louis Grattet, St. Johnsville, New York. 10

HILLVIEW STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Well developed, good type, pure white cockerels, $3 to $5. May hatched, $18 dozen. Mrs. F. R. Noel, Lee's Summit, Mo. 10-12

WYCKOFF'S HOGAN TESTED—Trapnested White Leghorns; overstocked sale. Hens, $1.50; laying pullets, $2.50; cocks, $2; cockerels, $1. Send for descriptive folder. Lando Bros., Cary Station, Ill. 10

WHITE LEGHORNS — Choice pullets, yearling hens. W. B. Gregg, Plankton, Ohio. 10-12

BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels; 240-304 egg strain; large husky birds from Hogan tested breeders. Seneca Fancy Table Egg Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 10-12

VERY CHOICE S. C. White Leghorn cockerels from daughters of 281-egg hen (her dam, Barron's 258-egg Official Record, Missouri contest winner, by 260-egg sire), —sired by son 30-egg Official Record hen, Cam's Harper-Adams contest winner in England (her dam 256 eggs ten and one-half months), by 260-egg sire (his sire's dam 261 eggs eleven months)—this on dam side cockerels offered. Now for SIRE side —sired by son 30-egg Official Record hen, winner 1919 American contest (her dam 282 eggs, sire 290 eggs), sired by son 304-egg Official Record hen, winner 1918 American contest (his sire's dam 297 eggs). Strongest official bred cockerels obtainable. Write for lengthy description and prices. The Read Poultry Farm, Watervliet, New York. 10

COCKERELS—EXTRA fine Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels from our special exhibition and heavy laying strain, $3 each. Alabama Leghorn Farms Company, Ensley, Alabama. 10-12

300 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels—Sired by cocks whose dams laid 290, 303, 304 eggs, pedgireed. Circular. Clover Blossom Farm, Nettleton, Mo. 10

FIFTY WINNERS—SINGLE Comb White Leghorns (Young's) 282 egg. Cockerels, pullets, $2-$3. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Illinois. 10

SINGLE COMB YESTERLAID cockerels, $1.50; Ferris 265-300 12-week cockerels, $11 dozen. M. Edwards, Rockbridge, Ill. 10

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS from Hogan tested hens and from blue ribbon winners at leading shows, $1.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Ray McCallister, Carthage, Ill. 10

LORD FARMS TRAPNESTED Single Comb White Leghorns; grade A cockerels (direct), $2; 2, $5; 10 $20; also have Wyckoff's strain cockerels, $2 each; 10, $20; hens, $2; 10, $15. Sidewall Poultry House Ventilators; price $7.50 each. Havig's Farm, Route 2A, Osage, Iowa. 10

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS—Ferris 200-265 strain. Prices low for quick sales. Rose Hampton, Corinth, Ky. 10

EGGBRED WHITE LEGHORNS—Hundreds of yearling hens, ready-to-lay pullets and early cockerels. Lowest prices. English or American strains. Satisfaction or money back. Circular free. Frank Heinz, Box 7, Comstock Park, Mich. 10

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—World's record layers. Madison Square Garden winners. Young stock now ready. J. M. Chase, Wallkill, N. Y. 9-11

300 COCKS, HENS, Cockerels and Pullets for sale at $3.00 each. John Stewart, Ghent, New York. 8-10

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BIG S. C. BROWN males and females, 266-egg line. Light and dark. First contest winners. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa. 9-12

SINGLE COMB DARK yearling laying hens, $1.75; cocks, $3. Murl Edwards, Rockbridge, Ill. 10

APRIL HATCHED SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorn pullets, $3, each. First this year. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vt. 10

FANCY EARLY HATCHED pullets and cockerels; Dark Brown Leghorns. F. Schroeder, Strasburg, Ill. 10

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—58 win Madison Square. Big eggs, large stock-$3.50, $5, $10. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa. 9-12

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorns, show birds and heavy egg producers, cockerels and breeders. E. B. Cole, New Hartford, N. Y. 10-12

BLACK LEGHORNS.

BLACK LEGHORNS for sale, males, yearling hens and April pullets, backed by twenty years' experience. Milo L. Myers, Marysville, Ohio. 9-12

BUFF LEGHORNS.

MARCH HATCHED BUFF Leghorn pullets, laying, $2 each. W. B. Gregg, Plankton, O. 9-11

SMITH'S SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorns. The largest breeder of Buffs in the world. I have no other breeds. Winners at 20 of the largest shows and government egg laying contest at Leavenworth, Kan. 5,000 fine cockerels and pullets at living prices from my best bred to lay stock and line bred birds with the best breeding back of them for eggs with grand color and fine type. In September, 1921, at the three big state fairs—Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky—I won 15 first out of 18 in a large class of Buffs. If you want the best I can please you better than small breeders with small flocks. Send for free catalog and order at once. F. S. Smith, Boxes C and D, Hamilton, Ohio, president American Buff Leghorn Club. Send $1.50 and join the big club. 10-12

100 S. C. B. LEGHORN March pullets; Russell strain, $200. T. G. Hill, Pittsburg, Kansas. 10

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—Choice breeding cockerels, $2 each; $21 dozen. Joseph Boecker, Cloverdale, Ohio. 10-12

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—For 30 years. Fine breeders and utility stock; also show birds for sale. Quincy Dawson, Coshocton, Ohio. 9-2

SELECT COCKERELS FROM best matings in the country, $3 up. Leon H. Lester, Equinunk, Pa. 9-11

PARTRIDGE LEGHORNS.

PARTRIDGE LEGHORNS—$6 per pair. Meta Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 10

BLACK MINORCAS.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Early hatched cockerels, pullets. Heavy laying strain. H. H. Wallis, Delavan, Wis. 8-10

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas. America's leading strains. Early hatched pullets and cockerels. Table Egg Farm, Lookout, Pa. 8-10

GIANT SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas. Hens, pullets, $3.50; cockerels, $2 to $10. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 10-12

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Stock for sale at reduced prices. A. H. Johnson, Galva, Ill. 10-12

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels. Large, vigorous; April hatched; $3 each. Rev. T. S. Cleworth, Olds, Ia. 10

CHOICE S. C. BLACK Minorca cockerels, also a few cocks and hens. H. A. Langbein, Franklin Park, N. J. 9-12

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca cockerels with show room records; hard to beat. C. E. Hunter, 3820 Charles St., Omaha, Nebraska. 10-12

BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS—Well developed. H. P. Purnell, Maysville, Kentucky. 10-12

BUFF MINORCAS.

FOR BETTER BUFF MINORCAS see Schmidt's display ad, page 896. 4-21-1yr.

BLACK ORPINGTONS.

BLACK ORPINGTON COCKERELS, pullets; large, healthy, April hatched; $3 each. Rev. T. S. Cleworth, Olds, Iowa. 10

EXCEPTIONAL BLACK ORPINGTONS—I offer some beautiful exhibition and breeding cockerels; also a very few pullets. Better engage yours early. Hal Riviere, Columbus, Ga. 9-11

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS, cockerels. Owen, Martz strains, $2 to $5. J. E. Weaver, S. Main, Goshen, Ind. 10

WHITE ORPINGTONS.

QUALITY WHITE ORPINGTONS—Choice males and females for sale; $2, $3, $5; Aldrich strain. John Shults, Sandwich, Illinois. 10-12

SINGLE COMB WHITE Orpington cockerels, $3.50. Mrs. Anna Whitcomb, Ferris, Illinois. 10

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

S. C. REDS—See display add. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa. 9-11

ROSE COMB REDS—Great layers, Blue Ribbon winners. Stock reasonable. R. C. Hinkle, Hershey, Pa. 9-11

SINGLE COMB REDS—Pullets and cockerels. Large, early hatched birds. Bred for heavy production. Prices low. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 9-11

LESTER TOMPKINS-OWEN FARMS—Single Comb Red stock sired by first cockerel, Marion, 1921, $5 to $25 each. Mated trios and pens. Utility stock, $5 and up on approval. 10 per cent discount on orders booked before October 1. Catalog free. Ellen Slusser, Route 10, Marion, Ind. 8-10

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RHODE ISLAND REDS — Choice hens, pullets for sale. J. H. Paul, Sycamore, Ohio. 10

CHOICE S. C. RED cockerels and pullets that will please you; $3 to $10. Scott's strain; satisfaction guaranteed. Harold Bell, Clarksville, Pa. 10-12

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S. C. REDS—Early hatched big, dark red pullets, cockerels, $2.50, $5 up. Over $5 on approval. Nice big pullets, $25 dozen. Bean, Scranton, Owen Farms' blood. Three cocks, $5, $10. Scarboro, Hillsboro, O. 9-11

SINGLE COMB COCKS—Cockerels from Chicago winners, $3 up. Nierman, Route 10, Cincinnati, Ohio. 10-12

VERY CHOICE S. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels from daughters Official Record hens over 230 eggs, by 260-egg sire. Sire son 251-egg Official Record hen, by 260-egg sire. Also cockerels from 254-egg Official Record hen, by 278-egg sire. Also cocks. Choice pullets. Trios. Pens. Eggs in season. Strongest Official bred, heavy winter laying, non-broody stock obtainable. Write for lengthy description and reasonable prices. The Johns Poultry Farm, Charlotte, Vermont. 10-12

RANGE RAISED S. C. Red cockerels—Wonderful type; rich surface and undercolor; approval. M. R. Knox, Dept. A, Downers Grove, Ill. 10

ROSE COMB DEEP Mahogany Reds—Large type cockerels, $3, $5, $8; pullets, $2, $3. Order early for select specimens. William Habig, Route E, Box 93, Indianapolis, Indiana. 10-12

FIRST PRIZE 1920 State Fair Rose Comb cock; excellent show bird; 2d cockerel, first, 1921 cockerel. Prices reasonable. Cockerels, Campines. Kissel Brethers, of Hartford, Wis. 10

PAYNE BROS.' STRAIN Rose and Single Comb Reds. Exhibition and utility stock for sale. Write for free catalog. Ralph Knickerbocker, Pine Plains, N. Y. 10-12

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—Rose and Single Comb, $3 each, $9 per trio, $15 per pen. Henry Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 9-11

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—S. C. cockerels and pullets, $2.50 each. Cocks, $3. Maggie Siener, Golconda, Ill. 10

PEET'S RHODE ISLAND Whites—Both combs, win, lay and pay. Why not get your breeding cockerels direct from one of the best strains in America? March-April hatched; utility, $2; exhibition, $5. Peet's Rhode Island White Farm, Alto, Mich. 10-12

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HOLTERMAN STRAIN BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Eggs and baby chicks in season. Young stock for sale. Get my prices. J. H. Zimmerman, Ray, Ind. 9-11

IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Plymouth Rocks (Dark Mating). I will have ready for early Fall shipment. What I believe to be the best line of Imperial Ringlet Birds I have ever offered. Write for catalog and prices. Mrs. Geo. J. Gray, Farmington, Iowa. 9

2,000 BARRED ROCK pullets and hens for sale. Also eggs. L. F. Thompson, Hope, Ind. 9

PARKS' BARRED ROCK Cockerels at greatly reduced prices during August, September and October. A. W. Dick, Natoma, Kansas. 8-10

BARRED ROCKS Parks' strain, good foundation stock for sale. Write for further information. Mrs. Lily Campbell, Gates, Indiana. 8-10

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS — Quality stock; October, very reasonable. Cockerels, pullets, $3, $4 and up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hallie Minnick, Route 3, Converse, Indiana. 10

MAGNIFICENT EARLY COCKERELS—arks' best foundation breeding stock; 228-9-egg dams, sire's dam, 268 eggs. Free nge; buttermilk fed; individually pedi-reed, $5. Shipped on approval; photo-aph; references; circular. Frank Hab-rton, Westwood, N. J. 10

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BRED-TO-LAY-BARRED ROCKS—Parks' digreed strain only. Splendid breeding ckerel, $5, $7, $10. Satisfaction guaran-ed. M. G. Wells, Sellersburg, Ind. 10-12

PARKS' PEDIGREED DIRECT—Founda-n stock of Edelman's Winterlay trap-sted Barred Rocks, $3 up. Circular free. o. A. Edelman, Breeder, St. Louis Park, innesota. 10-11

PARKS' STRAIN BARRED ROCKS—10 apnested breeding hens, $25. Fine, vigor-s cockerels, $2.50 and up. Write for fur-er particulars. S. A. Keeler, Harvard, inois. 10

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—Cockerels r sale from stock mated by, and direct om E. B. Thompson's. H. C. Kraiss, ambersburg, Pa. 10-12

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

GOLDEN BUFF ROCK cockerels from ize winners. Christian Krugman, 436 est Mifflin St., Madison, Wis. 10-12

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Par-idge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our vertisement on page 929. 5-15-tf

PARTRIDGE ROCK COCKERELS, $2 ch. Yearling hens, $1.50. Parks Barred ck cockerels, $2. Peter Megears, Ma-ppa, Minn. 10

PARTRIDGE ROCK COCKERELS, $5. erman, Route 10, Cincinnati. 10-12

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS breeding White cks. Stock and eggs. J. T. Thompson, pe, Ind. 9

PULLETS FROM MY 200, 289-egg pens. ry choice White Rocks. F. Schroeder, rasburg, Ill. 10

WHITE ROCKS — Bred right. Priced ght. Ray Williams, Milan, Ohio. 10

WHITE ROCKS—Cockerels and pullets. J. Collman, Norwalk, Ohio. 10

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. Fishel ain direct, for sale, $3 to $5. Ernest rtue, Galena, Ill. 10

SOME REAL GOOD WHITE ROCK cock-ls and pullets, March hatch, large, vig-ous and white, will more than please you, you can send them back. C. P. Schu-cher, Woodsfield, Ohio. 10-12

YMOUTH ROCKS—SEVERAL VARIE-TIES.

BARRED AND WHITE Rock pullets, $2. B. Gregg, Plankton, Ohio. 10-12

15 EARLY HATCHED Plymouth Rock llets from heavy laying egg strain. For ck sale, $1.95 each. Arthur Meyer, Box 3, Fairmont, Minn. 10

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

MICHIGAN'S CHAMPION STRAIN Colum-n Wyandottes. January hatched pullets tured, now laying, finest in America, $5, ckerels $5 to $10, yearling hens $4, cocks 50 to $10. Arthur Schaack, 5389 Rohns, troit, Mich. 10-12

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COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Superior ain. Winners of best display Boston, 10. Choice cockerels and cocks reason-e. Gilbert Poultry Farm, Whittier road, verhill, Mass. 10-12

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, ed by 1st and 2d state fair cocks. W. J. ffin, Waverly, Iowa. 10

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

THOMAS' PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—cks, cockerels, hens, pullets for sale. Spe-l cockerel and four pullets $10. P. E. omas, Fayette, Ohio. 8-10

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—(Badger ain). W. H. Milward, Coney Weston rm, Madison, Wis. 10

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES pure strain ckerels, pullets and yearling hens, Sun ie Poultry Farm, Hurless Hughes, Eldon, wa. 10-12

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Plenty of early tched cockerels and pullets from wonder-producing stock. Prices low. Goshen ultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 9-11

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Fishel strain direct. Trapnested 200 to 256-egg stock. Cockerels and pullets, $2.50 to $5 each. Emma Meister, Waterville, Ohio. 9-10

JOHN A. BRUHN, Broadlands, Ill. Breeder of Ideal White Wyandottes, thrifty stock from heavy layers, $1.75 to $5. Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-12

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels. March hatched. Price $2.50 each. Clarence Willke, Anchor, Ill. 10-12

WHITE WYANDOTTES — 100 early hatched cockerels for quick sale in lots of two or more at $3 each. Splendid specimens and all farm raised. None better—few as good. Louis A. Osborne, Sedalia, Mo. 10

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SILVER WYANDOTTES — Trap-nested over ten years. Finest exhibition and utility birds. Circular free. Chas. Schroeder, St. Peter, Ill. 10

WYANDOTTES — SEVERAL VARIETIES.

WHITE AND BLACK Wyandotte cocks, $5 each. Hens, pullets and cockerels, $3 each. White Pekin ducks and Flemish Giant rabbits, $2 each. A. J. Shannon,, Route 6, Appleton, Wis. 9-11

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WHITE JAPANESE SILKES—Stock for sale. George W. Kinter, Dillsburg, Pa., Route 1. 10-12

SPECKLED SUSSEX.

ENTIRE FLOCK for sale. Prices right. W. C. Cooke, Dana, Ind. 9-10

SPECKLED SUSSEX COCKERELS—Bred right, sold right. The kind that win. J. W. Springer, Dewey, Ill. 10-12

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ANCONAS—BROWN AND White Leghorns. Selected yearling hens at $1.50 each. W. B. Gregg, Plankton, O. 9-11

STRONG VIGOROUS SINGLE Comb Anacona and Tom Barron Strain Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, $3 each. Also some quality Silver Campine cockerels, $5 each. Lockwood Spangle, Utahville, Pa. 9-11

COCKERELS AND HENS of pure breed, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Houdans, Single Comb Buff and White Orpingtons. Richard Wegner, Ladysmith, Wis. 10

LAYING PULLETS—Brown Buff Leghorns, Anconas, $2. N. B. Gregg, Plankton, Ohio. 10-12

COCKERELS, TOMPKINS, ROSE and Single Rhode Island Reds. Byer's Buff Orpingtons, Fishel's White Rocks, C. H. Marsh, Route 6, Valparaiso, Ind. 10

TURKEYS.

AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS in Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. See our ad on page 929. 2-tf.

VIGOROUS GIANT BRONZE turkeys—Copper Bronze strain exhibition birds, and fine breeding stock at right prices. Unrelated stock furnished. No eggs sold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leo Smith, Route 1, Independence, Iowa. 5-21-1 yr

PUREBRED BOURBON RED turkeys. Blue ribbon winners. Thos. G. Callaghan, Fenton, Mich. 10-12

WILD TURKEYS, $6, one or fifty; orders must be in by November 1. Geo. Veitengruber, Millington, Mich. 10

AMERICA'S BEST BREEDING Giant Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 929. 2-15-tf

DUCKS.

50 GOOD ROUEN drakes at reasonable prices. Also a few females. Elmer L. Duttera. Littlestown, Pa. 10

HORTON'S HIGH QUALITY Fawn and White and Pure White Indian Runners. Sylvan View Poultry Farm, Curryville, Mo. 10-12

WELDAY STRAIN BUFF Orpington ducks. Limited number of good yearling breeders, and also young stock for sale. J. F. Nienberg, Glandorf, Ohio. 9-11

PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKINS—America's Standard Strain. Breeders now. R. Pardee, Islip, N. Y. 9-21-yr.

MAMMOTH PEKINS — Young breeders from ten-pound stock ready. Prices reasonable. Willomine, Hillsboro, Ohio. 8-10

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EMBDEN GEESE—Pekin, Rouen and Mallard ducks. Pearl Guineas. W. H. Milward, Coney Weston Farm, Madison, Wis. 10

MAMMOTH EMBDEN and Fancy White China Geese our specialty. Maple Grove Farm, North Clymer, N. Y. 10-12

WHITE CHINA—13 to 17 lbs. Resemble swans. Most beautiful and easily raised. February hatched. Buboiz Bros., Seymour, Wis. 10

TOULOUSE GEESE—The world's best. Winners of highest awards at the Coliseum and Madison Square Garden, $10 up. Oscar W. Grow, Waterloo, Iowa. 10-12

GIANT TOULOUSE—23 to 32 lbs. Largest and most profitable. Blue Ribbon Winners. Tried Breeders. Buboiz Bros., Seymour, Wis. 10

DUCKS—GEESE.

WILD GEESE—Call dux. All varieties water fowl. Dawson Bros., Franksville, Wis. 9-11

DUCKS AND GEESE—Pure-bred Emden geese, $5 each. Rouen ducks, $2.50 each. Quality. Mrs. Henry Peterson, Wallingford, Iowa. 10-12

FERRETS.

FERRETS FOR KILLING rats. Instruction book and price list free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio. 9-1

FOR SALE—WHITE and Brown ferrets. Singles, pairs and dozen lots. First class stock. C. E. Crow, New London, O. 9-10

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WE OFFER 25 varieties of pigeons in all colors. Lowest prices. Kentucky Pheasantry, London, Ky. 9-11

CARNEAUX PIGEONS and Runts, few pair for quick sale. Fine utility stock. Also some Carneaux and Runt cocks. Bynum, Squab Farm, Brazil, Ind. 10

WANTED—5,000 HOMER or common pigeons. Pay at least 30c pair. Celluloid bands, 3c each. Going Light, Canker Cure, 25c. D. Gilbert, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 9-21-tf.

I OFFER MATED HOMERS in any quantity at $2 per pair. Beautiful White Homers, $3 per pair. Get my prices on Runts, Carneaux, and Maltese Hens. Free booklet. Squab Manual, 50c. Charles A. Gilbert, 2210 Almond St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 9-19-tf

TEN VARIETIES OF pigeons, all colors. Price reasonable. T. W. Spachek, Pilsen, Kan. 10-12

LARGE RED CARNEAUX—2 pair $5. Nierman, Route 10, Cincinnati. 10-12

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MAKE MONEY EASILY and quickly—Raise Rabbits and Guinea Pigs for us. Large profits. We supply stock and buy all you raise. Our illustrated book, "Common Sense Rabbit and Guinea Pig Raising" contract and prospectus, 10 cents, tells all you should know to raise rabbits and guinea pigs successfully. Quarterly journal one year keeps you posted, 20 cents. Both book and journal, 25 cents. Write today. Outdoor Enterprise Company, Live Stock Dept. 600, Kansas City, Mo. 5-21-tf

PEDIGREED FLEMISH GIANTS—"Guaranteed." Close's Rabbit Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 10

14 POUND GIANT Hares, half price. Booklet 10c. Canada's Rabbitry, 258 York, Denver, Colo. 10-12

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$15 A POUND for pheasants. Easy raised. Great demand. Complete book profusely illustrated in colors on breeding pheasants $1. All varieties at lowest prices. Kentucky Pheasantry, London, Ky. 9-11

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1000 Eggs in Every He

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"The great trouble with the poultry busin has always been that the laying life of a h was too short," says Henry Trafford, Inter tional Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nea eighteen years Editor of Poultry Success.

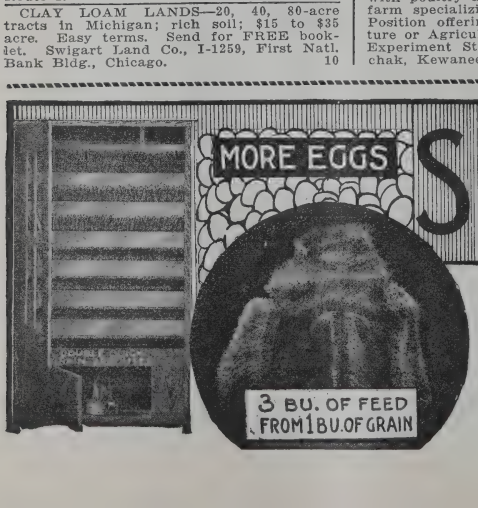
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Breeders of highest grade exhibiti and breeding S. C. R. I. Reds no booking orders for early cockere and pullets.

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To produce energizing, vitalizing vap bath sprouts with their diastase, veg table milk, and grape sugar that bri the big yields in eggs; to change 1 b grain into 3 bu. of the best egg-producing green feed; get a

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Makes your dry lots profitable in summer and brings the eggs all wint Pays a dividend every month in the twelve. The best investment you c make in the poultry line. We are the originators of the grain sprou and we make all kinds and all sizes, from a few hens to 1,000. Ask our circular on "Sprouted Oats and Eggs."

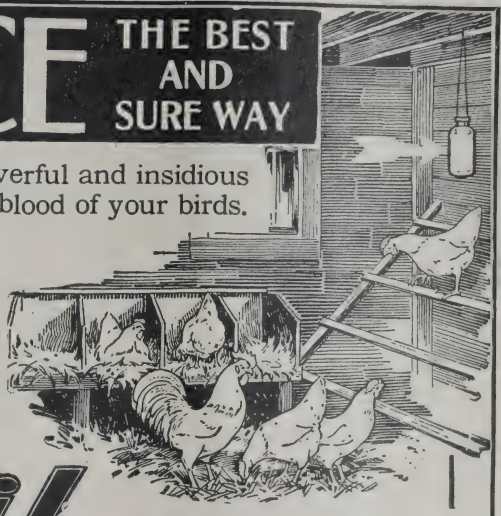
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Protect your fowls from the powerful and insidious lice and mites that suck the life-blood of your birds.

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Licecil Kills Lice

No dusting—No dipping—No painting—Just hang up the bottle

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If you prefer to fight poultry pests in the old way—it is certainly your privilege to do so. But your own best interest, and the success others are having, will lead you to give Licecil a fair, honest trial at the earliest opportunity.

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Please find chacks for $5 for which send me six bottles of Licecil. I have been using Licecil and find it O. K. This is the third order, which speaks for itself.
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Please send me three bottles of Licecil. Like it very much. With Licecil there is little worry or work. Enclosed find money order for $2.50 for the three bottles.
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The Greatest Record of All Time



First Prize Cock at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1919—The Sire of First Prize Cock of 1921

Every Prize and Ribbon Offered

Cocks	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
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30 Prizes Out of 30 Offered

Sweepstakes Championship Male and Female and Every Special Prize—every bird bred on my farm.

This amazing record is an exact duplicate of the Imperial "Ringlet" record of **1920** at Madison Square Garden.

These **100% Perfect Records** are the crowning achievement of the unexampled "Ringlet" Records at New York for **more than 30 victorious years.**

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My Special Sale List is now ready and offers the most extraordinary bargains in extreme high quality breeding and exhibition birds of First Prize Sweepstakes Champion Madison Square Garden blood. **THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY** to secure Madison Square Garden Winners, and sons, brothers, sisters and daughters of these winners, and birds of the richest First Prize Sweepstakes blood at prices **FAR BELOW THEIR VALUE.**

THIS SPECIAL SALE LIST

is full of the **rarest bargains** ever offered in the history of Barred Rocks and it will be to your interest to write me for a copy at once and secure the birds you need at **SAVING PRICES.** A copy will be mailed immediately upon request.

Imperial Ringlets are the Standard for all the Barred Rocks in all America. They have won first prizes and Silver cups for my customers in thousands of Show rooms in every civilized land.

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VOL. 52 NOVEMBER, 1921 NO. 11

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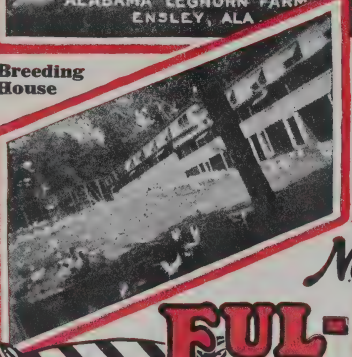


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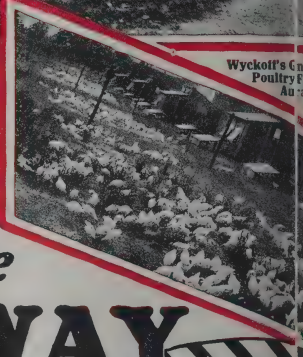
ed as Second-Class Matter August 9, 1886, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Published Monthly by Jas. W. Bell & Co., 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois. Subscription Price, 75c for 1 year; $1 for 2 years; $2 for 5 years.



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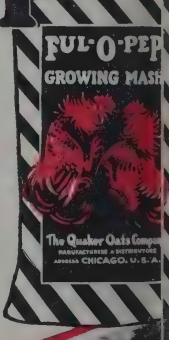


Breeding House



Wyckoff's Cr Poultry F Au





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The Great Money Makers



Supreme as —Showbirds

Supreme as —Layers

Supreme as —Market Fowl

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this season I have bred the finest line of 1921 early show Winners ever offered. Come to my plant for an interview or a purchase or place your order by letter which insures exactly the same maximum value as your personal selection would afford, subject always to your approval or refund of your money.

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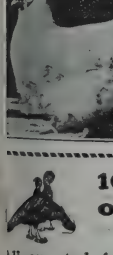
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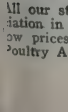
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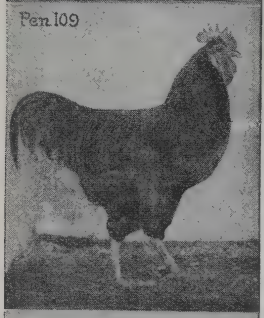
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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Volume 52 Chicago, Ill., November, 1921 No. 11

SIX GENERATIONS OF BREEDING FOR EGGS

How a High-Producing Strain of Exhibition S. C. White Leghorns Was Built Up on the U. S. Government Farm—A Cockerel of Standard-Quality With Five Generations of 200 Egg Hens Behind Him.

By F. L. Platt

THE breeder sums up the prolificness of his hens in one word, fecundity. It is not wholly a visible character. And since it cannot be measured with fallible accuracy by outward signs that are perceptible the eye, no one knows for sure just how prolific a ver a hen may be until he has trap-nested her. He en does not know just how well that female will trans- t high egg production to her daughters, and cannot ow until he has hatched some of her eggs, grown the llets and trap-nested them. And then it will be found at the sire has exerted as much, rhaps more influence than the m on the fecundity of the pul- s.

Feeding the eggs out of a female more of a science than purifying e blood lines for high fecund wer through breeding. It is ue, however, that handling and eding hens so that they will lay very large number of eggs prior the breeding season, commonly ars down the average bird to a int where the eggs that she pro- ces for hatching do not have the ximum strength to highly endow e chicks that are hatched from em. This biological condition at e time of maternity adds to the oblem of perpetuating high pro- ction in a straight line of descent om one generation to another.

The possibility of weakness is ercome only by retaining birds of tstanding vigor, and then hatch- g from females after they have ade high egg records as pul- s, molted and recuperated as ns.

Even then it appears to be more isfactory to breed from females whose production has en high but has not run to an extreme degree of high- rss. Prof. James Dryden has cited the fact that there is record of a 300-egg hen having produced a 300-egg pul- that there is no single case of a 300-egg hen that has d a mother that was a 300-egg hen.

If the aim of the breeder is to simply increase the und powers of his flock, his problem is much simpler an though he should aim at the same time to also im- ove the external characters, such as shape of comb, riage and style of body, beauty of plumage, etc.



"Lamon's Triumph," a Single Comb White Leghorn cockerel of Standard exhibition quality, and out of a line of 200 egg hens. Hatched in 1921 on U. S. Government Poultry Farm. His pedigree appears on the following page.

Those who are particularly interested in utility sometimes exclude consideration of external characters, saying that they are interested only in the internal quality of fecundity. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that they do not take up mongrel chickens, although a mongrel flock can be bred and highly developed for the one factor of fecundity as easily as a purebred flock, and the mongrel chickens can be fed to lay as well as the others. Utility poultrymen do not take up mongrels, because they want that uniformity of size, temperament and color in their birds, which can only be secured in purebred stock.

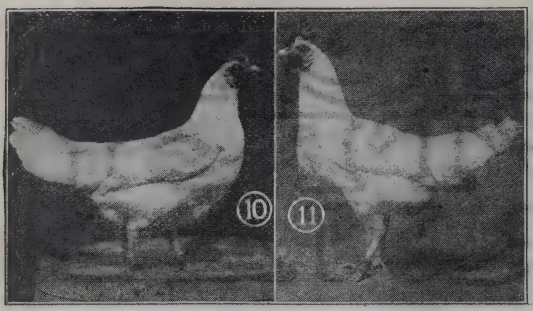
It is these qualities of size and shape, with which temperament is associated, and evenness of plumage color that the fancier-breeder established in the beginning and now aims to perfect along with the perfection of utility qualities. These external qualities, moreover, possess market value, for "sight sells first." Ship a man a high-tailed, coarse combed, straw-colored White Leghorn cockerel for $5C, and no matter how highly bred for eggs he may be, it is nine chances out of ten that the bird will come back. The invisible factor may be in the bird, but what the buyer can see is deficient.

When the utility poultryman gets the cockerel back, refunds to the purchaser $50 in coin of the realm, and then consigns to market, at market prices of so much per pound, a number of his surplus males because their outward quality is deficient, he realizes that specialized breeding for the one factor of fecundity, while a practical basis on which to produce layers for an egg farm, is not a practical basis on which to maintain a breeding establishment.

It is well that this is true. Upon some group of breeders must devolve the responsibility of maintaining the breeds in their general, all around excellence—an excellence of form and symmetry, as well as fecundity.

Standard Exhibition Poultry Lays.

That usefulness and Standard breed character can be combined has been illustrated in the birds of countless



A 240 and 235 egg hen. Hen in Fig. 11, although a good layer was discarded because of off type.

breeders over the length and breadth of the land, ever since poultry keeping began to attain any standing worth mentioning, but never has this combination of beauty and utility been illustrated in as tangible and authoritative a way as in the breeding work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the Government Farm at Beltsville, Md. The breeding work there is under the direction of Harry M. Lamon, who was a judge and practical breeder of Standard exhibition poultry for twenty years before he took charge of the poultry work for the Animal Husbandry Division of the Federal Department, and built and stocked for the Government, the largest poultry experiment station in the world.

When we visited this plant in September, Mr. Lamon commented on the fact that richness of pedigree, while it should be a very valuable asset in a bird, was, in point of fact, a rarity in most high egg-bred birds; and then he picked up a Single Comb White Leghorn cockerel whose dam, grandam and great grandam had records of over 200 eggs, and he was a bird that, in addition to being out of an egg-bred family, possessed the external characters which all fanciers and judges pronounce good. Fig. I.

This cockerel had a neat comb, fine in texture, without the coarse papilla of goose flesh; bright, bay-colored eye; nicely rounded wattles; trim body of graceful lines; a low tail, with the base of the tail showing a wealth of furnishing in the form of coverts and lesser sickles just coming out. His plumage was pure white. In no [illegible] did he meet any of those objections referred to in the Standard in that line which reads: "Short backs, short shanks and short bodies are objectionable."

Upon our return to Washington, the following [illegible] Rob. Slocum and Joseph Quinn kindly looked up the [illegible] pedigree of this cockerel, and we reproduce herewith [illegible] records of breeding of this bird, that is, the succes[illegible] generations which preceded the birth of this cockerel.

The Result of Selective Breeding.

There is no systematized and cut-and-dried rule [illegible] the breeding of high egg production with which is co[illegible] bined superior Standard quality, other than the old met[illegible] of selection and elimination.

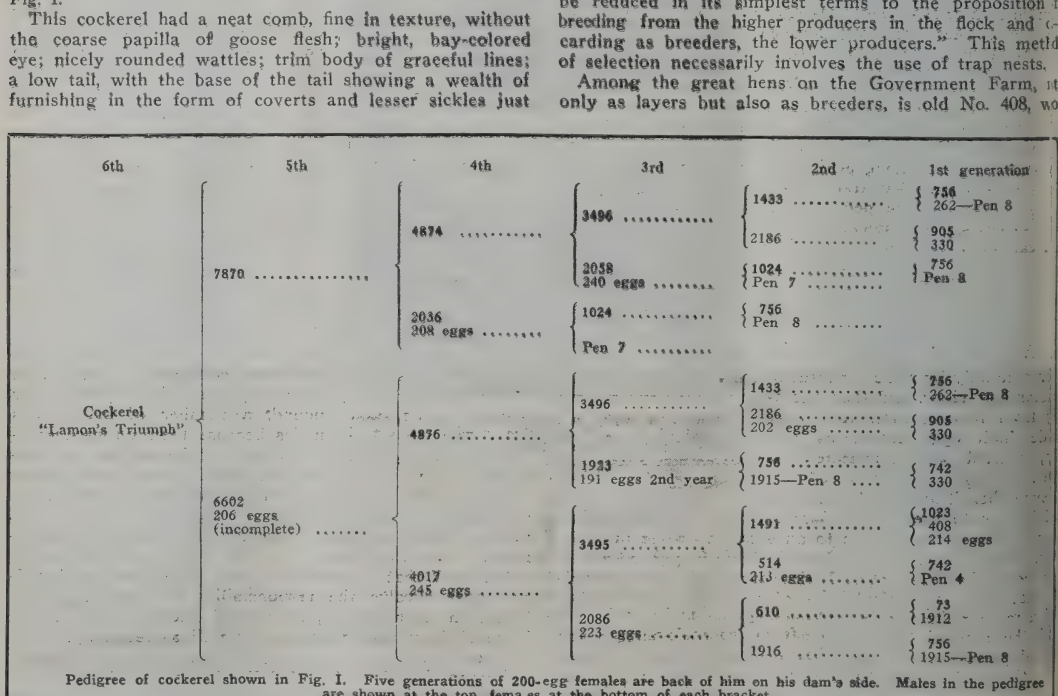
Mr. Lamon does not attach special importance [illegible] inbreeding. He says: "In breeding for improvement [illegible] egg production, it frequently happens that in order [illegible] get ancestry on both sides which has high produc[illegible] back of it, the fowls are rather closely inbred."

The accompanying pedigree shows that male No. [illegible] appears four times in the first generation. He hea[illegible] pen 8. In the second generation, not only his offspr[illegible] appear, but he again appears twice. This increase in [illegible] flock of the blood of a single individual is the very esse[illegible] of inbreeding.

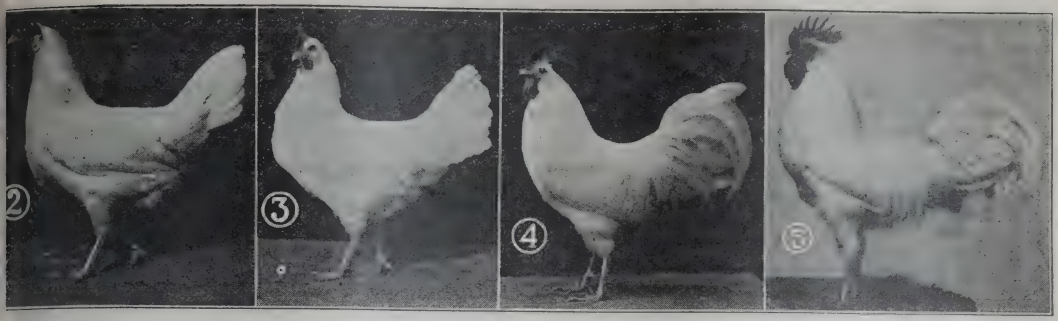
Male No. 756 was an important stock bird on the G[illegible] ernment Farm, and in referring to the employment o[illegible] prepotent sire of this kind, Mr. Lamon says: "Any m[illegible] which may be discovered to be a particularly prepoti[illegible] individual with respect to his ability to transmit high [illegible] production, should be preserved and mated as long as [illegible] is in good breeding condition and his blood should [illegible] spread through the flock as widely as possible."

While Mr. Lamon subscribes to the theory that [illegible] male is an important factor in transmitting fecundity, [illegible] attaches much importance to the female, believing t[illegible] you must have the female first, before you can have [illegible] egg to produce the male. "In general," he adds, "[illegible] problem of breeding for improved egg production m[illegible] be reduced in its simplest terms to the proposition f[illegible] breeding from the higher producers in the flock and c[illegible] carding as breeders, the lower producers." This metho[illegible] of selection necessarily involves the use of trap nests.

Among the great hens on the Government Farm, [illegible] only as layers but also as breeders, is old No. 408, wo[illegible]



Pedigree of cockerel shown in Fig. I. Five generations of 200-egg females are back of him on his dam's side. Males in the pedigree are shown at the top, females at the bottom of each bracket.



ıe hen and cock in Figs. 2 and 5 appear in the pedigree of the cockerel, Lamon's Triumph. The pullet and cockerel in Figs. 3 and 4 illustrate the high quality of S. C. White Leghorns that this line of breeding has produced.

›pears in the first generation of the accompanying pedi-ree. She laid 214 eggs in her pullet year, 779 eggs in ›e years, and 910 eggs to date. (Fig. 2.)

One of the best cockerels from dam No. 408, was mated another great hen, which laid 213 eggs as a pullet. She ›pears in the second generation as No. 514. This hen, 4, laid 536 eggs in three years, and produced elegant ;andard quality. Fig. 3 shows one of her daughters, hich laid 206 eggs in her pullet year.

The males from this line were equally attractive. Fig. illustrates a grandson of hen No. 514. He is big show ıality in a S. C. White Leghorn male; yet eight of his sters and half sisters produced as follows in their pullet ;ar: 180, 187, 195, 196, 198, 208, 235, and 240 eggs.

Hen 408 as the grandam, and hen 514 as the dam, pro-ıced a cockerel that, in the third generation of the pedi-ree, was mated to hen No. 2086. This hen laid 223 eggs. er own sire was the elegant White Leghorn male. No. 0, which is shown in Fig. 5. Right along you see, Mr. ımon is getting high egg production combined with high ;andard quality.

The union in the third generation of male No. 3495, whose ım and grandam were 200-egg hens, with female No. 86, which laid 223 eggs, produced hen No. 4017, which id 245 eggs in one year. (Fig. 6.)

A Study of Pedigrees.

It is a little tedious to follow a pedigree. Poultrymen ıve been singularly free from pedigree study, although l breeders of cattle, horses and hogs have had to burn idnight oil in studying pedigrees and ferreting out sound ıes of breeding that traced back to prepotent and val-ible animals in the pedigree. Nearly every prominent id successful live stock man is an adept on pedigrees d can quote the more important lines of breeding from emory. They all maintain that there is a great fascina-›n in line breeding as revealed by a pedigree, once one comes accustomed to such studies.

So let us go back and pick up the silver thread of ancestry that runs from the 4th to the 5th generation. Here we find that male No. 4876 was selected to mate to the 245 egg hen, No. 4017. He is shown in Fig. 7, and she in Fig. 6. This male is not only a Leghorn that many a fancy breeder would like to own, but he comes from egg bred parentage. His grandam, No. 2186, had laid 202 eggs. His dam laid 191 eggs in her second year. She was a great breeder of good cockerels, producing not only the male in Fig. 7, but the other good ones shown in Figs. 8 and 9. Three such cockerels as these in a row would be an attraction in any poultry show.

When No. 4876 was mated to hen No. 4017, the union produced hen No. 6602, which at the time of our visit to the Farm, September 12, 1921, had laid 206 eggs. Her record began November 1, 1920, and she still had 49 days to go before her year was up. Her record of 206 to date was, therefore, incomplete.

This hen is the mother of the cockerel, Lamon's Triumph, which has five generations of 200 egg hens back of him on his dam's side.

Now let us observe his sire's pedigree. On his sire's side, his father's mother, hen No. 2036, laid 208 eggs in a year. His sire's grandam, hen No. 2058, which appears in the third generation, laid 240 eggs. She is shown in Fig. 10. In her first two years of laying, she produced 418 eggs and as a five-year-old has laid 815 eggs to date, and is still laying.

Inbreeding and Linebreeding.

The male that was mated to hen No. 2058 is the same male that was used in the same year to mate to hen No. 1923. Thus it is seen that the same male, No. 3496, appears on both the sire and dam side of the pedigree in the third generation. This means that the great grandsire of Lamon's Triumph, on both his sire's and dam's side, was the same male, No. 3496. He alone was the sire of the only two males used in the fourth generation, which were half brothers, each having the same sire, but different dams.

In the 5th generation, the (Continued on page 1003)



ıs. 6 and 7 appear close-up in the pedigree of the 1921 cockerel, Lamon's Triumph. The males in Figs. 8 and 9 are full brothers of the male in Fig. 7, and show that Standard quality can be consistently produced along with the factor for high egg production.

Causes that Help to Make Cull Chicken

Many Flocks Are Being Culled—The Presence of Culls Raises the Questions of Where They Came From and What Produced Them—How to Minimize the Production of Culls.

By T. S. Townsley

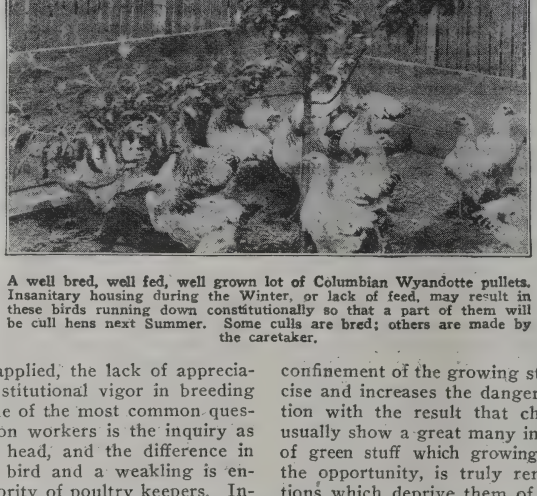
MUCH attention has been paid during recent years to methods of detecting and eliminating the culls from the flock, and without question the poultry industry has been very greatly benefited by the development and application of modern culling methods. However, detecting and stimulating the culls has not and will not entirely and permanently clean up a flock as long as other causes contribute to the production of inferior specimens. There appears to be room at this time for much study of the various factors that are responsible for cull chickens being raised.

The following observations upon the causes of the appearance of such a large number of culls in most poultry flocks are based upon a practical experience in handling the hens and young stock in the yards of several hundred poultry breeders widely distributed over the state of Missouri. The conditions under which poultry are raised and kept in Missouri apparently do not vary widely from conditions in the majority of the other important poultry raising districts, and conversation with observers in other states leads to the belief that the reasons are much the same for the production of culls in all poultry raising sections.

A scientist looking for the factors which produce cull stock probably would say that they included hereditary, environmental and nutritional influences. The same thing may be expressed in every-day English by saying that culls may result from the use of a poor type of breeding stock, inadequate or improper care, and insufficient feed or the wrong kinds of feed.

Breeding Stock Is First Factor.

That the breeding stock used tends to perpetuate culls in many flocks can be easily demonstrated by observation in the poultry yard. Even where culling methods are understood and applied, the lack of appreciation of the importance of constitutional vigor in breeding stock is quite remarkable. One of the most common questions asked of poultry extension workers is the inquiry as to what is meant by a crow head, and the difference in width of back on a vigorous bird and a weakling is entirely unknown to a large majority of poultry keepers. Indeed, a lack of understanding of the fundamentals of a chicken is too general. At a recent state poultry meeting two nationally known breeders were blindfolded and asked to tell which of two trapnested hens was the best layer by feeling the width of the back. Both of these men chose a pinch-backed hen as the best producer, which was exactly opposite the actual fact. The champion Rhode Island White cockerel in one of the large city shows last winter had a crow head and a very narrow chest and back. His owner used him to head a breeding pen this season and has produced a number of cockerels, three-fourths of which are typical crow-headed, pinch-backed culls. As long as knock-kneed, pinch-backed, crow-headed, poor-laying stock is permitted to reproduce itself through the breeding pen, the perpetuation of culls is inevitable, because the law that "like tends to produce like" holds full sway in poultry breeding, particularly when there is any weakness to be reproduced.



A well bred, well fed, well grown lot of Columbian Wyandotte pullets. Insanitary housing during the Winter, or lack of feed, may result in these birds running down constitutionally so that a part of them will be cull hens next Summer. Some culls are bred; others are made by the caretaker.

That a considerable portion of the cull stock in the country is due to poor management must be the conclusion of anyone who studies the development of birds from the same flock under the care of different persons. In one flock where the breeding stock had been carefully selected for vigor and producing ability, the majority of the chicks were raised by the flock owner under crowded conditions and without a satisfactory means of applying heat during the brooding season. Considerable more than half of the chickens developed to be worthless culls The flock owner's daughter joined a poultry club and set some of the eggs from the same stock, and by giving her chicks good care with regard to brooding temperatures and feeding methods raised a flock that was entirely free from culls and showed 100 percent improvement over the chicks raised by her father from the same breeding pen.

The time of hatching is one important factor affecting the percent of culls. In Missouri, chicks that are hatched after May 1 show a very large proportion of under sized, poorly-developed, low-producing stock, while those hatched during March and April, if given proper attention with regard to feed and brooding, will show a comparatively small percent of culls. A good start influences growth.

Close confinement, overcrowding, lack of heat in brooding quarters and scarcity of green feed are important management factors in increasing the output of cull stock. The proportion of culls from chicks raised in fireless brooders compared with those given the proper degree of heat, very noticeable in many cases Then, again, overcrowding plays an important part in stunting and dwarfing the young stock

One of the most certain means of increasing the output of culls is to try to raise chicks of different ages under the same brooder. Close confinement of the growing stock limits the amount of exercise and increases the danger of disease and parasite infection with the result that chicks raised in close quarters usually show a great many inferior specimens. The amount of green stuff which growing chicks will consume, if given the opportunity, is truly remarkable, and growing conditions which deprive them of this natural food has a tendency to dwarf and weaken them with the result that many culls are produced.

Breeders are gradually learning their lesson with regard to the importance of early hatching, proper brooding temperatures, and free range for the growing stock with the result that culls resulting from mismanagement are becoming fewer each year.

Correct Feeding Very Important.

Perhaps the most potent factor in producing culls chickens is the lack of proper feed for both growing and laying stock. Poultry keepers have been slow to grasp the importance of animal protein in the ration to insure the full body development of the chicks, and a large percentage of the cull stock can be traced directly to this deficiency. In many cases no effort is made to provide animal protein except what may be occasionally available in surplus milk or waste meat scraps from the (Continued on page 998

The Poultryman and the Poultry Show

No Poultry Raiser Should Fail to Attend a Good Poultry Exhibition When He Gets the Opportunity—365 Days of Work at Home Makes Too Full a Year—Take a Day Off for the Show.

By Willard C. Thompson

THE autumn season is here! This is a season full of importance and significance to the poultry raisers. There is not any other time of the year that is of greater interest to that big crowd of American people who are classed as chicken raisers. Why? There are many reasons that upon a little thought come to the forefront. The results of the rearing of the chicks from early spring through the summer months begin to appear. Pullets begin to spring comb, develop body, and show other signs that indicate that they are almost ready to start laying and therefore, start to count as members of the laying flocks. Cockerels are beginning to take shape, fill out, and look like more than huge frames. Old birds are finishing the molt and are beginning to look better in their new fall suits of plumage, new feathers, rested and full-of-pep constitutions, and they are showing that condition and musculinity which indicates that they are in shape to go into the breeding pen for the purpose of reproducing their species in another spring.

But to the real poultry lover, the man or woman who is raising chickens because the work is pleasant, one of the most interesting things that the autumn season ushers in is the annual poultry exhibition or show. October and November see many a fine poultry show, and the later winter weeks will make room for many more. Poultry shows are rare opportunities for poultry enthusiasts to enthuse, to gain inspiration. There is not a poultry raiser in this country who should fail to attend a big poultry show when he gets the opportunity. If this be you who are reading this right now just take a minute or so to consider with the writer this proposition.

Poultry Shows were originated in America for the purpose of showing the public that progress was being made in the development of poultry breeds and methods of poultry breeding. Each year our poultry shows mark another chapter in this history of development, for the general quality of our poultry shows as a rule shows marked improvement year by year. Any one who will look back in periods of five years will not fail to see the rapid steps forward. No one has any right to be in the business of poultry production who is not interested in observing the improvement, and step ahead, that is taken in his industry each year. Poultry raisers, especially those who are in the work for all or the greater part of their income, must not stand still. They must progress. Their ideas must grow and their ideals ever be placed in advance of any accomplishment that they may have made.

Taking Part in the Show.

A very positive way in which this keeping up with the times may be realized is by attendance at the poultry shows. Therefore, in the first place, let us appreciate that seeing nice birds, well groomed, carefully bred toward an ideal, selected with due regard for quality in form, shape, and color, and presented in attractive ways is an asset to every poultry raiser, even though he may be keeping his or her poultry mainly for eggs or meat and not for exhibition.

Poultry keeping as it is being developed in this country is becoming a more and more stable and steady business. The reason is to be found largely in the fact that there is a constant need for poultry products, and the supply has not and will not soon reach the demand; and the further fact that methods used in the business are becoming more standardized, tested, and proven, and the plans and practices more efficient and possible of profits. Poultry breeding lies back of all poultry production as a direct foundation stone on which the economy and efficiency of such production depends. The poultryman must have a good fowl before he can expect good products, on which there may accrue profits. Upon the fundamental health, vigor, and inherited values of the fowls in any flock will depend the degree of success which will be derived.

Purebred Fowls for Greatest Success.

The well-bred fowl is the backbone of poultry success. Now, it is as true that the man or woman who breeds such fowls is the poultry raiser who will gain success. The poultry breeder is a most essential part of the industry. Without him the quality of our American poultry would soon disappear. Practically every commercial poultryman, every suburban poultry keeper, or any other person raising chickens should be eventually a poultry breeder at least to some extent.

It is right and proper that some of us should be more interested in the breeding of fowls that are approaching the ideal than others. Particularly to this group of poultrymen does the poultry exhibition appeal each year as the crisp, cool days of autumn roll 'round. If you are raising purebred, and more particularly Standardbred poultry, there are definite reasons why you should enter some of these birds in some poultry show this winter. Let us enumerate these reasons and by the way, if you, my reader, are not raising this kind of chickens at present, get into line. The day of the purebred fowl is here, and good business forces one to keep that kind from now on.



May not this boy have a day off to go to the poultry show? He has earned it. He will inject more enthusiasm into his work, and take closer note of the quality and condition of the birds in the laying house, after a visit to the noisy, merry show room where Kings and Queens of Fowldom are in their coronation robes.

Take an active part in some poultry show by entering birds, because it brings your birds to the attention of the public and forms, thereby a wonderful source of advertising. People are not going to come to buy your birds unless they know you have them to sell.

It affords you an opportunity to have your best birds passed upon by capable judges. Many a new exhibitor has found out to his sur-

(Continued on page 990)

THE PHILOSOPHY OF A FANCIER-BREEDER

What Does a Poultry Breeder Think About as He Carries the Feed Pail and Sizes Up His Birds Day by Day—A Few Good Thoughts and Pertinent Comments.

By C. S. Byers

MOST of us pursue happiness and satisfaction. Those who do not, should. A satisfied people prosper. Chaos follows dissatisfaction. Home environment makes for satisfaction or dissatisfaction. The ownership of certain things, within our practical means, encourages satisfaction in home life. Works of art, music, landscape gardening, animal and bird life all contribute to make home life pleasant and establish peace of mind and refinement of thought instead of inharmony, stupidity, melancholy, dissatisfaction, unhappiness.

The ownership and production of Standard, fancy, purebred poultry offers diversion, pleasure and profit to rich and poor alike. A hobby-ridden mind is more desirable than a lazy liver grouch. The late John Burroughs drew animation, enthusiasm, satisfaction, happiness from the wealth of glorious beauty in nature. His failure to solve the many mysteries of nature was, to him, a failure that revealed a lack of wisdom even in his brilliant and fertile mind.

The Poultry Fraternity.

Who are the fanciers of purebred poultry? Men and women in every pursuit of life from the humble shoe cobbler to officials of the United States Steel Corporation, doctors, lawyers, preachers, real estate men, bankers, sailors, miners, farmers. And where are they located? From frigid Alaska to Key West, Nova Scotia to distant Mexico, the Republics of South America and most of the oriental and occidental countries of the hemispheres. And as civilization advances during the next decade, thousands upon thousands of new fanciers will be created to take the product of the American breeders large and small, because we excel the world in the production and perfection of domestic fowl. Deeply interested and enthusiastic he starts with the variety that appeals to his fancy whether the chosen variety be popular or unpopular. As a rule he starts with cheap eggs or cheap birds and gets what he buys. Or he may start with high priced eggs or birds and get full value for his outlay. Being wholly unfamiliar with the breeding characteristics of his chosen variety he will very likely draw quick and radical conclusions as to the quality and worth of his product. The appearance of his chicks in various stages of immaturity may cause him to "view with alarm" their apparent defects which, when understood, are only natural breed characteristics that later disappear with the full development of the bird, and a valuable specimen results.

The novice will almost invariably look ten times to color and head points in a bird to once to type, and he will buy birds and breed birds accordingly. I will stand responsible for the statement that more failures on the part of amateur fanciers can be traced to the above erroneous policy than through all other causes. Then, too, the beginner may engage in the production of fowls (from mediocre, fair or choice parent stock) woefully deficient in the proper conception of handling and feeding for best results. Culls will result regardless of the merits of the parent stock. Excellent articles of advice on this all important subject have appeared in the American Poultry Journal, also items covering symptoms, prevention and cure of poultry ailments. So the amateur fancier pits his ignorance, radically or modestly, against the knowledge of his superiors in the fancy just as all of us once did. But the amateur fancier who is diligent, open to proper understanding, persevering and a worker will succeed, for he will remember that leaders in all legitimate human enterprises are but ordinary persons with extraordinary determination.

Again, the amateur may forget to bear in mind that superior blood lines (correct linebred ancestry) carry invisible but inestimable value in a mating, apart from t individual merits of specimens. When buying he may vi the birds with critical eye, and skeptical ear to the adv of the experienced, successful and conscientious bree who sells him the stock. To illustrate this he might fi one bird in a scrub flock of 100 purebreds that appe to him and he buys the bird for one dollar or one hundr dollars. That bird would carry absolutely no value as breeder of superior stock. A Kiefer pear tree may symmetrical and look like other pear trees but it will nev produce any other than the mediocre, scrub Kiefer. T experienced fancier has attained his title and earned through the school of experience. He has gained knov edge of certain prerequisites to a successful career as actual producer. His experience has unfolded certain sp cific principles of breeding that he knows to be correct a he follows them cautiously. His keen observation a expert knowledge of breed characteristics enable him mold better and even better specimens each year. I knows the worth of his best, yet defective birds, with concrete but rather painful understanding that the perfe specimen has not yet been brought out. He realizes th the great contest is to closely approach the goal, not reach it.

Perhaps the greatest failing or handicap of the avera experienced fancier is a lack of business vision. This la of business vision and initiative is the thief of his progre and profits. He needs to study the determined action a initiative of our captains of industry in other lines, inclu ing the leaders who promote prominent breeds of catt hogs, etc. I know of dyed-in-the-wool experienced fancie who depend on local county trade for their output, where they could utilize the entire North American continent their trade field through the medium of our best journa If a few hundred more of these good fancier-breede would thus respond they would reap dollars of profit i stead of pennies and popularize their chosen variety. Th would result in more and larger poultry shows, larger a better poultry journals with enormously increased circul tion in North America as well as in foreign lands. A mark my prediction that a heavy foreign trade can a will be developed by American breeders through prop effort.

Stupidity and inactivity never sold even an article merit. To develop a superior strain and fail to put it the market erases profit to the breeder and delays t popularity of his variety. The interests of the poult press of our land and the interests of breeders are mutu and inseparable. One will assist the other just in the d gree that they exhibit vision and constructive, legitima business initiative.

Hobbies of the Fancier.

Most fanciers and some judges entertain hobbies wh passing judgment and value on individual birds. As su gested elsewhere in this article, most novices look first color and head points. They may personally select a fi colored bird with good head points "that just suits," a completely ignore or discard a far more valuable specime superior in type, but deficient in head or color.

He may sell a $100 bird for $10 because of slightly d fective color and head points but a wonder in type. H may ask $100 for a splendid colored bird that is woeful deficient in type. His standard of values and his estim tion of merits and demerits is twisted and out of balan and will continue to be until he reaches a correct conceptio of values based on relative type and color features in i dividual specimens. Such novices (Continued on page 99

FARM EGG PRODUCTION AND EGG PRICES

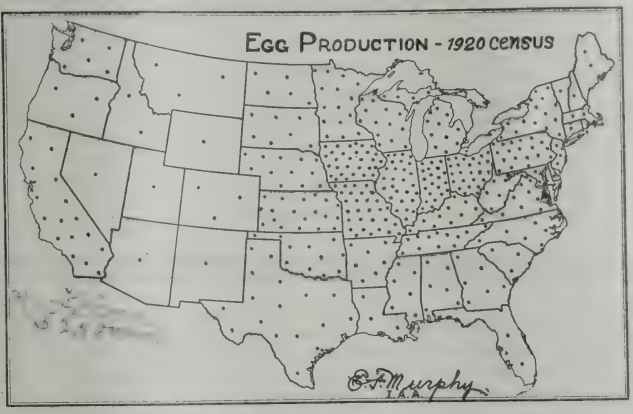
Under the Direction of Illinois Agricultural Association the Author Made a Survey of Egg Production in the United States, Together With Prices Paid to Farmers in Relation to Prices Paid in Cities. *By E. F. Murphy*

FARMERS' organizations are beginning to interest themselves in the marketing of eggs and poultry, in common with the marketing of all farm products. There are two reasons for this. First, the importance of poultry and eggs as a source of revenue and profit to farmers. Second, the rapidly growing interest of farmers in the question of how farm products are handled after they leave the farm, how many hands they pass through and how much profit is extracted by each handler. In the following summary of conditions as I have found them I have tried to lay the foundation for a critical study of the matter:

According to the 1920 census figures, 32 per cent of the eggs produced in the United States are produced in the five corn belt states as follows:

	Yearly Production In Dozens.
Iowa	120,697,319
Missouri	117,203,539
Illinois	105,757,907
Ohio	102,377,143
Indaina	83,101,293

The Pacific Coast states produce only about one-fifth as many eggs as the five corn belt states, but these coast states are more widely known as egg producing states because of their highly specialized co-operative marketing associations. Ohio or Illinois alone produces more eggs per year than all three of the Pacific Coast states. Census figures on the annual production in the corn belt states show that each county in this region produces on an average of over a million dozen a year.



Each dot represents 5,000,000 dozen eggs produced on farms in 1920. It will be seen that the heaviest production is in the corn belt states of the middle west.

According to the 1920 census figures, the Pacific Coast production in the states referred to is as follows:

	Yearly Production In Dozens.
California	64,123,885
Washington	21,356,576
Oregon	14,625,720

There are other factors to be considered aside from quantity of production, viz.: that of quality. When the bulk of corn belt eggs were selling in New York City for an average of 25c a doz., the Pacific Coast eggs sold for 40c a doz. The Pacific Coast eggs sell readily and to great advantage because of the reputation those states have made for producing and selling a high quality egg, or, in other words, standardization of the product and reputation based on quality is worth 15c a dozen.

As eggs are bought at present in the corn belt states, for the most part, there is no incentive for producers to turn out a superior quality product. This does not mean in order to have a superior quality of product that the breeds of chickens in the corn belt states must be changed and Standardized, but it does mean that the breeds that exist today could be used in producing a standardized product in so far as quality is concerned. It would not be practical nor possible to expect corn belt farmers to specialize in egg producing breeds so long as the relative importance of other farm products attain a relatively high standard of value in comparison to eggs; but in those sections where crops cannot be grown to bring forth other farm products, it might be possible for specialization in egg production. It would not be advisable either for corn belt farmers to retain their heavy breed flocks and attempt to force egg production and sacrifice the meat.

Comparative Value of Poultry Industry.

While the production of eggs and poultry in the corn belt states where most of the eggs of the country are produced is considered rather a side line, yet the importance of the poultry industry compared with other farm products is quite large. Taking Illinois, for example (which is in the heart of the corn belt area and is an average of these states):

The value of eggs produced in Illinois, excluding home use, $40,188,005.

The value of chickens raised, $27,502,080.

Total value of eggs excluding home use and also chickens raised, $67,690,085.

Total value of all dairy products, excluding home use, of milk and cream, $71,998,333.

Value of vegetables, incuding potatoes and sweet potatoes, $31,-351,407.

Total value of sheep including lambs under one year old, ewes, rams and wethers, $7,946,064.

Middle West Compared With East.

According to the 1920 census, production in the New England states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut—decreased 29.5 per cent, while the corn belt states already referred to, increased 5.8 per cent in the production of eggs. While the figures given for the corn belt states show quite a difference among these states in the production of eggs, yet the size of these states vary to such an extent that the production in these corn belt states is about as great in one as it is in the other. The dotted map will bring out this fact more accurately than the statement of figures.

Eastern States Furnish Advantageous Market.

Experience has proven that the eastern cities furnish a better market for eggs not only for the corn belt states, but for those as far west as the Pacific Coast. A graph of Chicago and New York wholesale prices, by months since 1912, shows that New York has, without exception, always paid higher prices for eggs, the difference in price between Chicago and New York being sufficient to attract a considerable portion of the eggs to the east. The spread between the Chicago and New York prices is sufficient that it is even economical to ship from the corn belt states to New York City in as small as case lots by express. The individual shipments of this kind have netted producers all the way from three to sixteen cents per dozen over local prices due to shipping. These figures include white eggs for the higher figure and mixed colored eggs for the lower figure. (Continued on page 978)

"WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW"

EDITORIAL

American Poultry Journal

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 9, 1886, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

	1 year 12 issues	2 Years 24 issues	5 years 60 issues
United States	$0.75	$1.00	$2.00
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TRADE MARK REGISTERED. No. 74,059.

Issued the first of each month.

Published by

JAS. W. BELL & CO.,

523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Editors:

JAMES W. BELL,
FRANK L. PLATT.

Advertising Manager,

E. G. ALDRICH.

TO OUR READERS.

Look at the address on your wrapper upon receipt of the first issue after subscribing. See that it is absolutely correct, and notify us of any mistake, no matter how slight. Note the expiration date which appears thereon, and renew your subscription before the expiration date.

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Our subscribers are our friends and we use every effort to protect them in every way. We believe that every display advertisement in this issue is signed by trustworthy people, and to prove our faith we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any display advertisement appearing in this issue of American Poultry Journal.

All we ask is that, in ordering the fowls or goods, you mention to the advertiser that you saw the ad in American Poultry Journal; also that the purchase be made during the month or months in which the ad is inserted, and in case of loss notify us of the fraudulent misrepresentation of the advertiser, giving us full particulars as soon as it occurs. This guarantee applies to all subscribers who are on our unexpired subscription list.

Future Price Trend of Eggs

The Federal Department of Agriculture has recently issued a bulletin on the price of farm products in the United States, which shows marked similarity in the rise and fall of prices between three periods of our country's history; the war of 1812-14 when Europe was also engaged in the Napoleonic wars, the war of 1861-65, and the world war of 1914-1918.

In 1814, the level of wholesale prices in the United States reached 235 per cent and then declined.

In 1861, the wholesale price level stood at 93, and after four years of war, in 1865, it reached 200, and then declined to 93 in 1878.

In 1914, the wholesale price level stood at 102, and by 1920 it had reached 250. The only things in the world that had not increased in price were horses in the United States, coffee in Brazil and wheat in Australia.

By July, 1921, wholesale prices of manufactured products had declined to a level of 150, while the average price level of farm products stood close to 100. One of two things must now happen, either wholesale prices must drop lower, or farm products must go up. The dollar of the farmer and city man must be equalized; and the invisible empire of supply and demand, working as surely as the law of gravitation, will adjust the farmer's dollar to the manufacturer's dollar.

During this period of readjustment, each producer is interested primarily in his own commodity. If we may judge the future by the past, then history favors the poultryman.

In the early years of the recent world war, as during the civil war, the prices for eggs did not rise as soon as did the general price level.

After the civil war, relatively high prices continued to be paid for eggs. In January, 1874, which was 9 years after Appomattox, the wholesale price of eggs was 40 cents a dozen, which was 180 percent of the pre-war average. This was for the month of January, 1874. The price level of eggs for the entire year was 159, whereas the average price level of all commodities for that ye was 123 percent of the pre-war average. That meant th the poultry keeper's dollar had a high purchasing powe

The price of eggs did not get back to the prevailir average prices of all commodities until 1877, which w twelve years after the civil war closed. During all th period, everything that the poultry keeper bought w getting cheaper and cheaper. Other things were goir down in price faster than the eggs which the poultr keeper sold.

So far a similar condition has existed in the egg mark since the world war. In January, 1918, the price fresh eggs was 170 percent of the pre-war basis. Tw years later, January, 1920, the price level stood at 18 In January, 1921, the price level was 171.

Corn was already cheap. The price per bushed ha fallen from $1.77 in January, 1918, to 58 cents in Apri 1921, which was 94 percent of the pre-war basis. Cor was, therefore, below normal. Corn reacted in the sam way at the close of the civil war. It was worth $1.87 bushel in January, 1865, and in July of the same yea it was worth 74 cents.

Wheat did not react so quickly after the civil war. was five years (1870), before it touched the pre-wa price. Wheat is not reacting so quickly now. Wit Europe on short rations the export demand for whea has made a world commodity of it, with world cond tions setting its price.

History appears to be repeating itself, and the pric levels of commodities are acting very much like the did after the civil war, as well as the war of 1812. I this similarity is maintained the poultry keeper will cor tinue for some years to buy in a low market and sell i a high market, just as he did after the civil war.

No man knoweth what the future holds in store fo him. He cannot see next year, or next week, or th closest thing in his life, the next hour. He can only g into the future with a knowledge of the past as his guide In the case of the poultryman, history holds a promis for him.

To Help Standard Revision Committee

As is fully understood and appreciated by poultry breeders, the fowls on the farm of the United States Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md., are high-grade standard stock, in which breed character and high production are combined. Harry M. Lamon, head of the poultry work of the Animal Husbandry Division of the Federal Department, is a judge and fancier, and knows breeds and breeding. His work demonstrates the practical value of the prevailing show-room ideals in thoroughbred fowls.

The question of ever maintaining those types in which the greatest usefulness and finest beauty may be combined, always comes to the forefront with each revision of the Standard. In the case of the present revision, which will soon be under way, the issue gives promise of being a lively one because of the aggressive interest being taken by commercial Leghorn egg farmers. A proposition to increase the weight of the Leghorn pullet has been made. The matter of length of feathering in relation to early maturity and high egg production is also being discussed, and the recommendation is heard that the lesser sickles of the Leghorn male should not hang below the main tail feathers. Again it is argued that a pure white ear lobe is associated with pale colored shanks, and a cream lobed bird is the more vigorous.

When points of this kind are brought before the Standard Revision Committee, it is well that the committee should be fortified with facts. In order to equip the committee with the best facts obtainable, President Thos. F. Rigg has requested the U. S. Government to send to the meeting of the Standard Committee in Indianapolis, a full exhibit of Leghorns from the Government Farm that have high records and combine good Standard quality. This the Government has agreed to do, sending the birds at Government expense. The correspondence between Mr. Rigg in behalf of the Standard Committee, and officers of the Government, follows:

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

September 15, 1921.

My dear Mr. Lamon:

The committee appointed to revise the Standard of Perfection and prepare the edition of 1923, will meet at Indianapolis, Indiana, during the month of May, 1922. As chairman of that meeting and president of the American Poultry Association, I request that you send to Indianapolis, an exhibit of White Leghorns from the poultry farm of the Department of Agriculture of our Federal Government. In your breeding work on the Government Farm, you have ever held inviolate the precepts of the Standard of Perfection as formulated and written into Standard law. You have accepted these ideals and combined high egg production in high class Standard fowls. The birds that you have displayed at the Madison Square Garden show have demonstrated the possibilities of breeding the highest utility in Standard White Leghorns.

I want the members of the Standard Revision Committee to have the privilege of inspecting, during this Indianapolis meeting, White Leghorn females that meet the requirements of the Standard and that have laid not less than 200 eggs each; also one or two cocks of good Standard quality that have daughters which have laid 200 or more eggs each; also cockerels that are typical Standard Leghorns that are bred from hens with 200 egg records.

It would be easy for you to pick such birds from the fine flocks on the Government Farm, and the birds, with their unquestionable official records and pedigrees, would be living testimony of the possibilities of the present Standard type.

I also request that you, Mr. Lamon, accompany these birds to Indianapolis, so that the members of the Standard Revision Committee may have the benefit of your personal attendance.

This is the first time, to my knowledge, that such a request has ever been made of any breeder in America. It is a tribute to your work as a breeder and a loyal member of the American Poultry Association.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Honorable Henry C. Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture, with the appeal that he approve this request to you.

Very truly yours,
AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION,
T. F. Rigg, President.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D. C.

September 24, 1921.

My dear Mr. Rigg:

On my return to Washington, I have your letter of September 15, and beg to advise that I appreciate very much your courtesy in asking that some of the high record Single Comb White Leghorn stock be shipped to Indianapolis during May, 1922, for the inspection of the Standard Revision Committee of the American Poultry Association, which is to meet there at that time.

I shall be glad to attend the meeting and to render whatever assistance possible. Permission to accede to your request for the birds is being asked of the secretary today, and you will undoubtedly hear from him as to his decision in the matter within a short time.

With best wishes, I remain;

Very truly yours,
HARRY M. LAMON,
Senior Poultryman.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

September 26, 921.

Mr. Thos. F. Rigg, Pres.,
American Poultry Association,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

Further in reply to your communication of September 15, I have to advise that we will be very glad to accede to your request that Mr. Harry M. Lamon, Senior Poultryman, of the Department, send some of the high record Single Comb White Leghorn stock from the Government Experiment Station, at Beltsville, Maryland, to Indianapolis, Indiana, in May, 1922, to be inspected by the members of the Standard Revision Committee of the American Poultry Association, which will be in session at that time.

Mr. Lamon will also attend the meeting and render any assistance in helping the committee to formulate its new Standard.

Very truly yours,
E. W. BALL,
Acting Secretary.

We are pleased to present in this issue several illustrations of the type of White Leghorns bred on the Government Farm. These birds are not only eggbred but are of modern Standard quality, and should effectively set at rest any doubts as to the possibilities of the beautiful exhibition Leghorn to meet all that utility demands.

What Mr. Lamon has done with White Leghorns, he has also done with Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. That it is not necessary to breed a tight feathered, high tailed, big combed White Wyandotte, such as Tom Barron of England sent to this country as "Utility Wyandottes," is amply demonstrated by the fine bodied birds on the Government Farm. In September, we did not see a White Wyandotte male on the plant but what promised to be worthy as an exhibition specimen, yet every one of those cockerels was dammed by a hen that had laid 200 or more eggs in a year.

The purebred poultry business has a big friend in Uncle Sam, and Tom Rigg has acted wisely in inviting the co-operation of Uncle Sam's hired man, who understands the viewpoint of the constructive fancier-breeder, and who is in possession of incontestable proof, in the form of living specimens, with official pedigrees and trapnest records, and whose unimpeachable testimony should prove that all the leading fancier-breeders of America, for half a century, have not been wrong.

It is well that the existing ideals which prevail among Leghorn exhibitors and judges should be backed by such substantial support and unassailable evidence at a time when they are brought before the bar of public opinion for examination and proof; yet, this will not and should not prevent the Standard Committee, sitting as a court of judgment, from sifting down to the smallest detail, considering and weighing, any evidence purporting to show that Standard form is in any way inimical to greatest usefulness. The purebred fowl has always been, and must ever remain, a superior sort of fowl. Otherwise, there is no economic reason for its existence or the extension of its breeding.

A New and Helpful Attitude

In sending in the article which appears in this issue entitled, "The Poultryman and the Poultry Show," its author, Willard C. Thompson, professor of poultry husbandry at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, wrote:

"I have felt for a long time that I would like to express my views on the importance of our American poultry shows toward the development of the poultry industry, and therefore I have prepared the enclosed article for the November number of American. Trust it meets with favor at your hands. You know in our state here we have an enormous number of poultry raisers. I am trying to tell

them in every way I can that there isn't one of them that can afford to miss attending our great poultry shows here at their doors."

It is this progressive viewpoint of the younger men in agricultural college work to which we wish to draw attention. The future belongs to this younger generation which is already coming into prominence and being accorded positions of honor and responsibility. It is gratifying to note the respect in which one of these new leaders, Professor Thompson, holds the work of purebred breeders, and the enthusiasm with which he urges all poultry raisers to visit the poultry exhibitions, where the best efforts and finest achievements of the purebred breeders are on display. His appreciation of greatness in the work of others is in itself a sign of his own greatness.

It is this bigness of vision that is needed—and this spirit of co-operation. When the agricultural colleges first gave poultry husbandry a place in their work, and then branched out into staging egg competitions, it seemed that they were too critical and unappreciative of the fancier who had made the very breeds with which they were doing their work. No other branch of animal husbandry in our colleges ever withdrew itself as far from the aims and ideals of the breeders and evinced as little interest and sympathy in their work, their shows, their animals.

Those who read Professor Thompson's article in the Journal this month will observe his strong and favorable attitude toward the purebred breeder. It recalls the speech of Geo. M. Rommel at the Boston Show a year ago. Mr. Rommel is a stanch friend of the purebred breeder, and as Chief of the Animal Husbandry Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has stood back of and fully supported the breeding work of Harry Lamon. Mr. Rommel said: "Neither in merchant, journalist or utility poultryman, do we find the backbone, the really compelling driving force of the poultry industry. That, my friends, is found, just as in any other animal industry, in the purebred business. The men who make up the real strength of the breeding ranks, love their animals for their beauty as well as their economic value. They will spend hours watching them, studying them, learning their ways, catering to their wants. Who would go across the street to see an exhibition of birds not bred to a Standard? The very fact that such a Standard exists encourages system and thoroughness. It represents the consensus of opinion of the best breeders, and as such is a guide, which all breeders and farmers can safely follow."

Buff Orpingtons.

This is an interview with a breeder to obtain particulars respecting his opinions, gained through long experience, on the substantial and popular Buff Orpingtons. Perhaps a little introduction will serve to lead the way so that the reader will view the remarks as real, dependable information.

Therefore, to begin with, the father of the subject of this sketch was a breeder before him. His father was one of the leading producers of trotting horses and Shorthorn cattle Boone County, Indiana. He ne sold horses at maximum prices cause he never entered the rac "game." He bred and produced, he never "played the game" for high dollar.

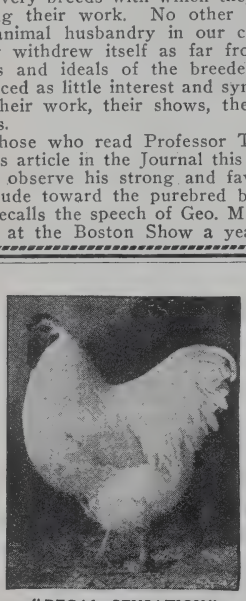
His son became imbued with t spirit of the breeder. He has sou to be a producer of the highest ty in Standardbred poultry. Others they wish, may call the purebred po try business a "game;" he chooses make of it a profession. His form is, "successful men are but ordin men with extraordinary determi tion;" and for twenty years his det mination has been centered on stu ing his breed, the Orpington, int preting breed tendencies, and ende oring to make real merit in his bre and flock the basis of a perman business success.

Orpingtons built every improvem on his farm, and they are telling e dence of the tangible assets of breeding business as a professi But, success did not come without fort, for he cautions: "In all legitim lines of human endeavor, success only attained in the degree to whi a man applies himself."

He must apply himself to what?

The principal in this interview, S. Byers of Indiana, whom we h present to you, and whom you w be glad to hear discuss the breed has studied so long, answers:

"He must apply himself to a stu of his breed, its breed characteristi the finer details that combine to ma high Standard quality, and the handli of the birds so as to bring out all t



"REGAL SENSATION"
1st Madison Square Garden, 1919

REGALS STILL WINNING
AT THE
New York State Fair

At the largest and best of all the early shows, Martin's Regal White Wyandottes again prove their outstanding leadership by another record winning.

Cocks	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Cockerels	1, 2, 3, 4
Hens	1, 2, 3, 5	Pullets	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Pens (Old)	1, 2, 3	Pens (Young)	1, 2, 3

State Fair Commission, Gold Special for Best Display

This completes my sixteen years' record. In this long period I have won 82 Blue Ribbons out of a possible 94. This record, in addition to my wonderful winnings at Madison Square Garden, Boston, Kansas City, and other important shows, stamps the Regal Strain as the greatest winning line in America. As a heavy producing line they are just as famous and in the laying contests, record after record has been placed to their credit.

5000—Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets for Sale—5000

This season the Regals are better than ever and I am prepared to fill orders, large and small, with prompt dispatch. Send in a trial order and be convinced. As an all-round practical and profitable fowl, Regal-Dorcas White Wyandottes have no superior.

Pedigreed Cockerels (Exhibition or Dorcas—$10, $15, $20, $25, and $35.

Pullets and Hens (Pedigreed)—$7.50, $10, $15, $20, and $25.

Breeding Pens—$40, $50, $75, and $100.

Utility Males—$5.00 and $8.00 each.

Utility Females from Heavy Laying Stock—$4.00 and $5.00 each.

SPECIAL OFFER—One $8.00 Cockerel and five $4.00 Females for $25.00.

FREE—Send for 20-page Catalog and Fall Bulletin telling all about my present offerings. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Regal White Wyandotte Book. The information it contains will be of the greatest value to you.

JOHN S. MARTIN Box 51 Port Dover, Ont., Canada

good that is bred into them. His thought must be to raise the Standard of quality continually for the benefit of himself and those who look to him for foundation stock and new blood with which to reinforce their flocks."

Continuing, Mr. Byers says: "That means that the poultry business resolves itself into a breeding proposition and the poultryman must be a student, a thinker, and cultivate the quality of close observation which precedes critical and proper selection. A balanced judgment comes only with experience. The beginner at first may see only color and head points; with more experience he begins to understand the importance of breed type. By type I include the indispensable factors of size and substance. The Orpington is a big breed, and should be thought of as a bird of large proportions.

"In the matter of typical shape, the back section is a key to type merit. Some novices, as I have already suggested, will base their estimation of a bird largely on color of plumage and had points, whereas characteristic breed type is of paramount importance.

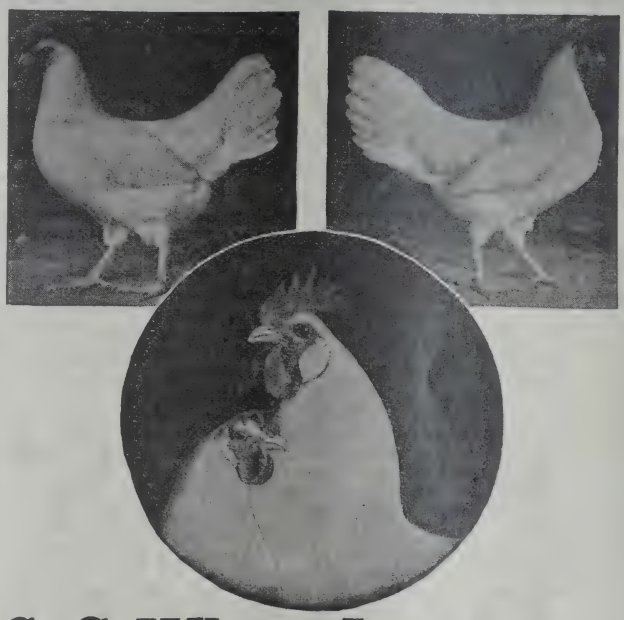
"Breadth of back is fundamental. More money has been paid for back shape than for any other quality in Orpingtons. Of course, the back might be good and the tail poor, but the breadth of back should be carried out and exemplified in the tail. The width must connect up with a corresponding broadness of tail.

"Feathering has an influence on the shape of back and tail. A well finished saddle carries broad individual feathers of good length. A hard feathered bird may have narrow, stringy feathers and consequently be narrow across saddle. Of course, regardless of the length of plumage, breadth of carcass at the hips must obtain to carry Standard back shape. In other words, a real Orpington must be a bird that gives true expression to massiveness, without superfluous feathering.

"A Buff Orpington that is cocked up on legs, usually lacks not only adequate body proportions, but length of plumage as well. The present propaganda against superfluous fluff was started through a Black Orpington breed characteristic, which resulted in excessive fluff plumage. It is not a breed characteristic of Buffs to be too fluffy; they naturally come with cleaner lines; but value must be placed on bone substance, correct body proportion and feathering, otherwise, through mediocre breeding, stock will run to too light bone, too high station, too narrow and deficient feathering, too long a neck and too high a tail.

"The breeder must bear in mind that the production of superior birds requires holding the indispensable qualities, such as I have mentioned, and breeding and reproducing them in each succeeding generation over a series of years. That is constructive line breeding, not hit or miss breeding.

"Corrective breeding is possible, regardless of the worth and merit of the birds. A man should secure as good stock as he can, but the favorable results that may be obtained from well balanced mating should not be overlooked. In Buff Orpingtons the tendency of some breeders is to balance their matings by breeding light birds to dark, to even up their color, but



S.C. White Leghorns

Hillview Strain stands supreme and are America's foremost line-bred Leghorns—A reputation won on quality.

Exhibition Birds and Layers

They have many years of glorious winning records back of them. This undefeated line of Champion Producers of every season, have always triumphed above them all in America's largest show rooms. The exhibition supremacy of Hillview Leghorns, has been decisively demonstrated by the winning of almost every ribbon for three consecutive years (1918, 1919 and 1920) at the Chicago Coliseum Show, the greatest of all the White Leghorn Shows—a performance never approached by any other strain in existence today.

The official records will show that Hillview Strain has produced more exhibition hens with official records ranging from 200 up to 267 eggs in one year, than any other strain. In 1918, they have won 1st Prize Pen in the Missouri Egg Laying contest, and 1st yearling Hen Pen in the American Egg Laying contest. These performances have conclusively demonstrated that Hillview Leghorns as a combination of exhibition and laying quality, have no equal in America today, and that they will lay more eggs in one year, than the so-called Utility kind.

Results Among Our Customers

Are not only pleasing, but they are absolutely above expectation, both as winners in such large shows as St. Louis, Omaha, Hagerstown, Louisiana State Fair, Illinois State Fair, Chicago National, Kansas City, St. Paul, and many others too numerous to mention here, and as winners in Egg Laying Contests.

Guaranteed winners for any show in the country

When we make you this offer, we mean exactly what we say, we will furnish you winning birds for any show, regardless of competition. We have them by the hundreds, and can fill orders of any size and for any show.

Why you should breed Hillview Strain

Because we can furnish you birds that have years of constructive line breeding back of them, because we can furnish you birds mated in perfect blood lines that will assure you absolutely satisfactory breeding results, because we will assist you indefinitely in building up your flock—BECAUSE YOUR SUCCESS IS OUR SUCCESS.

Catalog and Bulletin No. 61—Free Upon Request—Write Today.

HILLVIEW FARM Box 4004 BENLD, ILLINOIS

Eggs all winter

is what our customers are getting year after year. Read the following convincing letters: "12 hens layed nine to twelve eggs a day during extreme winter weather."—W. M. Beall, Washington, D. C. "I got eggs all winter, while other breeders got none."—W. A. Miller, N. Kensington, Pa. "30 pullets each gave a 75% egg yield during December, January and February."—E. W. Price, Lawton, Md.

PARKS'
BARRED PLYMOUTH
ROCKS
BRED-TO-LAY AND DO-LAY



Winter Laying, that's where Parks' Rocks shine. In Laying Contests or in customers' hands, reports show they Lay, and Lay well, when most every thing that wears feathers is loafing. Over 31 years of Careful Selection, Trapnesting and Pedigreeing, has enabled our strain to make about all the World's Barred Rock Laying Records. Miss Graduate, 313 eggs; Lady Martha, 323 eggs, and Miss Graduate, 325 eggs year.

Surplus Cockerel Sale

Cockerels at Pullet Prices

This is one great chance to get some of the blood of the "daddy laying strain of them all" at rediculously low prices. Get them now because when we move them into winter quarters up go the price and then you run the risk of our being sold out as many do each year by ordering too late. If you are short of stock or have awakened to the fact that there is only one strain of Barred Rocks that lay all the year around, and which are America's oldest and greatest laying strain, send for our free circular on young or old stock at less than one-half price.

Sixteen Page Circular Free—It's Full of Bargains.
Large 72 Page Catalog 25 cents.

J. W. PARKS, Box J, ALTOONA, PA.

this mating should not be practice

"To improve a flock in type volves an entirely different system t to improve a flock in color. A mat to be well balanced must be unifo in color; but for a mating to be w balanced in type, the shape of birds may be different. In other wo extremes in buff color cannot be ma together with the result of impro ment in the progeny.

"Deficient type can be improved corrective breeding. A cheap way make this improvement is to buy high-class male, which is equival to buying half a mating. It is imp tant that the purchaser should rec to the seller the general defects in individuals to which he desires mate the purchased bird. In this w the seller is enabled to make inte gent selection for the desired i provment in the mating, provided, course, that he has a large and perior line of stock to draw from.

"The average purchaser commor writes that his birds are dark in t and light in undercolor, overlooki the all important point of stating wh shade of surface color he has in birds; whether they be light, medi or dark. The color can be gradua toned up or down; but I would more think of mating a hot color bird to soft, even buff females th I would think of quitting the busine The correct shade of buff in both sex is mated together in the very high class matings, but in the process improvement, this cannot be don however, no opposite extremes of co should be tolerated in a mating, for dark buff mated to a light buff resu in mealiness and a splotched surfa color devoid of strength and luste

"Soft, level surface color with a co responding wealth of undercolor, in sections, are prerequisites for the pr duction of dependable, true, Standa buff color. Such color adornme carried by a real Orpington in st substance, massiveness and that cap ity which closely fits our Standard, a rare, difficult to produce, and de high monetary value, for in them the results and fruits of persistent, telligent, constructive Orpington bre ing."

We thank Mr. Byers for having duced to words the ends he aims and the methods he employs, thus e abling the printed page to put oth breeders in contact with his work. is always helpful when a breeder giv expression to his ideals, those mod of excellence which ever go befo him in his work, and then speaks attaining that perfection by selecti and assembling into one whole t beauties and perfections that are u ually seen in different individuals, e cluding everything defective or u seemly, so as to form type or mod of the species.

White Eggs in New York.

As is pretty generally understoc the New York market pays a premiu for white shelled eggs. This seasc white eggs have been quoted at much as 81 cents, and the very be grade of brown eggs at 58 cen

The preference for white eggs New York arose in the early da when cold storage eggs from the w



Aren't you tired of mixing feeds?

It's a back-breaking job, and without proper machinery it's next to impossible to mix ingredients as thoroughly as they should be. Then, too, there's the uncertainty of the ingredients themselves. Ordinary feeds as they come to market contain much trash and moisture.

Feed the Purina System

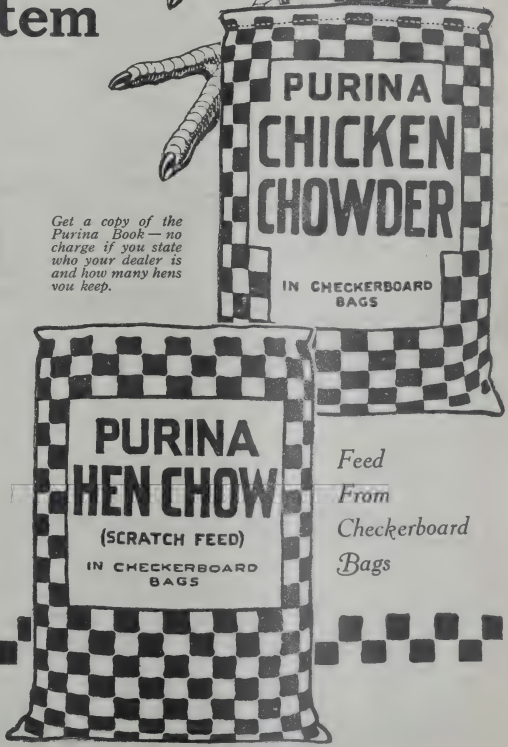
Purina Chicken Chowder and Purina Hen Chow, fed in equal parts by weight, supply a perfect balance of whites and yolks without the usual trouble, loss of time and guesswork. They make hens lay to the limit of their capacity. This perfect balance is far more important than the price of feed. Only one more egg per week will pay for all a hen eats. In Purina Chows only tested grains are used, double-cleaned and all excess moisture removed before sacking. This means economy!

More Eggs Guaranteed

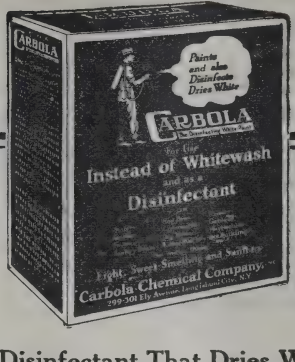
Purina Poultry Chows, when fed as directed, are guaranteed to produce more eggs than any other feed—more eggs or money back. Supply both whites and yolks—feed for big egg production by feeding Purina. See your dealer or write.

Ralston Purina Company
801 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Ft. Worth, Tex. Nashville, Tenn. Buffalo, N. Y.

Get a copy of the Purina Book — no charge if you state who your dealer is and how many hens you keep.



Feed From Checkerboard Bags



Makes Work Easier To Do

Saves Time and Labor

The Disinfectant That Dries White

Mix with water and apply with brush or spray pump—that's all

An Actual Experience

KEOKUK POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION

KEOKUK, IOWA

"I have for the first time used your Carbola this year and my chicken houses are absolutely free of vermin although I have only sprayed twice this summer. I have had absolutely no trouble with mites on the roost, etc., since I used your preparation. This is not 'hot air' but an absolute fact, and hereafter Carbola is going to be my cure for vermin in my chicken houses."

October 8, 1921 Respectfully yours,

J. M. SKINNER, President.

Your Hardware, Feed, Drug or Paint Dealer has Carbola or can get it. If not, order direct

10 lbs. (10 gals.) $1.25 and postage 20 lbs. (20 gals.) $2.50 delivered 50 lbs. (50 gals.) $5.00 delivered
200 lb. bags $18.00 delivered Trial package and booklet 30c postpaid

Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mountain States

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc., 299 Ely Ave., Dept. I , Long Island City, New York



Send No Money

PRICE $1.75

Just mail coupon, that's all! Within few days postman delivers **Automatic Self-Heating Poultry Fountain.** You pay only $1.75 and postage on arrival. Try fountain week. If not fully satisfied send it back. We refund money at once. You run no risk. Every transaction backed by firm of 20 years' standing. **Fountain is absolutely guaranteed.** Thousands in daily use everywhere. Poultry men give highest endorsement. Factory-to-you price represents wonderful value. You save all middlemen's profits. Winter weather makes fountain necessary for your flocks. Send at once.

EXTRA EGGS Soon Pay For This Wonderful **Automatic Self-Heating Fountain**

Keeps water always fresh, clean and pure. Large 2-gal. size. Safe kerosene heater prevents freezing. Uses less than quart of oil a week. Water always at right temperature night and day. Pays for self quickly in increased egg yield. Requires but little attention. Cannot accidentally tip over. Saves time, trouble and work. Made of heavy galvanized steel. Won't rust. Lasts lifetime. A wonder for simplicity, durability and utility. Also made in 3 and 4-gallon sizes. Get one for your hen house. Send no money—just mail coupon.

AGENTS WANTED Sam Stein, Ill. made **$960.00.** Mrs. Miller sold over 2 dozen right in own neighborhood. Send for our splendid proposition.

C.A.S. Forge Works, P. O. Box 600 Saranac, Mich.

JUST MAIL COUPON!

C. A. S. Forge Works,
P. O. Box 600, Saranac, Mich.

Gentlemen:—Send at once one of your 2-gallon Automatic Self-Heating Poultry Fountains. I will pay $1.75, factory price, and postage on arrival, with understanding I can try fountain for one week, and if not as represented, I can send it back and you will promptly refund my money.

Name _____

Address _____

were brown shelled, and fresh egg from the Leghorn farms of New Je sey were white shelled. It came to b assumed that white shelled eggs wer necessarily new laid eggs, produced i New York City's backdoor yard, with in one day's travel or less; whereas brown eggs were received from th more distant west, where the heav egg flow came in the spring only, an where there was much less system i production and less standardization i getting the egg crop to market.

According to the New York "Globe of Sept. 28, white eggs were bein quoted at 26c more than brown eggs and it was pointed out that such a di ference does not seem to be warrante at this time; first, because the re ceipts of fresh eggs are heavier thi fall than a year ago; and second b cause a brown egg is just as good food commodity as a white egg.

Accepting these two principles as base, and arguing from them, Alfre W. McCann, a writer for the Ne York Globe, has attacked the whit egg.

Nevertheless this agitation against premium for white shells is somewha superficial. New Yorkers want and ar willing to pay for a fresh, sound, swee egg, produced on grain by hens that ar kept under the most improved and san tary conditions. The white shell is th emblem of such quality. The white shelled Leghorn egg is the high-grad commercial egg of the New York mar ket. It is the economical egg to pro duce, which, together with the fact tha it tops the market, makes the busines of producing it attractive.

A premium on the best grade eggs i the biggest and richest market in th world cannot be destroyed. If the ef fort to equalize the price of whites an browns were altogether sincere, the dis cussion would not be focused on th premium paid for white eggs, but woul be along the educational line of pointin out the equal merit of a brown egg tha was fresh, sound and sweet.

If it were possible to discourage th white egg producers, who are so splen didly organized for production, then it would follow that New Yorkers, in orde to get the best fresh eggs, would pa a higher premium than was ever known for they would have to bid on a limite supply, as there are not enough new lai brown eggs produced to supply th consuming center of New York in high price months of October to January.

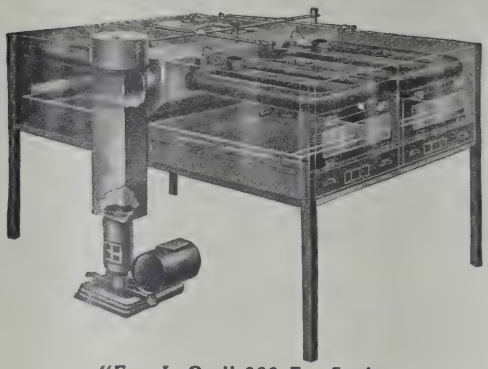
That the agitation in New Yor has not influenced the market is in dicated by the following market re port from the New York Commercial Oct. 14:

EGGS—Receipts Thursday, 17,271 cases The market is firmer on strictly fresh eggs and prices show better averages than wer secured earlier in the week. Collections u all parts of the country are falling off owin to the advanced season, and this condition naturally places the market entirely in sellers favor. Quality is irregular in many well known packings, still there seems to be no shortag of extra firsts and firsts. The weather i cool, and encourages the free use of storag eggs, but trade in this class of stock has no as yet assumed much force. The demand fo white eggs keeps pace with receipts. Som of the New Jerseys are really so fancy tha the high prices asked are warranted. Coas shipments run fairly good, still many lot show shrunken stock.

New Jersey hennery, extra fancy can dled selections ..... @85
Nearby and western hennery brown fancy ..... 60@63
Pacific coast, white, extra..... 75@78

The Schwalge Sectional Incubator

ALL FOUR CHAMBERS HEATED WITH ONE HEATER



FOUR INCUBATORS IN ONE

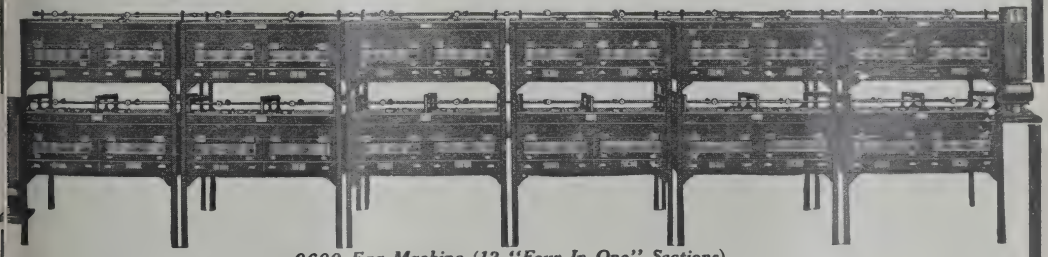
"Four In One" 800-Egg Section

With our "Four In One" you can take off a hatch every week. Raise broilers, the surest way of making money. Chicks, ducks, geese and turkeys all can be hatched simultaneously. Each lot of eggs has a separate egg chamber, which is entirely independent and fully equipped with its own thermometer, regulator, egg trays, nursery trays, etc.

All Prices Greatly Reduced

Our new prices are extremely low, yet the quality is the same as before. No better incubator was ever designed. We are using nothing but the best California Redwood, heavy galvanized steel and the solid construction of the machine combined with good workmanship make it last a life time. It is heavily packed and insulated to hold the heat.

ADDITIONAL SECTIONS may be added within a few minutes (even while the machine is in operation) up to 9600-egg capacity.



9600-Egg Machine (12 "Four In One" Sections)

SPECIAL MOISTURE GENERATOR for dry climates

We give the most far-reaching guarantee that any responsible firm is able to offer on their product.

Send for a copy of our catalogue and new price list and learn of the many other advantages of the Schwalge Incubator.

THE SCHWALGE-SMITH COMPANY ***Elm St., Elmhurst, Ill.***

It Takes Feed and Water to Produce a BIG EGG YIELD

Too many poultrymen think of feed alone, not realizing that water, which costs nothing, is equally as important as the costly grain. Laying hens must have water—a steady, clean supply at a comfortable temperature. Without it they cannot lay, and make losses instead of profits.

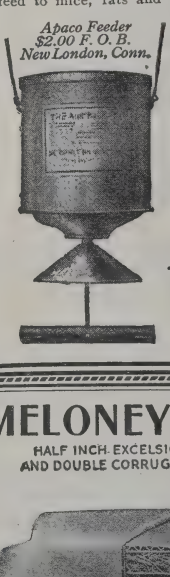
At the Missouri Poultry Experimental Station, it was proven by actual tests that fowls—any variety—fall off 50% in egg production when watered once a day as compared with those having water continuously. Think what it would mean to double the egg production of your flock with eggs at present prices! You can do this with less labor by using Norwich Automatic Air-Locking Fountains than by watering once a day.



Norwich Automatic Air-Lock Fountain $6.00 F. O. B. New London, Conn.

Your birds will drink from four to ten times more water with the chill removed, and that means eggs! This wonderful Norwich Appliance provides a continuous supply of clean water with the chill removed at any temperature. It has been operated in Alaska at 60 degrees below zero! Safe—inexpensive to operate—positive in action—simple in construction—nothing to get out of order—a time, worry and labor saver.

Of course grain is necessary, and it's too valuable to waste or feed to mice, rats and sparrows. Put the scratch feed in Norwich Automatic or Apaco Feeders and prevent all waste—save labor—reduce feed bills 25 per cent—exercise your birds—get more eggs. Careful tests show that Norwich-fed birds average 20 eggs per year more than those hand fed by experts. A test with your flock will prove this.



Apaco Feeder $2.00 F. O. B. New London, Conn.

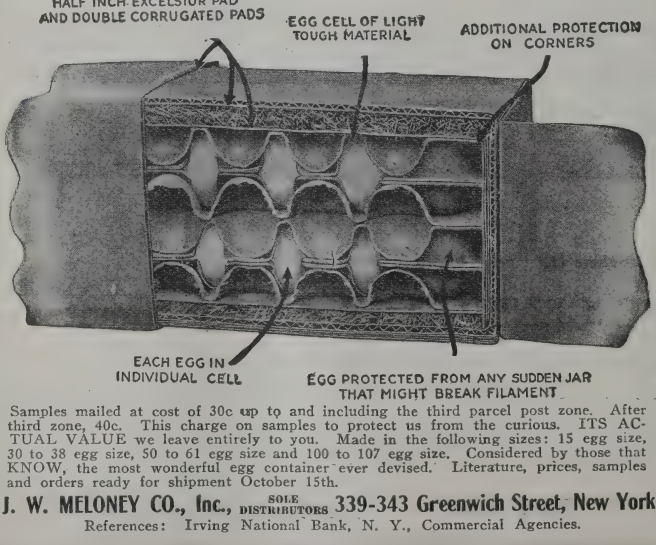
Poultry plants all over the country are being equipped with artificial lights to increase winter laying. The plan works. We know because we've been using it on a large scale for several years. This winter we shall have 4,000 Layers under lights. But take our advice:—equip your lighted pens with non-freezing fountains and automatic feeders. Without them the system does not work to full advantage.

You're interested, of course. Get the full story. Write us today and we will supply—free—full details of these wonderful machines which help you to make your hens lay and pay.

THE NORWICH AUTOMATIC FEEDER CO.

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MELONEY'S COAST TO COAST EGG CONTAINER



Samples mailed at cost of 30c up to and including the third parcel post zone. After third zone, 40c. This charge on samples to protect us from the curious. ITS ACTUAL VALUE we leave entirely to you. Made in the following sizes: 15 egg size, 30 to 38 egg size, 50 to 61 egg size and 100 to 107 egg size. Considered by those that KNOW, the most wonderful egg container ever devised. Literature, prices, samples and orders ready for shipment October 15th.

J. W. MELONEY CO., Inc., SOLE DISTRIBUTORS **339-343 Greenwich Street, New York**

References: Irving National Bank, N. Y., Commercial Agencies.

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

Ready for Winter.

All young birds should be in winter quarters Nov. 1st. All thin, undeveloped cockerels and pullets should be eliminated, unless they can receive ample coop room and good feed. See that the house is clean and there is adequate ventilation. Crowding on the dirt floors, together with the feeding of soft feed, may cause trouble before winter is over.

* * *

Taxing Poultry Shows.

Harry Collier says that Thos. F. Rigg is going to be known in years to come as "one of the best, if not the best President that the American Poultry Association has had." It is already noticeable that Mr. Rigg is taking an active hand in the administration of his office. In the following communication from him, it is plain that his feet are on the ground where the chickens are grown, and that he is determined to stand for a sound policy regardless of political expediency.

"I want to record my unqualified and hearty endorsement of your editorial, "A Broad Policy," in October issue. I am opposed to requiring or asking poultry shows held under the auspices of the American Poultry Association to pay a fee to the American Poultry Association for the recognition so given. I believe it to be unfair and unjust and not in accordance with good business policy. Again allow me to express my approval of your sound and splendid editorial.

Mr. Rigg has also sent the following announcement to the poultry press:

"There seems to be a misunderstanding regarding the recommendation of the Committee of Forty that each show, held under the auspices of the A. P. A., must pay a fee of $10 or more to the American Poultry Association. The fact is, that this recommendation of the Committee of Forty is not in force and effect, and that final action in the matter will be taken by the convention, which meets in Knoxville, Tenn., August next.

I am opposed to the A. P. A. taxing associations in accordance with the terms of the recommendation of the Committee of Forty. I do not believe it is fair or just, and hope to see the recommendation defeated at Knoxville. Thos. F. Rigg.

* * *

A Show for All Breeders.

In addition to dealing with the important matter referred to by Mr. Rigg, and on which he so courageously and clearly expresses his opinion, the editorial to which he refers received its title, "A Broad Policy," from the liberal action of the Pittsburgh Poultry Show in guaranteeing the prize money on all varieties, even though there is only one bird in the class. Pursuant to this announcement of Pittsburgh's policy, W. G. Buisch, Secretary of the Rochester, N. Y., show association wrote:

"We have never paid full first prize money where there was but one bird in the class so do not know how it will work out. We noticed that Pittsburgh tried it last year and are going to do it again this year, and we have not yet come across the show that could do anything that we could not, so we are going to do it also, except we are not going to pay in all classes. We mean to have everyone understand that we are going to pay on the old, rare or odd varieties whatever they may be termed, such as Cochins, Game, Polish, Hamburgs, Dorkings, etc., etc.

"Your statement relative to commercialism is but a repetition of what one of our former secretaries wrote a long time ago was 'the matter with the poultry game.' We have heard so much from exhibitors that shows are what pork sausage is made of, that the exhibitor of Cochins cannot even get his express money back, etc., etc., that we decided to give them the chance and see if they were game or whether they were just talking. In addition to the regular prize money there will

READ THESE LETTERS

Gentlemen:
"The superior feeds put out by your firm, have and are today, one of the main factors of Hill view success.

1920 Hillview champions were raised exclusively with Basic Feeds Company Products, and this season we have nearly 5,000 youngsters developing into real champions with your fine grains and mash.

It is really a pleasure to transact business with your firm, for we have found you eminently on the square."

P. SCIARRA,
Hillview Farm, Benid, Ill.

Gentlemen:
Your last consignment of feed has arrived and I find it fully up to your usual quality.

I have bought $50,000.00 worth of poultry feeds from various large concerns and I believe I am safe in the statement that your feeds, as you represent and deliver, are 30% better than the best feed sold by other companies at the same price. I am not interested in the reason for this difference, but I am deeply interested in the fact that it is true."

C. S. BYERS,
Hazelrigg, Ind.

Gentlemen:
I have felt for some time I ought to let you know that I have found your feeds, as far as I have used them, to be without exception, the finest feeds of their kind I have ever used in twelve or thirteen years at the poultry business."

F. L. BRACE,
Medina, N. Y.

Gentlemen:
On account of the success I have had in using your feeds for the last six months I cannot refrain from writing and telling you "never again any commercial feed for me." I find that my birds consume at least 20% less of this feed on account of its being all feed and no filler, and at the same time I get much better results both in growing my stock and in production from my layers than ever before."

E. D. TAYLOR, Prop.,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Here's Proof

Buying Poultry Feeds Direct From Mill Saves Money for Poultry Raisers

For some time past we have been telling poultry raisers in our advertisements, the advantages of buying our 100% QUALITY FEEDS direct from our mill—we have told you why BASIC FEEDS being made from choicest feeding material, are better—we have told you how our plan of selling "direct from mill to user," thus saving the added expense and profits of middlemen, enables you to get better feeds for less money.

We don't ask you to take our word for it alone—we ask you now to read these letters from users of BASIC FEEDS—these letters prove conclusively the truth of every claim we make for

BASIC FEEDS FOR POULTRY

Feed is more important than breed. It makes no difference how fine a flock you have, unless you provide them with the right kind of feed you will be disappointed with results. BASIC FEEDS produce better results because they are better feeds. They are made from choicest whole grains—the best the market affords—nothing added to make bulk—they are finely ground and correctly proportioned according to formulas that experiment stations and experienced poultrymen have proven to be the best that can be made. That's exactly what you get when you buy BASIC FEEDS—100% QUALITY through and through, and that is just the reason why successful poultrymen like those whose letters appear above use them in preference to all others.



Selling to you direct from our mill enables us to give you these better feeds for even less money than other feeds cost when bought in the retail way. Write today for free sample, descriptive folder and price list, telling all about the complete line of BASIC FEEDS.

When you get our folder and read it, your own good judgment will tell you that BASIC FEEDS will solve your feed problem once and for all—the free sample will enable you to see the superior quality and texture. Fill out and mail coupon NOW.

Basic Feeds Co.
DEPT. 325
Lockport, Ill.

Free Sample, Descriptive Folder and Price List



Basic Feeds Co., Dept. 325, Lockport, Ill.
Gentlemen:
Send me postpaid FREE SAMPLE of your Poultry Feed, also, Descriptive Folder and Money Saving Price List.

NAME .....

TOWN .....

STATE .....

Street No. or R. F. D. .....

Keeler's Wh. Wyandottes

"THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN"

The Aristocrats of the White Wyandotte World



The Ace 1st Chicago Cockerel, Jan., 1921; Champion ckrl. American class.

Chicago National Poultry Show January, 1921. Made the stupendous record in a class of 214 birds shown by 14 competitors of winning 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th cocks; 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th cockerels; 2nd, 3rd and 5th pullets; 2nd, 3rd and 4th hens; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th pens. Special for Champion Male. Special for best display.

CHAMPION COCKEREL AMERICAN CLASS. IN THE BRED-TO-LAY class my 261, 265, 273 and 288 egg record hens won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th hens.



1st cock and champion male, Chicago.

3000 Birds For Sale

Breeding cocks and cockerels, $8, $10, $15, $25 each.
Breeding hens and pullets, $8, $10, $15, $25 each.
Breeding pens (1 male and 4 females), $25, $40, $60.
EXHIBITION BIRDS—Cocks and cockerels, $25, $35 and $50 upwards.
Hens and pullets, $15, $25, $35 and $50 each.
Show pens, $60, $75, $100, $150, and $200.

Cushing, Okla., Oct. 9, 1921
Exhibited cock purchased last March at Cushing Sept. 15-18. He won 1st and Sweepstakes prize Best Bird in show over 800 entries in show. R. A. Stephenson.

Canton, Ill., May 28, 1921
I have been showing your World Greatest Strain since 1908 at Illinois State Show and other shows. I have won more blue ribbons and specials than all my competitors combined. I am yours. T. C. Rofferty.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 20, '21
Dear Mr. Keeler—
Received cockerel O. K. He won first Wisconsin State Fair. Shall want some pullets for the winter shows. Thanking you, I remain
Geo. J. Wendt.

Special for November

135 yearling cocks from my eight best pens of 1920, $8.00, $15.00, $25.00, $35.00, $50.00.

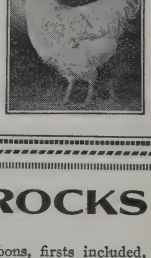
Let us have your order now for your fall and winter show birds or breeders with the most careful of breeding for your foundation stock or new blood for 1922 pens. Send for my 44 page Art Catalog of THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN OF WHITE WYANDOTTES. Please state wants plainly and address.

Chas. V. Keeler & Son, R.F.D.11, Winamac, Ind.

Do You Know that during the last ten years, 80 out of 83 FIRST PRIZES and 76 out of 82 SECOND PRIZES at such great National Shows as CHICAGO, DETROIT, MILWAUKEE, SPRINGFIELD, WISCONSIN STATE FAIR and MINNESOTA STATE FAIR, etc., were won by

HALBACH WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS?

"The Proven Leaders"



Yes, they won CHAMPION BIRD in SHOW at EVERY show they have competed. They are leaders in producing lots of large brown eggs. Does this combination appeal to you? Cocks, hens, cockerels, and pullets that will win anywhere. Thousands to select from. Superb in shape, wonderful in color and outstanding in size and style. Egg machines that will "shell out" the eggs. Our policy is to give biggest value for the money. Write your wants. Ask for our Sales List. Make up your mind to own the BEST.

H. W. HALBACH & SONS **Route 1, Dept. P** **WATERFORD, WIS.**

PALMER'S BARRED ROCKS

FOUNDED IN 1882

For more than 25 years Palmer's Barred Rocks have won more ribbons, firsts included, at Chicago, than any three competitors combined.

At the present time we have a great lot of excellent youngsters that will be finished for the early shows at very reasonable prices. These birds were bred from our winning birds that produced best display for us last year. You run no risk when you deal with us. Write today for what you want.

D. F. PALMER & SON **Box 35** **YORKVILLE, ILLINOIS**

You are losing money if you raise poultry and do not use our MONEY-AND LABOR SAVING APPLIANCES

Our catalog presents a gold mine of information on such subjects as Portable Runways, Hennerles, Brood Coops, Colony Coops, Setting Coops, Fences, etc. Also Trapnests, Exhibition Coops, Fattening Crates, Fireless Brooders. Our products are substantially made of galvanized iron, present an attractive appearance, are easily taken apart and packed for removal, and the prices at which we sell them make their purchase the most economical way of securing fixtures. Our Portable Hennery, with fence and other auxiliaries, presents an attractive and fitting appearance in any yard. Send Today for Catalog.

NIEMANN BROS. MFG. CO. **Box 677** **MT. OLIVE, ILLINOIS**

be special cash prizes. When the try out over and you care to know how we came out we will tell you and send you a catalog of the show if you ask us to."

We shall be glad indeed to receive a catalog showing the entries in the different classes of the forthcoming Rochester show so that we may know how the plan works out. We do not believe, however, that in a single year's far reaching a plan can be worked out so as all its ultimate advantages.

For many years the heel of oppression has been felt by the faithful breeders of some of the grand old breeds. Not only have these classes been allowed to dwindle down through lack of prize money to help repay exhibitors the cost of showing, but poultry papers have tended to reduce their comment on not but the largest and most sensational classes.

It is as if conditions generally had conspired to repress the interest of a breed on its sun began to set.

The rising sun, as it looms upon the eastern horizon from Pittsburgh to Rochester, and again warm the ground, and the holders of the old seed stock must again plant and cultivate. It will take time to bring forth a full crop.

That the Pittsburgh and Rochester showing in paying prize money on all breeds, will meet with practical difficulties goes without saying. It is no easy matter to give a coop, fee, water, a ribbon and $2 in cash on a single entry of $1 and then advertise to bring the public into the show to see the bird. Too many such classes will bankrupt any show association.

One way in which this difficulty is met in England is by allowing Gold and Silver Wyandottes to compete together as laced Wyandottes in a single class. All four colors of Cochins may also form another class.

* * *

Recognizing New Breeds.

Too many different varieties competing separately make it bad for a small association. Perhaps only one or two exhibitors enter in each variety. The result is that there are not enough full classes to make the show pay out should it guarantee first money in each class.

Where are we going on this question of new varieties? That is something that every breeder in this country should be thinking about. The time to think is now, before the next Standard is finally authorized.

In this issue of the Journal is an article on this subject by Fred W. Proctor, a man who has been actively engaged in poultry breeding since early in the seventies when the first Standard was published. He asks for a definition of policy on this important matter of breed recognition. He says that "in the consideration of breeds suitable for sanction an encouragement by the A. P. A." something basic and fundamental, something more than the "mere expediency of the hour, or the politics of a happy convention, should decide the issue."

There are about a hundred varieties in the Standard now. If you go in a cattle barn you find three breeds of beef cattle, and three breeds of dairy cattle. In hogs you find four breeds of pork hogs and one of bacon hogs. Everything is centered on the few.

On the other hand, the visitor to a pigeon show finds that nearly every pigeon has a ribbon. There are so many breeds of pigeons that it has been said on good authority that no pigeon judge in this country knows the names of all the different varieties.

Poultry stands today on a middle ground. The time has come, as Mr. Proctor points out, to decide on the future course. The tendency in the past has been to encourage the development of new breeds. Multiplication has followed.

Recognition of a new variety carries a load of responsibility for every county fair and poultry show in this country that pays prize money on all Standard breeds. If recognition was associated with responsibility for the Association which votes to sanction a newcomer the question of admitting new breeds would receive more careful thought and deliberate action. At the present time a new variety may be admitted and two thousand fair associations asked to pay prize money on its cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets, although

The Cream of 29 Years!



Let my 29 years experience help you make money this year.

YES, here it is—our new book for 1922. Just received from our print shop and ready to mail to you. It is filled with the cream of 29 years of poultry raising. I call it a biography of poultry profits. There are other books that may tell you about different subjects related to poultry, but no book approaches this new 1922 Old Trusty catalog in telling you *about the dollars and cents profit side of poultry raising.* We think it is the best and most practical book ever published on this subject, and this is saying a good deal when you think of the fact that Johnson catalogs have been read by millions and millions of people and that over a million Old Trusty users now cover the country from coast to coast.

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Mail a Postal Today
Get Your Copy at Once

Here are some of the questions you find answered in this book: How can I build a paying poultry business? What is the best size incubator to buy? Do I need a brooder? What kind of market is best? Do I need capital to start with? Can I make money on a town lot? How can I make an inexpensive poultry house? What are the best breeds? How can I get a start at raising poultry? Of course, these are just samples of the many subjects this big book touches on. In fact, it is a kind of guide for beginners and poultry raisers alike. It opens up the way to poultry profits for anybody who wants them.

Get My Reduced Price on Old Trusty

Yes, Old Trusty prices have come down. I am now giving you the biggest value in an incubator and brooder that I have ever been able to offer before. My new book will tell you about it. It will show you the improvements we have put into Old Trusty—the new improved moisture and ventilating parts; the improved egg tray slides and many other valuable features you can find only in Old Trusty.

Mail a postal card or write your name on the coupon, or write a letter as you prefer. Tell me your poultry troubles if any. We like to write letters but never hound people for an order. Our letters are helpful and full of Johnson experience in poultry raising. Send us your name so that we can write you once in a while, and in any event be sure to get this new 1922 catalog and my new reduced price on Old Trusty Incubators and Brooders. Next year is going to be a big, successful year for poultry raisers and now is the time to make your plans.

Send me your name and let's get acquainted. Yours for a big success in 1922.
Ask for Catalog No. 25-A. HARRY JOHNSON, "Incubator Man"

M. M. Johnson Co. Clay Center, Neb.

H. H. Johnson,
"Incubator Man"
Clay Center, Neb.

Yes, I will be glad to receive your 1922 Catalog 25-A and reduced price on Old Trusty.

My name is_____

Address_____

I raise_____ chickens and expect to raise_____ next year

Old Trusty
Incubators and Brooders

Sabrina Farm Standard Type

Heavy Laying White Wyandottes

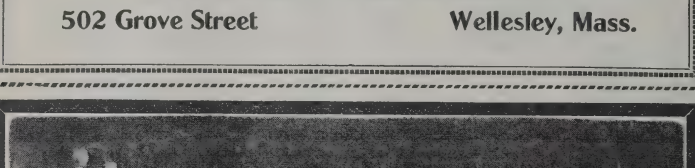
HAVE been bred for years for both high egg production and close conformity to standard, and we believe that no other strain has more successfully attained this combination.

SABRINA Farm Stock gives satisfaction, and is a source of legitimate pride wherever it goes—in the nest, in the show room, in the breeding pen.

Correspondence Welcome

Arthur H. Shaw

502 Grove Street Wellesley, Mass.



They Will Lay All Winter

When most everything else is loafing you can depend on Sunnyside birds to lay. In the hands of our customers reports show that they lay and lay well. Over 30 years of successful trapnesting, pedigreeing and Hoganizing has enabled birds of our strain to lay in winter.

SUNNYSIDE BIRDS 180-256 Egg

White, Buff Leghorns, Barred, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds

This is your one great chance to get some of this wonderful blood at extremely low prices. Get them now because when we move into winter quarters up go the prices. If you are short of stock or need new blood to improve your flock, order today from this ad. 2400-Egg Candee Mammoth Incubator for sale.

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM

R. C. Blodgett, Prop. Box 1002, BRISTOL, VT.

Pullets

5 Months Old

180-200 egg bred...$2.50
210-248 egg bred... 2.75
240-256 egg bred... 3.25

12 Weeks Old

180-200 egg bred...$1.75
210-248 egg bred... 2.00
240-256 egg bred... 2.25

COCKS

Same Records
$5.00, $10.00, $15.00.

HENS

Same Records
$2.25, $275, $3.25.

the A. P. A. does not consider the variet well enough established to justify an expend ture of $100 for an idealized illustration o Standard male and female.

We are opposed to the recognition of so called new breeds that are not fundamentall new or better in essential particulars. A ma could put a rose comb on the Silver Campine or very easily breed a strain of this variet that had red eyes and white shanks, and th new strain might meet all the requirement of purity of breeding from an hereditar standpoint as laid down in the A. P. A. rule covering recognition of varieties, yet it woul not be fundamentally new or better than th existing type of Silver Campines in essenti particulars.

* * *

What the A. P. A. Should Do.

The article by Henry Turck, which ap peared in the September issue, brought number of letters to this office from peopl interested in the old Black Javas, while tw breeders took the cue and made inquiry abou foundation crosses for a new Rhode Islan Black.

America does not stand in need of a R. I Black.

A successful breed seems to give rise t new varieties which trade on the establishe breed name. This will continue to be th case until formal recognizance of a new variety is elevated to the point where it be comes a talked-of event, because the new variety is not only unquestionably new an distinct but deserving of widespread interes and general approbation. Such a breed is th Lamona, not the Pyle Leghorn. How man of the latter have you seen since their ad mission to the Standard?

With a Standard of breeds, each distinct each serving a purpose, and no two coming into close and acrimonious competition wit one another, the big job of the A. P. A should be to foster the extensive breeding o its Standard breeds. An easy and intelligen way to start this work is to be found in th contribution in this issue by Theo. Hewe entitled "Specialty Club Standards." Mr. Hewe writes on the matter of giving wider distri bution to the Standard, and what he says wil be read with more than merely passing inter ets, for it deals with a fundamental attitud of the American Poultry Association toward the wider expansion of Standard poultry breeding.

More and more is the feeling growing that the Standard ideals, as formulated by the breeders, should be promptly set before every man who buys a purebred bird. This new viewpoint is well set forth in the following letter from Fred W. Hallet:

"I feel that we are not only standing in our own light but keeping our light under a bushel as regards our American Standard of Perfection. All the cattle breeders' associations, hog breeders, and, in fact, even dog and cat associations offer their standards free to any one who only makes application as to the requirements of their breed; and we poor, weak-kneed mortals try to encourage people to breed Standard poultry and then hold them up to the point of paying $2.50 or $3.00 for an outline of the proper requirements of their breed.

"It occurs to me there are other ways of raising money besides the Standard. I know that the sale of Standards is a great source of revenue to the A. P. A. and all that, but why should we be the only organization of this kind to deny those interested free access to the printed requirements of the variety they wish to breed?"

* * *

Corn Borer Appears in Ohio.

The South has a 42 per cent cotton crop this year. The boll weevil is responsible. The corn crop, which is the corresponding big crop of the North, has been practically unmolested. But now comes word from the Ohio experiment station that the European corn borer has been found in every shore township from Cleveland east, and in seven scattered townships west.

As long as this menacing worm was confined to small areas of Massachusetts and

Hens that Produce Two Eggs a Day

are not impossible as my thirty years breeding WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS has proven. My customers have reported two eggs a day from their

U.R. FISHEL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

and they have proven their superiority as egg producers, as well as Prize winners and table fowls. You want the best, just like the hundreds of other people to whom we sell.

The best costs no more You get farm reared, vigorous, husky fowls selected by myself, so you will be pleased.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

.....Indiana

Mr. U. R. Fishel,
Hope, Ind.
Dear Mr. Fishel:

I write to tell you how proud I am of my flock and that pullet No. 20 laid an egg Sunday morning, 14th of August, at the age of 20 weeks and 2 days or a little over four months and a half. They were not forced. I was feeding them to hold them back, but the birds are developed, many of them weighing nearly 5 pounds. Number 20 weighed four pounds and four ounces.

If you have time I would appreciate a line from you telling me if this is anything exceptional.

I am your ardent follower and it is with pride and pleasure that I quote your name.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed)
D. Robertson Smith.

.....Rhode Island

Mr. U. R. Fishel,
Hope, Ind.
Dear Mr. Fishel:

Just a line to let you know that the chicks I got from you the latter part of March of this year have commenced to lay. I got my first egg yesterday, Aug. 30th, and the pullet was about five months, nine days old. I am well pleased with your stock.
Yours very truly,
(Signed)
Robert Lewis Weis

.....Ohio.

Mr. U. R. Fishel,
Hope, Ind.
Dear Sir:

The chickens arrived all O.K. at 5 o'clock yesterday in fine condition.

They certainly are splendid chickens and I thank you so much for selecting me such fine ones. I can't tell you how I appreciate them or how proud I am unless I give you a'l orders for what I may need in poultry in the future.

Again thanking you and wishing you the best of luck in all the shows this season, I remain,
Sincerely,
(Signed)
Mrs. R. W. Smart.

.....Illinois

Mr. U. R. Fishel,
Hope, Ind.
Dear Sir:

The chickens arrived the 14th, am well pleased with them and thank you very much for the selection.

Wishing you success, I remain,
Yours truly,
(Signed)
L. C. Riepe.

.....South Carolina

Mr. U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.
Dear Sir:

Received the cock bird yesterday afternoon in good shape.

I certainly am well pleased with him and want to thank you for such a fine bird. Have looked over a good many cock birds in this locality but find none to compare with him.

I will certainly give you first consideration on any future orders for stock, chicks or eggs.
Very truly yours,
(Signed)
J. Edw. Blatt.

.....Mississippi

Mr. U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.
Dear Sir:

Please send me your complete catalog of White Rocks, also prices. I bought a $50 pen of your White Rocks about Dec. 1912 or Jan. 1913, when at Goodman, Miss. I have never seen finer or more healthy and vigorous fowls anywhere. One hen raised 21 out of 22 chicks, all grew to be extra nice, large and healthy and EXTRA GOOD LAYERS, but circumstances forced me to move to town and I had to sell them and now want more of that kind.
Yours very truly,
(Signed)
W. R. Tate

.....New Hampshire

Mr. U. R. Fishel,
Hope, Ind.
Dear Sir:

Just a line to let you know how the chicks you sold me last April came along.

I can but say that I am more than pleased with them and they are better than the ones I had last year. Some of the cockerels weigh seven and one-half pounds and are still growing. I did not lose one chick and I am sure your stock is as good as any I have ever seen.

The pullets began to lay September 1st, and I have only fed the growing mash and grain up to this day with plenty of sour mi'k to drink.

Hoping they will do as good this winter, I remain,
Yours truly,
(Signed)
Geo. A. Champney

.....Pennsylvania

Mr. U. R. Fishel,
Hope, Ind.
Dear Sir:

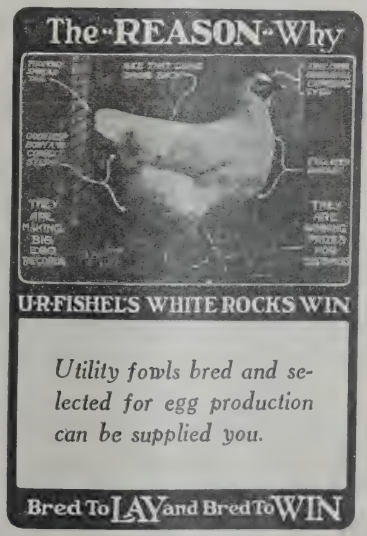
The five pullets and cockerels you shipped me arrived yesterday in fine shape. They are a fine lot and I am well pleased with them.
Yours respectfully,
(Signed)
G. W. Hartsock



Exhibition Birds, Selected Breeders, Utility Fowls that carry blood lines that reproduce.

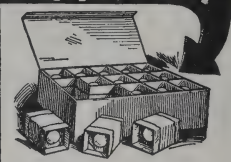
No other strain of fowls has the winning record that U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks carry.

U. R. FISHEL
Box A
HOPE INDIANA



CARRY EGGS SAFELY The Keipper Way

Fertility and hatching qualities of millions of eggs are damaged yearly by careless methods of shipping. Think of it. Why not save the fertility and insure satisfactory hatches for your customer by using Keipper Non-Shock Egg Carriers? Each egg held in place by rubber bands which prevent vibration in transit, ruptured tissues and injury to fertility.



You Can Safely Guarantee Eggs Delivered in These Carriers

Boxes shipped all assembled ready for use. Strong outer box can be used repeatedly

15 egg size each 35c.	-	dozen $3.00	-	100 $22.30
30 egg size each 60c.	-	dozen 5.10	-	100 38.25
50 egg size each 90c.	-	dozen 8.25	-	100 61.00

Remember, above prices include postage PREPAID. Others don't pay postage. Besides our factory at *Milwaukee* we maintain our own warehouse at *Kansas City, Mo.* and *Fultonville, N. Y.*, and will ship from nearest point. Order today and be ready. Send for our illustrated catalog and save money. 30 and 50 egg size sold in half dozen lots at dozen prices.



KEIPPER COOPING CO. 1401 FIRST ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.
EASTERN OFFICE, JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

DAVEY'S MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AND BOSTON WINNERS

White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Silver and White Wyandottes, White Leghorns

Grand, good show birds with breeding back of them not exceeded in the whole world. Single birds. Expert mated pens or a whole string for your show. Best of conditioning. Moderate prices. Thirty years a breeder and judge.

F. H. DAVEY Box 40 GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y.

MAHOOD'S S.C.R.I. REDS
THEY POINT THE WAY

Is your heart's desire

A Red to win? **A Red to lay?**

Or a Red your neighbors will envy? Mahood has them all, and can give you just what you want at a reasonable price. Send for Mahood's fall sales list. It will give you more information about Mahood's Reds and their unparalleled record for nine years at Chicago Coliseum, the world's greatest Red show. Eggs from fall matings at half price at $10, $7.50 and $5 for 15.

E. W. MAHOOD, Box 4, 616 Lee Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.

WM. COOK & SONS, Box A, SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.

ORIGINATORS of ALL the ORPINGTONS

NOW is the time to purchase your exhibition and breeding stock from us; 1921 and 1920 hatched stock. Send for price list and also state full requirements for special quotation. As we MADE all of the Orpingtons one is sure of the best and purest blood from us. We have won over fifteen thousand first prizes. We have by far the largest and finest selection of young stock that we have ever had. SATISFACTION guaranteed and backed by our reputation of 48 years. Ornamental and song birds for sale. **Send for Catalogue.**

$15.50 a hundred and up

LOOK  Baby Chicks

Postage paid; 95% live arrival guaranteed; FREE feed with each order. 40 breeds chicks. Select and Exhibition grades. A hatch every week all year. November chicks for Winter meat and April layers. Mature stock at right prices. Catalog free; stamps appreciated.

Nabob Hatcheries - Gambier, Ohio

upper New York State, the corn grower the West felt at ease.

Government agents were put to work figh ing the borers with long torches that burn the ground, and the pest seemed to be und control. Then it got into Canada and pr vailing southern winds blew the moths acro Lake Erie into Northern Ohio. It is but o more jump to the corn belt.

W. P. Flint entomologist of the Illinois E periment Station, after making an investig tion in the East, stated: "There is no qu tion but that we would grow corn after t corn borer is here just as the South is gro ing cotton after the invasion of the boll weev neither would there be any question but th the insect would levy a direct tax on all co produced in the corn belt, would increase t price to the consumer, and would increase t hazard of production to the farmer."

Just as the Southern cotton grower has be forced to diversified farming, since speciali ing in cotton is too hazardous, so infestatic of the corn belt would oblige more men take to small farms for a supply of food a clothing.

Agriculture is engaged in a constant w against insect pests. Some insects, like be are valuable, they make food and they po linate plants. Some, like butterflies, are bea tiful. Of others the life purpose is to destro

The coming of the corn borer would me fewer beef cattle and hogs, which are lar consumers of corn, and more sheep, milc cows and chickens, which are large consume of what would be otherwise waste pasture a feeds.

At the present time, 40 per cent of our pop lation are agricultural producers and 60 p cent are consumers. We have developed a riculture on the basis of greater productic per man power, releasing a large proportic of our population for work in industry; a and science.

Anything that would diminish the produ tive power of men on the farm would resu in higher prices for what was produced. Mo men would be forced to engage in productio It would mean a decline in the growth cities, and more small farms. However, n one wishes for a reorganization of society a we hope that the corn borer will not matera ize in the corn belt.

* * *

Death of Chas. Hubbard's Son.

We regret to learn of the death of the on son or Chas. H. Hubbard who is well knov as manager of Robadel Farm, Cos Cob, Con Mr. Hubbard was completely wrapped up his boy, as a fond parent should be, and t long illness and fatal termination was a hea blow to him and the poultry fraternity w deeply sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Hubba in their sad bereavement.

* * *

Annual Club Meets.

We desire to call the attention of Special Club secretaries to the announcement of annu club meets which appear at the head of t poultry show date column. We are pleas to publish free of charge these announcemer of annual club meets, together with names a addresses of the club secretaries. All secr taries are invited to furnish the date and pla of the annual meetings of their respecti clubs, for publication in the poultry sho column of this Journal.

* * *

World's Poultry Congress.

Many interesting papers were read at th World's Poultry Congress, which was held The Hague, Holland, September 5 to 1 Prof. Jas. E. Rice and Dr. B. F. Kaupp the United States were in attendance. T Buckeye Incubator Company and The Quak Oats Company, both of which are developin foreign trade, had exhibits. There were birds from the United States, and "T Poultry World," London, in writing up th Congress, says: "America. Here we had o first and greatest disappointment. We ha been told that America would send a goo team of birds, but not one single fowl repr sented the great continent beyond the A lantic. Speakers at the Congress, but not feather to the exhibition. What will be th effect on the second World's Poultry Congres which is to be held in America? We lea our American friends to supply the answe

Let Certainty Replace Gamble



Poultry raising may be uniformly successful. Given proper equipment and attention, any person may earn big profits at the end of the season.

The profits depend upon two factors -- the proportion of eggs hatched into healthy, vigorous chicks and the number of these chicks raised to maturity.

Where Profits Go

Every hatchable egg that fails to develop into a good chick, and every chick that dies is a direct cut into the profits. That is why you cannot afford to take chances on inferior or unproved equipment, and it is also why experienced poultrymen in all parts of the world use "Buckeye" Poultry Raising Equipment. This experience has proven to them that Buckeye Incubators hatch every hatchable egg, and Buckeye Brooders raise every raisable chick. There is no gamble, no large loss to eat up the profits. Ask the Buckeye User -- he knows.

A Million Depend Upon It

That million poultry raisers who depend upon Buckeye equipment do so because they have learned its reliability, its economy and its convenience. And Buckeye Incubators succeed because they combine the results of over thirty years' research and experience into the perfect incubator, automatic in regulation, simple in operation, free from frills, yet possessing every essential feature. The test of time endorses the teaching of experience, and both point to the Buckeye as the World's Best Incubator, from the little 65 egg size up to the largest mammoth, holding 10,368 eggs.

Assurance of Success

Buckeye Brooders are sold under a positive money-back guarantee of satisfaction because they, too, have proved themselves. They make three chicks grow to quick maturity where one grew before; they reduce the expense to half and the labor to a fourth, and they have the unqualified endorsement of authorities everywhere.



With such equipment the gamble comes out of chick raising. You have the ***assurance*** of success. The proof of these statements is contained in an illustrated descriptive catalog that is yours for the asking. Visit any of the 10,000 Buckeye dealers in all parts of the world or write directly to any of our offices for your copy.

The Buckeye Incubator Co.

World's Largest Manufacturers of Incubators and Brooders.

111 Euclid Avenue, Springfield, Ohio

FOREIGN OFFICES:

Herblay, S. & O., France. P. O. Box 907 Durban, S. Africa.

York Road, King's Cross, London, England.

Poultrymen who know rely on NEWTOWN BROODERS

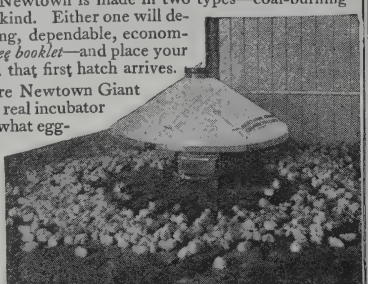


because they have learned from experience and observation that *"the Newtown raises the most chicks, the best chicks with least labor and at lowest cost."*

The Newtown—the *original* colony brooder—made good from the start. Improved from year to year, it is better than ever—the one brooder that in practical use exceeds the maker's claims.

Plan now to *raise* the season's crop of chicks. The brooding equipment is most important. Decide upon and order Newtown Brooders *now*. Then you will have no regrets.

The time-tested, raises-the-chicks Newtown is made in two types—coal-burning and oil-burning. Each the best of its kind. Either one will delight you. Self-feeding, self-regulating, dependable, economical, wonderfully efficient. Ask for *free booklet*—and place your order early so you will be ready when that first hatch arrives.



We can deliver only a very few more Newtown Giant Incubators this season. If you want a real incubator better wire or write at once. Tell us what egg-capacity you need. Our prompt reply will give you all the interesting facts.

NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORP'N
21 Warsaw Street
HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA

Rare Bargains .·. Closing Out Sale

This advertisement can interest only the person or breeder who knows what Purebred Poultry of the very first class should be. We offer the following for immediate shipment, every bird of them bred from 200 to 265 egg strains and many with records of their own:

450 S. C. Rhode Island Reds; Buff Orpingtons and S. C. White Leghorn females, 1 to 2 years old.

65 S. C. Rhode Island Reds; Buff Orpingtons and S. C. White Leghorn cocks.

200 S. C. Rhode Island Reds; Buff Orpingtons and S. C. White Leghorn pullets, 4 to 6 months old—many now laying.

85 S. C. Rhode Island Reds; Buff Orpingtons and S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, 4 to 6 months old.

We desire to close out this surplus stock, which does not contain culls, this month, and will make special prices for quantity purchases. Also for sale cheap—10 Section Candee Giant Incubator, complete, 6000 egg capacity, used two seasons. If interested in any of the above, address

CACKLE POULTRY FARM GREENVILLE, ALABAMA

A Sweeping Victory!

We start another season by a big victory at the Montana State Fair show, winning seven firsts in BARRED ROCKS; ten firsts and two sweepstakes in ROSE and SINGLE COMB REDS, and three out of four firsts in BRONZE TURKEYS.

EXCELLENT STOCK FOR SALE.

J. D. VEACH POULTRY CO. GREEN MEADOW FARM. HELENA, MONTANA

CAUTION: Any Bone Cutter claimed to be MANN'S without F. W. MANN CO. cast on its surface, is an imitation. The genuine MANN'S is made only in Milford.

Make Your Hens Lay



Free Book Tells How

You can double your egg yield by feeding fresh-cut, raw bone. It contains over four times as much egg-making material as grain and takes the place of bugs and worms in fowls' diet. That's why it gives more eggs, greater fertility, stronger chicks, larger fowls.

MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER

cuts easily and rapidly all large and small bones with adhering meat and gristle. Automatically adapts to your strength. Never clogs. Sent on **10 Days' Free Trial.** No money down. Send for our free books today.

F. W. MANN CO. Box 56 MILFORD, MASS.

We fear it will not be a pleasant one to ther selves."

Spain introduced to the Congress what a pears to be an entirely new race. It is call the Ear-ring fowl, and from illustrations pu lished in the English press, the birds a rumpless (having no tail), the hens white color, the cockerels show red on the shoulder the comb is fine in size, shape and textur and on each side of the face is a small pr tuberance which is connected to the head b a filament of elastic skin which allows it be stretched a certain distance from the hea The Poultry World says: "These birds a quite new to Europe, having been discovere by Prof. Salvador Castello Carreras in Chi They are distinct from Gallus Bankiva, So nerati, Fureatus, or Stanleyi. In addition their quaint shape and appearance they l blue eggs. It is proposed that they be nam Gallus Inauris (Castello)."

Farm Egg Production and Eg Prices.

(Continued from page 961)

The saving by selling on the eastern market even greater where the eggs are shipped und refrigeration and carlot rates secured. The too, eggs arrive at destination in better co dition under refrigeration than by express.

Eggs are produced in sufficient quantity these corn belt states that it is not difficu to collect a carload of eggs in a very sho time in a given local community and sen them east under refrigeration.

Most of the eggs shipped east are so through some commission firm which usuall charges a commission of 5 per cent, or minimum of 40c a case, in less than carlot and a ½c per dozen for carlots.

At the present time most of the eggs a marketed by the farmer to his local groce man, or local cash buyer. It is customa for the grocery man to pay about 2c abo the regular cash price when eggs are tak out in trade. The grocery man turns t surplus eggs over to the local cash buyer cash. The price which the groceryman ceives from the cash buyer is the same as trade price to farmers.

If this local cash buyer is a carlot shipp he either puts the eggs into storage or se them through a commission firm to a who saler or to a jobber. The jobber sells the to the retailer or large user, who, in tu sells them to the consumer.

If the case buyer is not a carlot shipp and is a subsidiary of a carlot shipping co cern, his eggs are sent to his nearest carl shipping point where the firm of which he a subsidiary has a plant. The eggs are th stored or shipped as previously described.

Some small cash buyers co-operate by shi ping together in carlots to eastern markets.

It is customary for cash buyers at count points to advise the grocers in the co munity what they pay for eggs, inasmuch the cash buyers take the grocer's surpl eggs, and pay in cash the "trade price."

Spread in Prices.

During the past six months the avera spread between the wholesale and retail pri of fresh eggs in New York City has averag 18.2c per dozen. The average spread duri the same period between wholesale and ret prices in Chicago has been 10.5c per doze The spread between Chicago and New Yo average wholesale prices of eggs is least b tween January and March. The period ov which the greater spread exists between t wholesale price of eggs in Chicago and N York is sometimes during October, Novemb and December, beginning sometimes as ea as March.

The sharpest decline in the Chicago a New York wholesale price of fresh eggs ov a period of years has begun during Janua or February and the decline has continu very rapidly without an exception on the two markets in the average monthly wholes price of fresh eggs until about March of ea year. It is during this period of rapidly clining prices when the spread between t wholesale price of eggs in Chicago and N York is the least. Also the price the co sumer pays for eggs (retail price) at t exact period is nearer the wholesale pr than at any other period of the year.

FIVE YEARS WINNINGS IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD'S BEST PRODUCERS, UNDER MANY DIFFERENT MANAGEMENTS AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1915-16
Mountain Grove, Mo.
BEST LEGHORN PEN
BEST INDIVIDUAL
THIRD INDIVIDUAL

1916-17
BEST PEN Newark, Delaware

NOVEMBER, 1917
BEST PEN Mountain Grove, Mo.
BEST PEN Leavenworth, Kan.
BEST PEN Pullman, Wash.
BEST LEGHORN PEN Storrs, Conn.

1918
BEST PEN Leavenworth, Kan.
BEST LEGHORN PEN Storrs, Conn.

HOLLYWOOD FARM

BREEDERS OF
HIGHEST GRADE PEDIGREED
S.C.W. LEGHORNS
THE KIND THAT LAY

1919-20
Vineland, New Jersey—2000 Pullets entered
BEST LEGHORN PEN
SECOND PEN
SECOND INDIVIDUAL

Storrs, Conn.
BEST LEGHORN PEN
BEST LEGHORN INDIVIDUAL

Georgetown, Del.
SECOND LEGHORN PEN

Puyallup, Wash.
LADY HOLLYWOOD II.
Laid 312 eggs—Nov. 5th to Oct. 31st. She was kept at the station until Nov. 4 and laid 315 eggs in 365 days. This is America's Highest Official Record.

THE GREATEST OF ALL LAYING STRAINS

BY OUR thousands of satisfied customers and our winnings year after year in official Egg Laying Contests we have proved absolutely that Hollywood has the GREATEST OF ALL LAYING STRAINS. This unequalled record has been made by us not with one or two winnings in dozens of trials, up one year and down the next, but by consistently winning, year after year, in all parts of the United States, from ocean to ocean.

MORE VALUABLE THAN THE WINNING PEN.

Auburn, Wash., Nov. 9, 1920.

Hollywood Farm:

Our pen at the First Western Washington Egg Laying Contest produced the highest value in eggs. We give all credit to "Hollywood" males. They not only sired our pen, but also sired 500 pullets that have averaged for us over 200 eggs each in the last twelve months, which was more valuable than the winning pen. Yours very truly,

Scott O. Holt.

SECOND PEN AND AMERICA'S HIGHEST OFFICIAL RECORD

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 6, 1920.

Hollywood Farm:

Gentlemen: I entered in the First Western Washington Contest, six pullets, hatched May 28th, from two settings of your eggs. They were hatched rather late and were not ready to lay when the contest started, but they finished second: No. 116, "Lady Hollywood Second," laid 312 eggs Nov. 5th to Oct. 31st. The management kept her until Nov. 4th and she laid 315 eggs in the 365 consecutive days, as officially attested. This beats Eglantine's record of 314 eggs made in the Delaware Contest and William's record of 311 made at Pullman, Wash. Will deliver pen to you today. Yours truly,

C. H. Burnett, Jr.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 30, 1921.

Dear Mr. Atkinson, Hollywood Farm:

The pen I purchased from Hollywood and entered in the Second Western Washington Egg Laying Contest is leading the contest, but your pen is giving me a hard run. I also have the best individual, with a record of 265 eggs to date, or for the first ten months of the present contest..

Truly yours,
J. W. Merriman.

1920-21 WINNINGS—REPORT OF PROGRESS

At the end of nine months we are leading in the Bergen County, New Jersey, twenty-pullet contest; have best Leghorn pen at Storrs, Conn., in ten-pullet contest; have second Leghorn pen at Georgetown, Delaware, in five-pullet contest; have second pen at Puyallup, Wash., in five-pullet contest. No such record ever was made or approached BY ANY OTHER FARM.

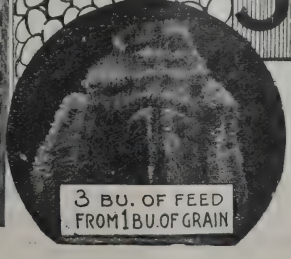
BREEDING STOCK AND LAYERS FOR SALE

WE HAVE FOR SALE the finest lot of BREEDING COCKS, COCKERELS, HENS, PULLETS and MATED PENS ever offered to the American public. All of them are closely related to our contest winners. Circular and price list free to any address on request.

HOLLYWOOD FARM Box A HOLLYWOOD, WASH.



MORE EGGS



SPROUTED OATS EGGS

To produce energizing, vitalizing vapor bath sprouts with their diastase, vegetable milk, and grape sugar that bring the big yields in eggs; to change 1 bu. grain into 3 bu. of the best egg-producing green feed; get a

CLOSE-TO-NATURE SPROUTER

Makes your dry lots profitable in summer and brings the eggs all winter. Pays a dividend every month in the twelve. The best investment you can make in the poultry line. We are the originators of the grain sprouter and we make all kinds and all sizes, from a few hens to 1,000. Ask for our circular on "Sprouted Oats and Eggs."

CLOSE-TO-NATURE COMPANY, 38 FRONT STREET, COLFAX, IA.

162 Ribbons
2 Silver Cups —



When a man writes me that he wants to win at his Local or State show, tells me how stiff the competition is going to be, and how much he feels like spending—I send him the kind of birds that'll turn the trick! Just as an example of what

SHEPPARD'S "Famous" ANCONAS

are doing for their owners, I am going to quote the letter of a customer from Iowa:

"Two years ago I bought some eggs and chicks from your "Famous" Stock. Since that time I have won 162 Ribbons and two Silver Cups—thanks to you!"

If you've ever won a prize you know what a heap of satisfaction there is in standing before a coop of your birds at a Big Show—especially if there's a bright Blue Ribbon or a Silver Cup attached to it! I KNOW, because I've stood beside my speckled beauties at Madison Square Garden in New York and watched them win the High Awards year after year.

And the "Famous" Ancona egg-record is just as remarkable as their prize-record. One of them leads the field with 331 eggs in 365 days; and a "Famous" flock holds the national record of 256 eggs in a year.

You'll be interested, too, in knowing that I can make immediate shipments of first-class stock at Right Prices.

Just drop me a line, and I'll send you my catalog. Or if you have a copy, order direct from it.

H. Cecil Sheppard
President International Ancona Club
Box 441 Berea, Ohio



price the producer receives not only runs very closely to, but during a short interval during this period often runs above the average wholesale price.

The sudden decline, characteristic of this particular time of the year, viz., about thirty days before fresh eggs begin to come on to the market in the spring months, has been explained in various ways. The most common explanation is that during the latter part of January or February, the dealers are making an effort to clean out on their storage holdings; and the forcing of these storage eggs on the market before the heavy flow of fresh eggs tends to depress the market before the fresh eggs appear.

A graph showing the amount of eggs put into storage, the amounts withdrawn from storage, and the total amounts in storage by months over a period of years indicates that the above explanation is not sufficient, for the total amount in storage, and the amount of eggs withdrawn immediately preceding, and during this sharp decline is practically nil.

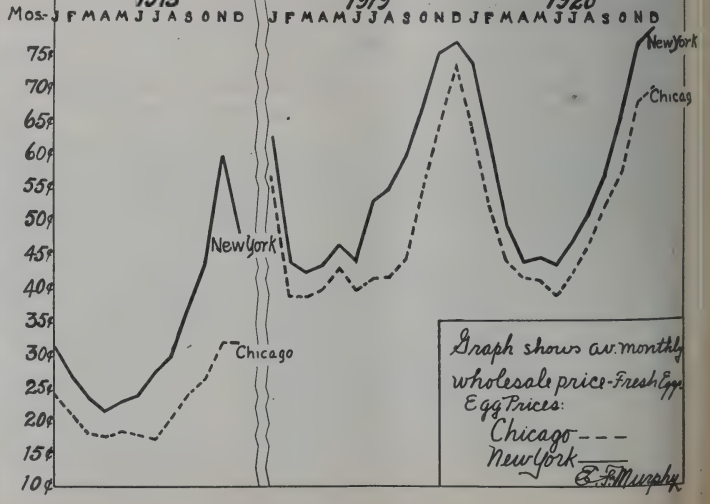
Inspection of some confidential records and receiving some valuable explanation from one of the largest and most successful egg dealers of the country reveals that it is the anticipation of lower egg prices which reflects in trading and forces prices down, preceding the heavy egg flow.

It is interesting to note that the lowest average monthly wholesale price of fresh eggs in Chicago, beginning with 1913, gradually arose each year from slightly below 20c in 1913 until June, 1920, when the lowest average wholesale price was only slightly below 40c per dozen.

In June, 1921, the lowest average monthly wholesale price of eggs in Chicago was only slightly over that for 1916. This brings the question to one's mind as to the possible outcome in the future for egg prices. The question which is often asked is: "Aren't there considerably more eggs in storage this year than ever before and won't this have an effect of lowering fresh egg prices?" If the storage problem has any effect on the general trend of minimum average monthly wholesale prices, one could conclude that the future is bright, for practically speaking there are no more eggs in storage this year than usual.

It has been found that the spread between wholesale and retail prices at country points in the midwest varies considerably. It was found that some grocers were handling eggs on a margin of less than 5c a dozen, while others were taking a margin of 15c a dozen for the same service at the same time of the year. Some of these inequalities in prices, especially the latter, tend to make producers in the vicinity rather dissatisfied and has been one factor in stimulating individual shipments of eggs to eastern markets.

Another incentive to ship to New York City is the better prices paid for a standardized product which is not recognized at local country points. In other words, at the present





First Prize Pullet and Sweepstakes Champion Female at Madison Square Garden, New York, January, 1921. Owned by E. B. Thompson, Amenia, New York.

Brood Your Chicks 30 Days FREE!



1,500 Chicks around one stove

Also small size stoves. No hovers to bother about. No gas, no fumes, no wicks, no smoke. All bother and worry gone. Losses reduced to a minimum.

Use this wonderful new Simplex Brooder Stove in your own brooder house 30 days absolutely free. Write for free Brooder Book fully explaining offer. Try the stove under all conditions. Make any test you know of. Then, at the end of 30 days, if you are not delighted send it back and we'll cheerfully refund your money. You alone are the judge.

Turns Losses to Profits

This wonderful new brooder will raise 50 per cent more of your chicks than you have been able to raise by old-fashioned methods. No more deaths from white diarrhoea and poor ventilation. It turns the losses from dead chicks into big profits for you. The Simplex soon pays for itself by extra money it makes.

Saves Labor and Expense The Simplex Brooder Stove means one-tenth as much work—costs one-fourth as much to operate as any other system. It is self-regulating—needs no watching—eliminates all worry. Try it 30 days free.

Send for Free Brooder Book

Send today for valuable book that tells how to "Increase your Profits by Decreasing Mortality"—absolutely free. It tells how to solve your brooding problems. It tells how to save the chicks that you have been content to lose every year through disease and faulty brooding—how to make twice as much money from your poultry. Also catalogue and complete details of the wonderful Simplex Brooder Stove and our 30-day free trial offer. Sent to you absolutely free. Send today.

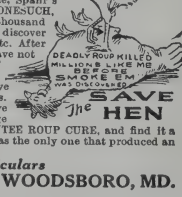
Simplex Brooder Stove Co., 2011 Ellsworth Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

SMOKE EM
CANNED SMOKE
REG U.S PAT OFF





THE GUARANTEE ROUP CURE was discovered on our breeding estate, where we breed registered Holstein Cattle, Spahr's Giant Epochal Berkshire Hogs, and our world's famous NONESUCH, Ferris White 300-egg strain leghorns. After losing several thousand dollars' worth of our valuable birds, we were determined to discover a cure for Roup, Colds, Canker, Diphtheria, Chicken-Pox, etc. After discovering and using "SMOKE EM," (canned smoke) we have not lost a bird. WE POSITIVELY GUARANTEE "SMOKE EM," (canned smoke) to effect a complete cure or every cent of your money back. Read what Mr. Jos. W. Smith of Burbank, Calif. says; I have tried "SMOKE EM," (canned smoke) and I know it does the work." Mr. Chas. Brantner, Polo, Ill., R. No. 7, writes; "SMOKE EM" surely is the best thing we have ever tried for Roup, Colds, Canker, etc. It is an absolute cure." Ex-Judge A. W. Ecker, of Woodsboro, Md., says: "I have used "SMOKE EM," GUARANTEE ROUP CURE, and find it a very excellent remedy for Roup. I used several remedies but "SMOKE EM" was the only one that produced an absolute cure." Thousands of unsolicited testimonials on file at our office.



Write or Wire Us Today for Full Particulars

The H. M. SPAHR BREEDING ESTATE, Dept. 4, WOODSBORO, MD.

LADY PURITAS



PURITAS SPRINGS S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Trapnested for over ten years without missing a single day. Every nest on our farm is a trapnest. We have the WORLD'S GREATEST WINTER LAYERS

LADY DID Laid 317 Eggs in Year



PEDIGREED Early Hatched COCKERELS	PEDIGREED Early Hatched PULLETS	PEDIGREED Yearling HENS	THE LAY IS BRED IN THEM

THE HEN THAT LAYS IS THE HEN THAT PAYS

We have a fine lot of yearling hens, early hatched pullets and cockerels that we know will please you. Our reduced prices are only good until November 30th. We advise you to send for our instructive catalog and reduced price list at once.

PURITAS SPRINGS POULTRY FARM, Box 111, Avon Lake, Ohio, S. J. Schenk, Owner & Mgr. Formerly of BEREA, O.

Ready for Early Shows—Horner's S. C. Rh. I. Reds

Cockerels, pullets and pen. Write me your wants. Winning at Illinois 1921 Fair—First pen in class of seventeen, second pullet in class of forty-seven. At Adams County Fair, in hot class—1-3-4-5 cockerel. 1-2-3-4 pullet, 1-2 pen, champion pen, champion pullet.

I have the finest bunch of cockerels you ever saw—never raised so many good ones before, or had so many good ones to offer. I can please you with a square deal at fair prices.

E. G. HORNER Route 7, Box 30 **QUINCY, ILL.**

Homestead Silver Campines

The vigorous strain—dominate in the world of Campines. The wonderful BELGIAN fowl—noted for their heavy egg production—"THE EVERYDAY LAYER" unequalled as BROILERS. These birds are not alone FAMOUS for their UTILITY, but are BEAUTIFUL and MOST interesting. Some wonderful breeding stock for sale directly after the breeding season closes but now is the time to book your order that you may not be disappointed.

Eggs Half Price Balance of Season.

HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM, Box A, WAYLAND, MASS.

time a farmer who produces high class doesn't get any more for his product at country point than one who produces of somewhat inferior quality.

Cold Storage Eggs.

In glancing at a graph showing the amo of eggs in storage by months over a pe of years, in Chicago for example, it will found that the total amount of eggs put storage does not vary much from year year, excepting that during 1919 there considerably more eggs in storage than us

Eggs are not taken out of storage at time of year the general public susp Some eggs are taken out of storage usu beginning with June, then usually begin with the month of August the amount ta out of storage increases very rapidly t October or November, when a greater amo is removed from storage over a period time than at any other time during the y The movement of eggs out of storage be to decline very rapidly after this period.

Eggs are put into storage in the mi west, of course, when the production is gr est and price cheapest, which usually be with March, increases rapidly, and is at height during April, and begins to sub usually during May. These months may v slightly, depending on seasonal weat Eggs started into storage quite rapidly dur February, 1921, which was earlier than us because the season was warm and advanced

The storing of eggs is a legitimate part the industry and a blessing to consum Eggs are stored during the early spr months not only because of cheaper price great production, but at this time of the y the eggs are much firmer and make a bet product for storing than they would later when the whites are watery.

Co-operative Egg Marketing.

Many states are now participating in co-operative marketing of eggs, some to large extent, while others are working on local co-operative basis. New Jersey has b recently organized under the name of N Jersey Poultry Association to market e co-operatively.

Iowa is also marketing eggs co-operative At New Providence, Iowa, eggs are shipp co-operatively to eastern markets and the operative organization is worth 10c a do in actual cash for every dozen eggs m keted from June 1 to March 1, althou through the spring months the price is much higher than the common run of eggs

Farmers in Missouri are also marketi eggs co-operatively through their prod exchanges.

Ohio is starting to form co-operative circles, but they have not been in operati long enough to secure any definite informat as to their success or failure

Through the Nebraska Farm Bureau Hamilton County, Nebraska, Shipping As ciation is marketing eggs co-operatively. Wh this local association started its recei amounted to 2 cases the first week, 9 ca the second week, and at the last reports w running 65 cases per week for the lo association.

Oregon is marketing eggs co-operatively a large scale and is a successful state-wi marketing association.

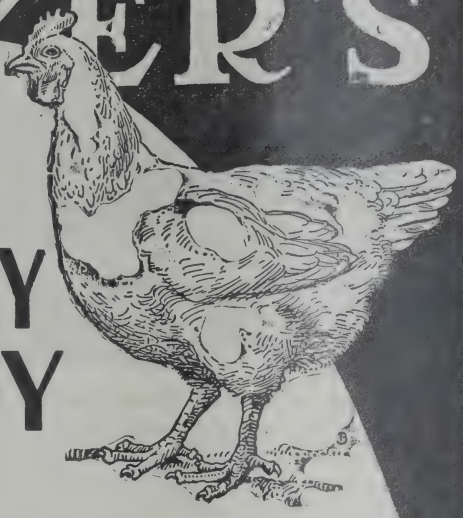
The poultry producers of central Californ in the district of Petaluma, have largest and most successful egg marketi association in the world. They receive, pa and prepare for shipment their eggs to east markets at a cost of about 1c a dozen.

Washington state is also marketing eg co-operatively and has some 16,000 egg a poultry members who market on an avera of 9 cars of eggs a week. This associati has a capital stock of $250,000 and a paid capital of over $50,000. During the past months this co-operative association did gross business of $1,500,000 and shipped per cent of their out-of-state shipments eastern markets. This association puts several cars of eggs each spring into stora and disposes of them at a profitable price.

The following word has come from the fa mers' organization of Texas, concerning so of their poultry problems in Texas:

"The Texas Farm Bureau Federation cently sent out a questionnaire to ascerta the exact condition of the poultry industr

BARKER'S



SPECIAL POULTRY REMEDY

A Regulator, Tonic and Stimulator, better and different from any remedy ever offered.

Has 19 distinct ingredients—everything in it to do a chicken good and keep it in fine condition. The newest output from a firm that for 70 years has helped the farmer make money by giving him the best at the lowest price.

Cartons,	Pails,	Bags,
20c, 30c, 60c	$1.75, $3.00	$1.35, $2.80, $5.50, $10.00

Barker's Roup Remedy, 30c **Barker's Gape Remedy, 30c**

Back of every Barker product is an iron-clad guarantee that says your money back if the product fails to make good. But it won't fail. For 70 years Barker's products have stood every test—and you get Quality as well as quantity.

For Sale and Recommended by

Drug, Grocery and General Stores

Prepared and Guaranteed by

Barker, Moore and Mein Medicine Company

Philadelphia, Pa.



UNITED PROFIT-SHARING COUPONS

Makers of the famous **BARKER'S** Horse and Cattle Powder

United Profit Sharing Coupons packed in each package.

Put Yourself In This Man's Place



"What Made Jim Taylor Late For Supper?"

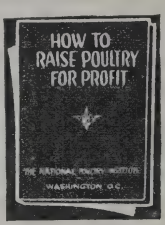
Mrs. Taylor was worried, for Jim was seldom late for supper. Finally she heard footsteps outside and Jim opened the door.

"I couldn't help it, Polly—just couldn't help it," said Jim, as he put the bank book on the table, "we are going to have our new poultry house this winter. I have just paid off the mortgage on the place, and bought the lumber for the new building, and see," as he took up the bank book, "we still have $2,100 in the bank."

"Just think, Jim," said Mrs. Taylor, "the chickens, and The National Poultry Institute did it all."

"You are right, Polly. It was a lucky day for us when I sent for their free book 'How to Raise Poultry for Profit.' I am going to put up the new poultry house according to their suggestions."

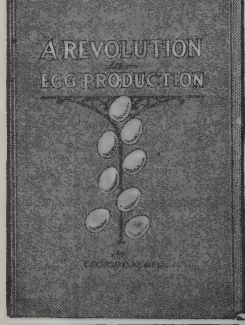
"It doesn't seem possible, does it, Jim," said Mrs. Taylor, "that two years ago you were working for some one else, and today we own our own home and poultry plant; we are able to put up a new poultry house, and have a good bank account besides. It beats working for the other fellow."



NOW IS THE TIME, FOR YOU. THE BIG SEASON IS HERE. Put yourself in Jim Taylor's place. A new edition of the book "How to Raise Poultry for Profit" has just been issued; send for your copy today; it's free. This remarkable book contains many valuable suggestions on poultry raising, and may prove the stepping stone to your future success. Act quick. Send today. A postal will do.

The National Poultry Institute, Inc.
Dept. 111 WASHINGTON, D. C.

Artificial Light in the Poultry House



has increased the egg production of some flocks as much as **100%**

GEORGE NEWELL discovered that by the use of artificial light in his laying pens during the early morning and evening of short days, he doubled his egg yield. He put the results and methods of his experiences into a book called

A Revolution in Egg Production

This book is not a collection of clippings and theories like so many poultry books, but contains the results of common-sense ideas which have been put to test and found practical. They do just what they say they will do—**increase the average egg yield 100%.**

It is profusely illustrated and contains chapters on Care and Feed in General—Balancing the Ration—Conditions Should Be Watched and Noted—What to Feed—Underfeeding—Overfeeding—Automatic Feeders—Fussing vs. Economy of Time—Water Problems—Housing, Ventilation and Light—Trap Nesting—Incubators or Hens for Hatching—Brooding Problems—What Breed?—Meat Production a By-Product—Yards and Exercise—Spring and Summer Eggs—Fall and Winter Eggs—Care of Eggs—"Ask the Birds; Their Judgment Is Good"—Production Under Present Conditions—Production Records.

Cloth bound, 112 pages, handsomely illustrated, postpaid, price $1.00

American Poultry Journal Pub. Co., 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.

The replies show that there is a wide variation in prices being paid for poultry and eggs in the state. Turkeys vary in price from 12c to 21c a pound, and fryers from 12c to 18c per pound. Prices paid for eggs vary from 12½c to 30c a dozen, and for hens from 10c to 17c per pound. This shows that in some localities at least the producers are not getting what they should for their product.

"The Texas Farm Bureau Federation advised forming local pools, where the products were sufficient to ship in carlots. The saving should be from 3c to 10c a pound on poultry and from 5c to 10c a dozen on eggs. A charge of 1c a pound should cover the expense of handling poultry. The expense of handling eggs would be slightly more, because they should be candled. The cases for eggs would, of course, be an added expense."

During the war a farmer in Illinois reported to the state extension poultryman that his local commission buyer was paying at that time (July) 25c for eggs, whereas a commission buyer 17 miles distant in the same county was paying 35c a dozen. The state extension man brought this disparity in prices to the attention of the food administrator of the county, with the result that the following week the 25c buyer was paying 30c.

A farmer of today is of a different type than the one of yesterday. The trains, automobiles, daily rural delivery of press reports, organizations, and conventions, not only of his own, but of other less-important industries, have all been factors in transforming him from a mere Trojan of the soil to the farmer of today. He is now interested in the business of farming, with increasing ability to correlate not only his daily affairs with that of his neighbors in other States, but even with other industries, and he has begun to judge the effect of the relation of these other activities to that of his own business.

In this new day of changes, however, we must not try to fly before we learn to walk. Efficiency, products of economic evolution, and time-honored institutions must not be ignored.

Feeding Sour Milk.

I read an article in your journal this spring on feeding milk to baby chicks. The author of said article stated that the first thing he fed his chicks was milk. He took each chick and dropped milk onto its palate so that it would thus acquire a liking for it. Then he placed milk before the chicks, without water, to insure its consumption.

The gentleman who wrote the piece reminds me of the mother who gave her newborn babe castor oil the first thing so that it would acquire a liking for it, thereby making future doses a pleasure.

Baby chicks like milk, and those that have both milk and water before them from the first will consume just as much milk as those that are forced to drink it for a few days or choke. Geo. G. Haws.

Ariz.

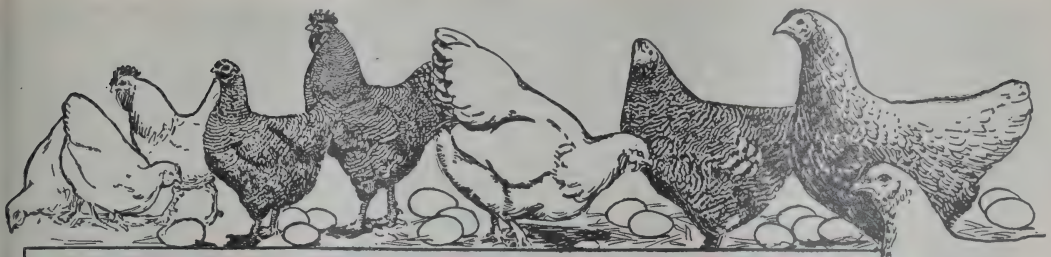
Molting Fowls on a Town Lot.

There is never a more severe strain upon poultry than during the molting period. That is why fowls while molting should have the best of care. Unless fowls receive the best attention during the molt, good results in winter egg-production cannot be expected. Good exhibition fowls are often ruined from lack of attention during the molt.

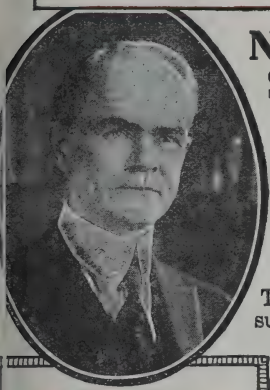
In giving fowls proper care, first in importance is feeding. Increase the amount of protein in the feed by adding more oil meal and beef scraps, so that there is one part of protein to three parts of carbohydrates and fats combined. Make the fowls consume more mash even if it is necessary to cut down the supply of grain feed. A moistened mash fed at noon will be helpful and greatly relished by the fowls. A little sunflower seed fed daily will aid greatly in growing the new coat of feathers.

Caution should be taken by breeders of white feathered fowls not to feed too heavily on greens or yellow corn, as they may cause creaminess to appear in the feathers. Make the fowls scratch for their grain feed in a deep litter, as the exercise will help loosen the feathers. Keep plenty of grit, oyster shell, charcoal and cool water before the fowls as usual.

Next in importance is to see that the fowls have shade of some sort. Natural shade furnished by low bushes is the best, but trees or sunflowers are good. If no natural shade can be supplied, then shelters

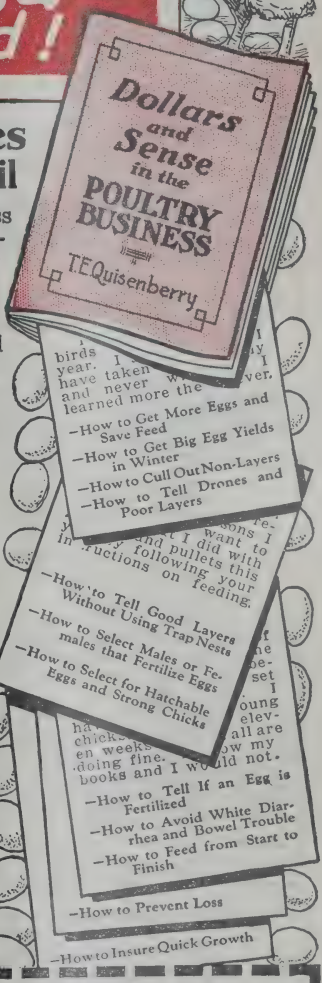


Get More Eggs —Save Feed!



New FREE BOOK Outlines Simple Methods That Never Fail

ANYBODY interested in having best success with poultry—bigger egg yields in November and December and all through the winter—will want a copy of this new book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business." T. E. Quisenberry, one of America's most successful poultrymen, is the author of this book. Filled with ideas and outlined methods that never fail. Thousands and thousands say it turns failure into success and empty pockets into bank accounts.



These Methods Have Brought Great Success To Over 35,000

This book outlines easy methods that show you how to be sure of big egg production, regardless of weather conditions. It gives the secrets that have given Prof. Quisenberry his world-wide reputation and which have brought fame to many others. A few of the subjects outlined are shown opposite. There are many others equally valuable.

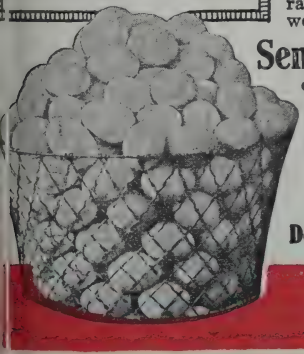
My Personal Guarantee.

MY new book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business" outlines unfailing methods which I guarantee to bring sure and certain success to poultry raisers. Hundreds write me every day, telling of the astounding results enjoyed by following these simple methods. Let me place this Free Book in your hands—without obligating you in any way.

T. E. QUISENBERRY.

96 Pages of Money-Making Information; Make Every Hen Pay Big!

Charles Kittinger, a building contractor of California writes: "My net earnings from 55 hens were $647.00, an average of $11.77 per hen after following your methods." Mrs. Anna Lovely of Connecticut was down to her last dollar. "I am now getting eggs from 175 hens to pay all household bills, besides plenty of eggs for hatching and raising young stock." Remember, you can do as well, if you follow these practical methods.



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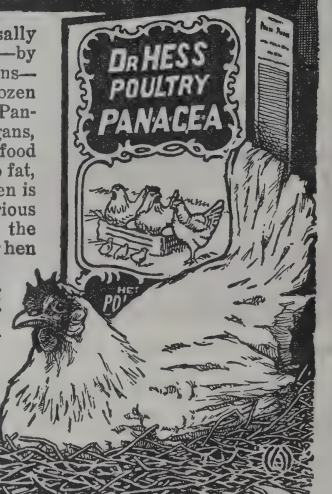
DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

Universally endorsed—Universally used:—by the big 10,000 hen plants—by the average farmer with his 200 hens—by the back-yarder with only a dozen hens to consume the table scraps. Pan-a-ce-a tones up the dormant egg organs, so that the proper amount of a hen's food goes to egg-making—and not all to fat, flesh and laziness. A Pan-a-ce-a hen is always a hungry hen, an industrious hen. You can depend upon it, the healthy, hungry, scratching, singing hen is the laying hen, the paying hen.

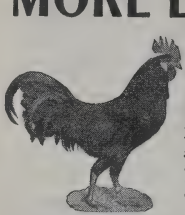
Always buy Pan-a-ce-a according to the size of your flock. Your dealer has a package to suit. Good results guaranteed.

Packages from 25c to the 100 lb. drum, $10.00. Except in the far West and Canada.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio



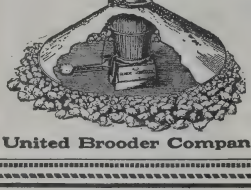
MORE EVERLAY VICTORIES!



The famous Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns with victory upon victory in hundreds of shows all over the land, including 3 times Best Display at Madison Square Garden come to you with more good news! In addition to those great wins at Illinois and Indiana State Fairs last month they traveled to the southland and in October at the Great Memphis Tri-State Fair made another phenomenal victory, winning a dozen First Prizes, many specials, dozens of regular prizes and Championship. Everlay Farm is the home of those Great World Record layers, official record American Egg Contest, a strain combining greatest egg-laying and show qualities. Let us help you to win, to make lots of money from your flock. Cockerels for your flock. Finest specimens for your show, reasonable. Catalog free!



H. V. TORMOHLEN, **Box 2** **PORTLAND, IND.**



The Magic Brooder

Self-regulating, efficient and high-grade throughout. Built with top and bottom draft; gas-proof chamber; rocker grate; improved thermostats. OUR GUARANTEE: Will refund money in 30 days if brooder does not do all we claim. Write for free catalog describing the Magic Brooder. Live agents wanted in territory not taken.

United Brooder Company, 348 Pennington Ave., Trenton, New Jersey

READY-BUILT POULTRY COOPS

Low-cost, labor-saving laying houses for small flocks that provide the right conditions to increase egg production. Six-hen house $14.50; 12-hen size $24.85; 25-hen size $45.00; complete, painted and fitted with feed and water troughs. Write for catalog of coops and poultry supplies of all kinds.

CYCLE HATCHER COMPANY

101 Philo Bldg Elmira, N. Y.

MINORCAS—GIANT S. C. BLACK

My strain as usual are proving their worth from coast to coast. 1000 choice exhibition birds and breeders for sale. **JOHN L. BROWN** **65 Indiana Avenue** **ANDERSON, INDIANA**

can be made from boards or awnings. Many a good show bird has been ruined by being forced to run about in the hot sun.

While the fowls are molting be on constant guard against disease, as it is likely to spread rapidly, once it is started, because of the weakened condition of the fowls. Wash the fountains daily and use a good disinfectant in the house twice a month. Keep up a continual fight against lice and mites. If these simple rules are followed a quick and satisfactory molt can be expected.

James M. Potter.
Texas.

What About R. I. Whites?

By Theo. Hewes.

The breeders of Rhode Island Whites have asked for admission to the Standard of both Rose and Single Comb R. I. Whites. They have complied with the requirements of our constitution. What are we going to do with them? This matter must be settled at the next revision of the Standard and it is up to the members of the Revision Committee to decide this important question.

I have personally taken the matter up with prominent breeders of Rhode Island Whites and have asked them if they would be satisfied with the admission of Rose Comb variety only but I find there are as many breeders of the Single Comb as there are of the Rose Comb, and that to admit one variety and not the other would be an injustice.

There are hundreds of breeders in this country, many of them members of the American Poultry Association that are financially interested in this breed; they believe in it as a commercial fowls, and they believe in it as a Standard fowl, and their likes and dislikes should have the same consideration by the Revision Committee as that of any other specialty club. In the single comb variety of Rhode Island Whites we have a type of bird very similar to the White Plymouth Rocks and it might be that birds of one variety might be shown in the other class and prizes awarded to the wrong breed; however, the weight of the two breeds is different and if a Standard description can be so worded and the type of the two breeds be kept separate, then there is no good reason for them being denied the same right as other Standard fowls.

We have some members that seem to think we have too many breeds in our Standard now, but this class are hopelessly in the minority. Every good breed should be recognized and every good breed should be given consideration by the Revision Committee, and when the breeders of that breed or variety comply with all the requirements of our constitution and show us that the breed they are interested in is bred in sufficient numbers, and is so widely distributed that no one could have a corner on them, then they should be admitted.

I have never been 49 percent for and 50 percent against any proposition. I am either for a thing or I am against it and the breeders of Rhode Island Whites have too much money invested in this fowl for the American Poultry Association to pass them over lightly, and as one member of the Revision Committee, if I find they have complied with all the requirements of our constitution, I shall vote for their admission.

Let us hear from the other fellows. We have accepted the position and it is up to us to declare ourselves.

Two Brown Leghorn Varieties.

"Am just taking a minute to write to you, Old Big Chief Hard-Sense, and compliment you on your editorials in the American Poultry Journal. That one on the two varieties of Brown Leghorns is 'Pat' and right to the point. You say they are two distinct varieties. I'll go you one better and state and prove that they are two distinct breeds as well as two distinct varieties.

"All pure-bred stippled breeds take their name from the color of the female, and males of stippled breeds invariably have no striping in hackle or saddle. Go back to Gallus Bankiva; follow up to Black Breasted Red Exhibition Games, and the female line of the old Brown Leghorns, and the law holds good.

"All pure-bred penciled breeds are named from the color and markings of the female, and males of penciled breeds invariably have a black stripe in hackle and saddle. See Partridge Cochins, Partridge Rocks, and Partridge Wyandottes.

"Away back in history we find Partridge fowls in China said to be with lines 1500 years back; and males are portrayed with stripes in hackle and saddle. The Ceylon Jungle fowl was of a penciled type, said to be one of the progenitors of Partridge Cochins and Dark Brahmas. We can also trace this penciled idea in the Dark Brahmas with kindred plumage." W. H. Card.



It's A Winner!

My New Super Sol-Hot Heater Creates Sensation Among Poultry Raisers

My big double page advertisement last month announcing my New Super Sol-Hot Heaters for Incubators and Brooders certainly did make a big hit. Letters came pouring in from poultry raisers all over the country asking for my free catalog folder giving detailed particulars of my new heater. Such expressions as "just what I've been waiting for"—"I think you have just what I want"—"you've solved a problem for me" in letters I received, prove conclusively that the New Super Sol-Hot meets with the universal approval of poultry raisers — it marks the dawn of a new era for poultrymen.



Made in 5 sizes suitable for Small Brooders and Incubators from 60 egg and chick sizes to 3000 egg and chick outfits.

Automatic Oil Control!

The New Super Sol-Hot oil control is positively automatic — no trouble of any kind — Sol-Hot burns evenly all the time—you simply light the burner, that's all—no hand adjustments—the burner won't go out—won't overflow, won't smoke—the action of the automatic oil control is positively infallible. My new patented oil control entirely eliminates the element of human control.



All Metal Vaporizer

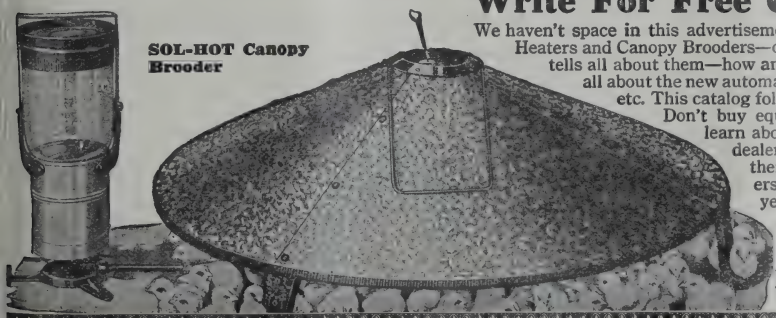
The All Metal Vaporizer, shown at the left—also a patented feature, is regular equipment of the New Super Sol-Hot. This patented device takes the place of the old fashioned asbestos ring vaporizers with their trouble and annoyance. The All Metal Vaporizer does not carbonize, smoke or give off fumes. Asbestos ring vaporizers can be used on the Sol-Hot but we do not recommend them.



Illustration showing Sol-Hot Heaters for Incubators

Sol-Hot Canopy Brooders

Sol-Hot Canopy Brooders heated with the New Super Sol-Hot Heater makes the ideal combination for the successful rearing of chicks. Safe and dependable—uniform heat all the time—you can depend on it day or night—no danger of heater going out—no danger of chicks being smothered with gas fumes and smoke. Sol-Hot Canopies are furnished in three sizes—32, 42 and 52 inches in diameter. We also make the Baby Sol-Hot with 22-inch canopy to meet requirements of the back lotter with small broods.



SOL-HOT Canopy Brooder

Write For Free Catalog Folder

We haven't space in this advertisement to tell you all about Sol-Hot Heaters and Canopy Brooders—our new illustrated catalog folder tells all about them—how and why they are better—explains all about the new automatic oil control—how it operates, etc. This catalog folder will be sent free on request. Don't buy equipment of any kind until you learn about the better Sol-Hot. We urge dealers and agents to arrange now for their allotment of heaters and brooders—this is going to be a Sol-Hot year. 23

H. M. Sheer Co.
Dept. 26, Quincy, Ill.

GREEN SHEEN STRAIN

Silver Campines



Elegant young stock, well grown, now ready for sale at fair prices. A wonderful selection of cockerels, pullets, cocks and hens at your command. I am especially prepared to furnish exhibition birds that will win for you and prove to be sound breeders. My birds are single mated and exhibition birds are mated together. No trick back of these birds.

Campines are fast growers, plump at all ages, heavy layers of large, white shelled eggs and eat less food than Leghorns.

I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high egg-record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have been linebred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous. I have had 62 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in last nine years. During the same period, I have had 147 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history.

Write me for information. Your absolute satisfaction is guaranteed.

FRANK E. HERING Desk B SOUTH BEND, IND.

THEY DIDN'T FEED ME GUARANTEED DOUBLE EGG PRODUCER

GUARANTEED DOUBLE EGG PRODUCER REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

I WAS FED GUARANTEED DOUBLE EGG PRODUCER TO MAKE MY LAY AND I AM A NOTED SINGER.

MY HEALTH WAS BAD AND I ONLY LAID 100 EGGS IN ONE YEAR.

MY HEALTH WAS FINE AND I LAID 200 EGGS IN ONE YEAR.

GUARANTEE DOUBLE HEALTH AND EGG PRODUCER was discovered on one of the largest breeding estates in the world. Is fed regularly to our world's famous NONESUCH FERRIS WHITE 300-egg strain leghorns. 750 layers fed GUARANTEE DOUBLE HEALTH AND EGG PRODUCER averaged 215 eggs per hen last year. This was accomplished by feeding thoroughbred stock GUARANTEE DOUBLE HEALTH AND EGG PRODUCER, regularly. Hens must be kept in the best of health to be profitable layers. Sick hens WILL NOT LAY. During fall and winter the weather is changeable and chickens are subject to colds which bring on the deadly roup. First symptom being poor appetite and the hens refusing to lay. KEEP YOUR CHICKENS IN PERFECT HEALTH, by feeding a teaspoonful to fifty hens of GUARANTEE DOUBLE HEALTH AND EGG PRODUCER, which is an honest medicine without a filler. Must double your egg production or your money back. Send us $1.50 for two regular $1.50 cans. $3.00 value for $1.50. Special introductory offer made for a limited time only.

Order Today

The H. M. Spahr Breeding Estate, Dept. 4-A. Woodsboro, Md.



Mapleside Trapnested Brd-to-Lay

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

With Yearly Records Up to 290

Our free catalogue tells you all about our **Money Making** Stock, Eggs and Day-Old Chicks.

1000—Superb Breeders For Sale—1000

MAPLESIDE POULTRY FARM

Box F LINCOLN, ILL.

— O. F. MITTENDORFF & T. C. GREEN, Proprietors —

Keipper Collapsible All Wire Coop



USED MORE THAN ALL OTHERS COMBINED—Give your birds every possible chance to win by training them in these Standard Exhibition Coops. Sold or rented to Fairs and Shows with privilege to purchase. We also manufacture Shipping Coops, Egg Carriers, Feeders, Canary Hatching and Shelf Cages, Trap Nests, etc. Besides our factory at MILWAUKEE, we maintain our own warehouses at KANSAS CITY, MO., and FULTONVILLE, N. Y., and will ship from the nearest point. Send for our illustrated catalogue and save money.

KEIPPER COOPING CO. INC 1401 1st St. MIWAUKEE WIS.

EASTERN OFFICE, JOHNSTOWN, NEW YORK

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2000 Birds For Sale Wonderful breeding and show birds in single birds, pairs, trios or pens. Our birds have won in the leading shows of America. Your opportunity to secure the best foundation stock at greatly reduced prices. Fifteen years of consistent breeding for heavy laying and standard requirements. Egg records now up to the 300 mark. Send in your order now. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Are Your Hens Lousy? READ THIS → J. H. Minks Louse Killer Ointment

stands supreme as a louse destroyer, it's sure death to body, head, and depluming lice with one application. Never fails, keeps laying hens perfectly free and healthier, saves every baby chick from deadly head lice, by just one treatment. A poultry man's invention, safe and surest louse killer—its permanent. Turn your louse troubles over to me and be convinced. Money back guarantee. Order today. 75 hen size box $1.00, prepaid. J. H. Minks' Mite Killer will kill every mite it hits. One thorough spraying a year keeps coop free. Circular free.

MANKATO POULTRY SUPPLY CO. Dept. A. MANKATO, MINN.

Causes that Help to Make Culls.

(Continued from page 958)

table, while in many other cases where commercial meat scrap or tankage is fed, the flock owners are careless about seeing that the supply is kept continuously available.

Probably 75 per cent of the mash hoppers used do not feed properly, and unless the poultry keeper pays constant attention to them the mash supply becomes clogged so that the chicks are deprived of it for a considerable part of the time. Another very common occurrence is for the flock owner to run short of animal protein and, on account of the laxness of feed dealers in keeping their stock up to date, the flock owner frequently is unable to secure a new supply short of two or three weeks after the available quantity has been used.

Some flock owners do not include the proper proportion of meat scrap or tankage in the ration under the false impression that liberal quantities of animal protein will cause digestive disturbances, possibly diarrhea, in the chicks. The feeder of one flock used only 5 pounds of commercial meat scrap to each 100 pounds of mash, and his chicks showed an unusual number of poorly developed, crow-headed specimens. One objection to many of the commercial mashes is that they are low in the per cent of animal protein and use vegetable protein, such as cottonseed meal or linseed meal, to bring up their protein analysis, with the result that the chicks are not furnished the proper kinds of protein nutrients.

Another mistake made in many flocks is to use a mash that contains too high a per cent of crude fibre. On one farm 25 pounds of alfalfa meal and 20 pounds of ground oats were being included in each 100 pounds of mash. This contained so much crude fibre that the chicks could not possibly eat enough to furnish the proper elements needed for growth.

Perhaps the most cardinal sin in feeding and the one which causes the largest proportion of culls is the tendency to be too economical with the ration and to under-feed. In one case where a back lot poultry keeper had bought pullets from a farm flock, the farm hens showed 40 per cent culls in the fall of the year, due largely to the fact that a majority of the hens were too thin to lay, while out of ten pullets from the same stock kept under back lot conditions and given all the feed they would eat, only one out of the ten showed any cull characteristics at the end of the first laying season.

With proper attention to the selection of breeding stock so that the noticeably weak individuals are not used and with the chicks hatched during the most favorable months which, on a line from Missouri to Long Island, are March and April, chicks that are brooded under circumstances that insure the proper degree of heat, with free range given to insure exercise, and liberal quantities of green feed, and the feeding of unlimited quantities of a ration rich in animal protein, will insure against more than a small per cent of culls. In some flocks where conditions are favorable less than 10 per cent of the stock raised shows any cull characteristics, while under less favorable conditions 50 per cent of culls is common.



The Mark of Quality



PULLETS
3000 of them

Oak Dale Pullets are the progeny of all the famous winners at Madison Square and Boston during the past twenty years. The Oak Dale Strain of White Leghorns has been restricted to only the choicest individuals, thus assuring you that the pullets purchased are the best that can be had.

UTILITY PULLETS at Half Price

We have 700 of these pullets we wish disposed of before we move our birds to winter quarters. In lots of 50 or more $3.00 each.

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2000 of them

Buy your breeding cockerels now. Be forehanded and get your new blood all purchased and settled down in the early Fall instead of buying through the Winter. Shipping conditions are perfect now and you can buy at 50 per cent less.

Utility Cockerels:

Each . . .	$ 5.00
Per dozen .	50.00

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Per dozen .	75.00

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EVERY one of our show birds bears a remarkable likeness to its parent stock, because for the past twenty years the birds of this wonderful strain have been so mated that it is only natural to expect them to carry away the most coveted prizes.

When you but stop and think that for the past twenty years we have been carrying away the best prizes at Madison Square Garden and Boston, is it any wonder that Oak Dale birds can go into a showroom and carry away the highest honors?

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1921 MATING LIST FREE—Send today for this booklet and therein you will find listed the most marvelous Single Comb White Leghorn winners of the past twenty years. And whose progeny we are offering to you at prices within the reach of all. We can also furnish you with Pens, Trios, Pairs and Single Birds.

OAK DALE *Single Comb* WHITE LEGHORNS

A MONEY MAKER FOR POULTRYMEN

The "EVERGREEN" Oat Sprouter

—the sprouter that's different



Cuts Your Feed Costs

At Last!

The *Perfect Oat Sprouter*

After many years experimenting to produce an oat sprouter that would produce the greatest amount of tender green oat sprouts in the shortest time with less trouble and without any waste or spoilage, we have at last succeeded. This new improved EVERGREEN OAT SPROUTER is in a class by itself. Whether you are a "back-lotter" with only a few birds or if you are raising poultry on a large scale you need an EVERGREEN OAT SPROUTER—it spells SUCCESS to every poultry raiser—it cuts down feed costs—it

Converts One Bu. Oats into more than Three Bu. Green Feed

The secret of the success of the EVERGREEN is in its two heat chambers—its interior arrangement—its heating system and its convenience. We discovered that different degrees of heat were necessary during varying stages of germination and growth of oat sprouts to get best results—the EVERGREEN supplies the different temperatures during the various stages —that's why it produces more green feed with less grain and without spoilage.

Our "Seven Tray" machine supplies you with a never ending supply of an abundance of tender green sprouts, enough for your flock of hens every day. Each day put in a tray of raw oats, at top of machine and take out tray of tender sprouts at bottom—it's a revelation —nothing like it ever before offered.

Write for FREE Folder "Solving the Question of Winter Egg Production." Write today for descriptive catalog folder and price list, telling all about this wonderful machine—how it will enable you to double and treble your poultry profits. Don't buy an oat sprouter of any description until you find out about the better, *more convenient* "EVERGREEN."

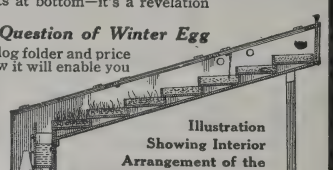


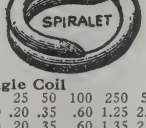
Illustration Showing Interior Arrangement of the EVERGREEN Oat Sprouter

M'nf'd. by B. J. BASKERVILLE
301 Hunter Avenue
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COLORED CELLULOID SPIRALET LEG BANDS



Prices Single Coil

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
4	Baby chicks	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.25	2.25
5	Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40
6	Growing chicks	.10	.20	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
7	Bantams	.15	.30	.50	.80	1.90	3.25
8	Leg'rns, Anconas	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
9	Large Leghorns	.20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	3.75
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
12	Asiatics	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
14	Turkeys, Geese	.30	.55	.90	1.40	3.25	6.00
16	Turkey Toms	.35	.60	1.00	1.60	3.75	7.00

Prices Double Coil

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
8	Leghorns, etc.	.25	.45	.75	1.35	3.00	5.25
9	Large Leghorns	.30	.50	.90	1.50	3.25	5.75
11	Rocks, Reds	.30	.55	.90	1.50	3.40	6.00
12	Asiatics	.35	.65	110	1.80	4.15	7.50
14	Turkeys	.45	.75	135	2.10	4.90	9.00
16	Turkey Toms	.55	.90	150	2.40	5.65	1050

Dark Blue, Light Blue, Yellow, Red, Pink, Amber, Green, Purple, Black, Ruby, White and Rose.

Special prices on larger quantity. 8 samples and circular, 10c.
Spiralets are made of a special High-Class Celluloid, will stay on, and last a life time.
Spiralet Co. **Huguenot Park, N. Y.** Largest makers of Celluloid Rings in the world



America's Best Shipping Coops

Highest, handsomest, strongest, easiest to set up. Sides, ends and bottoms are cleated in the factory, coop can be set up in half a minute. Best for shipping to shows. Will please your customers. Catalog free.

CAPITAL INCUBATOR CO.
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$9 BUYS A 50 EGG Cycle Hatcher

ALL-METAL, fireproof, *low cost.* Hatches more and better chicks. Simple, automatic; less care than a setting hen. Weight 16 lbs. by parcel post. Postage extra. Write for FREE Catalog of Hatchers, Brooders, Eggs, Chicks and Supplies.



CYCLE HATCHER CO.
102 Philo Bldg., Elmira, N. Y.

Philosophy of a Fancier-Breeder

(Continued from page 960)

can only please customers who entertain the same erroneous standard of values. Again, the novice may contract the heavy egg production hobby and buy into a flock with a home-grown flock record of 286 eggs per hen (?), but this hobby weakens when the prospective customer views and criticizes his slab sided small, ill-shaped, system drained flock that is perceptibly devoid of substance and admirable Standard merits.

The Poultryman and the Poultry

(Continued from page 959)

prise that he really had some good quality birds, a fact never known until a judge placed them under ribbons in competition with the birds of other men. Every one does not win. Many have to enter several shows before a winning is made, but that final prize is then the result of having had fowls in earlier shows and having learned the points that count by watching the work of the poultry judges.

There is no better education possible for a sincere poultry breeder than to enter his fowls in a competition with those of other breeders. Poultrymen, if they are to succeed, either financially or in any other way, must ever seek education along the lines of their business.

It develops new friendships and broadens one's list of acquaintances among poultry raisers. If your poultry venture is to be as you would have it you must develop a large circle of friends and acquaintances. It is not only pleasant, personally, but it is a business asset. Many an enthusiastic poultry keeper today is simply marking time because he is so unknown to the public that is interested in buying what he may have to sell.

There is an opportunity to win substantial prizes. They may be in themselves of considerable value, but their possession for what they stand for is a great advertising possibility. A blue ribbon and a silver trophy from a poultry show of good reputation is a trump card.

There is a chance to locate desirable stock.

It costs something to enter a show in such a way as will afford a chance toward winning, it is true. But nothing is worth gaining that does not cost something. The ultimate returns will be far greater than the costs. That is a positive fact.

The writer was very much interested in the venture of a man who took some of his birds to one of the largest poultry shows in the country last winter. He had been raising S. C. White Leghorns down along the Atlantic shore in New Jersey for a dozen years. He prided himself on being a "utility" poultry man. He raised Leghorns for the eggs that they would lay. He always went to see the big poultry shows that were so near at hand in the east, but he had never before sent in any birds himself. He was a progressive sort of man, and appreciated the contribution made to the industry by the poultry breeders, and in fact, he had been one, but had hardly realized it. Well, he sent a display pen of his best Leghorns to the show. He didn't even dare to enter competition, but he showed the public

17 State Experiment Stations, Leading Poultrymen, Thousands of Poultry Raisers Use and Endorse The "SUCCESSFUL" Sectional Steel Grain Sprouter

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MAKE three bushels of fresh, green, tempting feed from one bushel of oats, wheat or rye. Turn loafing hens into money-making egg producers—have eggs to sell when prices are highest—get fertile eggs for spring hatching—all at a big saving in feed cost. Every poultry raiser should have a "Successful" Sprouter. Saves its cost in a few days' feeding and then keeps on saving money and doublin up your profits for a lifetime service.

Just what's needed in fall and wint r to keep hens laying and needed again in the spring to make chicks grow into lively profit-producing birds. Write at once for complete 1922 offer. Sold on trial and pays for itself before trial runs out.

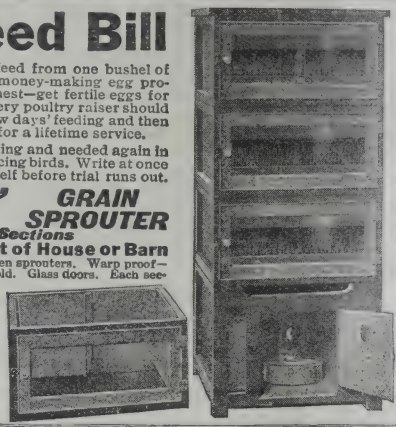
"SUCCESSFUL" GRAIN SPROUTER

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With New Safety Lamp—Safe in Any Part of House or Barn

Double steel walls—metal trays. Cannot be compared to wooden sprouters. Warp proof—shrink proof—swell proof—nothing in it to rot—food cannot mold. Glass doors. Each section a separate compartment. Start with enough sections for your needs and add more as you need them. Here is a money maker. It has increased egg yields 50 per cent—in some localities more. Takes only 15 minutes a day of your time. Sprouts oats in 24 hours and then grows an inch of crisp green sprouts every day. One feeding of sprouted oats at noon each day increases the egg yield, cuts feed cost one-third. *Write for full details.* Famous booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Little Chicks, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys," 10 cts. Write today.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR COMPANY
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80 Hens Averaged Nearly 25 Eggs Per Hen for a Month

Salem, Ore., Apr. 5, 1921.
Dear Sirs: Your sprouter is the thing. Would not be without one since I have seen how sprouted oats increases and keeps up the egg yield. One flock of 80 hens averaged nearly 25 eggs per hen per month during the winter. Many are getting interested in it.
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AMERICA'S BUSINESS HEN

Acknowledged everywhere as the World's Greatest Laying Strain — unequaled in standard qualities. Remember that we are the originators, and for over 40 years specialty breeders of the justly celebrated WYCKOFF STRAIN of S. C. White Leghorns, the most profitable strain of poultry in America today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the fact that the WYCKOFF LEGHORNS have been, wholly or principally, the foundation of practically every successful Leghorn farm in this country for years. This is particularly true of the flocks making the most wonderful records.

HIGH QUALITY BREEDING COCKERELS

We are now offering the most exceptional lot of early hatched breeding cockerels it has ever been our good fortune to produce. These birds are all from a special selected lot of two-year old hens of fine type, large size and wonderful layers. They are of a quality unequaled. Greatly increase the value of your present stock by purchasing some of these grand males for your next season's breeding—cockerels of this, the oldest established strain of Leghorns, and recognized by all poultry authorities as the best.

A limited number of fine selected yearling breeding hens and yearling cocks of equal grade left to spare. No more pullets of any age at any price this season.

OUR PRICES, CONSIDERING QUALITY, ARE EXCEEDINGLY LOW

Remember that we sell only QUALITY stock such as we would use for our own breeding. No second grade or bought up junk handled at any price. As we are never fully able to meet the demand, advise that you place your order early. Send for free catalog giving prices and complete description of stock, together with testimonials from satisfied customers in all sections of the country.

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White Quill White Rocks

The 200-Egg Exhibition Strain

Champions Chicago, Milwaukee, Minnesota State Fair; Illinois State Fair; Wis. State Fair, etc.

At the recent Wisconsin State Fair, Aug. 29 to Sept. 3, 1921, 1-2-3-4-5 Hen, 1-3-4 Cock, 1-2 Old Hen, on an entry of Old Stock only, my early youngsters won for my customers throughout the States. I make no reservations. My birds are for sale, from the $5.00 Utility Bird to the Best Show Bird, ready to go and make sweeping victories, such as they have been making for me and my customers.

Can furnish Show Birds for any show, have thousands to select from.

500 yearling exhibition bred-to-lay Hens, ready to start you on the road to success, the kind that have the 200 egg record habit.

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- - SENSATIONAL VICTORY - -

At New York State Fair Sept., 1921

12 birds placed under Blue Ribbons against remaining competitors, 2 Blues also, every 2nd prize competed for; 6 Specials, winning Display by 282 points majority.

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They won every 1st and 2nd, including 3 Championships. Best male in show. Hundreds of elegant show birds and breeders that excel in color and size at moderate prices.

MAYSLAKE FARMS HINSDALE, ILL.
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COCKERELS — COCKERELS

We are offering 10-week old cockerels and up from utility and exhibition lines of heavy laying

White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns

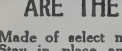
REMEMBER WE TRAPNEST ALL OUR FEMALES and our birds are scientifically bred for the purpose for which they are intended.

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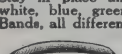
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Made of select material. Give long service. Stay in place and keep their color. Red, white, blue, green, black, yellow. 7. Sample Bands, all different, 10c. Mention variety.



ECONOMY BRAND — Long lap, heavy material, Spiral Band. 12 for 30c; 25-50c; 60-$1.00; 100-$1.60; 250-$4.00.



ROYAL BRAND—Double coil. Spiral Band. Best of all; 12 for 40c; 25-75c; 50-$1.25; 100-$2.25: 250-$5.00; 500-$9.00. Postpaid.



THE VICTOR BAND Large printed numbers, bright clear colors—Red, white, blue, green, yellow. Made of celluloid and aluminum. Adjustable. 12 for 50c; 25-$1.00; 50-$2.00; 100-$4.00; 200-$7.50; **Victor Sealed Band—4c each.**

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THE NEW CAPITAL raised figures. Adjustable. Extra heavy aluminum. 25-40c, 50-75c, 100-$1.25, 250-$2.75, 500-$5.00.



THE FAVORITE BAND Raised figures, locks with double clinches. Prices, 25 for 40c, 50-75c; 100-$1.25: 250-$2.75, 500-$5.00.



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New 300 Candle Power Lantern



Increases Egg Yield
Gives brilliant, soft, white light—like daylight. Just the thing to hang in hen house night and morning. Burns Kerosene or Gasoline Clean, odorless, economical. Burns less fuel than wick lantern. Is 100 times brighter. Lights with match. Absolutely safe. Greatest improvement of age. Patented.
Make $60 to $100 a Week introducing this wonderful new Light. Take orders for Lanterns, Table Lamps, Hanging Lamps among friends and neighbors. We deliver by parcel post and do collecting. Commissions paid same day you take orders. Get started at once. Write today for agents offer.
AGENTS SEND FOR FREE OUTFIT OFFER
THE AKRON LAMP CO.
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More AND Better EGGS

TRY This Sample On One Hen

A mineral poultry food that positively aids digestion, builds vigor and health in hen and chicks. Produces more and better quality eggs because it is 99.93% SOLUBLE carbonates, surpassing all ordinary kinds. An ideal lime and grit which will truly benefit your flock.

FREE Enough EG-S-UR grit to test our claim that it is wholly absorbed into fowl's system. Watch the droppings. They will show no trace of it. Write TODAY giving dealer's name.
ROCKFIELD PRODUCTS CO.
Dept. 10 Milwaukee, Wis.

ROCKFIELD E-G-S-UR GRITS

LEE'S LICE KILLER

Kills lice, mites, bed bugs, etc., affecting poultry. Spray or paint on roosts, etc. Gets body lice on chickens, too. Works while they sleep. No dusting, dipping, greasing or handling. Saves lot of unpleasant work. At most towns, at stores handling Lee Poultry Supplies. Write for information and FREE Book.
GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. P-5 . OMAHA, NEBR.

that he did have some purebred Leghorns that were good ones. He did something like $1,200 worth of business in orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks, and then at the end of the show sold the ten hens for a hundred dollars. Did it pay him to take part in the poultry show? Most decidedly; it put him on his feet. He found it time and money well invested. Perhaps his was phenomenal success, but in some measure, at least, can similar results be obtained, if poultrymen in general would participate in our great national poultry shows, our state fairs and our local exhibitions.

It goes without saying that the men who are fanciers, who are breeding poultry primarily for exhibition, will take their part. But the other men and women who help to make up the large American poultry industry should also learn to take an active part.

What to Do at a Poultry Show.

Largely through carelessness, and rarely through narrowness of viewpoint do poultry raisers fail to attend nearby poultry shows. Every one of them should. Why? Are not these reasons enough?

To renew or develop enthusiasm and admiration for the breeds or varieties in which you are interested. It cannot but be a source of interest and value to look over fine specimens of the breeds we like best. If one is raising Leghorns for white-shelled table eggs, it is beneficial to see the prize-winning Leghorns at a poultry show. Every one must admit that whatever the aim or object of chicken raising may be the fowls raised should be held as near to the ideal type as may be possible. The trend of the times is toward a better looking bird of a useful type.

To become familiar with other breeds and varieties. Poultrymen must not become narrow in their vision of their favorite breed. Develop an interest and a knowledge of the many different kinds of fowls we recognize here in America. It is fascinating to the real poultry lover to study the different types and kinds of fowls on exhibition at a poultry show. Perhaps the day may come when you will find a more attractive and more profitable breed for you to keep than you now have. Hundreds of poultrymen have bettered themselves as a direct result of finding out about other types through attendance at a poultry show.

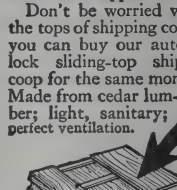
Learn to recognize the points that go to make up quality in fowls of the various breeds and varieties. Know a good individual when you see it. When the time comes for you to buy a new cockerel or new blood lines for your strain of birds you will be in a far better position to select a good one. I have seen many a young man, who has recently started in poultry raising, standing before a cage of the variety he admired, studying the makeup, the markings, the form, the shape, and the size of the cockerel which had won a blue ribbon. His attitude was not all envy or jealousy, but was the attitude of the student who wanted to know how his own cockerels should look.

Become familiar with the names and addresses of the breeders who have good birds in the kind you want to keep or are keeping. A poultry show is a good advertising place for the breeders, and it is also a great convenience to the man who is looking for stock. Your needs may not be immediate, but store

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Don't be worried with nailing the tops of shipping coops when you can buy our automatic-lock sliding-top shipping coop for the same money. Made from cedar lumber; light, sanitary; perfect ventilation.



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1-2 doz. $6.72, doz. $11.
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LAMBERT'S
DEATH TO LICE

Insures Clean Fowls—Larger Profits It has been the Standard Lice-Killer for over 30 years—the standby of Successful Poultry-keepers. Easily used, absolutely safe, sure and quick in results. Most economical because it goes farthest. Try it and see young fowls grow faster and hens lay. Prices $1.00, 60c, and 25c per Package. Sample 10c. If not at your dealers; send direct. "Secrets of Success with Poultry" by D. J. Lambert for 2c stamp. Address
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Houses $16 Up.

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You can buy the famous Potter Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take down. Complete Hennery Outfits (roosts, nests, etc.) $3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Makes it easy to stay right. Get the best and save money. Send 4c stamps for 100-page book.



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KILLS MITES IN HEN-HOUSES

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Applied ONCE A YEAR kills all MITES.



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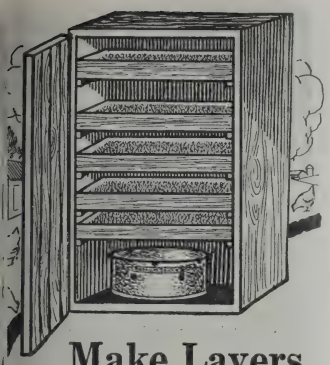
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THERMO JUGS. If your dealer does not handle them write Dept. 25 LORENZEN BROS. MFG. CO., Marshalltown, Iowa

RHODE ISLAND RED JOURNAL

Devoted Exclusively to R.I. Reds. Publish monthly. Official organ of Rhode Island Red Club of America. One year 50c, three years $1
Rhode Island Red Journal 1031 E. Bremer Ave., Waverly, Ia.



Make Layers out of Loafers

TO make hens lay in winter you must feed *growing* green food that is rich in vitamines. Sprouted oats furnish the best of such food at lowest cost.

This home-made Oat Sprouter was made in one evening by a 14 year old boy with no tools but saw and hammer. The total cost including the heater was $2.49. Thousands of these sprouters have been made at home by poultry keepers, and hundreds of testimonials prove that it is the cheapest to make, easiest to operate, and handiest and best oat sprouter ever built. It will supply better and sweeter sprouted oats with less fuss and dirt and work than any sprouter made, no matter how expensive. I will send you, free, easily followed plans for building this oat sprouter together with a full description of the Little Putnam Stove with which it is heated. The price of the Stove is $2.00. Plans for building the sprouter are packed in every stove, also instructions for using the stove to keep the water in poultry fountains from freezing.

Don't go through another winter without an oat sprouter. You can't afford to be without one even though you keep but eight fowls. Get a Little Putnam Stove from your dealer now. It will pay for itself many times before spring. Most dealers keep them. If yours does not, send me his name and $2.00 and I will send you the stove postpaid. Try it and if you do not find it all I claim and are not perfectly satisfied, send it back in 10 days and I will refund your $2.00 together with the postage for its return. I'll run all the risk.

Plans for building this Oat Sprouter, sent free on request.

I. PUTNAM
Route 1105-O Elmira, N. Y.



Little Putnam Stove keeps water unfrozen—not hot

up that information for future use. A point for one beginning in the poultry business to learn is that he must know where he can get stock in his chosen breed or variety and in the profitable strains.

Cultivate friendships among poultry breeders. Friends are an invaluable asset in any business, and they make life more worth living.

Boost for pure, Standardbred fowls on every farm, for every suburban flock and on every commercial plant. The poultry shows are potent factors in spreading the gospel of better quality in American poultry.

There are unfortunately many poultry lovers who are located where it is practically impossible for them to avail themselves of these opportunities of attending poultry shows. Let them read diligently the accounts of these shows in the poultry papers and press. The write-ups of these shows are made, or should be made, for their benefit. Fortunately, high standards of the responsibility that the show reporter owes to his readers, are today being set.

The American Poultry Shows are advancing the interests of the entire poultry industry, and in so far as all poultry raisers contribute an interest in them and make use of them, will they continue as benefactors to poultrydom.

Buff Leghorns.

What constitutes good Buff Leghorn type? A good Buff Leghorn type should be the same as good White Leghorn type. All Leghorns should have same type, although the White variety, which is most perfect, is regarded by some as having been over done in regard to some characteristics, such as fine comb and low tail. Some regard beautiful narrow blade of combs, seen on the White Leghorns at our best shows, as effeminite, while the breeders of these combs aver that they are only effects of continuous efforts to attain perfection.

It certainly must be conceded that strong masculine qualities and prepotency in regard to transmitting heavy egg production, are the first requisites. No under-sized hens or pullets should be awarded prizes. At one of the best, if not the greatest state fairs, the writer saw a very poor, under-sized hen that won first, a veritable cull; while a hen nearly twice as large, belonging to the same exhibitor, won second. The poor layer must go. And if large combs are a necessity they will have to be bred.

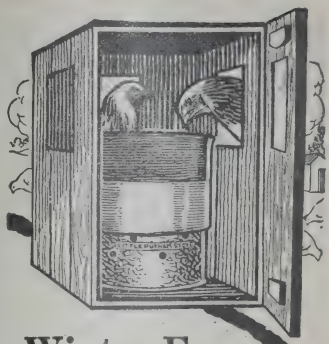
Good Leghorns must have nice, long, rocker shaped backs, with tails carried at the right angle, not too high or too low. Good full breasts, good thighs not to high up on legs nor too low. Neither shall the length of body be carried to extremes. For color, we must have a shade of golden buff and no other shades. Straw color and cinnamon are not buff; nor is red. The male is usually one tone of color darker than the female. A large breeder of Buff Leghorns remarked to me that it was no job to breed them dark; anybody could breed them dark; and that it was a job to get them light. I want to remark that too light a color is as bad as too dark. Lemon or straw color is too light a shade to become popular. Individual preference must be set aside for the only shade of buff: the popular shade; medium golden buff.

There should be an even color in every section without shafting or mealiness. The male must have a beautiful golden color that glitters and then blends evenly and gradually into the soft breast color. The breast color of the male is a trifle lighter than the breast of the female. Pepper is to be avoided. Either black, pepper or white are serious defects and should not be used in breeding.

Both male and female must be symmetrical in type, harmonious in one soft blend of color; and all extremes in both type and color must be avoided.

Egg production must be a paramount consideration for the useful must not be sacrificed for the beautiful. Both can be combined in one. All other points being equal, the high producer should score over the under weight, cull specimen.

Pennsylvania. Leon H. Lester.



Winter Eggs

OVER eighty per cent of an egg is water. To get lots of eggs in winter you must keep unfrozen water constantly before your hens. One cold day, with water frozen, may stop egg production for a month. A Little Putnam Stove keeps the water at just that tonic temperature best relished by the hens. The increased egg production from a pen of eight fowls will pay for the stove in one month. Don't "monkey" with frozen fountains this winter.

The Little Putnam Stove is protected by basic patents. There is nothing like it in the world. It is made of galvanized iron and brass; is 9" in diameter; 4" high; holds 3 pints of oil, and *burns a month without filling or trimming;* consumes only one tablespoonful of oil in eight hours; fool-proof and fire-safe; *keeps water from freezing in zero weather;* used under any can, crock or fountain; also used to heat a Putnam Home-made Oat Sprouter. Plans for building Sprouter go with every Stove.

Get a Little Putnam Stove from your dealer now. Price $2.00. Most dealers keep it. If yours does not, send me your dealer's name and $2.00 and I will send you a stove postpaid. If, after use, you do not find it all I claim, or are not perfectly satisfied, send it back in 10 days and I will refund your $2.00 plus the postage for its return. You can't afford not to try this wonderful invention. You do not risk a cent.

Write today for instructions how to build Oat Sprouter or Brooder —they're free.

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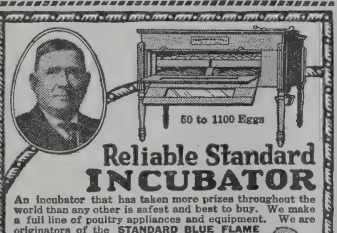
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GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. P-2 Omaha, Neb.

Specialty Club Standards.

By Theo. Hewes.

I wonder how many readers of the October issue of American Poultry Journal read the article by A. F. Rolf, secretary of the National S. C. White Leghorn Club? That issue of the American was crowded with manuscript and the editor apparently had to shift this article into the narrow margin under 6 point type. Really, that article should have had a 3 column headline and been set in 10 point type, for Mr. Rolf says more in about a half column than has been said in all of the poultry journals in the past five years, and if you did not read the article, would suggest that you turn back to your October issue and read it twice.

Mr. Rolf has written along lines that quite a few other club secretaries have been thinking along for sometime, and it is up to the American Poultry Association to stop, look and listen. In his article, Mr. Rolf makes the statement that he is well aware of the fact that the American Standard of Perfection is a copyright book, and that the American Poultry Association owns a copyright on this book; but he goes on to explain that no man or association has any copyright on the English language, and that just as good a description of a White Leghorn could be furnished by the White Leghorn club as is given in the present Standard of Perfection.

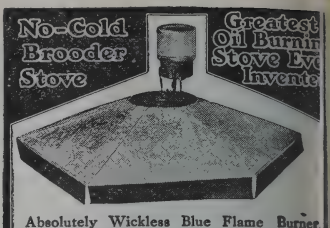
It is on this point that Mr. Rolf has set off the fireworks and has given everyone, who thinks 5 feet ahead of his nose, a realization of what the result would be if the National Single Comb White Leghorn Club, and a few other progressive specialty clubs, should decide to issue standards for their breeds and give them to the public free of charge.

You boys with the rainbow vision, who are trying to make yourselves and the public believe you have a perpetual asset in the sale of the Standard of Perfection, might just as well turn over and get out of your trance, for five big specialty clubs could knock the props out from under you and not hurt their business in the least.

In this article there is no threat conveyed, there is no grandstand play. It is a good, sensible, well written article in the interest of the breed that Mr. Rolf is interested in, and he voices the opinion of 90 per cent of the members of the American Poultry Association when he says that the distribution of our Standard is not sufficient, and that the expense of our Standard is too high to reach the average man and woman who is breeding White Leghorns for commercial purposes.

Now that we know what Mr. Rolf is thinking about and inasmuch as many of us know what other specialty clubs are thinking about, long enough in advance of our next revision to give this matter the attention it deserves, let us decide to issue a Standard low enough in price to cover the points made clear in Mr. Rolf's article.

We have been talking about "separate breed Standards" for the past ten years and we have finally issued two of them, but instead of making them a breed Standard, we have made them breed books and we have spent



Absolutely Wickless Blue Flame Burner, Heavy Cast Metal Top, Removable Canopy, Glass Oil Fount, Automatic Valve and Damper that holds the heat up during the night.

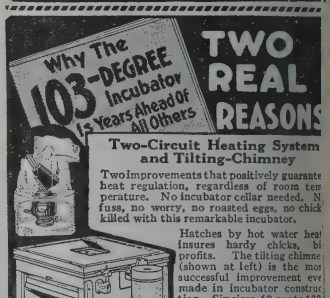
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"When I accepted your offer and tried on Sung, I was getting 1 or 2 eggs every ther day. The next month, using Don ung, my 11 hens laid 221 eggs. I almost uit raising chickens, but now I will raise s many as I can."—Mrs. F. C. Young, ellefonte, Pa.

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Give your hens Don Sung and watch re-ults for one month. If you don't find that pays for itself and pays you a good rofit besides, simply tell us and your oney will be cheerfully refunded.

Don Sung (Chinese for egg-laying) is a cientific tonic and conditioner. It is easily iven in the feed, improves the hen's ealth and makes her stronger and more ctive. It tones up the egg-laying organs, nd gets the eggs, no matter how cold or et the weather.

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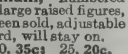
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so much money on the text and illustrations that we are compelled to sell them at a price as high as the complete Standard.

Why do we do this? Why do we keep on piling up great stacks of manuscript and spending our money recklessly in printing books that are too expensive for the average man and woman to purchase, when a small pamphlet describing the several varieties of a breed together with that part of the Standard which treats on disqualifications and cutting for defects that apply to the breed, could be printed on a good quality of paper and sold for 25 cents, at a profit to the American Poultry Association of 100 per cent?

Make these breed Standards so cheap that every breeder of Standard-bred poultry can afford to buy them in 100 lots and give them away with every purchase of stock, baby chicks or eggs. Do this and you will get your Standard in circulation in a way that will increase the interest in the American Poultry Association and Standardbred poultry.

I wonder if the readers of the American Poultry Journal realize that a great percent of the people who are now breeding Single Comb White Leghorns for market purposes have no knowledge of what constitutes a Standard bird of this breed? And do you realize that 95 percent of these people would be glad to breed Standard poultry of this breed for the same purposes, if they were taught to realize that the same results could be obtained by the better looking fowl? If we had 1,000 copies of the Standard in circulation where we have now one copy, we would have 1,000 people talking about the American Poultry Association where we now have one. The only way to accomplish this end is to put the price of the Standard at a point where price itself is an inducement for this class of people to purchase a Standard, and then call on the prominent breeders of Standard fowls to help you circularize it.

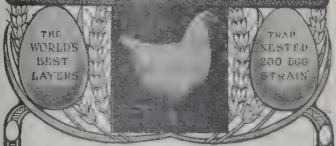
For years I have believed that a Standard entirely devoid of illustrations and printed on good book paper could be issued and sold at $1.00 and wholesaled at probably 50 cents and still give to the fancier all the information required to breed exhibition specimens. Why go on piling up enormous expense doing everything that we do in a de luxe fashion and catering to 5 percent of our breeders and ignoring the 95 percent that are of decidedly more importance?

Let us all get off the high horse, and as old Abe Lincoln said, "Get down among the hog and hominy people awhile." They are in the majority today, and they will always remain in the majority, so let us cater to them for once in the history of the American Poultry Association.

The Molt.

Molting in chickens and birds is the dropping of the old feathers and the growing of new feathers. It is Nature's way of supplying the fowl or bird with a new covering of feathers, as the old ones, that have gotten thin and threadbare, would not be warm enough during the winter months. Hens generally molt from August un-

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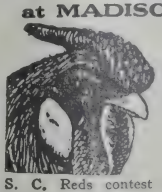
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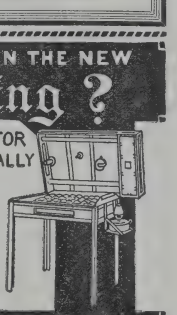
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INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL Dept. 80 Indianapolis, Ind.

til and including December. During this period laying ceases, except in some rare instances, the time of molt depending mainly upon, first, the hen itself, general surroundings, feeding and broodiness.

An early molting hen certainly has not been as good a producer of eggs as a hen coming into the molt later, providing, however, that both had the same chance and the same care. Some hens are naturally built and bred to lay more eggs than others, and this kind invariably molt later than hens that are not endowed with those characteristics.

General surroundings have a very important bearing on the molt. Insanitary quarters, bare runs, lice and mites all prevent a good egg yield and consequently an early molt follows. The same may be said of feeding. Birds on a spare ration, forgetting to supply mash regularly, or a sudden change of feed help to bring on the molt. Hens can be forced to molt very easily by simply reducing their regular amount of feed.

A broody hen in the spring and early summer will start to lay again after weaning her brood, but a broody hen in the late summer or early fall is very apt to molt after weaning her chicks and sometimes does molt while still brooding them. In other words, the total stopping of ovarian activity tends to bring on the molt. The factors mentioned, therefore, have a direct bearing on the molt and are also associated with it.

Hens sometimes molt a little, stop, and start to lay agan, and finish molting later. Others molt right through, the average time being about three months. Others again go through the complete molt in from six to eight weeks. Early molters take the longer time; late molters generally go through the job quickly.

An instance of how sudden changes of feeding may cause a molt came to our attention last August, a year ago. One of our neighbors, a Barred Rock breeder, had omitted his mash ration for about two weeks, when most of his hens showed signs of molting. When the mash was replaced some of these hens resumed laying and did not finish the molt until early in November.

In molting, the neck feathers are generally the first to go, followed by the back feathers, body feathers, wing feathers and tail in the order mentioned. In culling practices the molt plays an important part, the probable time a hen has stopped laying, or an estimate of how much longer a hen will remain unproductive can be ascertained by closely observing the wing molt. Hens never lay while dropping their feathers, but may start to lay while growing feathers.

The male birds during the molt are less gallant, and when in full molt some are absolutely greedy and pick the hens at feeding time, so that they may get as much as possible for themselves. A molting chicken is a delicate piece of live stock, requiring more care and attention now than at any time during the breeding or laying season, and if given this, will come through the molt in good shape and be ready to take their places in the show room or laying pen.

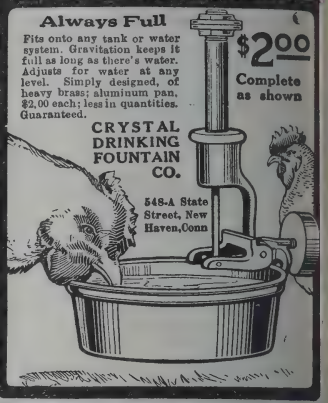
Md. Louis M. Schneider.

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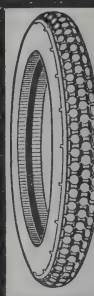
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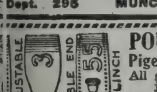
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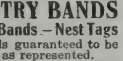
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American Bee Journal, Box 28 Hamilton, Ill.

Fowls in Close Confinement.

Almost every article I see on poultry raising urges large range for growing stock and also good yards for laying stock.

I know but very little about the poultry business, but I wish to briefly state my own experience the last two years in back-yard poultry keeping.

My first venture in keeping poultry in close confinement was two years ago in August, the 25th day. I started with fifty baby chicks in a coop four feet square. A few cool days the first two weeks reduced my flock to thirty-one.

I continued to keep them in this small coop until they were two months old, when I added another coop of the same size and these coops were only eighteen inches deep, and were set upon trussels to make it more convenient to care for them. At three months of age the largest of them were fine broilers and we began to dispose of them until there were seventeen pul'ets left.

On the fifteenth day of February I found two eggs in this small coop. I then built a cheap shelter for them, six by ten feet, and by the time they were seven months old they were all laying. These were the Barred Plymouth Rocks, all of them, as this is my favorite breed. Some of them made splendid records as steady layers.

On March 15 of that year I hatched sixty chicks of the Barred Plymouth Rocks, and raised fifty-seven of them, in very close confinement, always under shelter, never any yard for them to run in, and on September 4 got my first pullet egg, before they were six months old. I culled them until I had seventeen pullets left, and in October they averaged nine eggs each, November ten eggs each, and December nineteen eggs each for the whole pen.

These pullets continued to lay well until I sold them last spring. The eggs produced in December were sold at the high price of 80 cents per dozen, and the net profit for December was $1 per hen. I fed the ready mixed poultry feeds with an occasional feed of sugar beets just thrown in to them whole.

I did not in any way "baby" my hens or feed them anything which I could not have easily fed a thousand hens. Never fed any cooked feed or hot mashes. My hens were always healthy. My house is of the open front type with canvas shutter for stormy weather. They are so situated also that they never see the sun shine in the winter. I would, of course, prefer a south front with plenty of sunshine, but could not have it for mine.

Illinois. F. E. Andrews.

Boys' Success with Buff Leghorns.

Ever since the Buff Leghorns were admitted to the "Standard" they have made great headway in the race with the other standard varieties for breed supremacy. They have passed many breeds and now tie with the leaders. But they should not stop there; they should lead.

It has been said that "the fittest shall survive." Well, the Buff Leghorns are one of the hardiest of all breeds; their eggs are among the largest, bringing the highest prices on the big markets. The cockerels are the first to mature and can be sold when prices for broilers are high. They are the best layers as will be proven in the next few laying contests.

Last year I had an average of sixteen hens. In the forepart of the year they were kept under poor conditions. In spring and summer they were kept in a yard about six feet wide by twenty feet long. I could not tend them the way I should have cared for them, because there was little time beside going to High School half a day, and the rest of the time I took my brother's part at home, that he could do his bit "over there." But even under these conditions my little buff biddies gave me a profit of over sixty dollars.

The past fall and winter, an easy one for Wisconsin, many breeders have said that their hens did not lay. This included breeds from the Langhans to the bantams. The only ones in our community who have said their fowls were doing fine, were my customers, the Buff Leghorn breeders. I am proud to be the first one to take up this fine variety in my vicinity.

Now, Buff Leghorn breeders, keep your eyes open and watch our breed take the lead and hold it.

Pick Out the Layers.

Watch for the best layers through December and January and mark them for breeders if you have to build a special yard to keep them confined through February, March and April. This will insure you eggs next winter, if you hatch them early and grow them well.

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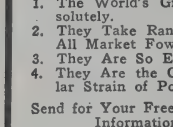
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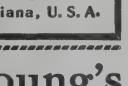
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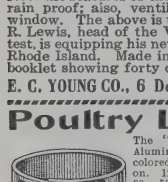


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of about 200 pages, with many colored plates of fowl true to life. Tells about chickens, cost, care, diseases and remedies. All about
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Horticulture for Poultry Keepers

Conducted by Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Could you please give me information regarding climate, soil, and market facilities of land in the vicinity of McEwen, Tenn. Would it be good place for poultry raising?
Michigan. Geo. R. Eddy.

The soil in the vicinity of McEwen is of a nature not adapted to the raising of general farm crops. The local markets are good. The climate is mild as regards winter temperature, while the summers are delightful. It is a favorable location for the raising of poultry.

* * *

When I took charge of a church here as pastor, some five years ago, I purchased and set out some fine currant bushes—Fay Prolific and Large White Grape. I shall move to Michigan to take charge of another church there, and I would like to take the currant bushes along. We have just gathered this year's crop. Will it be possible to take up each bush with a chunk of earth, place in a box, water same thoroughly and then put them in the freight car with my household goods? We move a distance of about 500 miles and the car must be switched from the C. M. & St. P. Ry to the Pere Marquette in Chicago. I am told it will be in transit from four days to about a week, depending upon conditions. Can I take up these bushes now and successfully take them along or will it be better to have them shipped to me late in the fall or early in the spring?
Minnesota. Mattie J. Duven.

You can move the currant bushes as you desire. Advise you to take part roots, with but little top. By so doing you will have a better bush in a year from the transplanting. Would not attempt to remove these bushes in their entirety. Wrap the bush parts separate from the parent bushes in moist straw. Then again wrap with paper and cloth.

* * *

We are interested to buy a farm in Wood county, Wisconsin, and to raise chickens and ducks, beside general farming. Is the climate to severe to raise turkeys in said county? I have chickens here—White Leghorns—but only on my back lot. Could a man succeed in poultry business there? Also what kind of fruit trees could I set out and have success. The farm is located one mile from Nekoosa, Wis., so I think it would not be hard to have customers and market in the neighborhood. V. Eckstrom.
Illinois.

The climate in Wood county, Wisconsin, is not adapated to the raising of turkeys and poultry. There is no reason why a man who understands the raising of fowls and egg production can not make a success of this business in the section to which you refer—if he is a good poultryman and a good business man.

* * *

How about western North Carolina for beef cattle and hogs? Near what town would you advise locating? Where are the markets for these products? Could an experienced farmer find a job in this locality? Any call for carpenters, or where could I get detailed information? R. Greunbery.
Illinois.

Western North Carolina is a favorable section for the production of hogs and cattle and fruit, especially apples. The section of which Asheville is the center is as good as any in the state in this respect. The markets are the large nearby cities. Write the Chamber of Commerce, Asheville, N. C., for detailed information.

I have one-half acre that I would lik put into bush fruit. My market is St. L seventy miles from here. Of raspberries, rants, or gooseberries, which would find most ready market in the city and woul the most profitable to plant and stand ment well by ordinary express? What c a person expect to realize under normal ditions from such fruits?
Illinois. D. C. Wiegman

Advise you to plant Fay and Cross currants, Oregon Champ Gooseberry and Cuthbert and Ra Purple raspberries. These fr should yield a profit of $600 to $ an acre.

* * *

Is the country around Charlottesville, suitable for fruit, berries, poultry? Wha the general character of the land? Is t any other section of Virginia that woul better adapted? If so, where?
Wisconsin. D. E. Wetherle

The section of which Charlottesv is the center is exceptionally favo so far as climate, good land, g markets and social conditions are c cerned. Fruit, both large and sm and poultry find an ideal condit there. No other section of Virgi or elsewhere is better suited to fr and poultry production.

* * *

Is the region around Colorado Spring good location for a small fruit and pou farm? I understand it is possible to places there reasonable and that there i good market. M. O'Har
Indiana.

There is some land near Colora Springs suitable for small fruit a poultry production. You must n be very careful in your selection land in that vicinity when purch ing land for fruit and poultry.

* * *

We are thinking of setting out in our p try yard some plum trees next spring. W kind of plum trees would you advise us get and where could we get them. what kind of gooseberry bushes would do here in this part of Colorado. Please tell what you think would be the best kind the poultry yard.
Colorado. Miss F. T. Johnson

Advise you to plan Surprise, B bank, Omaha and Terry plum tr in the poultry yard. Oregon Cha pion gooseberry is best suited for yo climatic conditions.

* * *

I would like a little information regard Palm Beach county, Florida, as I wish to there. Is it suitable for poultry? What ar the land, also the climate? Has the ernment done any draining of the Evergla and what is land worth there?
Oregon. Fred Lockwood

Palm Beach County, Florida, well adapted to the production fowls and eggs. The market is go especially in winter. The land is pr tically all sand. Prices range fr $500 to $700 an acre. Far outlyi land can be bought for less.

* * *

Kindly advise me as to the varieties of following fruits best suited to my place Walnut Grove, Mo., twenty miles north Springfield, Mo., apples, peaches, cherr pears, plums, quince, strawberries, blackb ries, grapes, raspberries, gooseberries, c rants. J. R. Ray
Missouri.

Apples — Delicious, King Dav Golden Delicious.

It Saves Money

To get the biggest profits you must have hen houses that do not take up the extra time and labor that henneries usually do. At all times they must be dry, clean and sanitary.

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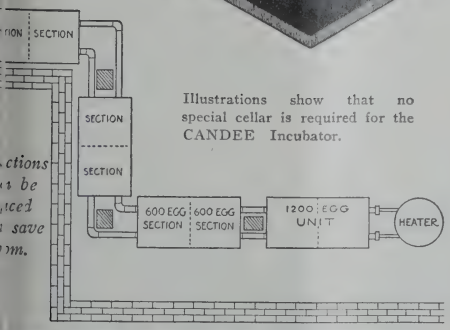
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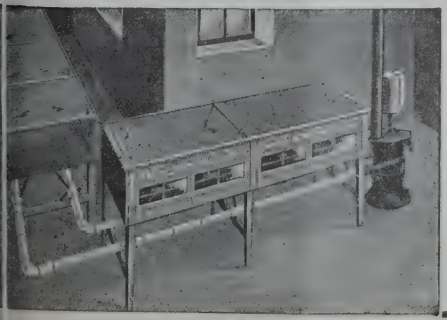
Requires less labor

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because of these perfected automatic features, approach as closely as is mechanically possible actual hen-hatching conditions. As a result CANDEE chicks are sturdy and rapidly develop into strong, vigorous, profitable birds.

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SPIRAL LEG BANDS



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Size for	25	50	100	250
Leghorns	$ .30	$ .50	$ .90	$2.00
Rocks and Reds	.35	.60	1.00	2.25
Asiatics	.40	.80	1.25	3.00

OAT SPROUTER $2.42

Any One Can Make It. Plans 10c

Non-Freezing Drinking Founts $1.75 and up. Poultry Punches, Feed Troughs, Grit Boxes, Close to Nature Oat Sprouter, etc. Catalogue.

American Poultry Supply Co., 499 Main St., Canton, Mo.

Peaches—Early Elberta, Elberta, J. H. Hale, Krummeel.

Cherry—Montmorency.

Pears—Keiffer and Seckel.

Plum—Terry, Surprise, Omaha.

Quince—Orange.

Strawberries — Haveland, Dunlop, Sample.

Grapes — Concord, Worden, Diamond, Morris' Early.

Raspberry — Cuthbert and Royal Purple.

Gooseberry—Oregon Champion.

Currant—Fay and Red Cross.

* * *

I am just starting in the poultry business, quit my trade and bought a farm of forty-two acres, which has a gradual slope from east to the west, soil is a good sandy soil. I am thinking of setting out some asparagus roots and strawberry plants. Will you kindly advise me the kind best suitable for this climate, about 100 miles south of Erie, Pa., in Mercer county? I have never had any experience at farming, have kept the White Leghorns for about twelve years on a back yard in the city and been very successful, but I realize that it is different keeping twelve to fifteen to keeping 500 or 600, which I now have. I want to raise strawberreis and asparagus and garden truck on the side.

Pennsylvania. Geo. E. Snyder.

Advise you to plant Dunlop, Haveland, Sample and Brandywine strawberries and Palmeto asparagus.

* * *

I have bought ten acres of land seven miles from Savannah, Ga. Could you tell me if poultry will do well there? Also, what is the best kind of fruit trees to plant. Also grapes? Is there any special breed of poultry that does better so far South. I fancy Plymouth Rocks, but a friend tells me they do not do well in a hot climate.

Iowa. J. J. Jones.

Yes, poultry is being raised successfully in the vicinity of Savannah, Georgia. Consult state horticultural authority as to best kind of fruit trees to plant. The Leghorn and R. I. Reds seem to be in the big majority in the South. Barred Rocks do well there. I have seen some very large flocks there which are profitable.

* * *

I am sixty-four years old and I want to raise apples in my lifetime. I have no trees large enough to graft.

1. What is the oldest apple tree I can transplant and graft?

2. Will Delicious Scions grafted on wild crabapples produce fruit?

3. Will any Scion grafted on wild crabapples produce?

4. How large a crabapple will I graft on?

5. Which of the Hansen plums will I plant and where?

I have a Waneta and a Hauska. Will I plant more of them?

6. Will raspberries, planted this year with four and five feet canes, take root and make good plants if the ends are covered with dirt, or must I wait another year?

New York. L. E. James.

1. It is not advisable to transplant an apple tree more than three years old, although it can be done.

2. Delicious Scions put on wild crab trees will not "take" well. The Delicious wood will grow larger than the wood of the wild crab and then brake off.

3. No, not as a lasting tree.

4. Answered by 2 and 3.

5. Waneta, Hauska, Opiota are best of the Hansen hybrids.

6. Cut raspberry cane off to six inches of root when transplanting.

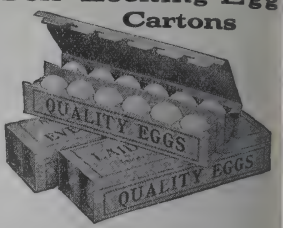
* * *

Would you kindly supply me through the columns of your department with a list of apple trees suitable for middle Minnesota climate? Also several varieties of grape vines? H. L. Shockley.

Minnesota.

The Patton Greening, Northwestern Greening, Molinda, Duchess and

Self-Locking Egg Cartons



Self-Locking Egg Cartons should be a part of your service to your customers. They will be pleased to receive your good eggs in neat, compact and well printed cartons and when the package is opened how large, how good the eggs appear!

Try a small lot. Send us $1.15, postage extra, for 100 stock printed cartons labeled "Extra Selected Eggs" or "Quality Breakfast Eggs" (weight 14 pounds). If you do not find the cartons the best you have ever used, we will return your money. Write for prices on quantities of 1,000 or over-printed with your farm name or brand name.

Self-Locking Carton Co.
436-438 East Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

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YOU NEED A GOOD OAT SPROUTER



Here is a new one. Enameled sectional steel frame. Easy to set up or take apart. Heavy galvanized interchangeable pans. Provides the necessary green feed at all seasons.

Use Moe's Poultry Supplies

Practical money-saving fixtures, designed by specialists, and made to last.

Ask Your Dealer or Send for New Catalog.

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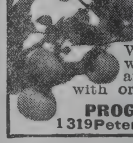


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In France the World's greatest laboratory has discovered a germ that kills rats and mice by science. Absolutely safe. Cannot harm human beings, dogs, cats, birds, chickens, pets. Quickly clears dwellings and outbuildings, with offensive after-effects. It is called Danysz Virus.

Free Book Get our free book on rats and mice, telling about Virus and how to get some.

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Our Fruit Trees

Will fill the poultry yard with fruit for your chicks and household. No cash with order. Get Catalog NOW

PROGRESS NURSERIES
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White Orpington

Show birds and breeders, now ready to w at America's best shows. Our win at Cumberland, Md., Oct. 4-7. On an entry of birds the entire 56 were under the ribbo against 3 competitors, proves conclusively have the real Quality. Catalog Free.

R. E. SANDY :: :: STUARTS DRAFT, V

BIG MONEY in Rabbits. We on credit. Get $8 to each. Easy to raise. Cost little to start. Get our beaut book, "How to Breed and House," also large calendar b on poultry all for 10c—none free.

JAS. W. HOUCK & CO. TIFFIN, OH

ealthy Apples are best for Minne-
ta planting.
Plant Bertha, Concord and Worden
apes. These are very hardy.

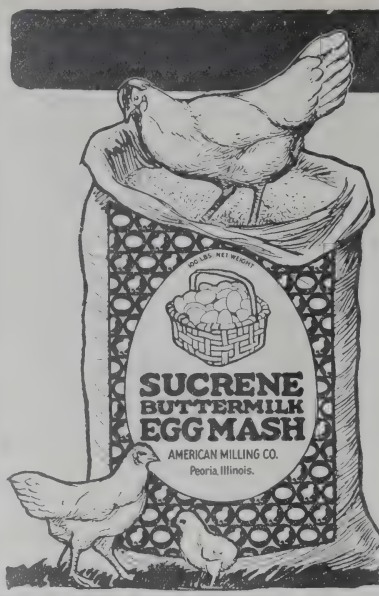
* * *

As I desire to move to a higher altitude
n this is, your opinion of the vicinity of
oxville, Tenn., impresses me favorably as
good section for poultry, dairying and
it.
As you frequently have advised raising poul-
in conjunction with general farming rather
n poultry raising alone, my idea is to
nbine general farming in a small way, say
enty to forty acres, with poultry and fruit,
h cows enough for home use and to supply
ckens with skim milk.
In your opinion, would the Knoxville sec-
n, Loudon county, or Rockingham county,
rginia, be most desirable?
Is the soil at Knoxville adapted to the
wing of corn, wheat and other grains suit-
e for poultry feed?
As land will probably be higher priced near
oxville than at smaller towns, could you
ntion some good little railroad town where
conditions are as good as at Knoxville,
good neighborhood and with good shipping
ilities? A. MacAslan.
Ohio.

You must decide the matter of lo-
tion for yourself. I personally pre-
r the Knoxville section for the pur-
se of which you will buy a farm.
Yes, the soil in Knoxville County
well suited to the growing of the
rm crop you name, and which com-
ise poultry foods.
There are numerous small towns
ar Knoxville, within easy reach of
od farm lands. Go down and make
personal inspection of that country.

A Contagious Ovarian Disease.

The following is a description of what I call
ntagious Ovarian Disease of Fowls, which
ave noticed among my birds since Decem-
, 1913. Previous to this time, for a pe-
d of about fifteen years I had kept no fowls.
first I did not realize what the disease was.
took me about five years to find out that
disease was contagious. It is not only
ntagious, but is transmitted from the old
ds through the eggs, and is also trans-
tted through the male as I will show later
The symptoms vary somewhat, but in
neral they are the same, varying only in
individual case. I have not lost any birds
ectly through the disease, but indirectly I
ve, through the over-attention of the male
ile the birds were in this condition and
uld not escape the male.
The disease seems to affect the shell-making
rtion of the oviduct, causing the birds to
soft shelled eggs. As a rule the birds do
go to the nest to lay but drop their eggs
st anywhere. Needless to add they all con-
ct the egg eating habit. The bird that lays
usually the first to eat her own egg. I
ve killed quite a few birds while in this
ndition and always found a soft shelled egg
the shell-forming portion of the oviduct and
e oviduct highly inflamed. The birds which
ave lost through the over-attention of the
les had a soft shelled egg in the shell-form-
portion of the oviduct. Two of the birds
ad, had eversion of the oviduct and in both
es the oviduct contained a soft-shelled egg.
Some of the birds will lay a few normal
lled eggs before they show any signs of
disease, while others show the disease from
e time they lay the first egg. All of them
m to have an abnormal appetite for shell
l eat great quantities of them, especially
ile containing an unlaid egg. I have had
m fill their crops with shell at this time.
Chicks, hatched in an incubator, from eggs
l by infected hens, and raised on new prem-
s, not near any other fowls, were afflicted
h the disease when grown and in laying
ndition. This has happened on two occa-
ns where I took particular pains to keep
m from coming in contact with infected
ds.
n the fall of 1920 I purchased some laying
lets and placed them with a male bird
ched from eggs laid by infected hens and
about a week or ten days they had the dis-
e.
At different times the birds have been sup-
d with lime water, old mortar, different va-
ies of patented grits in addition to a reg-
r supply of oyster shell and still the disease
tinued. All the well known brands of dry
sh have been tried as well as some spe-
lly prepared mashes containing fish meal,



The Feed for Winter Eggs

Sucrene Buttermilk Egg Mash contains Dried Buttermilk and Meat Scraps in combination with a variety of high quality meals, which makes it a complete egg-forming ration. Let your hens have free access to this feed at all times; give them a liberal grain feed in the evening, and you can depend on profitable returns in eggs all through the winter months.

Put up in 100, 50 and 10 pound bags. Give your dealer a trial order. Write us for full information.

AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY

Dept. 1 PEORIA, ILL.

1000 EGGS In EVERY HEN

If You Keep Chickens
CUT THIS OUT

"The great trouble with the poultry business has always been, that the laying life of a hen was too short," says Henry Trafford, International Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years editor of Poultry Success.

The average pullet lays 150 eggs. If kept the second year, she may lay 100 more. Then she goes to market. Yet, it has been scientifically established that every pullet is born or hatched with over one thousand minute egg germs in her system—and will lay them on a highly profitable basis over a period of four to six years' time if given proper care.

How to work to get 1,000 eggs from every hen; how to get pullets laying early; how to make the old hens lay like pullets; how to keep up heavy egg production all through cold winter months when eggs are highest; triple egg production, make slacker hens hustle; $5.00 profit from every hen in six winter months. These and many other money making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 EGG HEN" system of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader of this paper who keeps six hens or more. Eggs should go to a dollar or more a dozen this winter. This means big profit to the poultry keeper who gets the eggs. Mr. Trafford tells how. If you keep chickens and want them to make money for you, cut out this ad and send it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Suite 860 D, Court Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., and a free copy of "The 1,000 EGG HEN" will be sent by return mail. —Advertisement.



Buff Minorcas

If you choose to become a leader in a variety, the breeding of Buff Minorcas is the shortest route, because the road is not yet blocked with large competitors. Invest in a variety where they have to come to you. At Chicago Coliseum past two years I won 12 firsts and 10 other prizes including Best Display. From those champions I have bred the most wonderful line of cockerels and pullets in all the land. Here is your opportunity to secure top-notch quality in exhibition birds and breeders.



Cockerels $5, $10, $15 and $25. Females $5, $7.50, $10 and $15. Pens (four females and male) $25, $35, $50 and $75.

EDW. F. SCHMIDT Fall Sale List Free HAZELRIGG, IND.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—The Super Hen

Learn the facts about this new-old breed. Illustrated official Club Bulletin and Standard gives history, description and other valuable information. Price 25c postpaid. Send today for your copy.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT CLUB
M. L. Chapman, Sec'y-Treas. Trenton Junction, New Jersey

CURTISS CUT CLOVER

has been used in the laying and breeding mashes of the largest and most sucessful poultry farms for the past thirty-five years and the fact that these farms order repeatedly, season after season, is a sufficient recommendation as to its effectiveness as a stimulant for intensive egg production.

It is far more palatable; better liked by the fowl, and contains more fine heads and leaves and less fiberous stems than alfalfa.

Cut in ⅛ inch lengths; thoroughly sifted; fine as tea and free from all waste, it furnishes all the vitimines necessary to keep the fowl in healthy condition while stimulating the function of heavy egg yield. Orders promptly filled.

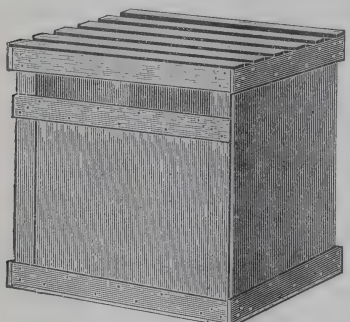
DAY OLD CHIX AND DUX

Send for our SPECIAL DISCOUNT PRICE LIST covering advance orders for day-old chicks and dux for early Spring deliveries.

Parent stock all Hogan tested for high egg capacity for generations past with the consequent results that young stock gives highest possible degree of satisfaction.

W. R. CURTISS CO., Prop.
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USE PREMIER COOPS



For shipping breeding stock and show birds. Made of light basswood lumber (not paper) and shipped direct from big Wisconsin mill at the following low cash prices:

12x18x18 Dz...$4.50	18x18x18 Dz...$5.50
12x21x21 Dz...$5.50	18x21x21 Dz...$6.50
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Premier coops lead all others in point of sales. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for complete price list of Chick Boxes, Egg Boxes, Baskets, etc.

Western Box and Basket Co.
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DR. B. J. LUDWIG'S BUTTERMILK TONE

A CONCENTRATED BUTTERMILK

Conditions your show birds, hurriedly puts plume in their feathers, promotes health, vigor and strength. Puts your birds in prime condition. Prevents roup, cholera and general sickness. $2 per gallon, plus 10 percent, will prepay delivery.

LUDWIG REMEDY CO.
712 N. 2nd St., Dept. X, St. Louis, Mo.

which is high in bone or mineral content, with the same results.

The only thing that seemed to help them was unlimited range and then they again developed the disease after having been on a fixed range for any length of time.

To show that it is not in the care given the fowls, I will state that at various times I have procured new birds and when not brought in contact with the infected fowls they continued to lay sound shelled eggs, but as soon as they came in contact with infected fowls they also contracted the disease.

I have given some of the infected birds to other people who kept no fowls of their own and the disease continued.

It makes no difference what the breed or variety, they are all subject to the disease. I have had Langshans, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Games and Bantams, and all contracted the disease.

I also think the disease can be contracted by other birds, as the following may indicate. Last summer I purchased a pair of Ring Doves and during the summer they laid two pair of eggs and hatched their young. During the winter they were kept near the fowls and this spring I noticed that the female acted more or less like the hens. She kept to the nest and acted as if she wanted to lay. She finally laid a pair of eggs and broke them both, as they were so thin shelled. She had been well supplied with grit and shell. After she had laid she seemed to be in good condition again.

The following are the principal symptoms: Some of the birds when first taken with the disease seem to be just a little sleepy and walk around in a lazy sort of way. They do not seem to have much of an appetite, and what food they have in their crop does not seem to digest. Other birds walk as if they were a little lame and step around in a jerky sort of way. Others again do not seem to be able to keep their eyes open and sit around with their eyes closed. Some of them become so helpless that they are not able to walk about at all. They do not seem to have any strength whatever. Those that are affected the most lie down with their heads down on the ground and look as if they were about to die. If you pick them up their heads, feet and wings hang limp and helpless as if they were dead. They remain in this condition until they have laid, after which they seem to be in the best of health until it comes time for the next egg, when they pass through the same symptoms again. Those that show the lighter symptoms are well immediately after the egg is laid, while it takes those somewhat longer to recover that have the more severe symptoms. The maiortiy of the birds when in this condition ruffle up the feathers of the cushion and spread their tail feathers apart and carry their tails rather low. If they have an attack while on the roost—they are not able to hold themselves, but usually fall down to the droppings board or floor. Some of them do not seem to get any worse but continue to have the same symptoms. Others begin with the lighter symptoms and get worse as the disease progresses while others begin with the worst symptoms and continue in this condition as long as they are laying.

This disease may explain the prevalence of soft shelled eggs in some flocks. There appears to be a similarity between it and contagious abortion in cattle. The oviduct is inflamed and the disease is communicated by the male. If this infection should ever hit an egg farm it would put it out of business. Therefore it is worthy of the study of poultry pathologists.—A Subscriber.

Housed for Winter.

In what condition are your poultry houses for the indoor life of winter?

The months between now and spring, during which your birds spend so much time closely crowded together indoors, are the months in which it is most important to have light and air and freedom from disease germs, lice and mites in your birds' living quarters.

Radiation of sunlight will be increased, the air purified and sweetened, and disease germs, lice and mites kept in control during these critical months by the use of a good disinfecting paint.

It is better to do your interior painting and disinfecting before freezing weather, so you still can keep doors and windows open for quick drying, and thus avoid putting your birds into even temporarily damp quarters during the cold months.

A few hours spent now in cleaning up for the winter will bring a return to you in increased production from healthier hens that may make those clean-up hours the most profitable hours of the year.

PROFITABLE LEGHORNS

Sturdy well grown pullets ready to lay in a month, $2 each in lots of 25 or more. Order direct from this ad. They won't last long. Husky pedigreed cockerels at very low prices. All stock from our own breeders—no culls or bought up junk.

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Whenever you see this trade mark remember that Queensbury Leghorns are guaranteed to please you.

QUEENSBURY FARMS
123 NORTH MAIN ST., TOMS RIVER, N.

APCO EGG CARRIER

Absolutely Carry Eggs Without Breakage.

Manufactured in All Styles.

Carry Hatching Eggs Without Shock or Damage.

Parcel Post Sizes for Shipment of Fine Table Eggs.

Commercial Crates and Fillers.

Send for Fall Catalog and Price List

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IMPROVE
Strain White Wyandott
Soar High at the
CHICAGO COLISEUM SHO

Winning Three Firsts and be display two years in successio The improvers are successful b cause they are the best br strain in America. I can supp you birds to win at any show fill the egg basket. Cocks cockerels $10, $15 and $25 eac Pens $35, $50 and $75. A fe cockerels suitable for farm ran flocks $5 each in lots of 3 more. Catalog.

L. J. DEMBERGE
Improver Strain White Wyandottes
STEWARTSVILLE, Box 9, INDIAN

S. C. White Leghorns

Choice breeding cockerels, hens and mat pens that will improve egg production and a vigor and vitality in your flock. High quali stock only at reasonable prices. Circular fre

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TRADE AEM MARK **THERMOMETERS NEVER VARY**

You cannot afford to risk using any oth thermometer in Incubators or Brooder Insist on "A E M." At dealers or direct.
A. E. MOELLER, 261-3 Sumpter St., Brooklyn, N.

ix Generations of Breeding for Eggs.

(Continued from page 957)

andsire of the male and female ed, was the same bird, No. 3496. oreover, the hen (2036) that was ed to produce the male in the 5th neration, was a daughter of male o. 1024 and a granddaughter of ale No. 756, and she was mated to ale No. 4874, who was a grandson male 1024, and a great grandson male No. 756.

This is the intensification of blood nes through inbreeding and being llowed in a systematic way, is called ne breeding, which means breeding line from prepotent sires and dams. o detriment to the stock has result- , and Lamon's Triumph is an out- nding bird for vigor, because the rent stock of each succeeding gen- ation were selected for strong con- tutional vigor.

If people instead of speaking of the d effects of inbreeding, would speak the bad effects of breeding under- veloped or weak birds, they would me nearer to "hitting the nail on e head." Bad results from inbreed- g are yet to be established.

Size, for instance, may indeed be creased by the closest kind of in- eeding if selections of breeding birds e made for heavier bone and larger ture. Selection is the keynote.

In this connection, observe Fig. 11. ere is a hen which laid 235 eggs in r pullet year. She is a half sister No. 2058, which laid 240 eggs, and half sister of No. 2036, which laid 8 eggs. But this hen in Fig. 11 does t appear in the pedigree. The rea- n is that she has poor Standard ality; a poor comb, a convex back, nched tail and angular body. If e only end aimed for were eggs, she uld be useful, but since the end ined at is eggs plus the graceful dy lines of the Standard exhibition ghorn, this hen is rejected as a eeder. This selection and elimina- n is what is meant by the term lective breeding.

Standard Points.

Inasmuch as there is some agitation f fleshier combs on Single Comb hite Leghorns, and some evidence i their favor, it is interesting to note t Mr. Lamon has not found it nec- ary to diverge from the Standard hibition comb.

There is also some discussion in f or of larger birds in this breed. In No. 2086 in the pedigree, which h a record of 223 eggs, weighed 4 lb. 6½ oz. when in the best of flesh.

Her low weight, when laid out, was 3bs. 8 oz. The Standard weight for a Leghorn hen is 4 lbs. and this ight applies in the winter when ds are in show condition, having lted and gotten in good flesh. At is point, hen No. 2086 was 6½ oz. r weight.

Hen No. 4017, after having under- ne the continual strain of a year's p duction as a pullet, weigher 3 lbs. oz. This indicates that she was ittle over the Standard weight for en when in show condition.

Hen 6602 weighed 3 lbs. 8 oz. after ing 200 eggs. No other weight of l. bird is available. It is plain, how- r, that she would run a couple

The Morris White ORPINGTONS

The Proven Leaders



The bird for all purposes; the best winter lay of large, tinted eggs; the heaviest of all clean legged fowl; the finest table poultry in existence; the most beautiful fowl yet produced.

We have the largest and best flock in America and have hundreds of cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets, now ready for the show room, laying house and breeding pen

Are you prepared for the keenest competition in the show room? If not, come to headquarters. Are you getting the egg yield you should? If not, improve your flock with a cockerel from our bred to lay strain that has been making high egg records in national laying contests regularly since 1911 and hold the world's record for heavy weight fowls. Last season we won nine firsts out of a possible twelve at Madison Square Garden and Chicago Coliseum.

Recent winnings: Six firsts at Cincinnati, August 25th; six firsts, Kentucky State Fair at Louisville, September 14th.

If you want a sure winner or a full egg basket, write us.

MORRIS POULTRY FARM

HAROLD RAWNSLEY, Manager **LEBANON, OHIO**

MONMOUTH STRAIN Stands Supreme

AND THEY ARE AMERICA'S FOREMOST LINEBRED. BLOOD WILL TELL!

S. C. WHITE and BUFF LEGHORNS

Again won best display at the great Syracuse Fair on Buff Leghorns: Cocks, first and third; hen, first; cockerels, first and fifth; pullets, first, second, third and fourth; young pen, first; old pen, first.

At Mineola Fair won best display on S. C. White Leghorns: Cocks, first, third and fifth; hens, first and second; cockerels, second, third and fourth; pullet, third; young pen, first; old pen, first. And won best display on S. C. Buff Leghorns: Cocks, first and third; hens, first and fourth; cockerels, first, second and fifth; pullets, first, second, third and fourth; young pen, first; old pen, second. Have birds in both varieties fit to win at any show. Cocks and cockerels, $15 and up; hens and pullets, $10 and up; 200 Utility S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, $5 and $10; 150 Utility S. C. Buff Leghorns, cockerels, $5 and $10; 500 Utility S. C. White Leghorn pullets four months old, $2.50 each.

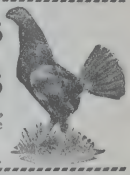
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Produced the Year Round WITHOUT AN EXPENSIVE SPROUTER

This method will positively produce fresh juicy sprouts FREE FROM MOULD in four to seven days without a sprouter. EASY, INEXPENSIVE and HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL. Adaptable to large or small flocks. Endorsed and used by many poultry keepers. Reduce your grain bill and increase your egg production by feeding SPROUTED OATS produced by this method. Send one dollar today for my booklet containing complete information and instructions, or write for further particulars. B. M. WOOD, STONEHAM, MASS.

Breed Feathered Symbols of American Gameness



The utmost in Game Fighting Fowls. "My Southern Guards, Cuban Muffs, Mugwumps, Hennies, and beautiful Marines" have measured steel with the best in all the world and are at the top today. Send for free circular.

ALFRED F. GRAHAM **CAMERON, N. C.**



BABY CHICKS

$12.00 Per Hundred and Up

Ask for our beautiful new catalog which is full of useful information to the poultryman. Get your order booked now for December and January delivery. (We never stop hatching.)

THORNWOOD POULTRY YARDS (Dept. A-23) **Crandall, Indiana**

CLOVERLAND ANCONAS

have proven their quality at the last exhibition at the Northern Michigan Fair, September 20-23, 1921. We won first cock, first and second cockerel, first and second hen and first pullet. Very choice cockerels from the winners at reasonable prices. Write us. We guarantee to please.

E. J. & M. E. MACMARTIN **1125 Lake Shore Drive** **ESCANABA, MICHIGAN**



Make this test with
UNCLE SAM
Milk Albumen

Milk being one of the most valuable ingredients in chick foods, there is no better, more convenient and cheaper way to feed it than in the form of UNCLE SAM MILK ALBUMEN. It is rich with Protein the great body builder and egg producer.

Promotes Health, Growth and Maturity

This is the season to use UNCLE SAM MILK ALBUMEN, rich with Protein, because it supplies Vitamines lacking in grain foods and so essential to healthy growth. Purdue University found it to be the greatest egg producer known. It is used by many feed manufacturers to increase the digestible Protein of the feed. Try it for 30 days, making it 10 per cent of your feed. We offer you an opportunity to prove the value of Uncle Sam Milk Albumen for your flock.

AN EXPERT'S OPINION

Dear Sirs: I have given "Uncle Sam" Milk Albumen a careful and thorough test.

Early in the spring I selected two pens of fowls—one pen of Houdans and one pen of S. L. Wyandottes. These two pens were fed your food.

The Houdan pen thus fed layed 41 per cent more eggs than any other Houdan pen on the farm.

The S. L. Wyandotte pen thus fed laid 34 per cent more eggs than any other S. L. Wyandotte pen on the farm.

After giving your "Uncle Sam" Milk Albumen this thorough, systematic, and fair test, I am convinced that it is a very valuable food product and one which every breeder should use.

THOS. F. RIGG :-: Iowa Falls, Iowa

Trial Package **5 lbs. for 50c Postpaid**

Send today for this trial carton of Uncle Sam Milk Albumen, the great egg producer and health food for chicks. Adding it to your feed or buying feed containing it will give you a balanced ration. It will pay you to give it a trial. Use the coupon. Send 50c, a 5 lb. carton will be sent you immediately, POSTPAID east of the Rocky Mountains.

Geo. L. Harding Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

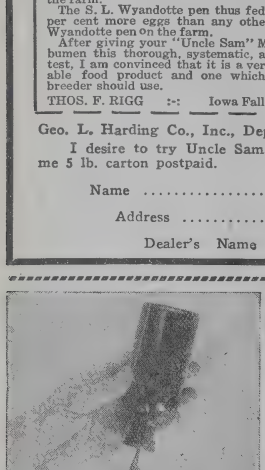
Geo. L. Harding Co., Inc., Dept. J-11, Binghamton, N. Y.

I desire to try Uncle Sam Milk Albumen. Enclosed find 50 cents for which send me 5 lb. carton postpaid.

Name .....

Address .....

Dealer's Name .....



Vaccinate Now!

Protect your flock against Roup, Catarrh, Diphtheria, Colds, Sore Head, etc., or save a big percentage of sick birds in flocks already infected.

VACCINATION IS TRUE ECONOMY—for the price of one fowl you can immunize several hundred against these and other diseases.

A. S. L. AVIAN MIXED BACTERIN

is produced by the American Scientific Laboratories, Inc., under U. S. Veterinary License No. 165, issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

60 doses, $2.00; 250 doses, $5.00; 500 doses, $7.50; Syringe and Needles, $1.50.

SPECIAL COMBINATION OFFER

New customers ordering both syringe and Bacterin may deduct $1.00 from the total of order.

A. S. L. Lepine Mixed Bacterin is a similar product for snuffles, abscesses, sore hocks, etc., in rabbits and hares. Ask for our free booklet on the Prevention of Poultry Diseases.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES

157 West Kinzie Street Dept. K-3 Chicago, Illinois

ROGERS' WHITE LEGHORNS

Wonderful young stock now ready for the early winter shows. Chicago Coliseum Winners for eleven years. Great bargains in Yearling hens. Satisfaction guaranteed. Big catalog free. Rogers' White Leghorn Farm. F. D. Rogers, Owner, South St. Road, Elgin, Ill.

EDGEHILL GIANT SINGLE COMB BLACK **MINORCAS**

SALE OF BREEDERS AT REDUCED PRICES—Can supply single birds or full strings to win in any competition desired. A number of extra fine utility pullets from egg-record stock. Write for catalog.—EDGEHILL FARM, Box A, SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.

ARNOLD'S BUFF LEGHORNS

Bred since 1890. This season our young birds are far ahead in quality; never raised such fine birds before. Bargains this month, a few cocks at $20 each; hens $5 each; cockerels $5 up; pullets $3 up. No eggs for sale the coming season. Aug. D. Arnold, Box 777, Dillsburg, Pa.

ounces over Standard weight when show condition.

The eggs laid by hen No. 2 weighed 56.8 grams, which is exac a 2 oz. egg. The eggs laid by No. 4 were a shade smaller, weighing grams. Hen No. 4017 laid 245 eg and these high-geared hens usu lay a trifle smaller egg. It is app ently quite easy for a hen to la 48 to 52 gram egg and get away over 200.

A 200-Egg Strain.

In the heading of this article, announce: "How a High-Produc Strain of Exhibition White Legho was Built Up." The question ny arise, "Does the cockerel, Lamo Triumph, come from a 200-e strain?" In our opinion, he does The meaning of the word "strain" not definitely clear, but, to our mi it denotes an entire family that has established heredity character. It expected that in any strain a sm proportion of birds will revert fr this established trait, but the la majority should be pure for the fa ily characteristic.

No family of chickens, of which are aware, inherit and transmit a f tor for fecundity to the tune of 2 eggs per bird, per annum. Occasio al males will do a pretty good job throwing 200-egg pullets, and in so strains there are an encouraging nu ber of females that produce 200 eg each in their pullet year.

But, to say at this stage of our pr ress in breeding that a bird is out a "200-egg strain," even though th are one, or two, or several 200-e birds among its ancestors, is a fo of misrepresentation, provided, course, our interpretation of the wo "strain" is correct. If we are corr in defining the word "strain," then is true that until we have flocks which a majority of the females g a yield of 200 eggs or better, until is true that a majority of the fema are not only capable of laying 2 eggs each, but transmit their 200-e capabilities in such a regular and derly manner that 200 egg perfor ance becomes the usual and expect thing and is recognized as an esta lished hereditary character in the flo no 200 egg strain will exist.

We do not look for the consumm tion of the 200-egg strain in the i mediate future. Pronounced progre has been made, and just as strai have been dependably established f the factors of size, type and col markings, so may they be purified f high fecundity.

We have shown you how, in s years, a bird rich in the blood of 20 egg hens has been produced, althou in the first generation not a sing 200-egg bird appears in the pedigr The stock to begin with was no be ter than the average breeder has.

In successive generations, those the pullets that reached 200 eggs we used as fast as they appeared, al the males from them were in tu employed. The result is the produ tion this year of "Lamon's Triumph a cockerel in which there is an inte sification of 200-egg blood. If he live and as long as he remains strong ar vigorous, he will be a pen header, th many new lines of blood may flo from him. Thus we have shown yo the breeding that led up to his birt

Policy in Breed Recognition.

By F. W. Proctor

I propose to make this a reminis-
nt, as well as constructively critical
ticle. My recollections as a breed-
go backward nearly forty years,
d during this period quite a few
w breeds and varieties have come
rward for recognition. Some of
ese have taken and now occupy a
gh place in the esteem of fanciers;
t a much longer list failed to qual-
as permanent breeds.

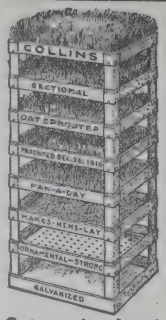
The attitude of the American Poul-
y Association has generally proven
considerable factor in the fate of
w breeds or near-breeds. As an in-
nce in point, there were the White
onders, whose breeders came before
e Boston meet of the association
me years ago with a lengthy list
signers. This candidate for pop-
ar favor was undergoing a decided
om at the time. Its makeup was
easy guess, of a White Wyandotte-
ght Brahma cross, and its laying
d meat-producing qualities made it
pably superior to the unfinished
cks and Wyandottes of white color
that period. The association's
ounds for turning down this prac-
ally superior type, according to cur-
nt report, was that it did not fill a
tinct role as a breed.

This brings us to the point I wish
discuss—the principles involved in
action of the association in the ac-
otance or rejection of breeds. It
st be apparent to observant fan-
rs of long standing that we lack a
nsistent policy in this matter. Is
perior practical merit in a breed
ich has been brought to a resonably
manent type, a sufficient basis for
cial recognition; or must it possess
o distinct and well-marked exterior
nts, sufficiently differentiating it
m other breeds and likewise capa-
of interesting the fancier? All
eds of prominence possess one or
h of these qualifications.

The history of Standard making
sents many instances of new-com-
which failed on one or both of
se points. In the early days of the
ularity of the Asiatics just prior
the advent of our medium-sized
cks and Wyandottes, the pea-comb
tridge Cochin gained for a time
cial standing. Doubtless this type
its origin in the use of the Dark
hma as a cross.

There followed later a pea-comb
k in both the barred and white col-
tions. Both these and the Cochin
hat comb type have long since dis-
eared. There would seem to have
n no more excuse for the appear-
e of a pea-comb upon normally
rle-combed breeds than the in-
tive whim of some upstart breed-
. The frost-proof argument was
forward, but the fact is that a sin-
comb has not proved out to be
serious objection upon a well-
naged fowl of good size.

Quite a different case is that of the
horns, a rose comb upon the heads
which had doubtless proved of
l-climate advantage. Nevertheless,
Rose Comb Leghorn still remains,
r a forty years' test, more of fancy
a practical merit, as is evidenced
he fact that the Single Comb Leg-
n remains the favorite upon egg
ns. The late I. K. Felch long and



Get my circular of Feeder and Exerciser (See October Ad.)
Chick Feeders
Chick Fountains
Grit, Shell, Charcoal Hoppers
Non-Waste Mash Hopper
Nomite Perch Supports

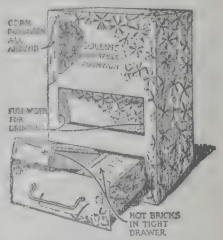
Get High-priced Winter Eggs

WINTER eggs bring real money—and Collins Oat Sprouters help to bring the eggs. Easy to have plenty of the necessary succulent green food when you use this sprouter. Sprouted oats keep hens healthy and active—save on grain. Used everywhere on large and small poultry plants—efficient, economical.

Popular Size	**—8 pans 11x15 inches**	**$4.00 delivered**
Home Flock Size	**—5 " 11x15 "**	**3.00 "**
Commercial Size	**—8 " 11x32 "**	**8.00 "**

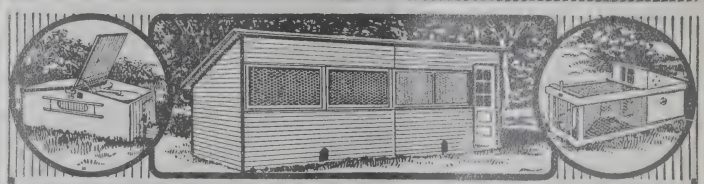
West of Mississippi add 50c—West of Rockies add $1

Collins Nofreeze Fountain saves untold labor in winter time. Keeps water clean and fresh. Hot bricks (you supply bricks) in lower compartment keeps water warm. No lamp, no trouble, no danger. Galvanized iron, double wall, cork insulation. Avoid cold-weather water difficulties and keep your flock laying by using this efficient, practical and economical fountain. Holds 10 quarts. **Price $3.50 delivered.** West of Mississippi add 50c—West of Rockies add $1.00.



Order direct from this advertisement. Liberal discount to dealers and agents.

W. H. COLLINS, 20B Harrison St., New York



Brooder for 50 to 400 chicks *No. 3 Poultry House for 50 hens—2 units* *Setting Coop*

Every need of the poultry fancier is met by Hodgson Poultry Houses. They are sturdy, weather-proof, vermin proof, properly ventilated, easy to clean and move. Shipped in sections and can be erected by anyone in less than an hour. Your hens will thrive and lay their best if kept in Hodgson Poultry Houses. Send today for illustrated catalog showing how Hodgson Poultry Houses are constructed and their many uses.

HODGSON *Portable* HOUSES **E. F. Hodgson Co., Room 322, 71-73 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 6 East 39th St., New York City**

Follow a proven winner—that's what you are doing when you invest in

Pape's Single Comb Black Minorcas

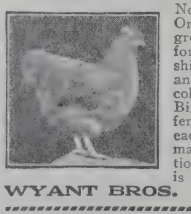


They produce everything that makes life worth living; Large White Eggs, Delicious Meat, a steady cash income, joy and independence not to be found in any other vocation. Customer from Massachusetts writes: "Four of my hens from November 1, 1920, to September 21, 1921, produced the following number of eggs—Hen No. 6, 291 eggs; No. 7, 300; No. 9, 284, and No. 11, 289 eggs."

Our free four-color catalog illustrates our winners, describes well mated pens and quotes introductory prices on Chesty Cockerels that will improve any flock of any variety, hens and pullets laying and beautiful exhibition quality, single birds or full entries ready to win. Stock shipped on approval; safe arrival guaranteed. State requirements, please.

CHARLES G. PAPE
Box B 74 **Fort Wayne, Ind., U. S. A.**

BUFF ORPINGTONS



No offering is stronger than the moral stability of the firm back of it. Only the best values justify sales terms which allow the customer the greatest possible protection. This is why customers in 19 states and foreign lands have already taken advantage of our Approval and C.O.D. shipments, this fall. Here you get a thick fleshed muscular massiveness and detail refinement of breed building character. Soft, rich golden coloring and royal breeding from Chicago Coliseum winners.

Big, sturdy, aggressive males at $4, $8, $15 and $25 each. Lithe, active females of mellow form and matronly substance at $4, $7, $10 and $15 each. A few distinctly outstanding stars for national competition a matter of special correspondence. A small deposit reserves your selection. Your absolute satisfaction is the one basis on which a transaction is closed.

WYANT BROS. **THORNTOWN, INDIANA**

Increase your profits—
Improve your flocks by using **Missouri Poultry Farms Cockerels**

Tom Barron S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels

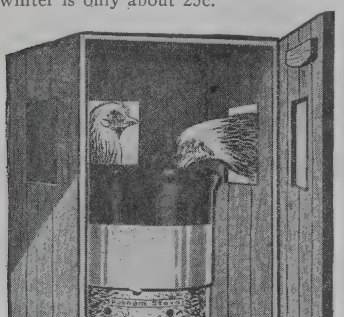
April hatched from our 200 egg hens. Cockerels, Ten leading varieties, Best laying strains. Several thousand choice egg bred cockerels. Priced very low for immediate delivery. Catalog and breeding list free.—Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Missouri.

How Much Water Do Your Hens Drink in Cold Weather?

How much water do your hens drink in cold weather? Not very much we'll wager, if they have to sip between ice crystals in a pan of freezing water. Yet eggs are mostly water, and to lay well hens must drink freely.

A few years ago it was discovered that cows would drink a great deal more water during the winter months if the chill were taken off. Today, the tank-heater is a part of the barn equipment on every well-organized farm. And it has undoubtedly earned millions of dollars by increasing the milk flow.

It remained for Mr. I. Putnam, a poultry enthusiast of Elmira, N. Y., to invent a practical water heater for the poultry house. His patent device is known as the Little Putnam Stove. This stove will burn for a month without refilling or other attention. And the entire cost of operating it for a winter is only about 25c.



THE LITTLE PUTNAM STOVE.
Keeps Water Unfrozen—Not Hot.

Any ordinary drinking vessel may be used. The tiny flame of the stove supplies sufficient heat to keep the water from freezing, even in the coldest weather. But the water never becomes hot and insipid.

Supplied with plenty of pure drinking water at just the right temperature, your birds will drink freely and often. And if your feed and housing conditions are right they will shell out the eggs in a way you would scarcely have believed possible during the winter months.

Not content with having supplied the poultryman with the much-needed water-heater, the ingenious Mr. Putnam proceeded to devise a home-made oat sprouter, using the Little Putnam Stove as a heating unit. This oat sprouter can be made in an evening from materials which you can purchase anywhere for less than 50c. The price of the Little Putnam Stove is $2, postpaid to any address. It will pay you to order one for trial at once. If not entirely satisfactory it may be returned and the money will be refunded. Address I. Putnam, Route 1105-R, Elmira, N. Y.—Advertisement.

THE LEGHORN WORLD
Devoted exclusively to all varieties of Leghorns. Published monthly. One year 50c, three years $1. Official organ of all Leghorn clubs.
THE LEGHORN WORLD
1031 E. Bremer Ave. Waverly, Iowa

consistently opposed the innovation; and among its disadvantages is the fact that it has ever since proved a troublesome precedent. For, based upon its example, the Rhode Island Reds came into the Standard with two types of comb. The Anconas, Orpingtons and Minorcas divide their influence among two comb type schools of breeders. Even the Leghornmen are not altogether satisfied, for a Pacific coast breeder is now becoming a breeder of pea-comb White Leghorns.

Ambitious Barred Rock breeders, covetous of unattainable blue ribbons, are strenuously attempting to foist a "much improved Rock with a Wyandotic headgear. And so it goes, ad infinitum et ad infinitum. And the point in this connection I would raise, here and now, is that the association, in its capacity of official molder of breed types should long ago have taken action upon this multiple comb menace, for it is a distinct menace to the success of exhibitions. The pea-comb Cochins and Rocks were never missed. And I believe that no breed now exists but would be better for all breeders in the long run if restricted to one type of comb and one only. If too late to reject certain breeds for the present, the rule might be formulated for future occasions. Time settles all things, and the rule has held good in the past and promises to hold in the future, that all breeds finally settle down to one—generally the normal—type of comb.

Intelligent Inquiry vs. Politics.

In the consideration of breeds suitable for sanction and encouragement by the association, more than the mere expediency of the hour, or the politics of a happy convention, should decide the issue. There is a constant demand for new breeds. These subserve both the fanciers and the practical breeders' needs. And while fostering the deserving novelty, the association has a duty towards existing neglected breeds.

The Black Java—how many of our present popular breeds are its equal for usefulness and beauty? The Buckeye; I handled this breed a few years and can testify to its unequaled practical traits. I learned to appreciate the advantage of its distinctive type of head; the broad skull, that attends the oriental or pea comb, has more room for brains and actually pans out more intelligence and companionableness than the other comb types.

I believe the association acted wisely, at the Seattle meet, in the rejection of the several breeds asking for recognition which it turned down, and for reasons I have already outlined. As to the previous action at Chicago in accepting Missouri Fluffs, I am far away from Missouri and beyond conjectures. And as to the chanticleers, was their admission a sop to the Canadian breeders in general, or to the Trappist Fathers in particular? The history of White Wonders seems to be repeating itself in the production of this breed, and the association now stultifies itself in the admission of them.

Among the interesting essays at breed making was the Argonant, a pea-comb buff breed that was originated by Harmon S. Babcock, a lawyer and prominent writer on poultry topics, who resided in Providence.

POULTRY SPECIALIST WANTED

A very satisfactory present opening with exceptional opportunity for the future, for the right man.

We are extending our barn equipment business to include a full line of poultry equipment (such as dry mash feeders, waterers, metal nests, complete system of ventilation, etc.) and need a man to take charge of the development of sales of this particular department.

A thorough knowledge of poultry raising, and the poultry industry, in general, is essential, together with executive and selling ability.

If you are interested, write us for full information. At the same time, please give full details of your experience, stating your age, and giving references.

Address E. W. Simons,
JAMES MANUFACTURING CO.,
Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin

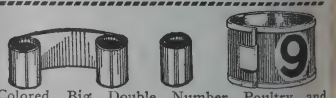
COSH'S BARRED ROCKS

Retain their supremacy at the GREAT TRENTON INTERSTATE FAIR, Sept. 26-30, 1921, winning in a wonderful quality class, the most SENSATIONAL and CONVINCING VICTORY of the entire season. Cocks, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Hens, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Cockerels, 2, 4, 5; Pullets, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Old Pen, 1; Young Pen, 1.

This truly amazing victory is the wise breeders' guide as to where the best may be obtained in Barred Rocks this season. The largest and grandest flock of my entire career is rapidly approaching maturity, from which I can select just the bird or birds you need to meet your show or breeding requirements.

Write me fully and secure my prices; you will be pleasantly surprised to find that they are easily within your reach. Address

Newton Cosh, Box A, Vineland, N. J.



Colored Big Double Number Poultry and Pigeon Bands; New Coil Baby Chick Bands—not numbered, 12 colors. Try the modern way, you will like them. Very efficient. SAMPLES FREE.
Arthur P. Spiller, Box A, Beverly, Mass.



BANTAMS America's Finest Bantams. 40 varieties. Game and Ornamental. Shipped on approval. Winners at the largest shows. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Cat. 2c. Also choice Pheasants, Pigeons, Rabbits and Sporting and Pet Dogs.
F. C. WILBERT & CO. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Russell's Brown Leghorns
will put you on the road to prosperity. Send for my big free catalog.
GEO. L. RUSSELL Box 72 Chilhowee, Mo.

Yes! Small Ads That Pay
"Paying" little poultry ads "catch" the buyers eye—make sales—turn surplus stock into more money—written by My Ad Service, at small cost, rates FREE. Adman, Box 33, Dodgeville, Wis.

ecimens of this breed I once saw at exhibition in that city. I have opy of a little pamphlet published the interests of the breed, which rs the date 1891. Therein the orig- tor-author sets forth its merits as e ideal general purpose fowl." A ntispiece cut by Lee shows a pair Argonants, of a type rather Leg- ny but with a shortened tail, which solid black in the male, the pair porting to be otherwise buff. This ed followed close upon the advent the Buff Leghorn to this country, went out without ever having n largely disseminated. It was the ult of studied crosses of Peacomb mouth Rock, Cornish, Crimson ne and a nondescript stock of buff ds, probably a buff selection from original and at that time, unnamed de Island Reds. So ephemeral a e is now of interest in a historical only. The above leads up to pos- ilities in breed making. Our mod- new breeds, unlike a majority of older ones, are generally the out- ve of a studied mixing of founda- stocks with an aim to produce an inal and distinct type of shape and or. In this manner Mrs. Metcalf ie her Buckeyes, using the blood Buff Cochin, Barred Rock, Pit ne and Cornish. The result proved ave been a happy selection, as the keye stands today probably the all-round product of meat and s, and as such just barely missed oming the most popular fowl of day by a time handicap — the de Island Red having just emerged n its half-century of obscurity and ght the public eye.

Processes of Time.

would be easy for the beginner fowls to believe that some one or er of our modern breeds sum up the possibilities of excellence. Not easy for the veteran breeder to eve thus. I have seen, for exam- the Barred Rock emerge from a crude condition to become the vel of beauty it now is. It is hard imagine anything finer than the imens Mr. Thompson now shows ually at Madison Square Garden. we must not deceive ourselves by t the present reveals. The proc- s of time always brings advance- t. Many of our popular breeds oday will disappear. Others will so differentiated by advancing ls so as to gain distinctness. If ds disappear they will live again ature breeds. It would seem as if new occasion narrowed the field ossible distinctly new types. But is because we lack vision.

olor types, likewise, would seem to e been exhaustively exploited long But out came Mr. Card with new and beautiful Cornish in red d with white. Some day a con- ctive fancier will create a new k or Wyandotte (or what not?) rmly Birchen in color, or clad in age like the Birchen Game's breast, could anything be more delicately tiful? In closing, my mind re- s pleasantly to the memories of bitions and fanciers of long ago. uld easily dwell upon the earliest I attended in Madison Square y-seven years ago. E. B. Thomp- seems the sole survivor of that way period, having been winning important prizes even then. s Wilcox exhibited and sold a pen

Pearl Grit IN THE FEED
MAKES EGGS IN THE NEST



YOU don't find albumen-forming carbohydrates or shell-making silicon in ordinary gravel, granite chips or a broken glass grind. The essential elements needed to make more, better and bigger eggs give money-making value to every grain of

Pearl Grit
Teeth and Tonic for Hens

Mixing with the feed, Pearl Grit grinds the contents of the gizzard and helps digestion. Because it prevents clogging and fermentation, it is an aid in keeping your poultry healthy.

Write for Free Booklet giving much valuable poultry information.

Ask your dealer. If he can't supply you, send us his name and 10c for trial package of Pearl Grit postpaid.

THE OHIO MARBLE CO.
118 Cleveland St. Piqua, Ohio





SPECIAL NOVEMBER SALE
—OF—
WILSON'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

500 pullets and 500 yearling hens at a low price. Must have room for young stock.

EXHIBITION STOCK FOR ANY SHOW

at reasonable prices and satisfaction guaranteed.

500 pullets, April hatch,....$2.00 each
500 yearling hens ..... 1.50 each

Look up my winnings at the National Show, Chicago, where I made practically a clean sweep. Order direct from this ad and save time and money.

GLENN A. WILSON, Box 10, SANDWICH, ILL.

5 HENS LAID 90 EGGS IN

July; 41 in August; 49 in September, that is the result of giving Wacker's B. T. G. F. Tablets in all the water they get to drink. Two were broody and one molting in July and four were molting in August, four still molting in September. No meat scraps or green food are needed when using these tablets. Did you ever try our Roup Tablets? The tablets must produce results or your money back. 600 Tablets, $1 (Doz. boxes, $7); 1,300, $2 (Doz. boxes, $14); 5,000, $6.

WACKER REMEDY COMPANY Box 157—22 CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY

S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels

$5.00 AND UP

Stock that will help vitality and egg production of your flock. Wehave some exceptionally good birds this Fall. Also pullets ready to lay.

LORD FARMS Box 240A METHUEN, MASS.

BUFF ROCKS National Champions Established 1903 **S. C. REDS**

FIRST PRIZE WINNERS at Kansas City, Chicago, New York, National Meets. Egg Record, Leavenworth 214, Mountain Grove 229. Beautiful catalog free. Our record is built on accomplishment.
C. R. BAKER, Box A, Abilene, Kan.

HANSEN'S RUSSIAN ORLOFFS

UNDISPUTED CHAMPIONS OF AMERICA. Won all blue ribbons at the Coliseum and Madison Square Garden, 1921. World's greatest cold climate fowl. Booking orders for Fall delivery of stock. Send for circular. DR. M. A. HANSEN, Importer and breeder, Osage, Ia.

WYANDOTTES—SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITES

If you want the real thing, the finest in America, we can supply you with the finest show birds or stock birds. They have the size, shape, lacing and wonderful color. Large numbers to select from. Also Golden Sebrights. Circular free.
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24 Hens Average 183 Eggs in 12 Months

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(Signed) J. J. Bonner, Chicago, Ill.

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of Wyandottes for $100—an enormous price, as then regarded. Sherman Hartwell was then supreme in Partridge Cochins. I saw Henry Ward Beecher inquire the price of a pen of these, which was $100. Fancier as he was, the great preacher did not buy at what seemed a stupendous figure. This show, grand as it then seemed, would today appear as a country fair. And, judging by past advances, what of the future?

The organized fancy is largely the arbiter of new breed production, and ample judgment based upon correct principles in estimating the worthiness of candidates for recognition is most essential for the welfare of the poultry interest. And, as to the proper remolding of Standard descriptions to accommodate the advancing ideals of established breeds, this is a matter of no less importance. The official change in the Brown Leghorn's color description, which led to the development of two varieties, has very properly been followed by recognition of the same. And so also with the Barred Rocks. Two distinct classes is the inevitable outcome of color descriptions identical for the two sexes. And popular sentiment is rapidly growing in favor of recognizing, by means of separate descriptions for the two varieties, what has become a usage among breeders.

Rapid Growth in Orpingtons.

The Rose Comb Black Orpington cockerel, which was hatched March 23, and on June 23, being just three months old, weighed 5 lbs. and 5 oz., the account of which I reported to you at the time, today, September 23, is just six months old and weighs 10 lbs. to the ounce. The writer has bred Orpingtons for many years, and has had cockerels attain the weight of 10 lbs. in six months, but this particular cockerel has not been forced for great growth, but has had good, ordinary care as one among a flock of youngsters. The Rose Comb varieties in some cases do not run as large as the Single Combs, but it seems to me that in future the Rose Comb varieties should be bred the equal to the Single Combs in ever particular.

Pennsylvania. Dr. Geo. B. Edwards.

Random Thoughts.

First it was a "certifying station" where poultry breeders could send their perfectly healthy birds to have them examined for the Bacterium pullorum germ.

Next it was a cockerel testing station where men and women who had spent half a life time breeding poultry, yet did not know how to select to head their breeding pens, could send a cockerel to have him tested as to his ability to throw a pullet that would lay 365 eggs in a year or one that would win sweepstakes at Madison Square Garden.

And now it is public registration of pedigrees.

Anything to give the theorists and "advanced thinkers" a soft job and the enterprising gent an opportunity to cash in at the expense of the poultry breeders.

After proclaiming artificial light for the hen house the greatest discovery since Columbus discovered America, the "advanced thinkers" are now advising poultry raisers to go slow in the use of said great discovery.

The line of "dope" put out by the "advanced thinkers" is great.

Let us see, was it not the same "utility" gentlemen who are now clamoring for their "birds" to be admitted to the American Standard of Perfection who a short time ago put on a vigorous campaign in an effort to convince the public that the fancy breeder's birds were good for nothing except to look at?

It seems a little strange that these breeders of the only "worth-while" fowls should desire representation in an institution which recognizes only the worthless.

Missouri. John Miller.

CHAMPIONS

EGGS are Hen Coin

You can only improve the *paying* ability of your flock by first improving their *laying* ability. There's no better time than now to do that by adding some

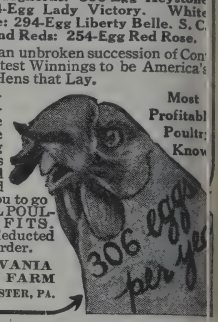
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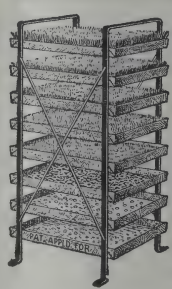
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Farm Flock of Columbian Wyandottes.

This is the month to watch the flock for winter layers, the hens which are molting should be in this class if properly cared for, give them dry, clean quarters, with lots of sunshine, warm water to drink, all the dry mash they will eat, composed of 10 lbs. clean wheat bran, 10 lbs. ground oats, 5 lbs. corn meal, 2½ lbs. oil meal, and kept before them all the time. I also give them all the beef scrap they will clean up in a few minutes. Our hens are given their first feed for morning, the night before, after they are on the roosts. Wheat and corn, about one-third wheat by measure, is sprinkled on the floor. In the middle of the day oats are fed, and at night corn, either whole, cracked or on the cob. At present we are using sweet corn that is just husked and still soft. The cockerels are being fattened on this sweet corn. The hens and pullets are on free range, but the cockerels are confined, and have an outdoor park for exercise. The pullets are being put in condition for winter laying by being fed wheat and corn.

In our experience pullets will never get too fat to lay, but hens will. Yet we want all our poultry to go into winter quarters in a fat condition, as they will lay better, and it is much cheaper to fatten them in the fall and they have this fat as a good start to keep up their condition during a heavy laying winter season. We have proved the fact to our own satisfaction that keeping the hens off of cold frozen ground makes a decided difference with the egg yield. We never let them out in the morning after heavy frosts start until the sun is up and the ground warm; and never let them walk on ice or snow or frozen ground at any time.

Our flock is full-blood Columbian Wyandottes, and by careful breeding we have made a large improvement in regard to broodiness. We take them off the nest the first night they offer to stay on, shut them in a nice large pen with big park, feed them well for about two days, then the third day we do not feed them very much and let them out toward night and as they are hungry they will usually get busy finding something to eat, and by bed time they will go on the roost instead of on the nest. By doing this each year the setting habit will be lessened unless you bring in new blood. [We doubt if you can lose the broody instinct in Wyandottes without also losing size and flesh qualities—Editor.]

Always pick your best hens for the breeding pen and set only the most uniform eggs for the best results. Our flock of 40 pullets and 28 hens last year laid nearly 600 dozen eggs. These same 40 who are yearlings now and 34 pullets laid from January 1 to October 1 634 dozen eggs. These hens also hatched and raised nearly 100 chicks. From the flock we pick 12 of the very best yearlings, and pullets for breeders. This is just a farm flock, but gives a good profit. The principles of this success are pure-bred stock, clean, dry quarters, lots of fresh air and good feeding methods.

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All About Indian Runners	.75
American Standard of Perfection	2.50
Mating and Breeding of Poultry (Lamon and Slocum)	2.50
Asiatics	.50
Commercial Poultry Raising	3.00
Ducks and Geese	.75
Duck Culture (Rankin)	.75
From Shell to Show Room	.50
Canary Birds (110 pages)	.50
$4,223 in One Year on a Town Lot	1.00
Don't Kill the Laying Hen (Potter System)	1.00
How to Feed Poultry for any Purpose with Profit	1.25
How to Raise Chicks (Woods)	.75
Indian Runner Duck Culture (Yoder)	.75
Leghorns	1.00
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Philo System	1.00
Plymouth Rock Standard Breed Book	3.00
Poultry Feeding and Fattening (G. B. Fiske)	1.50
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Profits in Poultry (cloth)	1.60
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Rules of the Cock Pit	$0.50
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The Diseases of Poultry (D. E. Salmon), paper	.75
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How to Build Poultry Houses (complete diagrams)	.50
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Practical Poultry Houses and Fixtures (A. F. Hunter)	.50
PIGEONS.	
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Pigeon Diseases and Feeding Management	.75
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American Black Langshan Club, Charl D. Spencer, secretary, Glencoe, Ill., **Chicago, Coliseum Show.**

American Barred Plymouth Rock Clu Leo Robinson, secretary, Union City, Mic **at Chicago, Coliseum Show.**

American Rose Comb Barred Ro Club, Rev. W. S. Hoke, secretary, Mon cello, Ill., at **Chicago, Coliseum Show.**

American S. C. Brown Leghorn Club, C. Gresham, secretary, Parksville, Mo., **Chicago, Coliseum Show.**

American R. C. Brown Leghorn Clu C. W. Coleman, secretary, Patchogue, Y., at **Chicago, Coliseum Show.**

Waterfowl Breeders' Association, Osc Grow, secretary, Waterloo, Ia., at **Chicag Coliseum Show.**

National S. C. White Leghorn Club, F. Rolf, secretary, Metairie, New Orlean La., at **Milwaukee Show.**

American S. C. Buff Leghorn Clu Floyd Purdy, secretary, Tomah, Wis., **Chicago, Coliseum Show.**

National Partridge Wyandotte Clu Zone Meet, W. L. Bender, secretary, Ar gola, Ind., at **Toledo (Ohio) Show.**

International Buff Minorca Club, Ed. Schmidt, secretary, Hazelrigg, Ind., **Chicago, Coliseum Show.**

Single Comb White Orpington Club America, J. J. Lyle, Secretary, Plainfield, J., at the **Cleveland, Ohio, Show.**

American Buttercup Club, R. J. LaLon Secretary, Potsdam, N. Y., at the **Chicag Coliseum Show.**

Poultry Show Dates.

ALABAMA.

Nov. 8-14, 1921. Mobile. Gulf State Agricultural & Live Stock Fair. R. Moore, Mobile, Ala., Superintendent.

Nov. 14-19, 1921. Albany. Tennessee Valley Poultry Assn. H. N. Binford, secretary Chas. Nixon, judge.

Nov. 21-24, 1921. Gadsden. Gadsde Poultry Show. F. T. Agricola, secretary Chas. Nixon, judge.

ARKANSAS.

Nov. 11-19, 1921. Little Rock. Centra Arkansas Poultry Assn. K. B. Lasswel secretary, P. O. Box 362.

Nov. 30-Dec. 2, 1921. Conway. Faulk ner County Poultry Assn. J. W. Jame secretary.

Dec. 13-15, 1921. Fayetteville. North west Arkansas Poultry Assn. S. R. Stou secretary. Wm. C. Tallant, judge.

CANADA.

Nov. 16-24, 1921. Toronto, Ont. Roya Agri. Winter Fair of Canada.

COLORADO.

Nov. 14-19, 1921. Colorado Springs. Col orado Springs Poultry Show. Harry I Pierron, secretary. James A. Tucker, judg

Jan. 3-6, 1922. Fort Morgan. Easter Colorado Poultry Assn. E. W. Van Zand secretary. P. M. Pierce, judge.

CONNECTICUT.

Dec. 1-3, 1921. New Britain. Ne Britain Poultry Show. James Chapma secretary.

Dec. 9-11, 1921. Bridgeport. Consolidate Poultry Assn. Harold B. Dorman, secretary 2689 North Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

Jan. 19-21, 1922. Meriden. Meride Poultry Assn. LeRoy Kaschub, secretary Card, Mowell, Ives, judges.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Nov. 22-27, 1921. Washington. Nations Poultry Show. D. Lincoln Orr secretary Orrs Mills, N. Y., J. H. Drevenstedt, H. I Mapes, John C. Kriner, F. W. Otte, Tho H. Hazlett, W. H. Card, Harry M. Lamor judges.

FLORIDA.

Dec. 7-10, 1921. Pensacola, Escanab Poultry Association, Guy S. Holland, Sec retary.

IDAHO.

Jan. 2-7, 1922. Boise. Idaho Poultr Assn. Leslie L. Long, secretary.

ILLINOIS.

Nov. 23-27, 1921. Belleville. Mid-Stat Poultry Assn. G. L. Hankammer, secretary

Nov. 23-27, 1921. Cairo. Ill.-Mo.-K Poultry Show. T. D. Windrom, secretary Jerome Leland, judge.

Nov. 23-27, 1921. Quincy. Quinc Poultry Assn. A. D. Smith, secretary Hale and Damhorst, judges.

Nov. 28-Dec. 3, 1921. Galesburg. Knox County Poultry Assn. E. P. Nelson, secretary.

Dec. 1-4, 1921. Collinsville. Madison County Poultry Assn. Theo. H. Hartmann, secretary.

Dec. 5-7, 1921. Princeton. Bureau County Poultry Assn. C. E. Moran, secretary.

Dec. 6-13, 1921. Chicago Coliseum. Theo Hewes, secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dec. 7-10, 1921. Stonington. Stonington Christian County Poultry Assn. Geo. P Ritchie, secretary. Julius J. Klein, judge

Dec. 7-11, 1921. Salem. Marion County Poultry Assn. Carl A. Farthing, secretary J. F. Leland, judge.

Dec. 12-17, 1921. Macomb. McDonough

unty Poultry Assn. Walter R. Purdum, cretary. J. C. Johnston, judge.
Dec. 12-17, 1921. Galva. Galva-Henry unty Poultry Assn. A. H. Johnson, sectary.
Dec. 13-17, 1921. Carbondale. Downate Poultry Assn. & Jackson Co. Poultry sn. L. E. Rauch, secretary.
Dec. 13-17, 1921. Harvard. Harvard ultry Assn. L. J. Ashburn, secretary.
Dec. 13-17, 1921. Princeton. Bureau unty Poultry Assn. C. E. Moran, secrery. J. M. Rapp, judge.
Dec. 13-18, 1921. Galena. Galena ultry Show. Henry J. Engels, secrery. J. A. Leland, judge.
Dec. 14-17, 1921. Hillsboro. Montgomery . Poultry Assn. J. C. Criswell, secretary. seph Dagle, judge.
Dec. 19-24, 1921. Lewistown. Central inois Poultry Breeders Assn. F. M. Love, cretary.
Dec. 26-27, 1921. Havana. Mason unty Poultry Fanciers' Assn. Walter T. ith, secretary. J. C. Johnson, judge.
Dec. 26-31, 1921. Canton. Fulton Co. ultry Assn. F. J. Rafferty, secretary. J. Munger, judge.
Dec. 27-30, 1921. Amboy. Lee County ultry Assn. D. E. Warren, secretary. . M. Woods, judge.
Jan. 3-7, 1922. Freeport. Illinois State ultry Assn. A. D. Smith, Quincy, Ill., cretary. McCord, Hale, Heyl, Heimlich, rbill and Leland, judges.
Jan. 9-14, 1922. Belvidere. Northern inois Poultry Assn. Raymond Willard, cretary.
Jan. 11-17, 1922. Chicago. National ultry Show. D. E. Hale, secretary. New- n Cosh, Jas A. Tucker, H. P. Schwab, H. olsleffer, Wm. Halbach, J. A. Leland, s. Dagle, judges.
Jan. 16-21, 1922. Decatur. Decatur & son County Poultry Assn. John Stiar- lt, secretary. J. C. Johnston, D. T. imlich, judges.
Jan. 16-21, 1922. Paxton. Ford County ultry Assn. P. R. McCracken, secrey. T. M. Campbell, judge.

INDIANA.

Nov. 23-27, 1921. Terre Haute. Terre ute Poultry Club. E. H. Shelby, 712 S. ird St., Terre Haute, Ind., secretary. W. Zike, judge.
Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1921. Connersville. Faye County Poultry Assn. Harry J. Pfeif- , 134 Central Ave., Connersville, Ind., cretary. Ben Scranton, judge.
Dec. 13-17, 1921. Wakarusa. Wakarusa ultry Assn. Loren Truex, secretary. W. Stanfield, judge.
Dec. 14-18, 1921. Vincennes. Vincennes try Assn. Geo. F. Miller, 705 N. Thirnth St., Vincennes, Ind., secretary.
Jan. 9-13, 1922. Albion. Noble County ultry Assn. L. L. Edwards, secretary. M. Campbell, judge.
Jan. 9-14, 1922. Lafayette. Lafayette ultry Show. S. J. Shaw, secretary. Jo- h Dagle, judge.
Jan. 10-15, 1922. Columbia City. Whit- Co. Poultry Assn. Alva Noble, secre- y. Jas. A. Tucker, judge.
Jan. 15-21, 1922. Frankfort. Clinton nty Poultry Assn. Roy Pierce, secre- y. C. J. Munger, judge.
Jan. 16-23, 1922. Logansport. Logans- t Fanciers' Club. Louis Kasch, secre- y. C. E. Deardorff, judge.
Feb. 8-12, 1922. Indianapolis. Theo. wes, secretary.

IOWA.

Nov. 21-25, 1921. Davenport. Eastern a Poultry Fanciers Assn. H. M. Beaver, cretary, 2816 Sheridan St., Davenport. . A. Tucker, judge.
Nov. 21-26, 1921. Keokuk. Keokuk ltry Assn. Lloyd B. Calbreath, secre- r, 527 S. Fifteenth St., Keokuk. J. C. nson, judge.
Nov. 22-28, 1921. Independence. Buch- n County Poultry Assn. Royal B. rey, secretary. Glen Richards, judge.
Nov. 29-Dec. 2, 1921. Coon Rapids. Coon lds Poultry Show, John Grohe, presit. F. H. Shellabarger, judge.
Dec. 5-10, 1921. Waterloo. Waterloo ltry Show, H. M. Corning, secretary. ker, judge.
Dec. 6-11, 1921. Des Moines. Coliseum w of Iowa. Geo. S. Phillips, secretary. D. Hobbs, E. D. Monilaw, Harry Atkins, ges.
Dec. 12-16, 1921. Sumner. Sumner Poul- Assn. E. C. Reimler, secretary; Glen hards, judge.
Dec. 12-16, 1921. Albia. Albia Poultry w. Geo. G. Sharpe, Hocking, Iowa, cretary. Jos. Dagle, judge.
Dec. 13-16, 1921. Boone. Boone County ltry Show. Fred Bell, secretary. Harry ins, judge.
Dec. 29, 1921-Jan. 2, 1922. Mason City. a State Poultry Show. H. M. Corning, erloo, Iowa, secretary. Tucker, Atkins, ilaw, Richards, judges.
Jan. 3-6, 1922. Osage. Cedar Valley ltry Assn. A. J. Saskoske, secretary. D. Monilaw, judge.
Jan. 4-10, 1922. Dubuque. Dubuque ltry Assn. John Ball, secretary. At- judge.
Jan. 9-13, 1922. Creston. Progressive

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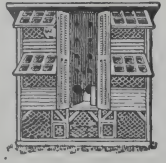
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How to obtain fast growth and large size on Rhode Island Reds.
How to breed up an egg laying strain.
How to cull Rhode Island Reds.
How to prepare Rhode Island Reds for the show room.
Which is the correct Rhode Island Red color.
Disqualifications.
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How to treat sick fowls.
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RHODE ISLAND RED JOURNAL, 4031 Bremer Ave., Waverly, Iowa

Poultry Assn. Frank Main, secretary. Harry Atkins, judge.

Jan. 11-14, 1922. New Hampton. Northern Iowa Poultry Assn. C. B. Phillips, secretary.

KANSAS.

Nov.29-Dec. 2, 1921. McPherson. McPherson County Poultry Show. G. R. McClure, secretary.

Jan. 9-14, 1922. Concordia. Cloud County Poultry Assn. Lee Foster, secretary. Wm. H. Scott, judge.

MAINE.

Dec. 13-16, 1921. Portland. Maine State Poultry Assn. John F. Tilton, secretary. W. H. Cord, J. H. Drevenstedt, Haldie Nicholson, J. H. Woodward, judges.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dec. 6-9, 1921. Springfield. Springfield Poultry Club. C. G. Collester, secretary, 244 Main street.

Jan. 2-6, 1922. Boston. W. B. Atherton, secretary, 165 Tremont St.

MICHIGAN.

Dec. 6-11, 1921. Detroit. Detroit National Poultry Show. John H. Tomlinson, secretary, Dearborn, Mich.

Dec. 29, 1921-Jan. 3, 1922. Zeeland. Zeeland Poultry Assn. C. J. DeKoster, secretary. D. E. Hale and E. C. Foreman, judges.

Jan. 3-7, 1922. Grand Rapids. West Michigan Poultry Assn. J. Alfred Hannah, secretary. A. H. Emch, D. E. Hale, L. E. Heasley, judges.

Jan. 18-22, 1922. Bay City. Bay City Poultry Assn. Godfrey Engstrom, secretary.

MINNESOTA.

Nov. 29-Dec. 2, 1921. Plainview. Plainview Poultry Assn. E. R. Green, secretary. Ed. L. Hayes, judge.

Dec. 5-7, 1921. Rush City. Chisago County Poultry Assn. C. H. Sommer, secretary.

Dec. 10-13, 1921. Stillwater. Washington County Poultry Assn. Warren E. Maunsell, secretary. John McPherson, Frank E. Cross, judges.

Jan. 4-8, 1922. Caledonia. Caledonia Poultry Show. I. C. Gengler, secretary. E. H. Hoffman, judge.

Jan. 10-13, 1922. Montevideo. Chippewa County Poultry Assn. B. Frank Olson, secretary. E. H. Hoffman, J. A. Leland, judges.

MISSOURI.

Nov. 7-12, 1921. Holden. Johnson County Poultry Show. Mrs. H. F. Farnsworth, secretary, Blairstown, Mo. V. O. Hobbs, judge.

Dec. 29, 1921-Jan. 2, 1922. St. Louis. Greater St. Louis Coliseum Show, Chas. K. Cullom, secretary. H. W. Schriver, H. M. Woods, V. O. Hobbs, Tom H. Woods, L. G. Hausheer, A. D. Walker, judges.

Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 1921. Kansas City. Heart of America Show. T. E. Quisenberry, secretary.

Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1921. Cape Girardeau. Cape Girardeau County Poultry Assn. E. W. Hink, secretary. J. C. Johnston, judge.

MONTANA.

Dec. 12-15, 1921. Great Falls. Great Falls Poultry Assn. Guy A. Fulton, secretary.

Jan. 9-14, 1922. Helena. Montana State Poultry Assn. John M. Power, secretary. E. C. Branch, Chas. Greenfield, judges.

NEBRASKA.

Jan. 1-6, 1922. Lincoln. Nebraska State Poultry Assn. C. Bonsall, secretary. Tucker, Hobbs, Palmer, Smiley, judges.

NEW JERSEY.

Nov. 14-19, 1921. Newton. Sussex County Poultry Assn. Howard D. Rodimer, secretary, 63 Woodside Ave., Newton, N. J.

Nov. 16-18, 1921. Red Bank. Monmouth Poultry Club, P. J. Gisleson, secretary.

Nov. 21-26, 1921. Phillipsburg. Phillipsburg Poultry Assn. C. G. Schmitt, secretary, 421 S. Main St., Phillipsburg.

Nov. 24-26, 1921. Hillsdale. North Bergen County Poultry Assn. John Merecahey, secretary.

Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1921. Newark. Newark Poultry Show. R. O. Lipton, secretary, Scotch Plains, N. J.

Dec. 8-10, 1921. Woodbury. Gloucester County Poultry Assn. Wm. H. Rehr, secretary.

Dec. 8-10, 1921. Hammonton. Hammonton Poultry Show Assn. W. G. Hale, secretary.

Jan. 11-14, 1922. Ridgewood, Ridgewood Poultry Show. Seb T. Hammerstein, Hillsdale, N. J., secretary.

NEW YORK.

Nov. 16-18, 1921. Newburgh. Cornwall Poultry Show.

Nov. 22-26, 1921. Hastings-on-Hudson. Hastings Poultry Assn. Henry J. Bartel, secretary, 206 So. Broadway.

Dec. 12-17, 1921. Rochester. Flower City Poultry Assn. W. G. Buisch, secretary, P. O. Box 554.

Jan. 10-15, 1922. Buffalo. Theo. Hewes, secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 16-21, 1922. Jamestown. Chautauqua County Poultry Assn. C. G. Loucks, secretary, 49 McKinley Ave.

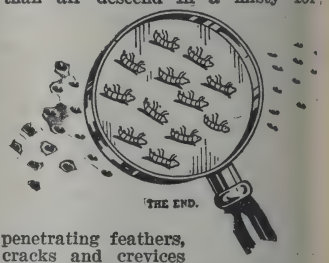
Jan. 25-29, 1922. New York City, Madison Square Garden Show. D. Lincoln Orr, secretary, Orrs Mills, N. Y.

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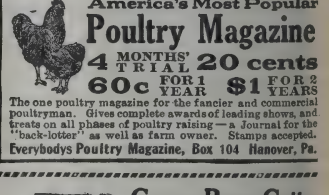
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OHIO.

Nov. 21-26, 1921. Defiance. Defiance oultry Assn. F. C. Bruner, secretary. A. Nusser and D. D. Whittaker, judges.
Nov. 23-27, 1921. Miamisburg. Miamisburg Fancy Feather Club. Louis Suttman, ecretary.
Nov. 28-Dec. 3, 1921. Eaton. Western hio Poultry Fanciers' Club, Robert F. tephens, secretary. C. J. Munger, judge.
Dec. 5-10, 1921. Lancaster. Lancaster oultry Show. Thos. Baus, secretary.
Dec. 12-16, 1921. Zanesville. Zanesville anciers' Club, R. E. Silvey, secretary. hittaker, Gault judges.
Dec. 27-30, 1921. Kettlersville. Shelby ounty Poultry Assn. Wm. Becker, Anna, hio, secretary. J. A. Nusser, judge.
Jan. 2-7, 1922. Cleveland. Cleveland oultry Breeders' Assn., A. E. Rehburg, ecretary. Richard Oke, J. H. Drevenstedt, as. McClave, G. E. Gault and A. T. Kumer, judges.
Jan. 4-8, 1922. Cincinnati. Theo. Hewes, ecretary, Indianapolis, Ind.
Jan. 16-21, 1922. Sidney. Sidney Poultry Show, Chas. Johnson, secretary. J. A. usser, judge.

OKLAHOMA.

Dec. 6-11, 1921. Ardmore. Oklahoma ate Poultry Fed. Show, A. F. Snodgrass, owata, Okla., secretary. Walter Burton, . C. Tallant, D. T. Heimlich, judges.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Dec. 12-17, 1921. Corry. Corry Poultry ssn. H. B. Munsee, secretary, Box 86, gin, Pa.
Jan. 3-7, 1922. Johnstown. Johnstown anciers' Assn. G. Ray Johnston, secrery, P. O. box 416, Johnstown, Pa.
Jan. 9-14, 1922. Pittsburgh. Poultry Exbition of Pittsburgh, J. Leonard Pfeuffer, ecretary, P. O. Box 884, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 9-14. Philadelphia Poultry Show. W. Britton, secretary, Moorestown, N. J.

TENNESSEE.

Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1921. Nashville. Great uthern Poultry Show, H. D. Harton, sectary.
Dec. 6-10, 1921. Nashville. Davidson unty Pure Bred Poultry Assn. Miss ary Fanning, secretary. R. F. Palmer, s. Florence Forbes, judges.

TEXAS.

Nov. 10-12, 1921. Lockhart. Caldwell unty Fair & Poultry Show. R. E. Calder, secretary.
Dec. 7-10, 1921. Austin. Travis County ultry Assn. Anna C. Tobin, secretary. m. C. Tallant, judge.
Jan. 3-6, 1922. Waco. McLennan Co. ultry Breeders Assn. J. S. Hawkins, ecretary.
Jan. 3-8, 1922. El Paso. El Paso Int. ultry Show, H. E. Caldwell, secretary, nuntilio, Texas. N. E. Luse, Judge.

UTAH.

Jan. 3-8, 1922. Ogden. Weber County ultry Assn. Wm. W. Shaw, secretary. . C. Branch, judge.
Jan. 16-21, 1922. Salt Lake City. Utah ultry Assn., E. A. Smith, secretary.

VERMONT.

Jan. 10-13, 1922. St. Albans. Vermont ate Poultry Assn., B. P. Greene, secrety.

VIRGINIA.

Jan. 3-7, 1922. Norfolk. Old Dominion ultry Assn., E. M. Rogers, secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Dec. 12-17, 1921. Huntington. Hunting- Poultry and Exhibit Co., Geo. Parent, neral manager. Walter C. Young, Her n Rikhoff, judges.

WISCONSIN.

Nov. 19-24, 1921. Milwaukee. Greater lwaukee Poultry Breeders Assn. J. F. rvin, secretary. Geo. W. Hackett, Geo. Wells, B. O. Swain, E. H. Hoffman, H. Schwab, judges.
Dec. 1-4, 1921. Marshfield. Marshfield ultry Assn. Geo. F. Bliesener, secrety.
Dec. 7-11, 1921. La Crosse. La Crosse ultry Show. J. E. Kircheis, secretary. H. Hoffman, J. E. Greenwald, judges.
Dec. 8-11, 1921. Manitowoc. Manitowoc thered Stock Assn. A. P. Schenian, cretary. Geo. M. Wells and F. C. Borrdt, Jr., judges.
Dec. 28, 1921-Jan. 2, 1922. Fort Atkins. Fort Atkinson Poultry Assn. Alfred y, secretary.
Jan. 4-8, 1922. Sheboygan. Sheboygan ultry Assn. Geo. L. Spatt, secretary. . M. Wells, James A. Daley, judges.
Jan. 4-8, 1922. Jefferson. Rock River ley Poultry Assn. J. M. Coyner, Secy.
Jan. 6-10, 1922. Waterford. Waterford Poultry Assn. A. H. Lewman, Secy.
Jan. 10-15, 1922. Ripon. Ripon Poultry n., Louis B. Farvour, secretary. Geo. lls, judge.
Jan. 16-20, 1922. Albany. South Cen. Wisconsin Poultry Assn. G. M. King, cretary.
Jan. 18-22, 1922. Kenosha. Kenosha unty Poultry Assn. John G. Williams, cretary.
Jan. 19-22, 1922. Neenah. Winnebago ultry Assn. B. H. Metternich, Secy.
Jan. 23-28, 1922. Mineral Point. Mineral Point Poultry Assn. A. S. Tucker, cretary. Jos. Dagle, judge.

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English-American S. C. White Leghorns

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Each hen must drink one-quarter pint water every day to produce high priced winter eggs. ***Water must be warm.*** Hen's temperature 100 degrees F. Don't let your hens drink ice cold water a single day this winter for it will chill to the bone and ***may stop egg production whole month.*** Why permit unnecessary loss when the

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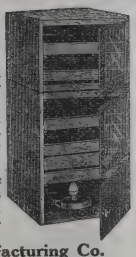
5 gallon size, 22 ins. high; 15 ins. diameter; 30 lbs. weight.
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American Poultry Journal pays $4 and $3, respectively, for the two best articles sent in each month on poultry subjects. Choice of subject is not limited. The articles need not be lengthy. Helpful suggestions based on the writer's experience afford the basis for awarding the monthly prizes. Photos or drawings for illustrations will be welcome when available. Articles may be mailed any time during the month. Write your name and address at top of first page and the words "A. P. J. Monthly Contest." Write article on only one side of the paper.

Feed for the Winter Layers.

First Prize Article.

Whatever success we have had in getting winter eggs has been due to making a careful study of the needs of our flock during the cold months, and then supplying those needs as nearly as we could. One of the most important needs is a properly balanced feed. Feeding systems come and go, but there is no single system, as far as we have observed, that can be relied upon for all times and all places. Rather we must use common sense and, through our experience develop our own plan, or system, of feeding.

Some of the things that we have learned at Riverview Farm, and which we proved would produce results in eggs through some of the coldest weather of several winters, may be of some help to others.

One thing that we have found almost indispensable in feeding for winter eggs is bran. As a part of the daily ration of our laying flocks it has probably given better results than anything else we have ever used, with the possible exception of alfalfa. When the temperature drops down to ten or twelve above zero the hens need a food that will digest quickly in addition to having a high nutritive value, and these qualities are combined in bran. As a rule we feed it as a warm mash, mixing the bran with corn meal and ground alfalfa leaves.

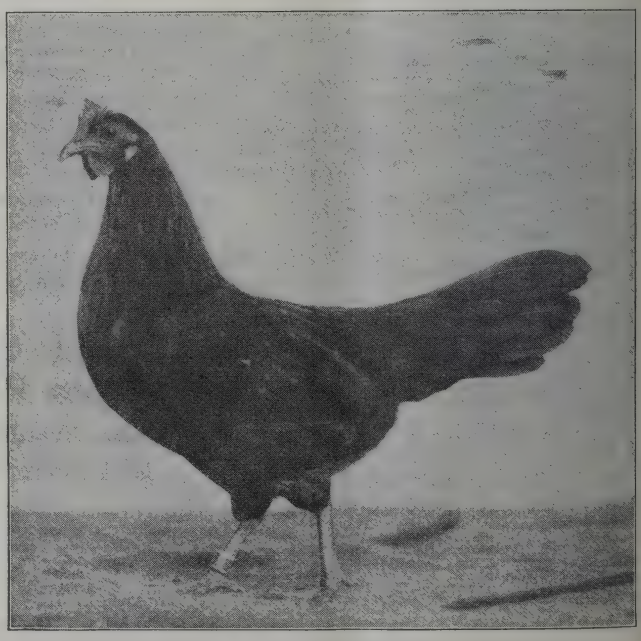
Three parts of bran and one of corn meal are mixed dry; then boiling water is poured over alfalfa leaves and allowed to stand for a few minutes. Bran, meal and alfalfa are then mixed to form a crumbly mass, which is fed warm.

Eight pounds of this mixture is sufficient for fifty hens at the morning feed. It will not fully satisfy them, nor is it intended to. But it warms them up quickly so they can more readily withstand the cold.

After this mash is fed a quantity of wheat or cracked corn is scattered in the litter on the scratching shed floor, and this keeps the hens scratching instead of loafing. Occasionally the corn and wheat diet is varied by feeding some sunflower seed, millet, kaffir corn or any other grain of which we have a surplus, but always the bulk of the grain feed is corn and wheat, and is always fed so that the hens will have to work for it.

Before we knew better we used to buy wheat screenings in the belief that it was a cheap feed. Experience taught, however, that the screenings were made up largely of shriveled, imperfect grains and weed seeds and that the nutritive value was very low. It was really cheaper to buy good sound wheat, even at a rather high price.

About the only green feed some flocks get during the winter is what they can pick up around the barn in the form of alfalfa or clover shreds. Of course this supplies their needs to some extent but



Dark Brown Leghorn prize hen at Heart of America Show. Owned by Geo. L. Russell, Box 72, Chilhowee. Mo.

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Single and Rose Combs ***Fancy and Utility Birds***

For years this famous strain has demonstrated its superiority. The matchless winnings made in 1921 at the great Red Meets held at Boston and Rochester prove that my birds possess the very latest present day requirements for Standard Rhode Island Reds, and are unexcelled as Prize Winners.



Rochester, January, 1921.

Show Birds



Boston, December, 1920; January, 1921.

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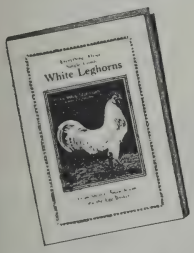
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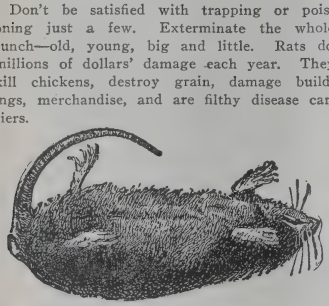
consisting of 3 acres of land; 2 new brooder houses 210 ft. long; one 280; three 40; 1 brick incubator house 40 ft. long; 8 houses for other purposes. All buildings first class and new. 1 each, 6 and 7 Buckeye Incubator; 50 brooders; wiring, plumbing, heaters and other equipment. 800 each Ancona hens and pullets; 200 younger; 30 cocks; 130 cockerels. Plant besides birds cost $24,000 to equip. To wind up an estate will sell immediately the entire plant and birds for $9,000. Apply to

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not nearly so well as vegetables. Alfalfa leaves make one of the best substitutes for the hen's natural green feed, but to get best results the leaves should be steamed.

We have found it advisable to feed a variety of vegetables in addition to the alfalfa-bran-meal mash. We make it a point to store a quantity of beets, carrots, turnips and cabbage in the fall for the especial use of the poultry during the winter months. Then, in addition, we always have more or less lettuce, spinach and sugar beets, as well as some small potatoes to feed the chickens. And it certainly shows in increased egg production.

In feeding the vegetables we usually cook them well, mash them up and mix with bran and meal. It will not do to feed them this way in large quantities, but they are very beneficial if fed once a week in this manner. Then we usually have several heads of cabbage or some beets hanging where the hens can pick at them at will.

Meat scrap also is a part of the daily ration of our hens. Dried meat scraps fed several times a week in small quantities take the place of the bugs and worms that the hens get in summer, and they give good results. Green bone, too, is excellent, but we get along very well without it most of the time. If it is convenient to obtain, a small quantity fed three times a week will give good results.

During very cold weather we find it pays to warm the feed. It may mean a little extra work, but we have found it also means more eggs, and that is what counts. A good supply of grit and crushed shell ought to be on hand at all times; also clean water that is not too cold.

The digestive apparatus of a hen gets out of order just the same as the digestive apparatus of a human being, so if we want eggs we must see that our egg machines, the hens, are kept in perfect running order. We have found that it pays big, and our well-filled egg baskets are the proof. Nat S. Green.

Ohio.

The Modern Hen House.

Second Prize Article.

In building a poultry house, first get a good foundation. For this there is nothing better than concrete. Dig down and get good drainage by puttin in a ditch and fill it with large stones. Then make a wall at least a few inches high so as to keep the wooden part of the house above the ground. I have used concrete blocks for this wall, putting one course of eight-inch blocks in front and three or four on the ends and the back side.

Where these blocks are used on the north side they may well be built up as far as the plate, and they make a warm and windproof wall. Put in a concrete floor to keep rats out, even if you intend to cover it with dirt later. It is well to have this floor, because it will make the building dryer and it is well worth its cost to prevent rats from getting into the house.

I find that a house about 14 feet wide is as wide as the sun will shine back into, and with this width the house can be made as long as wanted. Make the back plate at least five feet high above the floor, and the front one

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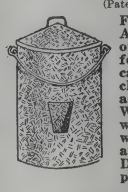
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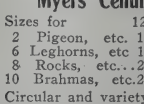
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two feet higher. This roof is too flat for shingles, so use a good grade of roll roofing. The roof boards should be matched, although comparatively rough lumber can be used. For the sills and frames use 2x4's. A 16-foot stick will make a rafter, and will not need cutting. It is better to put a plate through the middle lengthwise and put in one or two posts to hold this and the roof up.

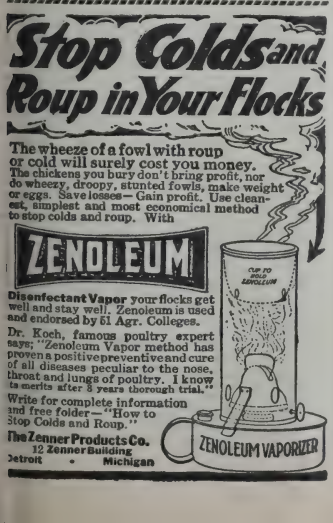
You may make the foundation of solid concrete, if you wish, by simply setting a board up on edge and driving stakes in to hold it till the concrete sets. Put a few bolts in the wall to hold the sills. It is well to have nuts on these bolts, so that the entire building can be anchored to the ground.

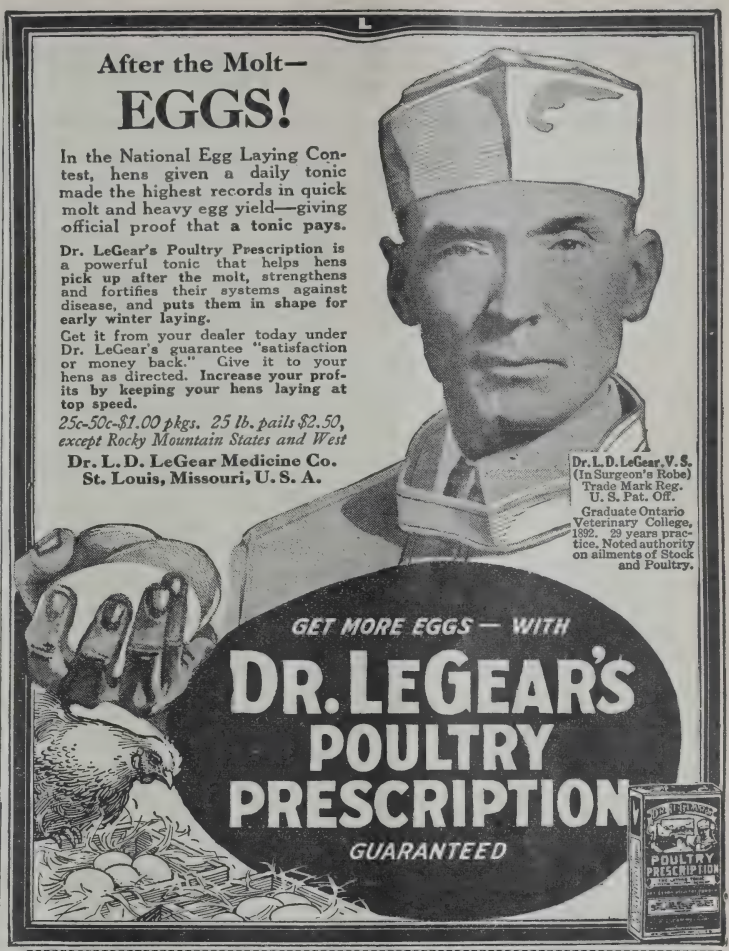
If the sills must be spliced, simply spike a piece some four feet long over the joint, and for the plates put the piece under the joint. Of course, the studs will be shorter where these pieces are. Set the studs two feet apart, except at the sides of doors and windows. Have the windows full length—that is, the same as house windows, so that they can be raised.

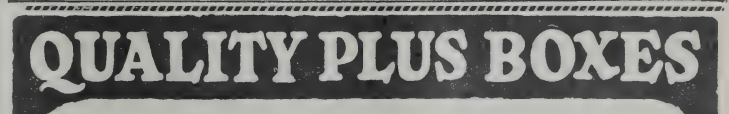
For the sides you can use matched boards or coping; but I prefer to board them up with either rough or planed and matched stuff horizontally and then shingle the sides. This will cost a little more, but if you have used concrete for most or all of the back and parts of the ends, there will not be much in the way of sidewalls to be covered with lumber, as the doors and windows will take up a good share of the front. The shingles may be placed six inches to the weather and one thousand of them will cover 150 square feet of siding. If a good paper is put under them the wall will be tight.

In a house 30 feet long put a partition through the center, and some five feet each side of this put in a half partition from the back, so as to make a roosting room. In our climate this is advisable. We also have a curtain hung from the center slate so it can be let down in front of the roosts on cold nights. This means that the roosts are in the warmest part of the house and does away with frosted combs. The roost room may be ceiled overhead and also on the back side if desired.

N. Y. John Upton.







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SEVENTY WINNERS — Single Comb White Leghorns (Young's 282 eggs). Pullets, cockerels, $2.50, $4.50. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill. 11-12

AMERICAN BRED SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, heavy winter layers, fine breeders, $3 up. Mated pens. Maris Groff, Jr., Conestoga, Pa. 3-21-1 yr.

FOR SALE—100 S. C. W. Leghorn hens, 1 each. Also cockerels, $1.25. Sylvia Spihnan, Bloomfield, Iowa. 11

TOM BARRON STRAIN White Leghorn cockerels at $2.50. Emery Pfundstein, Erie, Ill. 11

CLARK'S AMERICAN LEGHORNS. D. W. Young foundation. Ready to lay pullets at $2 each. Flock average 166 eggs each. Glen E. Clark, Wayland, Mich. 11

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN pullets, $2 each; $20 a dozen. "Thousand Oaks," Green Lake, Wis. 11

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Exhibition and laying 248-273 egg strain, breeders, males and females, $5, $3, $10 each. Exhibition birds, $15. A few extra choice show specimens at $25. Ben Keyler, Winamac, Ind. 11

EGGBRED WHITE LEGHORNS—Hundreds of yearling hens, ready-to-lay pullets and early cockerels. Lowest prices. English or American strains. Satisfaction or money back. Circular free. Frank Heinz, Box 7, Comstock Park, Mich. 11-12

S. C. YESTERLAID cockerels, $1.50. Fers 265-300 June cockerels, $1.25. M. Edards, Rockbridge, Ill. 11

BARRON LEGHORNS from 250 to 288 imported hens and daughters, $2 to $5 each. E. W. Robinson, Rock Island, Ill. 11-1

FERRIS 265-300-egg strain Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, $5 and $10. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 11

SELECTED FUNK International Strain S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, $2.50. Pen raised, $4. Pullets, $2. White China Geese seasonable. A. J. Eisenegger, R No. 1, Dubuque, Ia. 11

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN yearlings, Hens. Hogan tested, birds, $1.75 each. Earl Rosenberger, Route 9, Tiffin, Ohio. 11-12

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns—500 yearling hens, 500 April hatched pullets for sale reasonable. Bred for heavy egg production. Miller Poultry Farm, Box T, Lancaster, Mo. 9-11

2,000 WHITE LEGHORN pullets now laying. Bred from heavy producing stock. Prices low. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 9-11

WHITE LEGHORNS—Pullets and yearling hens. H. Collman, Norwalk, Ohio. 9-11

STANDARD AMERICAN BRED—Young Grain, Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels. Mrs. M. E. Christ, Box 26 A, R. F. D. 2, Gulfport, Miss. 9-11

BARRON LEGHORN COCKERELS—We have several hundred choice cockerels bred from carefully selected trapnested hens with egg records up to 261. These cockerels will improve the egg laying qualities of your flock. Prices very reasonable. Special discount given early orders. Write for circular. The Riverside Poultry Farm, Cambridge Springs, Pa. 8-11

100 S. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels, Ferris strain, 75c, $1, $1.25 each. Lone Pine Poultry Farm, R. Washburn, Mo. 10-12

HILLVIEW STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Well developed, good type, pure white cockerels, $3 to $5. May hatched $18 dozen. Mrs. F. R. Noel, Lee's Summit, Mo. 10-12

BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels; 240-304 egg strain; large husky birds from Hogan tested breeders. Seneca Fancy Poultry Egg Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 10-12

COCKERELS—EXTRA fine Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels from our special exhibition and heavy laying strain, $3 each. Alabama Leghorn Farms Company, Ensley, Alabama. 10-12

BARRON'S ENGLISH WHITE Leghorns. Best imported, pedigreed, trap-nested flock in America. Personally acquainted with Barron and instructed by him. Oldest breeder in west. Stock, pedigreed three generations back, $5 to $10 each. Not pedigreed, $2 to $3. J. R. Mooney, Butler, Mo. 9-11

WHITE LEGHORNS — Choice pullets, yearling hens. W. B. Gregg, Plankton, Ohio. 10-12

FIRST CLASS BREEDING cockerels, 296 egg strain, that will increase the egg yield of any flock. Wm. Meyer & Son, Box 393, Fairmont, Minn. 10-12

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—World's record layers. Madison Square Garden winners. Young stock now ready. J. M. Chase, Wallkill, N. Y. 9-11

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

100 S. C. BROWN LEGHORN March pullets; Russell strain, $200. T. G. Hill, Pittsburg, Kan. 11-12

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Yearling hens, Hogan bred cockerels. M. F. Reiff, Tiffin, Ohio. 11

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN—Pure Tormohlen strain, 50 light cockerels, $3 to $5; 50 pullets, $2; 25 hens, $2.50; 15 dark cockerels, $4 and $5 each. Sired by silver cup winners. 2 high-class cocks. Leamen Rau, Latham, Ill. 11

S. C. DARK yearling hens, $1.75; cocks, cockerels, $3. Murl Edwards, Rockbridge, Ill. 11

FANCY EARLY HATCHED pullets and cockerels; Dark Brown Leghorns. F. Schroeder, Strasburg, Ill. 11-12

BIG S. C. BROWN males and females, 266-egg line. Light and dark. First contest winners. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa. 9-12

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels. Kulp strain combining size and egg production, $2.50. Maplewood Farm, Navarre, Ohio. 11

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, $2. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 11

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—58 win Madison Square. Big eggs, large stock. $3.50, $5, $10. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa. 9-12

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorns, show birds and heavy egg producers, cockerels and breeders. E. B. Cole, New Hartford, N. Y. 10-12

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BLACK LEGHORNS for sale, males, yearling hens and April pullets, backed by twenty years' experience. Milo L. Myers, Marysville, Ohio. 9-12

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AMERICA'S FOREMOST strain. Cockerels, $4 and pullets $3 up. Leon H. Lester, Equinunk, Pa. 9-11

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200 EGGBRED EXHIBITION Buff Leghorns. Winners National shows and contests. Priced right. Circular. Lea Munger, De Kalb. Ill. 11-12

SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorn hens, $2.00; cockerels, $3.00 to $5.00. Eli Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio. 11

MARCH HATCHED BUFF Leghorn pullets, laying, $2 each. W. B. Gregg, Plankton, Ohio 9-11

SMITH'S SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorns. The largest breeder of Buffs in the world. I have no other breeds. Winners at 20 of the largest shows and government egg laying contest at Leavenworth, Kan. 5,000 fine cockerels and pullets at living prices from my best bred to lay stock and line bred birds with the best breeding back of them for eggs with grand color and fine type. In September, 1921, at the three big state fairs—Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky—I won 15 first out of 18 in a large class of Buffs. If you want the best I can please you better than small breeders with small flocks. Send for free catalog and order at once. F. S. Smith, Boxes C and D, Hamilton, Ohio, president American Buff Leghorn Club. Send $1.50 and join the big club. 10-12

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—For 30 years. Fine breeders and utility stock; also show birds for sale. Quincy Dawson, Coshocton, Ohio. 9-2

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PARTRIDGE LEGHORNS—$6 per pair. Meta Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 11-12

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SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas, heavy laying strain, hens, pullets. Reducing stock. Special price cockerels. H. H. Wallis, Delavan, Wis. 11-1

GIANT SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas. Hens, pullets, $3.50; cockerels, $2 to $10. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 10-12

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CHOICE S. C. BLACK Minorca cockerels, also a few cocks and hens. H. A. Langbein, Franklin Park, N. J. 9-12

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca cockerels with show room records; hard to beat. C. E. Hunter, 3820 Charles St., Omaha, Nebraska. 10-12

BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS—Well developed. H. P. Purnell, Maysville, Kentucky. 10-12

BUFF MINORCAS.

FOR BETTER BUFF MINORCAS see Schmidt's display ad, page 1001. 4-21-1yr.

WHITE MINORCAS.

ROSE COMB White Minorca cockerels. Chas. Wisman, York, Pa. 11-1

ROSE AND SINGLE Comb White Minorcas. America's Best. Thos. Brogden, Rush Lake, Wis. 11-1

BLUE ORPINGTONS.

ROSE COMB BLUE Orpingtons. The best. Dr. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa. 11

BLACK ORPINGTONS.

ROSE COMB BLACK Orpingtons, Young stock. Dr. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa. 11

EXCEPTIONAL BLACK ORPINGTONS—I offer some beautiful exhibition and breeding cockerels; also a very few pullets. Better engage yours early. Hal Riviere, Columbus, Ga. 9-11

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

TRUE BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels for sale. Best blood lines in America. Large, early hatched, finely colored birds, bred from quickly maturing superior laying stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. $5 each and up. Also pens and laying pullets. Henry Robinson, Wyanet, Ill. 11-1

BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, hens, and pullets. Free range stock, bred from our champion bred and prize winning birds, reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Raymond Linback, Pleasant Ridge, Ind. 11-1

BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS, cockerels. Owen, Martz strains, $2 to $5. J. B. Weaver, S. Main, Goshen, Ind. 11-12

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, large bone, true type. Famous Wingold strain, $2.50 and $4.00. Rae Penniman, Pardeeville, Wis. 11

WHITE ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—The kind you will be proud to own—with great laying records and highest honors at Madison Square Garden and Chicago Coliseum Shows back of them. Cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets also trios, and breeding pens properly mated. A limited number of guaranteed Stay White Males. No breeder will give you greater value or go farther to please you. Let me know just what you want and I will quote you lowest price possible for the quality desired. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Edgar F. Alden, Linden & Willow road, Dept. 11, Winnetka, Ill. 11

WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, pullets, $2.25. Frank Weinschenk, Bellevue, Iowa. 11-2

WHITE ORPINGTON. Entire flock. Byers-Morris stock direct. Prize birds cheap. Walter Herrington, Wakarusa, Ind. 11

SPLENDID WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels from prize winning stock. A. M. Merryweather, Park Lane, Highland Park, Ill. 11-1

QUALITY WHITE ORPINGTONS—Choice males and females for sale; $2, $3, $5; Aldrich strain. John Shults, Sandwich, Illinois. 10-12

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ENGLISH RED CAPS—Old and young stock. Anton Eckert, Haubstadt, Ind. 11-1

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ROSE COMB REDS—Big type, red to skin, March hatched. Cockerels, $4; pullets, $2.50. Raymond Pyle, Carmi, Ill. 11

S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS, $3 to $5. Pullets, $2.50 each; $25 a dozen. "Thousand Oaks," Green Lake, Wis. 11

ROSE COMB RED cockerels. Price reasonable for quick sale. Blan strain. Vern Cheesman, Mason City, Ia. 11

BIG, DARK, ROSE Comb Red cockerels from heavy layers. Prices reasonable. Mrs. Chas. Schlots, R. F. D., Elmwood, Ill. 11-1

RANGE RAISED S. C. Red cockerels—Wonderful type; rich surface and undercolor; approval. M. R. Knox, Dept. C, Downers Grove, Ill. 11-12

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, April hatched, big bone, deep red, $2, $4 until January. Mrs. Edwin Sloan, Belknap, Iowa. 11

S. C. REDS—See display add. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa. 9-11

ROSE COMB REDS—Great layers, Blue Ribbon winners. Stock reasonable. R. C. Hinkle, Hershey, Pa. 9-11

SINGLE COMB REDS—Pullets and cockerels. Large, early hatched birds. Bred for heavy production. Prices low. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 9-11

CHOICE S. C. RED cockerels and pullets that will please you; $3 to $10. Scott's strain; satisfaction guaranteed. Harold Bell, Clarksville, Pa. 10-12

SINGLE COMB REDS—Tompkins strain. Direct; choice cockerels that are right in quality and price. Allen Behler, Lowell, Michigan. 10-12

S. C. REDS—Early hatched big, dark red pullets, cockerels, $2.50, $5 up. Over $5 on approval. Nice big pullets, $25 dozen. Bean, Scranton, Owen Farms' blood. Three cocks, $5, $10. Scarboro, Hillsboro, O. 9-11

SINGLE COMB COCKS—Cockerels from Chicago winners, $3 up. Nierman, Route 10, Cincinnati, Ohio. 10-12

VERY CHOICE S. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels from daughters Official Record hens over 230 eggs, by 260-egg sire. Sire son 251-egg Official Record hen, by 260-egg sire. Also cockerels from 254-egg Official Record hen, by 278-egg sire. Also cocks. Choice pullets. Trios. Pens. Eggs in season. Strongest Official bred, heavy winter laying, non-broody stock obtainable. Write for lengthy description and reasonable prices. The Johns Poultry Farm, Charlotte, Vermont. 10-12

ROSE COMB DEEP Mahogany Reds—Large type cockerels, $3, $5, $8; pullets, $2, $3. Order early for select specimens. William Habig, Route E, Box 93, Indianapolis, Indiana. 10-12

PAYNE BROS.' STRAIN Rose and Single Comb Reds. Exhibition and utility stock for sale. Write for free catalog. Ralph Knickerbocker, Pine Plains, N. Y. 10-12

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White cockerels. Large and vigorous. Write Hayes D. Ulrey, Cardington, Ohio. 11

SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Whites, $3 each, $9 trio, $15 pen. George Toenjes, Millstadt, Ill. 11

CHOICE COCKERELS FROM Cook's prize winning Whites in show room, American Egg Contest 1919-1920; $4.50 up; 285 egg strain. Mrs. Ernest Cook, Route 3, Cecilia, Ky. 11

RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Splendid stock reasonable. Hermitage Farm, Millersburg, Ohio. 11

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—Rose and Single Comb, $3 each, $9 per trio, $15 per pen. Henry Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 9-11

PEET'S RHODE ISLAND Whites—Both combs, win, lay and pay. Why not get your breeding cockerels direct from one of the best strains in America? March-April hatched; utility, $2; exhibition, $5. Peet's Rhode Island White Farm, Alto, Mich. 10-12

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

IMPERIAL RINGLETS DIRECT—Choice cockerels, $3 to $5 each. Pullets, $3. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leamen O. Rau, Latham, Ill. 11

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Vigorous. From good layers. Satisfaction. C. C. Dunham, Dunellen, N. J. 11

THOMPSON'S STRAIN BARRED Rock pullets, $2 and $2.50 each. W. B. Gregg, Plankton, Ohio. 10-12

IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Plymouth Rocks (Dark Mating). I now have ready for early fall shipment what I believe to be the best line of Imperial Ringlet birds I have ever offered. Write for catalog and prices. Mrs. Geo. J. Gray, Farmington, Iowa. 11

2,000 BARRED ROCK pullets and hens for sale. Also eggs. L. F. Thompson, Hope, Ind. 10-11

PARKS' BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock cockerels, $2.50. Bourbon Red Turkey Toms, $10. Albert Stallsmith, Hartford City, Ind. 11-1

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels. Bradley strain. Exceptional quality. B. Guither, Walnut, Ill. 11-12

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, Parks' strain exclusively (from best pedigreed stock direct). Beautiful, big boned cockerels, that will breed the lay into your flock; $5, $8, $10 each. Breeding hens $4, $5 each. W. G. Meradith, Danvers, Ill. 11-1

E. B. THOMPSON'S cockerels from direct mating. Narrow, dark, deep barring. Prize winners; $3.00 and up. Mrs. Fred Kronenberg, Walcott, Iowa. 11-12

HOLTERMAN STRAIN BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Eggs and baby chicks in season. Young stock for sale. Get my prices. J. H. Zimmerman, Ray, Ind. 9-11

BARRED ROCK PULLETS, big, healthy, farm reared stock $2.00 each; $190.00 per 100. Cockerels $5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. C. Huntington, Mgr. Western Box & Basket Co., Box 1044, Omaha, Nebr. 11-1

E. B. THOMPSON'S "Ringlets" direct—Extra choice cockerels, females. Big, vigorous stock, bred from winners. Best New York winning blood, from proven breeders. Have spared neither pains nor money. William Huckle, Waverly, N. Y. 11-1

MAGNIFICENT EARLY hatched cockerels—Park's best foundation breeding stock; 228 to 259-egg dams; sire's dam, 268 eggs. Free range; buttermilk fed; individually pedigreed, $5, $7, $9; yearling hens or pullets, $4, $5, $6. Shipped on approval; photograph—references; circular. Frank Haberto, Westwood, N. J. 11

GENUINE PARKS pedigreed direct. Cockerels and pullets from $25 and $15 pedigreed birds, $3, $5, $7. Satisfaction or your money back. H. E. Carter, Pyramid Farm, Patoka, Ill. 11

BARRED ROCKS, ARISTOCRATS and Ringlets. Stock direct; both matings; write for circular. H. E. Frymire & Son, Webster, Ky. 10-12

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—Parks' pedigreed strain only. Splendid breeding cockerel, $5, $7, $10. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. G. Wells, Sellersburg, Ind. 10-12

PARKS' PEDIGREED DIRECT—Foundation stock of Edelman's Winterlay trapnested Barred Rocks, $3 up. Circular free. Geo. A. Edelman, Breeder, St. Louis Park, Minnesota. 10-11

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—Cockerels for sale from stock mated by, and direct from E. B. Thompson's. H. C. Kraiss, Chambersburg, Pa. 10-12

R. C. BLUE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

DR. EDWARDS INTRODUCING ROSE Comb Blue Plymouth Rocks. Laceyville, Pa. 11

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

HEISERS ALL-GOLD Buff Rocks. Write your wants. J. A. Heiser, Fisher, Ill. 11-1

BUFF ROCK STOCK for sale. Winners at leading shows. W. E. Russell, Wautoma, Wis. 11

GOLDEN BUFF ROCK cockerels from prize winners. Christian Krugman, 436 West Mifflin St., Madison, Wis. 10-12

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PARTRIDGE ROCK COCKERELS, $3. Nierman, Route 10, Cincinnati. 10-12

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Partridge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 952. 5-15-tf.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

QUALITY WHITE ROCK cockerels, Fishel strain, $3.50 and $5. White Pekin drakes, $3. Elmer Green, Homer, Ill. 11-1

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE Rock pullets, $2 each. W. B. Gregg, Plankton, Ohio. 10-12

TRAPNESTED WHITE ROCKS—Hens, $2.50; cockerels, $3; flock hens, $2; cockerels, $2.50. Philip Kraft, Box 468, Gilman, Ill. 11

TWENTY-ONE YEARS breeding White Rocks. Stock and eggs. J. T. Thompson, Hope, Ind. 10-11

PURE BRED WHITE Rock cockerels, $2.50 to $5 each. Some hens and pullets. Mrs. Chester Beatty, Avon, Ill. 11-1

WHITE ROCKS—Bred right. Priced right. Ray Williams, Milan, Ohio. 11-12

WHITE ROCKS—Cockerels, pullets, and yearling hens. H. Collman, Norwalk, Ohio. 11-1

50 APRIL HATCHED Fishel White Rock pullets $125.00 or $3.00 each. Ella Whitewood, Hudson, Ill. 11

PULLETS FROM MY 200, 289-egg pens. Very choice White Rocks. F. Schroeder, Strasburg, Ill. 11-12

HUNTER'S WHITE ROCKS. Prize winning stock, 3 firsts Iowa State Fair. Cockerels $2.50, $5.00; pullets $2.00, $3.50 each until Jan. 1st. Mrs. L. L. Hunter, Drakesville, Iowa. 11

FINE SELECTION OF White Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Fishel strain; March hatched; buttermilk fed. State requirements and make offer, I have the birds. From $5.00 up. Robertson Smith, Batesville, Indiana. 11

SOME REAL GOOD WHITE ROCK cockerels and pullets, March hatch, large, vigorous and white, will more than please you, or you can send them back. C. P. Schumacher, Woodsfield, Ohio. 10-12

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DANSRO'S BUFF WYANDOTTES lead. Beautiful catalog free. J. J. Dansro, Box 4, N. Clarendon, Vt. 11-1

150 EGGBRED BUFF Wyandottes. Winners national shows. Priced right. Circular. Lea Munger, DeKalb, Ill. 11-12

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

MICHIGAN'S CHAMPION STRAIN Columbian Wyandottes. January hatched pullets, matured, now laying, finest in America, cockerels $5 to $10, yearling hens $4, cocks $7.50 to $10. Arthur Schaack, 5389 Robert, Detroit, Mich. 10

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, well bred, from heavy layers. C. Rauscher, Lockridge, Iowa. 10

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Superior strain. Winners of best display Boston 1920. Choice cockerels and cocks reasonable. Gilbert Poultry Farm, Whittier road, Haverhill, Mass. 10

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SOME GOOD COCKERELS and yearling hens at $2 each. Mont Clary, Darlington, Wis. 1

QUALITY GOLDEN WYANDOTTES. Long bred for years, all have that soft, rich golden bay color. Bred from an exhibition strain of hens. Also have some grand White Wyandottes. My stock is uncelled. Some grand cockerels at $5 each and up. John W. Faben, Okawville, Ill.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Choice cockerels and pullets from my winners in leading poultry shows. Combine exhibition and laying qualities. F. C. Liles, Collins, Ohio. 1

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—(Bad strain). W. H. Milward, Coney West Farm, Madison, Wis. 10

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE cockerels sired by 1st and 2nd state fair cocks. W. J. Coffin, Waverly, Iowa.

WOLVERINE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Cockerels, exhibition and utility. L. O. Slough, Reading, Mich.

THOMAS' PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Ohio State Fair winners. Some wonderful show and breeding cockerels for sale. P. E. Thomas, Fayette, Ohio. 11

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES pure strain cockerels, pullets and yearling hens. Fine Rise Poultry Farm, Hurless Hughes, Eldora, Iowa. 10

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

"BEAUTILITY" SILVER Wyandottes. Males, females. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan. 11

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Trap nested over ten years. Finest exhibition and utility birds. Circular free. Chas. Schroeder, St. Peter, Ill. 11

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Silver Wyandottes, theroughbreds from prize winning stock. Cockerels, $2. Paul Bloom, Bellevue, Ohio, R. 1.

FINE SILVER WYANDOTTE cockerels, blue ribbon winners. Also a few White Leghorn cockerels. Emil Woehlke, Pinneyville, Ill.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Martin strain, $3 each. Mrs. Bert Orr, Olds, Iowa.

EXHIBITION WHITE WYANDOTTES males. Collect on delivery. Perisho Poultry Farm, Martinsville, Ill.

WHITE WYANDOTTES — 100 early hatched cockerels for quick sale in lots of two or more at $3 each. Splendid specimens and all farm raised. None better, few as good. Louis A. Osborne, Sedalia, Mo.

REGAL STRAIN WHITE Wyandotte pullets, and yearling hens. Lawton A. Reilly, Bellevue, Iowa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES — Pure Regal cockerels. Quality and prices right. Purchase price and express charges refunded if dissatisfied. J. F. Garrison, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

LARGE WHITE WYANDOTTES. Free range. Pens headed by Illinois State Show premium stock. Rare beauty and utility combined. Cockerels, $5.00; pullets, $3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lyle Thomas, Lewistown, Ill.

PUREBRED WHITE Wyandotte hens $2.00 each. Cockerels $2.00 to $5.00. Clay Van Buren, Victoria, Ill.

KEELER'S WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, direct. Show stock; $5 to $8 each. A. Lane, Bartlett, Ill.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Plenty of early hatched cockerels and pullets from wonderful producing stock. Prices low. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind.

JOHN A. BRUHN, Broadlands, Ill. Breeder of Ideal White Wyandottes, thrifty stock from heavy layers, $1.75 to $5. Satisfaction guaranteed. 1

WYANDOTTES — SEVERAL VARIETIES.

WHITE AND BLACK Wyandotte cocks $5 each. Hens, pullets and cockerels, $2 each. White Pekin ducks and Flemish Giant rabbits, $2 each. A. J. Shannon, Route 6, Appleton, Wis. 11

SILKES.

WHITE JAPANESE SILKES—Stock for sale. George W. Kinter, Dillsburg, Pa., Route 1. 10-12

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SPECKLED SUSSEX—Young stock bred from Madison Square Garden, Memphis Tri-State, and Cincinnati winners. Circular. H. L. Bedford, Bailey, Tenn. 11

SPECKLED SUSSEX stock for sale. High class quality. Prices right. Geo. Stoudt, Erie, Ill. 11-1

SPECKLED SUSSEX—McGugan's strain are Canada's winners. Stock for sale. Write L. McGugan, 182 Sydenham St., London, Ontario. 11-1

SPECKLED SUSSEX COCKERELS—Bred right, sold right. The kind that win. J. W. Springer, Dewey, Ill. 10-12

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SILVER CAMPINE—Columbian Plymouth Rock cockerels, $3 to $5. Frank Bullock, Corning, Iowa. 11

PURE BRED, FANCY colored, prize winning Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Buff Cochins. Charles Linkenmeyer, Riceville, Iowa. 11-1

PARTRIDGE ROCK COCKERELS, $1.50; Buff Leghorn hens, $1; Fawn Runner ducks, $1.25 each. Mrs. Aug. Berger, Boaz, Wis. 11

BUFF ROCKS, Golden Wyandottes. Prize winners. Cockerels, $3 each. A. Nelson, Webster, S. D. 11

FALL DELIVERY—Rose Comb, White Orpingtons, Columbian Wyandottes, Rose Comb, Rhode Island Whites, White Holland turkeys, geese, White Embden, White China, Pearl Guineas. Mrs. Wm. Leinweber, San Jose, Ill. 11-1

LIGHT BRAHMAS, Barred and Columbian Plymouth Rocks, White Cochin and Black Tail Japanese Bantams. C. D. Jones & Son, Elwood, Ind. 11

BLACK SPANISH and White Minorca cockerels for sale. R. J. Hachat, Fairchance, Pa. 11

FIVE HUNDRED HENS and pullets, Buff Orpingtons and Reds; $1.50 each. Geo. Weber, Genoa, Ill. 11

SPECIAL SALE OF surplus March pullets carefully selected. Hogan tested from leading strains. Ready to lay White Leghorns, Reds, White and Plymouth Rocks. Prices $2.75 up. Fashion Park Poultry Farm, Danbury, Conn. 11

ANCONAS—BROWN AND White Leghorns. Selected yearling hens at $1.50 each. W. B. Gregg, Plankton, O. 9-11

STRONG VIGOROUS SINGLE Comb Anacona and Tom Barron Strain Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, $3 each. Also some quality Silver Campine cockerels, $5 each. Lockwood Spangle, Utahville, Pa. 9-11

LAYING PULLETS—Brown Buff Leghorns, Anconas, $2. N. B. Gregg, Plankton, Ohio. 10-12

PEA FOWLS.

PEA FOWLS—Either sex. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa. 11-12

TURKEYS.

AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS in Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. See our ad on page 952. 2-tf.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Toms, $7; hens old, $9, young, $7 through November. Charles Lawson, Saint Joe, Ind. 11

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Very fine young stock at satisfactory prices. Mary E. Stanley, West Hartford, Conn. 11

WANTED, TURKEYS for the Thanksgiving trade. We pay highest Chicago wholesale prices. Wales & Son, Downers Grove, Ill. 11

AMERICA'S BEST, Narragansett and Black turkeys. H. C. Heyse, Whitewater, Wis. 11

SOLD EIGHT BRONZE turkeys to one breeder last month for $350. Seventeen years a breeder. Stock for sale. J. T. Thompson, Hope, Ind. 11

A FEW BOURBON Red Turkeys, 1½ & 3 years old. Prices right. Lottie B. James, "Woodside," La Porte, Ind. 11

VIGOROUS GIANT BRONZE turkeys—Copper Bronze strain exhibition birds, and fine breeding stock at right prices. Unrelated stock furnished. No eggs sold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leo Smith, Route 1, Independence, Iowa. 5-21-1 yr

PUREBRED BOURBON RED turkeys. Blue ribbon winners. Thos. G. Callaghan, Benton, Mich. 10-12

AMERICA'S BEST BREEDING Giant Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 952. 2-15-tf.

DUCKS.

PRIZE WINNING GIANT Rouens. Winners everywhere. Thomas Harford, Mineral Point, Wis. 11

WILD MALLARDS—Most beautiful of all ducks. Guaranteed genuine. $5 per pair. Wonderful trained decoys. Wm. Stangle, Camden, Ind. 11-1

MALLARD DUCKS—$2 each. Patchin Bros., East Claridon, Ohio. 11

EXHIBITION WHITE AND Colored Muscovies. Drakes, $4; ducks, $3. May Meisner, Lockport, N. Y. 11

WHITE PEKIN DRAKES, $3.00. Ella Whitewood, Hudson, Ill. 11

MAMMOTH PEKINS — Young breeders from Blue Ribbon Winners, $4 each. A. Lane, Bartlett, Ill. 11

HORTON'S HIGH QUALITY Fawn and White and Pure White Indian Runners. Sylvan View Poultry Farm, Curryville, Mo. 10-12

WELDAY STRAIN BUFF Orpington ducks, Limited number of good yearling breeders, and also young stock for sale. J. F. Nienberg, Glandorf, Ohio. 9-11

PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKINS—America's Standard Strain. Breeders now. R. Pardee, Islip, N. Y. 9-21-yr.

GEESE.

TOULOUSE GEESE—The most profitable kind, $10; trio, $25. Noblett Bros., Charlestown, Ind. 11-1

EMBDEN GEESE—Pekin, Rouen and Mallard ducks. Pearl Guineas. W. H. Milward, Coney Weston Farm, Madison, Wis. 10-12

"GEESE"—MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, Embden, Giant African, Buff and White China. Wisconsin's Greatest winners. Tried breeders. Bubolz Bros., Seymour, Wis. 11

CHAMPION GIANT TOULOUSE, also all varieties geese and ducks. H. C. Heyse, Whitewater, Wis. 11

GEESE—MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, Africans, Chinas, Embdens, Buffs. Ducks—Imperial Pekins, Mallards, Rouens, Indian Runners, Moscovies, Buffs. Turkeys—Mammoth Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Reds. Write A. A. Ziemer, Austin, Minn. 11-3

MAMMOTH EMBDEN and Fancy White China Geese our specialty. Maple Grove Farm, North Clymer, N. Y. 10-12

TOULOUSE GEESE—The world's best. Winners of highest awards at the Coliseum and Madison Square Garden, $10 up. Oscar W. Grow, Waterloo, Iowa. 10-12

DUCKS—GEESE.

WORLD'S BEST WATERFOWL. All varieties. Also chickens, Bantams, Guineas. Lake Beulah Poultry Farm, Lake Beulah, Wis. 11-1

WILD GEESE—Call dux. All varieties water fowl. Dawson Bros., Franksville, Wis. 9-11

DUCKS AND GEESE—Pure-bred Emden geese, $5 each. Rouen ducks, $2.50 each. Quality. Mrs. Henry Peterson, Wallingford, Iowa. 10-12

FERRETS.

FERRETS FOR KILLING rats. Instruction book and price list free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio. 9-1

FOXES.

$5.00 MONTHLY WILL BUY some registered Silver Foxes. Real opportunity. Investigate. Silverplume Association. Box 210, Orange, N. J. 11-12

GOATS.

GRADE SAANEN DOES bred to Highland Boy 5338. Also kids. Avon Goat Farm, Unionville, Conn. 11

PIGEONS.

CARNEAUX—100 pair, $1.50 pair. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa. 11

WE OFFER 25 varieties of pigeons in all colors. Lowest prices. Kentucky Pheasantry, London, Ky. 9-11

WANTED—5,000 HOMER or common pigeons. Pay at least 30c pair. Celluloid bands, 3c each. Going Light, Canker Cure, 25c. D. Gilbert, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 9-21-tf.

I OFFER MATED HOMERS in any quantity at $2 per pair. Beautiful White Homers, $3 per pair. Get my prices on Runts, Carneaux, and Maltese Hens. Free booklet. Squab Manual, 50c. Charles A. Gilbert, 2210 Almond St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 9-19-tf

TEN VARIETIES OF pigeons, all colors. Price reasonable. T. W. Spachek, Pilsen, Kan. 10-12

LARGE RED CARNEAUX—3 pair $5. Nierman, Route 10, Cincinnati. 10-12

RABBITS AND HARES.

PEDIGREED FLEMISH GIANTS—"Guaranteed." Close's Rabbit Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 10-12

MAKE MONEY EASILY and quickly—Raise Rabbits and Guinea Pigs for us. Large profits. We supply stock and buy all you raise. Our illustrated book, "Common Sense Rabbit and Guinea Pig Raising" contract and prospectus, 10 cents, tells all you should know to raise rabbits and guinea pigs successfully. Quarterly journal one year keeps you posted, 20 cents. Both book and journal, 25 cents. Write today. Outdoor Enterprise Company, Live Stock Dept. 600. Kansas City, Mo. 5-21-tf

14 POUND GIANT Hares, half price. Booklet 10c. Canada's Rabbitry, 258 York, Denver, Colo. 10-12

PHEASANTS.

BEAUTIFUL GOLDEN PHEASANTS. Bubolz Bros., Seymour, Wis. 11

$15 A POUND for pheasants. Easy raised. Great demand. Complete book profusely illustrated in colors on breeding pheasants $1. All varieties at lowest prices. Kentucky Pheasantry, London, Ky. 9-11

CANARIES.

IT PAYS TO RAISE CANARIES—BIG demand; start at home in spare time. We show you how, furnish choice mating stock, guarantee high grade songsters. Monarch Specialty Co., Evanston, Ill. 7-12

GUINEA PIGS.

LET ME START YOU RIGHT in the cavy business with correct foundation stock. $10 buys 1 male and 4 females of breeding age, including my $1 cloth-bound authoritative Cavy Book. Will also buy your young stock at $1.25 a pair when 4 weeks old, if desired. Correspondence invited. Best of references. Edwin F. Deicke, "America's Foremost Cavy Breeder and Judge," Lombard, Ill. 9-11

PET STOCK.

BEAUTIFUL ANGORA KITTENS—$5 up. How to take care 50 cents. Stamp for reply. Bay View Farm, North Haven, Me. 8-12

SHETLAND PONIES—Gentle and reliable. Reasonable rates. Valleydale Farm, Vineyard Haven, Mass. 10-12

DOGS.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE pups bred for brain and beauty. Prices, males, $15; females, $10. Leonard R. Moore, McLeansboro, Ill. 11

BEAUTIFUL, REGISTERABLE Collie pups, $8.50, $18.50. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill. 11-12

COLLIE PUPPIES—Females only; $5.00. Fine bitch, perfect protection from hawks and crows, $15.00. J. F. Garrison, Mt. Vernon, Ill. 11

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS, $10 to $25. Don't write unless willing to pay $10 for a puppy. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa. 1-19-tf

INCUBATORS, BROODERS, POULTRY SUPPLIES AND REMEDIES.

EGGS SHIPPED IN CIRCULAR METAL CARRIERS—Can't break, made in 2, 3 and 4 doz. sizes for parcel post. Write for descriptive circular and prices. Circular Egg Carrier Co., Vineland, N. J. 11

TWO 312-EGG SUCCESSFULS.—100-egg simplicity, 1,000 chick Reliable oil hover, used one season. Guaranteed. At a bargain. Lawton A. Reiling, Bellevue, Iowa. 11

FOR SALE—1,200-egg Candee incubator, 1921 model, like new, $225. Johnson Poultry Farm, Fruitport, Mich. 11

DON'T CUT THEIR WINGS—Wardin's Flight Arrester stops fowls flying. Three-foot fence keeps them confined. Will not injure plumage. Dozen, $1.50. Wardin Bros., R. 7, Charlotte, N. C. 11-1

FOR SALE—Three 600 Buckeye Incubators, used one season, perfect condition. Price, $200, $70 each. G. P. Koepsell, Mayville, Wis. 11

GRAIN SPROUTERS, INCUBATORS, Brooders. Standard make. Bargain prices. Save money. List free. Peerless Hatchery, 2520 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. 11-1

WANTED — MAMMOTH INCUBATOR, Newtown preferred. 10,000 or less. David Jenkins, Jewell, Kans. 11

WANTED—3,600 or 4,200 egg Candee incubator. J. A. Immele, Tiffin, Ohio. 11

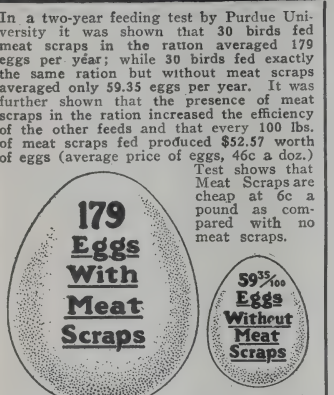
WANTED TWO No. 6 Buckeye incubators. Three No. 5 Buckeyes for sale. Rosedale Hatchery, Knox, Ind. 11

WANT LOTS OF WINTER eggs? If you do, write for free introductory offer on Diamond "S" Egg Maker and Tonic. We guarantee more eggs than you have ever had before regardless of method you have used. Smith Brothers Hatcheries, Mexico, Mo. 11-21-tf

390, 360, 240 sizes Cyphers Incubators for sale. Late models, complete, perfect condition. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sheridan Farms, Sheridan, Pa. 9-11

MEAT SCRAPS
Triple Egg Yield

In a two-year feeding test by Purdue University it was shown that 30 birds fed meat scraps in the ration averaged 179 eggs per year; while 30 birds fed exactly the same ration but without meat scraps averaged only 59.35 eggs per year. It was further shown that the presence of meat scraps in the ration increased the efficiency of the other feeds and that every 100 lbs. of meat scraps fed produced $52.57 worth of eggs (average price of eggs, 46c a doz.)



(Courtesy Purdue Univ. Agri. Exp. Station)

Test shows that Meat Scraps are cheap at 6c a pound as compared with no meat scraps.

Figure Your Profit

These figures speak for themselves. Figure the profit that you can make feeding MEAT SCRAPS to your fowls. You can't neglect this valuable and economical source of animal protein. Government authorities say that meat scrap is the one essential constituent of the mash which cannot well be omitted. The more your hens will eat, the more they can lay. Insist on

MAGIC — MEAT SCRAPS 50% PROTEIN

Made from meat trimmings of highest quality from Government Inspected meats. You need "MAGIC" Meat Scraps now. They'll make you more money than anything else you can buy. Order TODAY, direct from this ad. Your order shipped —by freight—same day received. Price, 100 pounds. $4.00.

Write for Free Booklet on Feeding Facts for High Egg Production. Send your order today—now.

CHICAGO FEED & FERTILIZER CO.
805 Exchange Ave. - Chicago, Ill.

ROUP?

(12)

You know the signs—face swollen, running at eyes and nose, comb pale, whistle or sneeze when breathing—breath with catarrhal odor—That's Roup.

Stop It Quick with Conkey's
Roup Remedy in the Drinking Water

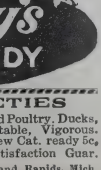
Chickens doctor themselves. It kills the Roup germs and saves the fowl. Equally important as a preventive, for it keeps Roup from getting a start. Sold by dealers everywhere.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic
Keeps Hens Healthy—Gets Winter Eggs

It is a Regulator, Laying Tonic, Moulting Powder and Chick Conditioner of the highest type. No cayenne pepper—no filler. It pays to buy it by the pail.

Conkey's Poultry Book is well worth 50 cents to anyone who keeps chickens. Sent for 6 cents in stamps.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.
6531 Broadway, Cleveland, O.



Conkey's
ROUP REMEDY



65 VARIETIES

Prize Winning Pure Bred Poultry, Ducks, Geese, Guineas. Profitable, Vigorous. Heavy Laying Stock. New Cat. ready 5c. Perfect Arrival and Satisfaction Guar.

F. C. WILBERT & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

BOOKS.

FREE BOOK, ELIJAH Coming Before Christ. A. Megiddo Mission, Rochester, N. Y. 11-1

PRINTING.

100 ENVELOPES AND Letterheads, $1. Houck's Supply Co., Tiffin, Ohio. 10-12

POULTRYMEN'S STATIONERY, ETC.—Prepaid. Quality. Priced down. Cuts furnished. Elegant sample sets; send stamp. Lindenpress, Camp Point, Ill. 11-1

PRINTING OF EVERY Description. Our prices talk. Samples Free. A. H. Kraus, 409 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis. 11

PRINTING—FOR 68 years we have specialized in poultrymen's printing. Send for free cut catalog. Wagner Printing Company, Freeport, Ill. 9-11

A FOLDING BUSINESS CARD—New. A business getter, too. Free samples. Chilcote, LaGrange, Ill. 9-11

BETTER POULTRY PRINTING—Prepaid everywhere for half what others charge. Being specialists we invariably please our 5,000 satisfied customers. When disgusted, try us. Every order filled under our guaranteed quality service. Latest cuts. Interesting samples, special bargain sheet for stamp. Model Printing Company, Manchester, Iowa. 9-11

PRINTING FOR EVERYBODY—Write for samples and prices. Stamp please. Mendel's Printing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. 9-11

DO YOU BREED WHITE LEGHORNS or Barred Rocks? My special catalog for each of these breeds, illustrated in two colors, is the best business-getter on the market. Send for sample, naming your breed; or baby chick circular for any breed. Thos. Nash, 633 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill. 10-12

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—L. C. Smith typewriter. Will consider trade for poultry. W. H. Martindill, Manistee, Mich. 11

PARTNERSHIPS.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,500 for poultry farm, New Hampshire. Good location. Party with experience preferred, but not essential. Apply P. F., care American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court. Chicago, Ill. 11

FARMS FOR SALE.

LANDSEEKERS! ATTENTION!—20, 40, 80-acre tracts in Michigan especially suited for poultry, truck, fruit. Rich clay loam soil. $20 to $35 per acre. Small payment down, balance long time. Write for FREE booklet of facts. Swigart Land Company, I-1259, First Natl. Bank Bldg., Chicago. 11

COME TO CALIFORNIA and make homes for yourselves which will combine beauty, comfort and profit and will lengthen your days. No place like Southern California so good for FRUIT and Poultry. We are offering small tracts of 3, 5, and 10 acres for $150 to $200 per acre unimproved, near town and paved boulevard. For information address Collier and Wilson, Wildomar, Riverside County, Calif. 11

$350 GETS "SECURITY" Farm, 20 acres edge village. 12 acres productive tillage; pasture, wood, timber, fruit; 5-room house, barn, poultry house. $700, only $350 down. Page 48 catalog FREE. Strout Farm Agency, 150 B. E. Nassau St., New York City. 11

POULTRY-FRUIT FARM—One hundred acres. Good dwelling, large barn, good orchard; near station and good markets. Price $2,500 for immediate sale. Write for full particulars. G. W. Lowery, Summit Hill, Ohio. 11

TEN ACRE POULTRY and fruit farm, located on state highway at edge of city limits. Fine buildings with all modern improvements. Pinecrest, Route I, Fort Atkinson, Wis. 9-11

FOR SALE—Profitable, well equipped and stocked Poultry Farm, near Philadelphia and New York markets, in best Fruit and Berry section. Ideal climate. Splendid chance for right party. Address "Leghorns," care American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill. 10-12

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of a farm or good land for sale. Please state lowest purchase price. L. Jones, Box 949, Olney, Ill. 11

WANT TO HEAR from owner having a poultry farm or other property for sale. State cash price and particulars. John J. Black, 270th St., Chippewa Falls, Wis. 8

WANTED.

WANTED—HUNDREDS MEN-boys over 17. Government Railway Mail Clerks. Steady work. $135-$190 month. List positions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. S-125, Rochester, N. Y. 11

AGENTS WANTED to advertise our goods and distribute Free Samples to consumer. 90c per hour. Write for full particulars. American Products Co., 5078 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. 11

POSITIONS WANTED.

EXPERT POULTRYMAN—Years' actua experience, desires position; excellent ref erences. "X," care American Poultry Jour nal, 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill. 1

POSITION WANTED—Real live poultry man will be open for a good proposition about December 1. Expert at the baby chick business, breeding, incubating, etc Address 24, American Poultry Journal, 52 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill. 1

EXPERT POULTRYWOMAN (Scotch) de sires position. Practical experience. High est references. Address J. K., care Ameri can Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court Chicago, Ill. 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENUINE BUCKSKIN GLOVES direc from factory, $3.95. Made from selecte skins. Agents wanted. Quaile-Angus Co. Desk 37, Gloversville, N. Y. 1

CLEAN OUT RATS and mice. Name an address brings 400 rat tablets. Pay post man $1 and postage. Arthur Weil, 23-A W. 55 St., New York. 1

Free-Conkey's Poultry Book

80 pages chock full of information about the feeding and rearing of chicks, culling of hens, etc. Tells how to keep chickens healthy and how to make them pay. Whether a beginner or a professional, Conkey's Book is worth dollars to you. Sent for 6 cents in stamps to pay postage

THE G. E. CONKEY CO. 6531 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL, published monthly, at Chicago, Illinois, for October 1, 1921.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Bell, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—James W. Bell & Co., 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Editor — James W. Bell, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Managing Editor—James W. Bell, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Business Manager—James W. Bell, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

James W. Bell, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

H. M. Bell, Congress Park, Ill.

Henry G. Eisert, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

B. M. Eisert, 4040 Broadway, Chicago, Ill

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)—None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is —. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

JAMES W. BELL, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirtieth day of September, 1921.

(SEAL) ALICE A. SHEHAN, Notary Public

(My commission expires June 20, 1924.)

Win $2,000

This Answer Puzzle



Bank Guarantee

State Bank of Philadelphia
PHILADELPHIA PA

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Mr. E. J. Reefer has deposited $10,000.00 with this bank as a guarantee that he will pay all the prizes awarded by the judges to the winners of this puzzle contest. This bank guarantees Mr. Reefer will do as he agrees.

STATE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA

F. L. Morgan
Cashier.

How many objects beginning with "L" can you find in this picture?

Open to Everybody

A GREAT big bona-fide chance to win $2,000 and 14 other Cash Prizes. Think of what you could do with $2,000 this very minute. Some one will win it! You have the same chance! How simple! Try your skill *NOW!*

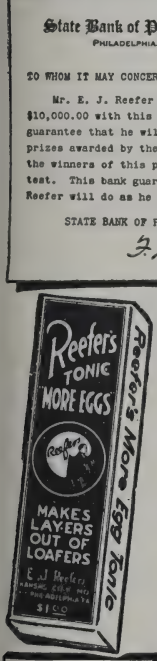
Mail at once the names of all the objects you can find in the picture beginning with "L". It costs nothing to try. To the one sending in the largest and nearest correct list of names the first prize will be awarded. To the one sending in the second largest and nearest correct list the second prize will be awarded, etc. In case of tie for any prize offered, the full amount of such prize will be awarded to each tying contestant.

THE PRIZES

Winning Answers will receive Prizes as Follows:

	If No "More Eggs" is ordered	If $1 Worth of "More Eggs" is Ordered	If $2 Worth of "More Eggs" is Ordered	If $5 Worth of "More Eggs" is Ordered
1st Prize....	$40.00	$300.00	$600.00	$2,000.00
2nd Prize....	20.00	150.00	300.00	1,000.00
3rd Prize....	10.00	75.00	150.00	500.00
4th Prize....	10.00	50.00	100.00	250.00
5th Prize....	10.00	30.00	60.00	150.00
6th Prize....	6.00	20.00	40.00	100.00
7th Prize....	6.00	15.00	30.00	80.00
8th Prize....	6.00	10.00	20.00	60.00
9th Prize....	4.00	10.00	20.00	40.00
10th to 15th	4.00	10.00	20.00	40.00

(In the event of ties, duplicate prizes will be given.)



Costs Nothing to Try

Read the great simplicity of this offer. All you need to do is to look over the objects in the puzzle picture. Get everyone to help you. Get the whole family around. Write out every object beginning with "L", such as Limousine, Lock, etc. Nothing hidden—no need to turn the picture upside down. If the judges decide that your list is nearest correct list—the first prize of $40.00 will be awarded to you even though you do not send an order for "MORE EGGS". But we are giving you a chance to win far more than $40.

Win $2,000

Will you win $40 or $2,000? If you are awarded first prize and have ordered no "MORE EGGS" you win $40. If you purchased $5.00 worth of "MORE EGGS," the same list wins $2,000. Which prize do you want?

Special Offer on "More Eggs" During This Puzzle Contest

2 One Dollar Packages for $1.00.
5 One Dollar Packages for $2.00.
Economy Size Package for $5.00.

(The Economy Size package contains 20 times as much as the $1.00 size package)

No goods bought during this puzzle contest are subject to exchange, refund or approval.

Get Busy NOW!

Send in your list at once. Send your "MORE EGGS" order at the same time. Qualify for *Big Cash Prizes.*

E. J. Reefer Dept. 6028
9th and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
(Additional pictures sent free on request)

Observe These Rules:

1. Any man, woman, girl, or boy living in America but residing outside of Philadelphia, who is not an employe or relative of an employe of E. J. Reefer may submit an answer. It costs nothing to try.

2. All answers must be mailed by post office closing time, Dec. 10, 1921.

3. All lists of names should be written on one side of the paper only and numbered numerically, such as 1, 2, 3. Write your full name and address on each page in the upper right hand corner. If you desire to write anything else, use a separate sheet.

4. Only such words as appear in the English dictionary will be counted. Do not use obsolete words. Where the plural is used the singular cannot be counted and vice-versa.

5. Words of the same spelling can be used only once, even though used to designate different objects or articles, or parts of objects or articles. An object or article can be named only once.

6 Do not use compound words, nor any words formed by the combination of two or more complete English words, where each word in itself is an object.

7. The answer having the largest and nearest correct list of names of visible objects and articles shown in the picture that begin with the letter "L" will be awarded first prize, etc. Neatness, style, or handwriting have no bearing upon deciding the winner.

8. Candidates may co-operate in answering the puzzle, but only one prize will be awarded to any one household; nor will prizes be awarded to more than one of any group outside of the family where two or more have been working together.

9. There will be three independent judges, having no connection with E. J. Reefer, who will judge the answers submitted and award the prizes at the end of the contest, and participants agree to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive.

10. All answers will receive the same consideration regardless of whether or not an order for Reefer's "More Eggs" is sent.

11. The announcement of the prize winners and the list of words will be printed at the close of the contest and a copy mailed to every person sending an order for "More Eggs".

E. B. Thompson's Imperial Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks

Win at the Premier Show of All the World

Madison Square Garden New York, January, 1921

The Greatest Record of All Time



First Prize Sweepstakes Champion Cockerel at Madison Square Garden, New York

Every Prize and Ribbon Offered

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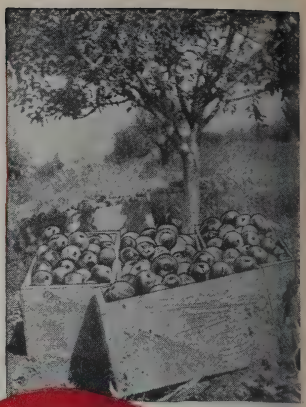
VOL. 52 DECEMBER, 1921 NO. 12



15c
Per Copy

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 9, 1886, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Published by Jas. W. Bell & Co., 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois. Subscription Price, 75c for 1 year; $1 for 2 years, $2 for 5 years.

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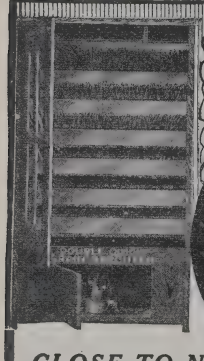
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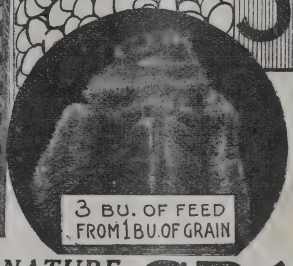
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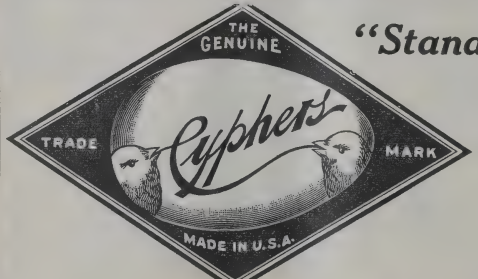
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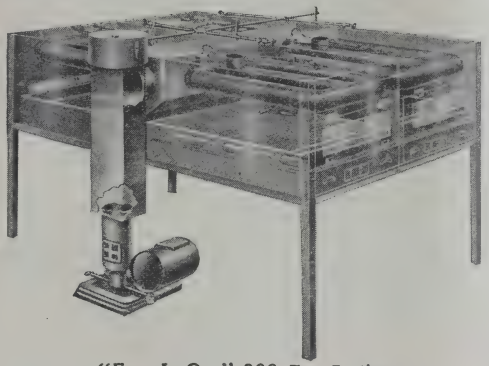
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PURE RADIATION HEAT. The heat travels through 4 inch heating tubes, giving a large heating surface and causing a mild heat. Positively no bad air can enter the egg chamber through these tubes.

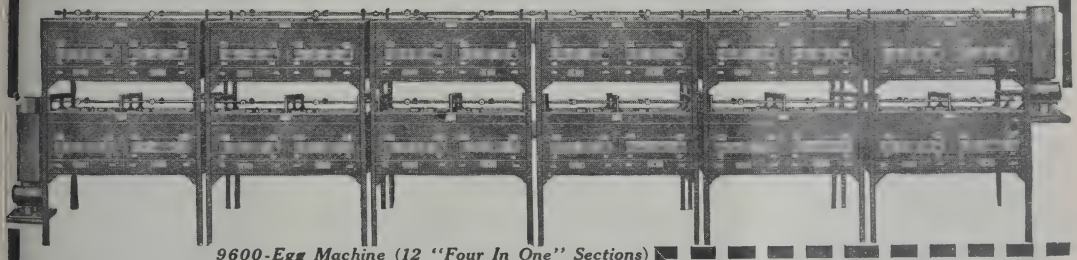
MOST UNIFORM TEMPERATURE. The heat to the different chambers is controlled before it reaches the chamber (not afterward), which insures the most uniform temperature to all egg chambers.

EFFICIENT VENTILATION SYSTEM, independent of heating arrangement and easily regulated. Makes the chicks strong and healthy.

MOISTURE GENERATOR for dry climates or high altitudes. Water is dropped on hot tube inside the egg chamber and evaporates.

HIGH-GRADE CONSTRUCTION. Sound lumber, 28 gauge galvanized iron and a liberal amount of fire-proof asbestos is used in the construction of the Schwalge Machine. Packed well to hold the temperature very steady.

ALL PRICES REDUCED TO ROCK BOTTOM YET THE QUALITY REMAINS THE SAME AS BEFORE



9600-Egg Machine (12 "Four In One" Sections)

We give the most far-reaching guarantee that any responsible firm is able to give on their product.

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Please send me a copy of your catalog, explaining the advantages of the Schwalge Incubator.

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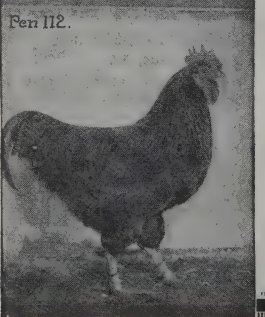
Town..... State.....











Owen Farms

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and Buff Orpingtons

Stand Pre-eminent

Their outstanding leadership has been established by crashing victories at Madison Square Garden, New York; Boston; Chicago; Kansas City; Pittsburgh; Syracuse; and nearly all the other shows on the continent. A complete list of their winnings would be a nearly complete index of all poultry shows.

1921 REDS

are wonderful in their uniformity of type and color. Perfect health and vitality, with plenty of size and bone are possessed by every cockerel and pullet. Raised on free range and bred for egg capacity. If you want Reds that are even, velvety dark color, have wide backs and wide spread tails you will find them here. My entire flock have exceptionally good combs, red eyes and strong black markings.

1921 BUFFS

are the smooth, soft, even golden buff color with sound wings and tails that have done so much for the leading Buff flocks in the country and held the supremacy of the Owen Farms Buffs for sixteen years. Real Orpington type without exaggeration of feathering, yet massive and the type that lays early and often. If you want real lasting color combined with real Orpington type, you will find them here.

1921 PRICES

All ordinary cockerels have been marketed. Only really promising birds have been matured under free range conditions. Good breeding cockerels at $10.00 and $15.00 each; choice breeders and good show birds at $25.00; $35.00 and $50.00 each. A few exceptional cockerels for the hottest shows at prices you will gladly pay. Pullets—good breeders at $7.50 and $10.00 each; choice breeding and show pullets at $15.00; $25.00 and $35.00 each. A few wonderful show pullets at higher prices. A few choice cocks and hens a matter for correspondence.

Send me the amount you wish to invest. Tell me exactly what you wish to accomplish. If you are showing, name your show. I will personally select your birds for you and mate them as carefully as I do my own pens. Your permanent lasting satisfaction and success is my aim.

VISITORS

are always welcome. Have never known one to be disappointed with what they found here. They are a unit in saying they "Never expected to find such quality in such quantity." Come and see for yourself if you can. If not, come to me on paper. Will try and help you in any way in my power and am interested in all your plans for bettering your birds. An order for utility birds will have the same careful handling as for high priced show birds. Try Owen Farms and see what Golden Rule treatment means when applied to the poultry business.

OWEN FARMS

MAURICE F. DELANO, Owner

107 William Street **Vineyard Haven, Mass.**











AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Volume 52 Chicago, Ill., December, 1921 No. 12

Hens that Shell Out the Eggs in Confinement

Much Has Been Said on the Advantages of Range—Back-Lotters Can Succeed With Decidedly Intensive Methods—Induced Exercise Is the Solution of Successfully Handling Fowls in Confinement.

By C. E. Ashbrook



IT IS a most forgetful poultry writer who fails to give somewhere between his opening and closing paragraphs, one more boost to free range, particularly for growing stock. The constant ding-donging of range, range, range, on the eardrums of those who aspire to poultry keeping, is indeed a funeral dirge to the hopes of the aspirant who lacks the free range acres. And said aspirant invariably does lack this very thing.

Nature offers range for exercise, under those healthful conditions when nature is not too wet, too dry, too windy or too this-that-or-the-other. The jungle fowl enjoys all these rigors of nature. Our improved domesticated fowls may have exercise without range, so I say to you who want to get into the chicken business: If you haven't got the range, so much the better; your taxes will be less.

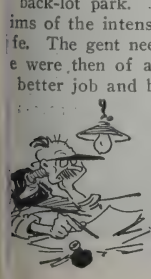
Look at the gent above who is on free range. He balances his ration at kitchen doors and roosts in a well ventilated haystack. He is a brother of the great out-of-doors, yet he is a non-producer.



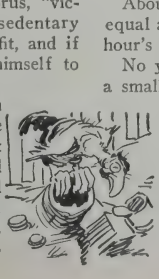
Rhody Red, shown at the left, has a whole ten acres to range on. When protein in the form of worms and bugs, is scarce, Rhody runs her yellow legs off. Just at present she is unbalancing her ration at a most alarming rate. She, too, is a non-producer.

The less there is to eat, the harder the range fowl works to get it and vice versa. That's all wrong. There should be a better relation of feed to exercise; more sustenance in response to work on the part of the hen.

Look at the gent humped over a city desk and the bird in back-lot park. "Ah ha!" say the free range chorus, "victims of the intensive plan." No, just victims of a sedentary life. The gent needs exercise to become physically fit, and if he were then of a good strain, he could promote himself to better job and become a good producer.



If the bird resting on the tin can could take regular runs in the two by six run-way, built for that purpose, (but unfortunately used as a repository for tin cans and so on), she might shell out enough eggs to entitle her to a place in a laying contest, or to have her portrait reproduced in American Poultry Journal, provided also that she is of a good strain.



The last pair here shown are high producers and live very much on the intensive plan, but the system is right. One lives in a steen-story up-town apartment house and has his own office in a steen-story down-town office building. He is an enthusiastic member of an athletic club and keeps himself in the pink of condition by eating properly, breathing fresh air and taking exercise at home. The bird rivals the gent in well balanced rations and proper exercise. She, an Ancona (yes, the writer keeps that kind, of course) with twenty-four roommates, lives in an eight by ten open-front house. She breathes out-door air, eats mash and grain feed; she exercises because she is healthy and she is healthy because she exercises. She exercises by scratching in a straw litter for her grain feed, and the exercise induces a hearty appetite, and a cheerful, singing attitude. She shells out eggs accordingly.



Two-thirds of the floor space in my 8x10 house is covered with a board floor. Here the birds work in deep litter for the grain fed in the evening. The remaining one-third of the floor space is a dirt scratch pen. A little grain is raked into the dirt in the evening. In the morning, the birds make the dirt fly in their eager search for the buried grain. In the forenoon the mash hopper is opened. Sprouted oats are fed at noon. No matter what the weather conditions may be, the dirt pen is always a busy spot. If it is higher than the ground level, it will not be too damp during rainy weather. An occasional sprinkling is necessary in dry weather, to keep the ground humid and keep down the dust.

About twice a year the dirt is hauled into the garden and an equal amount of garden soil returned to the pen. About an hour's work for a pen of twenty-five birds.

No yard is needed, though it would be a good plan to have a small general yard including all the pens, in which to turn out the fowls, when the house is being renovated.

That's all. Step up, fellow intensive poultrymen, and tell the world how you make 'em shell 'em out! Every experienced man knows that all the heavy layers are closely yarded; that many of the houses on commercial egg farms have no runs; that the secret lies in a sanitary floor, right feeding, fresh air and induced exercise. Many prize winners are products of back-lots.

THE PROFITS FROM A BACK YARD FLOCK

A pen of fifteen White Leghorns that produced an average of nearly 20 dozen eggs per bird during the year—Returned a profit of $5 per hen over feed cost—Points of value learned in feeding.

By Alfred B. Garner.

AT THE time I was writing my article on "Handling the Back Yard Flock" and its accompanying article on "Growing Chicks in Limited Quarters," the first of which appeared in this magazine in the April issue and the latter article in the May issue, I had not the least idea as to the number of people, back lotters like myself, who were eagerly waiting for information applicable to them. When over two dozen letters came to me in reference to the first article before I had even received my copy of the April number, I was astonished. But when every mail kept piling them up until I had a grand total of over five hundred letters in reference to the first article alone, I could hardly believe the plain evidence before me. It seemed all the more remarkable when I considered the fact that my address was not given in the article and that but passing reference was made in the body of the article to my home city of Harrisburg by referring to the extremely cold weather in the laying period mentioned and the freezing of the Susquehanna river at this place.

It was some job answering all those letters, and more than I had bargained for. But on the principle that I shouldn't have written the article if I did not want to help the readers of this magazine, I finally completed the task. My experience proved very conclusively to me that a vast field of usefulness is open to the poultry publication which will devote more time and space to the interests of back lotters like myself, than has heretofore been alloted to this branch of the business. When over five hundred people will write the author of one not very carefully prepared article, and that author entirely unknown in poultrydom, and will also run the risk of the letter ever reaching him, it is very evident that a very large number of back lotters are anxious and waiting for poultry information that has never been given them before.

Experiments in Feeding.

The Editor of the American Poultry Journal, in view of the kindly reception given my other articles, kindly suggested I write a further article of interest to back lotters. Between you and I, I was going to write it without this request, but it is nice to be asked to do so—kind of stiffens up a fellow's pride. But pride or no pride, I wanted to give to the readers of this magazine the benefit of several experiments in the feeding and the care and attention of the flock I have made in the past year.

In my experience of many years with any number of back lotters I have found that but very few understand the relation of the amount and kind of feed they give the chickens, bears to the number of eggs they receive. The vast majority of them fail to understand that they cannot simply throw into the coop enough feed to keep the chickens alive and yet get eggs. And but very few of them seem to realize that there is no one kind of grain or food that contains, in itself, all the constituent materials that will make eggs. This is also generally true with most farmers. A farmer will feed all one kind of grain of which he has the greatest surplus. And yet if he would but read the poultry magazines regularly he would know that eggs have been analyzed time and again; that composition of any egg is thoroughly known; that all grains have also been so analyzed and that it has been found that no one grain contains in the proper proportion, all the necessary nutrients to make the egg. And yet most farmers go right along feeding but the one whole grain, and, of course, they fail to get the winter eggs. And if it is true of the farmers, where the chickens have the run of the barn and can get the hayseed of the barn and the oats of the manure pile as a variety, how much more true is it in the case of a back lotter where the chickens can secure only such feed as is actually given them by the owner.

The sooner we back lotters realize that the contents of an egg is scientifically known and that neither corn, wheat, oats, nor green food, each in itself, contains what is required to make an egg, but that certain joined portions of each are required, then, and then only, will we understand that to get eggs in plenty we must feed the right food to get those eggs. With this in view I undertook certain experiments in feeding. We all know these experiments have been made before by colleges and experiment stations, but I wanted to apply them in the back yard flock where every possible condition is known and the peculiarities of each particular hen is an open book to the owner.

I had two flocks of fifteen pullets, all hatched the same day, all out of the same mating, and all raised exactly alike. For several months I compared the egg laying qualities of both pens and they had been practically the same. I had always hesitated to make such an experiment for one does not willingly wish to spoil extra good stock. But for my own satisfaction, I went ahead with it. The results to me were surprising and may be helpful to you.

What I Have Learned.

The first experiment was in feeding exactly as I had always fed and which was fully described in the April issue, with the exception that I omitted all green food. In my case it was the omitting of the feeding of sprouted oats for that constitutes my only green food with the exception of particles contained in table scraps.

Now, you back lotters, how many of you feed green food except to throw in some grass when it is handy and plentiful? How many of you expect eggs in Winter when there is no grass to feed or late in Summer when it is old and tough? Listen to what my experiment proved to me as to the results of no green food.

In the period for which I fed the one pen sprouted oats and the other pen no green food whatever, the pullets in the pen fed with the sprouted oats laid 93 eggs and the pen without any green food whatever laid 56 eggs, or, in other words, two pens that had been laying almost egg for egg for months, in a few weeks the one without the green food dropped 37 eggs, or 40 per cent. And I am satisfied that the difference would have been much greater had the experiment been continued longer. If this is true, and it is true, you can readily see why the farmer's egg yield practically stops in Winter and why your eggs become fewer and fewer in number if you do not feed green food.

Sprouted oats is such a cheap food, and a food so easily produced, it is a crime against poultrydom if you have good chickens and do not feed it. How simple it is to have all the sprouted oats you need. And now get busy.

The second experiment was in feeding grass instead of sprouted oats. I found that when the grass was young and tender in the Spring, but very little difference exists for egg laying purposes between the grass and the sprouted oats. But when it becomes older and tougher there is a difference in egg laying values of at least 9 per cent in favor of the sprouted oats. And in feeding steamed grass in the Winter that has been shade dried and kept over from the Spring, the percentage in favor of sprouted oats increases to 12 per cent. This would seem only natural when we compare them (Continued on page 1068)

DISTINCTIVE POINTS OF HAMBURGS

The "Pheasants" of the Chicken Species—Producing Elegant Specimens Reduced to a Science—A Century of Breeding Back of Present Day Birds—How to Mate—Hints on Management.

By J. Martin

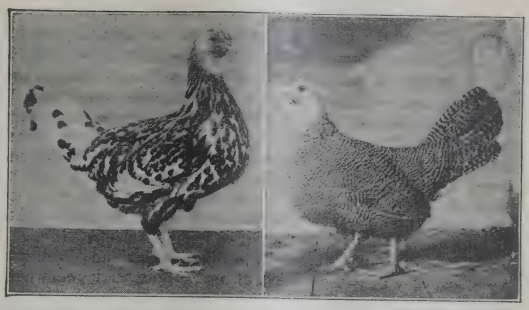
SELECTION of a breed is perhaps always a matter of personal preference; therefore, my manner of language in discussing the breed of my choice will not appear too inflated when I say that of all the breeds recognized in the American Standard of Perfection there is not one, to my mind, that approaches the Hamburg for beauty and egg production.

They are in a class by themselves. Their beautiful plumage, sprightly appearance and general comportment appeals to the eye of the fancier. The casual observer, who sees Hamburgs for the first time, especially if they are good specimens, is always fascinated and delighted. There is something about them that just naturally commands admiration.

I venture to say there is no more beautiful sight than a flock of Golden or Silver Spangled Hamburgs foraging on pasture land in Spring. With all their gay plumage and good points, there is a great shortage of Hamburgs, and I think if breeders gave more attention and time to this breed, including a little science in their mating, better birds and more of them would be the result. The Hamburg has been sadly neglected of late, and it is time something was done to infuse new life and enthusiasm into the breeders of this beautiful breed.

Here is a breed, one of the oldest in existence, gradually being relegated to the scrap heap. It is not the fault of the Hamburg but the careless and indifferent methods employed in breeding them. I am not an old breeder as breeders go, but I have spent twenty odd years with the Hamburg in its many varieties and have found them the one best breed for me.

The Hamburg is undoubtedly of Dutch origin, but I believe the two English counties York and Lancashire claim the distinction of being the first to exhibit Spangled Hamburgs bred to a certain state of perfection. Away back in the early days the birds bred in Lancashire were commonly known as Mooneys, no doubt in deference to the round or moon-like spangles. In Yorkshire they were called Silver and Golden Pheasants and differed somewhat in markings, the half-moon or crescentic tipped feathers being preferred. The Penciled varieties were known as Bolton Grays, Bolton Bays, Creoles and Dutch Every Day Layers. The black variety was called Black Pheasant.



Silver Spangled Hamburg hen on the left, and a Silver Penciled Hamburg hen on the right.



Feathers from modern Silver Spangled Hamburg male and female.



Silver Spangled Hamburg cockerel.

A century of breeding has made possible the wonderful markings to be found on the Hamburg today, and at no other period has the Hamburg looked more attractive than it does today.

Here in the United States of America, we have a Standard of Perfection. Breeding birds to meet the requirements of this Standard necessitates great patience, skill and a knowledge of the breed, factors that are essential to breeders of practically any variety of fowl and the fundamentals of success.

Qualities of the Hamburgs.

In type the Hamburg resembles the Leghorn, possessing as they do a graceful form free from angles. In size they are slightly smaller than Leghorns, especially the Penciled varieties, while some of the better birds of the Spangled variety compare favorably with the Leghorn.

The Hamburg is of a slightly nervous temperament but becomes very docile when petted. It is active, yet intelligent.

When it comes to eggs, they are right there with the goods. They lay a pure white egg, although the eggs of the Goldens are sometimes slightly tinted. They do well confined in small space, but it is advisable to give them plenty of room when available.

They are enthusiastic foragers on range, and in backyard lots should be given a run fenced in. They are active little workers and require no more than their wants demand. Plenty of fresh water, grit, shell, wholesome grain, charcoal and greens in variety are essential. Right here let me say, very little mash. Give them dry mash but not wet. Wet mash has a tendency to produce too beefy a comb and the usual (Continued on page 1079)

THE BEGINNER AND THE POULTRY SHOW

Advantages of Exhibiting the Birds You Have Bred and Raised.—The Poultry Show Is a Great School Room With the Older Breeders the Instructors—Points on Fitting and Showing.

By E. H. Hoffman

ONE of the most interesting seasons of the year for all poultrymen, is the winter poultry show season, when the poultry exhibitions are being staged and the birds are exhibited in their best possible condition. It is a period that all look forward to with interest and every fancier closely watches his best birds and prepares them for entry in the winter shows. The beginner who has never exhibited, should make plans to exhibit a few of his best birds at his local show, and whether he wins or not, it will be an experience that will prove of great value to him.

The writer well remembers his first experience in showing birds. I was fifteen years of age. About four years previous I had made a start with a few S. C. White Leghorns, purchasing a half dozen pullets from one man and a cockerel from another. The price paid for these birds was nothing elaborate, but they were fair specimens and looked well in the yard. Poultry shows at that time were not as numerous as they are today and the number of poultry fanciers was also less, especially in the locality in which I lived. There were, however, two gentlemen in my town who were breeding Standard poultry and I became acquainted with them because I called at their homes frequently to see their birds.

A local fair was organized and one of the gentlemen mentioned became superintendent of the poultry department. I had never seen a poultry show and I was much surprised when the superintendent came to me and asked me to exhibit some of my White Leghorns at the fair. One can imagine how a young novice might feel when approached by a real poultryman and asked to exhibit some of his birds, especially when he had never seen a show and did not know a good bird from one that was not of high Standard quality. Being very much interested in a show where I could have an opportunity of seeing good birds of all varieties, I agreed to exhibit two pairs of my White Leghorns.

At that time all birds were entered in pairs. I carefully selected the two best cockerels and the two best pullets that I had and entered them at the fair. Imagine how proud I was when I saw that the judge had placed a second prize card on one of my coops! I thought then that if my stock was good enough to win a prize at a fair I was on the right road; but to my sorrow I learned from the judge and others that, while I had won second prize, my birds were far from being good ones and that there was much chance to improve them. The encouragement of winning a ribbon, however, had a tendency to stimulate my interest. I realized that if I intended to stay in the business I must get something better and be able to win a first prize. Accordingly I purchased a cockerel from one of the carload exhibitors and then I thought I was on the right road.



Jos. Wm. Kinghorne of the Washington show stroking a White Leghorn cockerel under his wattles. This is an effective way to coop-train a bird for exhibition purposes.

That first fair increased the interest in poultry in our community, and a few months later a meeting was called by the superintendent of the poultry department of the fair for the purpose of organizing a poultry association and holding a show the following January. I was at the meeting, filled with enthusiasm. I was the youngest fancier there but I was welcomed into the ranks and joined the organization. Then came the winter show and I exhibited as many of my White Leghorns as I could, including the cockerel that I had purchased.

All the cockerels that I had raised showed white in the face and I was advised not to show them because I was told this was a disqualification. Nevertheless, I won a few prizes at the winter show and received a score card on every bird that I exhibited. I examined the cards, compared the birds and attempted to learn where my birds were defective and why others won over me. I asked questions of the judge and everyone with whom I came in contact. When the show was over I had learned many things that I had never known before. It was like attending school for a and the information obtained was of great value to me.

This personal experience illustrates the advantages of exhibiting at poultry shows and what can be accomplished by the amateur if he is interested and tries to gather information that will be of benefit to him in the future. It is very often the case that a beginner is timid about showing his birds in competition, but a novice never can tell the comparative quality of his stock without putting them in competition. He should take a chance of winning. "Nothing ventured, nothing gained," holds good in the poultry business as well as elsewhere.

Those who have made a beginning with Standard stock should make arrangements to attend at least one show and let that one be the local show. Start out in a small way, selecting only a few birds that look promising and taking special care of them. Do not allow them to run in a large flock because crowding does them no good and a show bird cannot be conditioned without having special attention. Handling occasionally and occasional cooping in an exhibition coop will have a decided effect upon taming and giving poise to the birds intended for show purposes. A wild bird in the show room never has an equal chance with one that is tame and poses in its natural position when the judge looks over the class.

White fowls need more conditioning than colored birds, and a thorough washing is necessary to have them clean and in condition to show at their best. There are many exceptionally good birds in the hands of amateurs that could win in strong competition if they were only put in shape and given a chance. If in doubt about the quality, call in an experienced poultryman and he will be glad to

(Continued on page 10)

NCREASING THE WINTER EGG YIELD

There Is No More Satisfying Feeling Than That Which Takes Hold of a Man When He Sees the Egg Basket Filling Up—What to Feed—Use of Artificial Light.

Willard C. Thompson.

WINTERTIME comes 'round again! The pullets and hens are started on another year's business. December! Yet, they should be well rted by this time. One need glance but a second at market reports to realize that the cold days have ought with them a season of good prices. The chicken ser finds in the winter months that time of the year en his eggs are worth real money. Winter eggs have ays been the main object of the poultryman, a sort of tto, as it were. And this year is no exception. The thcoming winter of 1921 demands just as many fresh gs as has any past similar season, if not more. Every llet that can be induced to produce a goodly number eggs during the next two months is building up for self a reputation as a profitable layer. Her eggs will an twice as much now as they will later in the spring, en even the poor fowls will produce some eggs. Our mediate object is to cultivate the winter layer.

t is true that hens ordinarily do not produce eggs ndantly during the coldest weeks of winter. That is ting away from Nature, as she stimulates egg proction in the spring season of warmer days, the season en she forces egg production for the primary purse of reproducing the cies. But man wants re than enough eggs h which to reproduce flock. He wants a lot re, he wants eggs to sell profit. However, such eward must come after eful managing and intelent handling of the fowls. nter eggs are perfectly sible; that is if the fls have been well bred l properly reared. For present let us suppose t the laying houses are d with pullets and hens n good stock, and are is of strong, vigorous health at the opening of the son.



These layers belong to Wyan Horn Poultry Farm, New York. Mr. Jung believes in raising pullets that will lay winter eggs and he proceeds to feed them for such performances.

Maintaining Health.

Without strong, robust health no flock of pullets can ce winter egg laying records. Egg producing birds end a great deal upon their natural health and strength help them in transferring raw food materials over finished products, eggs. As these fowls go into ter quarters, then, every effort must be made to surnd them with such conditions as will tend to main them in that vigorous health.

eep the laying hens confined during the cold months, n November to about April. Hens with cold feet 't lay as many eggs. Hens running out in the yards ing winter days lose time and don't consume enough l to result in high egg production. Feeding and gen care can be better controlled when the layers are ely confined to the houses.

he litter covering the floors of the laying houses should deep, dry, and clean. Feeding scratch grain in deep r is the method whereby a greater amount of exer is induced and consequent better health built up. , wheat or oat straw, to a depth of about six or t inches, makes a splendid litter. If there is a tendy to dampness in the house mix equal parts of coarse shavings with the straw. Damp, wet litter is a mortal enemy of winter production. It encourages colds, roup, and other troubles. When the litter becomes filthy, or moist, or too fine, change it. As a rule, changing once during the winter will be sufficient, and many times this is not even necessary. Litter protects the floor, makes the house more comfortable for the birds, and furnishes the materials in which the fowls can scratch busily during cold winter days.

Disinfect the floors, roosts, and droppings boards from time to time, if there is any infection or disease about.

Watch the water pan. Keep it filled at all times, for winter egg production depends much upon the fowls having free access to clean, fresh water. If electric, or other kinds of light are used the water supply should be kept in mind more than ever. Keep the water pans clean. Wash out every morning with a 5 per cent solution of some good disinfectant. It takes a bit of time, but it helps to insure better and continued health.

Winter Meals for Hens.

Layers demand certain things in the way of foods. They should be supplied with those foods that will most quickly and most economically be turned over into eggs. Egg producing foods cost money, but they make more money. It always takes money to make money.

Let's lay out a day's rations for a flock of one hundred hens, fowls that are to be fed for a maximum egg production during winter days!

Hens, (100) Meals—where no lights are used in the poultry house:

Scratch Grain—A mixture of two parts of cracked corn, one part of wheat, and one of clipped oats (by volume), fed at the rate of about 12 pounds per day per hundred hens.

Divide this amount into three feedings, for best results, consisting of three pounds first thing after breakfast, three pounds at about 11 o'clock, and six pounds toward evening. This keeps the fowls partly hungry during morning hours, tends to increase dry mash consumption, and then sends the hens to the perches with full crops.

Dry Mash—A mixture of equal parts of wheat bran, wheat middlings, ground oats, cornmeal, and meat scrap makes a very efficient dry mash. Keep it before the layers at all times. They can't eat too much of it. The grain ration keeps them warm, furnishes energy, but the dry mash makes eggs.

Green Food—Layers need green, succulent food during any season when they are under heavy production. They probably need it for the vitamines it contains, they need it for the beneficial effect of its juices, and they need the watery type of food. Mangel beets are hard to beat, as a source of winter succulence. Split two good sized beets for each hundred birds each day. Sprouted oats are splendid. Allow about a square inch per bird per day. They are money well invested.

Grit and Oyster Shells—Grit takes the place of teeth. Constant access to it should (Continued on page 1074)

The History and Development of Light Brahmas

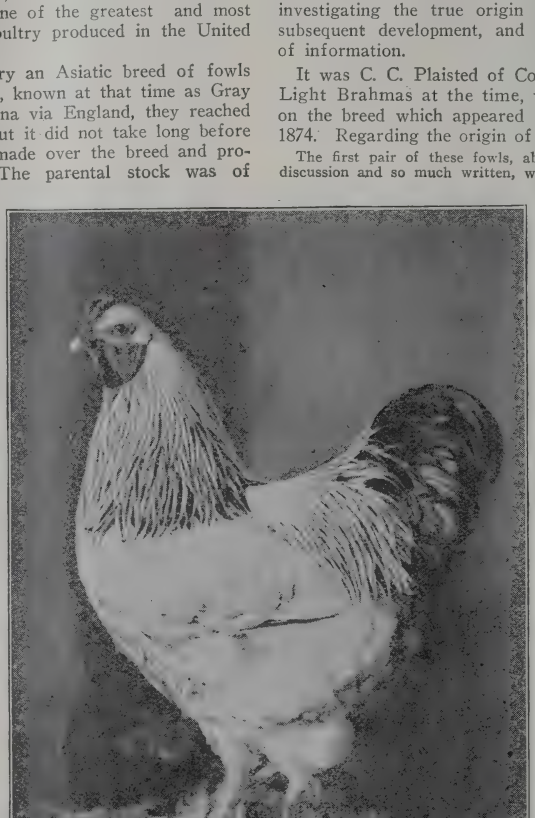
These Old Aristocrats of the Poultry Yard Gave an Impetus to Purebred Poultry in America Which Has Ever Since Continued—An Authoritative Account by President of American Light Brahma Club. *By J. H. Drevenstedt*

AS AN old and stanch admirer of the Light Brahmas we shall endeavor to record the progress and development of this breed from its origin to the present time, with due regard for authoritative data, and the pardonable personal desire, on our part, to re-create a greater interest in what we believe to be one of the greatest and most useful races of domesticated poultry produced in the United States of America.

In the 40's of the last century an Asiatic breed of fowls made its appearance in America, known at that time as Gray Shanghais. Imported from China via England, they reached the United States as Asiatics, but it did not take long before the American poultry fanciers made over the breed and produced the Light Brahmas. The parental stock was of Chinese origin, but the modern, handsome, stately Light Brahma is a purely American production, the true origin of which must be accredited to New England, U. S. A.

In giving birth to the Light Brahma, New England became the "cradle" of the American Fancy and the home of the Light Brahma is there to the present day, for in no other section of this country has the interest in one of the greatest exhibition and utility breeds in the world been as loyally and consistently sustained as by the poultry keepers and fanciers of the New England States. The fact of the Light Brahma being not only a fancier's fowl of transcendant form and color characteristics, but a superior utility breed, one that by its great meat and brown egg producing qualities appealed strongly to the progressive poultry keepers on the Eastern Coast, is the reason of its widespread popularity in that section even to this day.

The fame and fine qualities of the Light Brahmas, however, were fully recognized and appreciated by breeders and fanciers in other states, notably in New Jersey, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and the Middle Western States, where many fine specimens have been bred in the past, and are being bred today. Once a Light Brahma fancier, usually means always one.



Modern Light Brahma cockerel. Exhibited at the Boston and New York shows, 1921.

In the Beginning.

The Light Brahma was the first breed that practically started the Standardbred poultry industry in America, and opened a chapter in the history of domesticated races of poultry never to be forgotten or erased, and one that will never again be made and written. When we say Chapter, we should have said Chapters, for hundreds of pages, even books, have been written about the origin and development of the Light Brahma, to say nothing of the almost endless and even bitter controversies indulged in by breeders and promoters of he different strains bred in the early days of the breed.

Controversy raged before the American Poultry Assc a tion published its first Standard of Excellence in 1874. Al that more careful and less selfishly interested writers sta e investigating the true origin of the Light Brahma and it subsequent development, and thus provided reliable sou e of information.

It was C. C. Plaisted of Connecticut, the oldest breede o Light Brahmas at the time, who wrote a series of artic on the breed which appeared in the "Poultry World" du g 1874. Regarding the origin of this breed, Mr. Plaisted sta s

The first pair of these fowls, about which there has been so ric discussion and so much written, was brought by one Charles Knox t Mr. Nelson H. Chamberlin, a e ident of Hartford, Connecticu i 1847. They were first bred by fr Chamberlin in 1848. Mr. Chamer lin paid for his first pair of s fowls the sum of five dollars—in sidered at that time a fabu price—and had no conceptio o the value of his purchase or wa was to be its effect on the poul interest of the country. Chle Knox was then clerk on a s peller running between Hart and New York, and was con to Mr. Chamberlin's wife. aving been requested by Mr. Cm berlin to purchase a nice pa o fowls in New York—someth new—Mr. Knox reported se two pairs, one red, the other pa just arrived on an East India es sel, and that he had the resa of the pair until the next ip The result was the selectio o the grays as a venture and ai removal to Hartford. Mr. Cm berlin related these facts to m himself and described the fir The cock was white, with the ex ception of the tail and end o wings, which were in contst black; he had yellow legs, u feathered, a very small dou comb and weighed 9½ lbs. The hen was same as cock, exce penciled neck, and weighed lit tle over 8 lbs. They bred u chickens as well as gray the s year and many of them were el feathered on legs. Mr. Chamer lin also states there was ju quite dark chicken in the l— that he sold several of the c ens to his friends and the ex year there were quite a g number bred in the vicinity. Th reproduction of his breed pa quite show, however, until 51 and was confined almost exclus ly to Connecticut up to 1852.

A letter received by m Plaisted from Mr. Knox, at the statement of Mr. Cha berlin.

A Genius Appears Upon the Scene.

The history of the Light Brahma fowl would be incm plete without reference to George P. Burnham.

The part he played, the claims he made as well as his writings are still remembered by older fanciers and read wi interest and amusement by a younger generation of poul keepers in Burnham's "History of the Hen Fever," a bk which stirred the American fancy seventy or more years ag to a greater pitch of excitement than any poultry publica on has since. Mr. Burnham was an educated, forceful, ab

castic and humorous writer, one who understood how to ay the game" by his intimate knowledge of human nature. Mr. Burnham was born in Boston, April, 1814. He was ive and successful as a fancier for over thirty years, being aged extensively in poultry raising at Roxbury, Mass., far back as 1846-7.

n 1848 Burnham imported into the United States the first chin China" fowl from Queen Victoria's flock, bred by J. Nolan of Dublin, Ireland. In 1849 he got his first Gray nghais from Dr. J. J. Kerr of Philadelphia, who imported n from China. It is on this stock and five other Light y Shanghais, obtained from W. T. Porter, of New York, t Mr. Burnham claimed all strains of Light Brahmas d in this and other countries came from, and did not spare nter's ink in his endeavor support his statements. He lished four volumes upon subject of poultry, all of ich enjoyed an extensive le. These publications ved of inestimable value the Standardbred poultry ustry by creating a wide- ad interest in purebred l. They also promoted a ge demand for the Brah- and incidentally brought siderable revenue to the ewd and brilliant author. nham put the Brahma l before a startled public reaped the reward in sales made by him at princely prices over the world. The first Dark Brahmas ever seen in Great Britain were sent from Mr. Burnham's yards, Melrose, ss., to that famous old English breeder, John Bailey of don, in 1853.

ne hundred dollars was paid by Mr. Bailey to Burnham this trio, which was exhibited at Birmingham, England, carried off the first prize in the hma class, when one pair of the e was sold to Mr. E. Taylor for one dred guineas—over $500 in gold.

the winter of 1852 George P. Burn- had sent on as a present to Queen oria nine full grown Gray Shang- , which created a great sensation in land. The queen "accepted the val- e consignment with pleasure" and Mr. Burnham a copy of her por- "of which she begged Mr. Burn- 's acceptance." Mr. Burnham not was glad to accept the portrait, but sed to have the opportunity offered publishing a reproduced copy of this ure in his last work on poultry, the a Fowl. But George P. Burnham not only a clever publicity agent. was more than that as the following

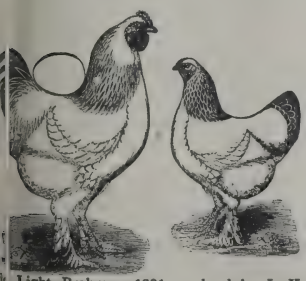




Laced tail coverts on a male as first exhibited at New York, 1902, by Geo. Purdue. To the right, laced tail coverts on Mr. Purdue's famous pullet "Progress," exhibited at New York 1890, which changed the fashion of Light Brahma females, and later gave rise to more coloring in the male.



Modern Light Brahma hen from a pen and ink sketch by Megargee.



Light Brahmas, 1891, as bred by I. K. . Mr. Felch did not want a short leg- loose feathered female, maintaining that emales were not prolific as egg producers.

"Mr. Burnham is a pungent and voluminous writer. His articles and his humorous (but caustic) 'history of the hen fever' created opponents for him, who have criticised him sharply. But those who know him personally have found him a genial, agreeable, courteous gentleman, and in all his dealings he aims to act upon the Golden Rule."

Mr. Plaisted, who in later years had dealings with Mr. Burnham, "found him as square, upright and honorable a business man as any we have encountered," a statement that can be accepted as a correct estimate of the most virile and brilliant poultry fancier and writer of the Nineteenth Century.

Brahmas First Exhibited at Boston.

The first public exhibition of Brahmas was made by Samuel O. Hatch, Franklin, Conn., in the hall of the Fitchburg R. R. depot at Boston, Mass., November, 1851. Dr. John C. Bennett exhibited a trio of birds which he called "Brahma Pootras" at the New England Poultry Show Boston, Mass., in November, 1850, but they were light gray in color with single combs and top knots, the yellow legs being feathered slightly.

The first Light Brahmas shipped to England were sent in the fall of 1852. They were selected by Mr. Plaisted from pure Hatch stock which had been acquired by Dr. Bennett.

Mr. Hatch contributed much to the breed. He "selected birds with pea-combs, as he considered them preferable to the single combed ones for this frosty climate. He bred them with great success, improving many of their points compared with those bred by Messrs. Chamberlin and Cornish."

Mr. Plaisted and Dr. Bennett entered into the live stock business as partners, the former selecting every Brahma shipped to England by Dr. Bennett, excepting one pair, which Dr. Gwynne purchased. In February, 1854, one trio was sold and shipped for $300, probably the largest in size sent out that season. The cockerel, ten months old, weighed 13½ lbs. and was bred by George Smith at Valley Falls, R. I. The hens were two years old, one weighing 12 lbs., the other 12 lbs., 1 oz. These hens were bred by S. O. Hatch, Franklin, Conn. They were too dark for the Standard color requirements, but the cock was described as being a fine bird. So all these Brahmas shipped to England, were either by Dr. Bennett, S. O. Hatch, George Smith or C. C. Plaisted, excepting the pair sent to Dr. Gwynne.

Mr. Plaisted writes: "I know for a certainty that these are the fowls which Mr. L. Wright (Continued on page 1064)

historic data furnished by C. C. Plaisted clearly sets forth:

"The first public exhibition of fowls in America was inaugurated by Mr. B. at Boston, Mass., in association with Dr. John C. Bennett (of 'Brahma Pootra" notoriety) and a few other gentlemen. This show came off at the Public Garden in November, 1849, at which Mr. Burnham was a large contributor of Cochins, Shanghais, etc., and where he showed the first 'Plymouth Rocks' ever seen in the world. For several years thereafter Mr. B. was known far and wide as the largest breeder and dealer in the United States, in which pursuit he accumulated a moderately handsome fortune.



Pair of Light Brahmas owned in 1872 by C. C. Plaisted. Note the light hackles and absence of lacing on tails.

"WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW"

EDITORIAL

American Poultry Journal

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 9, 1886, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

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United States	$0.75	$1.00	$2.00
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TRADE MARK REGISTERED. No. 74,059.

Issued the first of each month.

Published by

JAS. W. BELL & CO.,

523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Editors:

JAMES W. BELL,
FRANK L. PLATT.

Advertising Manager,

E. G. ALDRICH.

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New Jersey Leads

Since the introduction of poultry educational work into state agricultural college curriculums, the heads of the poultry instructional work, while displaying a laudable initiative and friendly rivalry, have maintained a certain uniformity of policy. Particularly in their attitude toward the breeds and their breeders, has there been a common policy, and unfortunately, it has been distinguished by its reticence to enthuse over the ideals of the breeders and to distrust the values of what have been termed "fancy chickens."

As far as experiment stations are concerned, only one, that of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Maryland, has carried on its experimental work with Standard exhibition birds. Fortunately, this is the largest and most far reaching of all stations, and the work of the Federal Department has carried weight with the public in all parts of the country.

Now comes word that the ice in the states is broken. Prof. Willard C. Thompson, in charge of poultry husbandry at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, announces that he has made arrangements "to use twelve Standardbred White Leghorn cockerels from the Government Farm on the New Jersey Station flock this year, for the purpose of improvement in type."

Wonders never cease! In September we were lamenting to an official of the Government in Washington that the state colleges were going ahead with plainbred, utility Leghorns, while the Government Farm had a surplus of breeding material in the form of White Leghorn cockerels of good Standard quality with egg pedigrees. We remarked on what a wonderful thing it would be if the state colleges and experiment stations would call on the Government Farm to supply them with White Leghorn males to grade up their flocks. The U. S. Department of Agriculture does not sell stock and the natural outlet is from the Government to the states.

Happy is the day when these birds start out to improve the flocks at the state colleges. It is a red letter d poultry educational work. It means a coalition o professors and the breeders, all working together better poultry.

The progressive step taken by Professor Thompso the great white egg state of New Jersey, is the bi thing that has happened in the purebred poultry ind during the year. It demonstrates a course that sh be followed. And let no man think that it is disc able to introduce blood from another breeding Take a breed in which the exchange of blood is general, such as the Rhode Island Red, and you fi breed that stands on a broad base, a breed which i patented by any breeder, one in which good speci appear in thousands of different breeding yards, g rise to widespread interest. No breeder belittles hi when he secures stock that will improve the quality i ing in his own flock, for such has been the course of great and constructive breeder that ever lived.

Professor Willard Thompson deserves the highest mendation for his action. He has taken the lead i important poultry breeding matter. A silent but fu mentally deep appreciation on the part of the Stan bred poultry breeders of America will be accorded i

To Buy On a Quality Basis

Harrison F. Jones, Secretary of the National Poul Butter and Egg Association, has transmitted to resolution recently adopted by the Iowa poultry bu as follows:

RESOLUTION

Whereas; the practice of buying live poultry without gradi an injustice to the farmers producing the better breeds of p poultry, and

Whereas; the quality of the Iowa poultry is not what it was years ago, due to the fact that our farmers are increasing their of Mediterranean type of chickens, such as Leghorns, Minorcas, and

Whereas; one of the purposes of the Iowa Wholesale Egg, & Poultry Dealers' Association is to encourage the production most desirable market breeds of poultry, thereby increasing the

e to the farmers and making possible the rendering of a better and re uniform service by our members, therefore be it

Resolved: that we, the members of the Iowa Wholesale Egg, But- & Poultry Dealers' Association, purchase live poultry on a graded sis, paying higher prices for hens weighing four pounds and over d for springs of the larger breeds, and less for hens under four unds and all Leghorn springs and similar breeds, these lower prices be commensurate with market value, and be it further

Resolved: that we, the members of the Iowa Wholesale Egg, But- olution to each member with a request that same be posted in their ce of business and that each member give all publicity possible. rther, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Dairy and od Commissioner of the State of Iowa, requesting his co-operation.

A ruling of this kind has been in effect in Indiana for me years. There are sound reasons for making a dif- ence in price between live poultry of the dual-purpose eeds and chickens of highly specialized egg breeds. otel, cafe and dining-car trade prefer five pound stock, cause it is more economical for slicing; and the can- ng trade also insists on heavy stock, because 100 pounds heavy hens produce 12 to 14 per cent more meat than n be taken off the frames of 100 lbs. of small, light hens. follows that the country buyer should reflect these con- ions in the trade and give a preference in price to heavy ultry.

The discrimination is distasteful to Leghorn breeders, hough it should not be. Their birds are specialized egg production, and are economical egg producers. periments covering several years on the poultry farm the U. S. Department of Agriculture have shown that llets of the general purpose breeds eat an average of and seven-tenths pounds of feed per dozen eggs pro- ced, and the yearlings eat nine and six-tenths pounds. ghorn pullets eat four and eight-tenths pounds and the arlings five and one-half pounds of feed per dozen eggs oduced.

The Leghorn is the more economical consumer of feed, d a somewhat more fool-proof egg type. But, as a at producer, it does not rival the dual-purpose breeds. ere are, in point of fact, commercial Leghorn egg farm- who would willingly not grow any cockerels if they uld distinguish sex at birth; their specific purpose in ching is to produce pullets to fill their laying houses.

Just as we approve the buying of eggs on a quality sis, which benefits the egg farmer, so we would like to the buying of poultry on a still more carefully graded sis. Among the keepers of large fowls, there is a great fference in the quality and condition of the stock. Com- re a well-bred flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks that is fine fettle, plump and healthy, to the cull hens of a ide flock. Country poultry buyers should not assume t any dominique colored hen is a good buy. Some of m are one finger, tuberculous culls; some weigh heavy cause their body cavities are full of compressed egg ks. The farmer culls out the skin-and-bone hens, also hens with hard abdomens. He sells them to the poul- buyer. It should be the buyer's business to recognize t they are cull market poultry, as well as cull breeding ltry. No country buyer is fair to the enlightened ltry keepers of his community, when the price he pays an average price. Under such conditions the owner d producer of good table poultry gets no more for his ck than the man who has culled and sold to the buyer riff-raff of the farm.

But country buying on an actual quality basis and the operative shipping movement will subside into inac- ity. Co-operative egg and poultry shipping is only the ding together of quality producers to come into direct ntract with a market that recognizes quality, carefully des receipts and pays accordingly.

The country buyer should study quality. He should n grasp the significant fact that he is a co-operator, d that his function is to link up the producer with the nsumer in an economical and efficient way. If he is ly in business for the sake of getting when the getting good, and getting as much as he can, he will find that gressive poultry owners will seek their own market order to secure proper and adequate recompense for ir efforts in producing good table poultry.

Poultry Extension Work

What Harley Williams and T. S. Townsley are doing for poultry producers in their respective states, as reported elsewhere in this issue, is being duplicated, with modifications, in nearly every state in the Union. Indeed, the time has come when the agricultural extension force of no state agricultural college is complete without a poultry specialist.

A high type of men have taken up this branch of field work, and poultry extension men are recognized as among the most energetic, best equipped men on the college staffs. Moreover, they are not characterized by aimlessness. Their work invariably has direction, and they as invariably reach their destination.

In Kentucky, A. S. Chapin, poultry field agent of the state college has put forward a big standardization plan. A number of counties in Kentucky have adopted his standardization project, and are introducing all Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, or White Wyandottes.

More than 8,000 pullets from the four varieties were offered at auction this past fall, in sixteen county pullet sales. The pullet sales were a part of the general plan worked out, to make it possible for all farmers in the various counties to obtain stock birds from the breed being used to standardize the county flocks. Banks and other persons co-operating in the movement had furnished money for the purchase of hatching eggs, and the farmers who received them had agreed to return one pullet for each setting of eggs.

The money from the pullet sales was then returned to the banks, which had bought the eggs for distribution. Pullets brought in by the farmers were culled and graded by specialists from the poultry department of the College of Agriculture and sold either as "firsts" or "seconds." The sales offered an opportunity for other farmers to obtain purebred pullets at reasonable prices, and thereby aid in increasing the number of purebred hens on Kentucky farms.

The program in Kentucky is big, but R. L. Mason in West Virginia, Leroy Jones in Indiana, Roy E. Jones in Connecticut, H. B. Lansden in Arkansas, and poultry extension men in other states can make reports of equal scope and far reaching results. Each is working along lines that are most acceptable in their different states, but the goal of each worker is the same, i. e., selected flocks, modern equipment, improved methods, more profitable returns.

What a change has come over some of the states. Nebraska, whose fertile prairies are employed in "heavy farming," and whose farmers pride themselves on their Percheron horses, beef cattle and pork hogs, are taking a new interest in poultry. When the U. S. Department of Agriculture inaugurated its better sires campaign, Nebraska farmers were told that if all their live stock were purebred and their roosters were mongrels, a Government purebred sire certificate would not be issued for their farm. That brought a sudden awakening to the farmer who took pride in his live stock, but relegated the chickens to the realm of "woman's work."

The following letter from Chas. T. Cornman, who, as extension poultryman in Nebraska, has worked so industriously to improve poultry methods, will be read with interest by those who are interested in poultry education as a necessary forerunner to a bigger and better poultry industry:

"The improvement in poultry conditions in Nebraska within the past three years has indeed been remarkable. When I first came into the work the majority of our flocks were either mongrels or cross-breeds, under that erroneous idea that the more you mix your fowls the better the result.s After driving home facts that you get less eggs and poorer eggs, less pounds of meat and poorer meat from this class of fowls, and preaching and preaching the gospel of standardization, one can now travel over counties and rarely find one of the old time flocks.

"The work has had a marked influence on the character of the product and Nebraska eggs and poultry are in high favor with both produce dealers and consumers.

"Where poultry is being properly cared for it has become the best paying side line on the Nebraska farm, and I have challenged thous-

ands of farmers to refute my statement that every twenty-five hens properly cared for are equivalent in revenue to one of their cows.

"When I first came into the work I could not get a man out to one of our demonstrations for the reason that the Nebraska hen was considered to be too insignificant for the farmer to have anything to do with, and they constantly sang the old, old song of 'Let the women do the work, let the women do the work.' The women have done the work, and they have compelled the men to sit up and take notice and today we are having thousands of men joining hands with their wives in the good work and we have now that splendid co-operation of the men and women, and the boys and girls and it speaks of very much better things in the future of poultry in this great state."

Mr. Cornman is a man of unusual poultry experience. A prominent breeder and judge for years, formerly editor of "Poultry Item," he took into his work an experience that measured up to a man's size job and made it possible for him to focus the attention of a great state on its farm poultry.

Good luck and more power to the extension poultrymen of America! All well wishers of the industry are interested in your progress.

So-Called "Kee-Wee" Chickens.

The Kansas City Post last spring published a special article on what it was pleased to call "a new race of super chickens," and the author of that article boldly stated that the birds were the result of crossing "the Kiwis, a dwarf Australian ostrich, and the White Rock variety of chickens." Announcement was also made in the article that the breed had been introduced into the middle west by Henry Boener of Kansas.



"Australian Kiwi's Chicken"

Late in the fall, Mrs. H. A. Boener of Kansas shipped a pair of these birds to Illinois, and an old fancier who has inspected the pair writes us as follows:

The latest freak chickens: Kiwis!

Funk & Wagnall's dictionary defines "Kiwi" as follows: "A New Zealand apterygoid bird having loose plumage and long bill with nostrils near the tip; these birds are noctural in their habits and feed mostly on earth worms."

I had my curiosity aroused the other day when a friend asked me whether I had seen Kiwi Chickens. The Kiwis he informed me were produced by a cross of a small Australian Ostrich, commonly known as Kiwis, and White Plymouth Rock hens.

There is a possibility of producing a variety of birds by this cross, but the pr like the common mule, is bound to be a hybrid incapable of reproduction whe togther. I looked at a pair of these and to me they appeared to be nothing than the so-called Missouri Fluffs.

Among all domestic varieties of fow have occasionally a bird that is abnorm some respect. Many birds have been sh different times that had the plumage ing "reversed," giving them a fluffy a ance, and fowls with loose or fluffy pl have been exhibited in quite a numb varieties, the best known being the Ja Silkies, which, when bred, often revert t original progenitors and have regulation hen feathers instead of the silky down.

These Kiwis looked to me like a ru White Rock Silky, having comb, wattles, and lobes like all chickens, but what me most was the intense deep orange legs. Surely no Kiwi or ostrich ever h yellow, clean legs as these birds, nor com other appendages. The male was a fairly developed specimen with good Rock eyes, beak, wattles and pronounced yellow He had a regular chicken's crow, and wh did crow, he threw back his head and his eyes, because "he knew the tune by h and did not have to read the notes. Tho let apparently is getting ready to begin l as she frequents the nest daily, and the possessor of these Kiwis is anxiously aw the appearance of the first egg, so he ca whether they will be any different from eggs; and he has overhauled and cleane a small Buckeye Incubator to set the eg soon as there will be as many as 6 or 9.

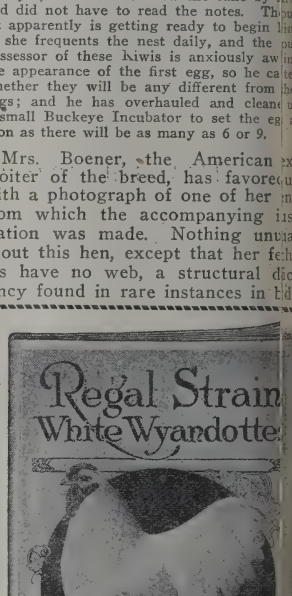
Mrs. Boener, the American ex ploiter of the breed, has favored u with a photograph of one of her from which the accompanying il tration was made. Nothing unu about this hen, except that her fe ers have no web, a structural de iency found in rare instances in bl

Regal White Wyandotte Book

Have you had a copy?

THIS is, without a doubt, the most complete book ever published dealing wholly with the White Wyandotte. It is full of illustrations from life and its pages deal with a variety of subjects including chapters on origin, description, feeding, care of breeding stock, fertility, color characteristics, raising young chicks, washing and fitting for exhibition, poultry diseases, mating and breeding, description of Wyandotte type. The frontispiece is a beautiful colored reproduction of my first prize pen at Boston.

My object in issuing this book is to bring to the attention of every White Wyandotte breeder, the Regal Dorcas strain which leads the world, not only in the show rooms but also in the laying contests. For 16 years at the New York State Fair, the Regals have defeated all competition, while my winnings at Madison Square Garden, Boston and Kansas City have never been approached. If you wish to know more about these famous birds, send one dime for a copy of the Regal White Wyandotte Book. The information it contains will be worth many dollars to you.



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This season I have the finest flock of White Wyandottes I ever owned. However, the demand is very heavy and orders should be placed as early as possible.

Pedigreed Cockerels, Exhibition or Dorcas breeding $10, $15, $20, $25, $35
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a number of normal breeds, such Black Langshans, Black Orpingts, Rhode Island Reds, and White ymouth Rocks. The old Klondike s a sort of silky feathered White ck, bred pure enough to be desigted as a breed, as is also the newer ssouri Fluff.

In advertising her silky-feathered ds, Mrs. Boener states:

We have no wings.
We have no feathers.
We make the best of fur.
We like to be skinned or picked.
We have the O. K. of all the chicken iers of the world."

None of these things are true. Moreer, can a new breed be produced by ssing ostriches and chickens?

While most of us remain credulous ugh to still be looking for a "super n," we are well enough grounded in laws of heredity to look with susion on any statement that would credit the fixity of species.

The definiteness of species has bene a strict canon of scientific faith. hen the name "hen," or "ostrich," "dog," or "horse" is applied, the cimen is elevated to a specific rank a permanent group of animals.

Each species reproduces after its n kind, and when two species are ssed, such as the pheasant and the n, or the ass and the horse, hybridtion results, and although the offing are vigorous and normally deoped, they are sterile. In other rds, the crossing of distinct species oduces hybrids, a word from the eek which means lawless and unural.

We do not look for improvement by ostrich-hen route, but a poultryn so uninformed of the physical formation of his fowls as to anince that his hens, of which the ompanying illustration is a faithful ness, have no wings, is evidently ling to believe anything on evidice so slight that he is easily imed upon.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

More than one breeder now rejoices the ownership of some Barred ck cockerels like the one shown on next page. The bird still needs a le more time before he will be at best. His tail needs to grow out a little more, his saddle and neck kle need time to grow down a le fuller; but his strong face, well ced legs of good bone, and well portioned body are typical of a od cockerel early in December.

The photograph was made by an ateur, yet where the barring shows tinctly it will be found to be barg that runs straight across the ther. In contrast to this, note the k of straight and distinct barring the picture of the female. The difence between these two birds is a ference of ancestry. The hen is y a "grade" Plymouth Rock, while cockerel comes from a fancier's of carefully bred birds.

f this cockerel should be mated to s grade female, the young stock uld show a distinct improvement the quality and character of its ring.

The male of this variety exerts a

Why

not buy the best in Poultry?

U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

Have Demonstrated Their Superiority

They deserve your consideration for they invariably **win the prizes, produce more eggs and mature into larger meat birds.**

It has taken thirty years of careful mating to make them do it. That's why an investment in them is poultry insurance.

OUR CATALOG IS FREE

Write us for our unusually attractive prices on Selected Breeders, Utility Flocks and Breeding Males. Eggs for hatching and Baby Chicks.



U. R. FISHEL Box A HOPE, IND.

POORMAN'S
200 EGG STRAINS



Lady Alfarata—Record, 301 Eggs

15,000

Customers can vouch for the Superior laying qualities of my White and Barred Rocks, White and Buff Orpingtons, Rose and Single Comb Reds, White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns. I am now offering

Choice Foundation Stock

In Pullets, Cockerels, Yearling females and Yearling males, from some of my best matings in the above breeds, at very moderate prices, for immediate delivery. This stock is right in its prime for the breeding season of 1922.

Eggs-Chicks

I am now booking orders for Eggs and Chicks for deliveries during the entire season of 1922.

Free Instructive Catalog

My 21 years' experience, results attained by my customers and descriptive matter of my plant by the leading poultry journals is all yours for the asking. My catalog has helped others and will, undoubtedly, help you.

Write for it today.

JOHN G. POORMAN
Box 100 Tinley Park, Ill.



The Original "Evergreen" Grain Sprouter

All Metal - Lampless Each pan removable without disturbing the others, a complete sprouter, low prices. Thousands in use. Get our prices before you buy. Circular free. Patented 1919.

H. A. STEVENS & CO.
3905 N. Hoyne Avenue
CHICAGO, ILL.

wonderful influence. The male transmits barring to the pullets he sires. He joins with the hen in transmitting barring to the cockerels he sires. For this reason, the cockerels from a pair of Barred Rocks inherit a double dose of barring, while the pullets inherit a single dose.

The cockerels, therefore, are always "more barred" than the pullets. This makes the cockerels a dash lighter in color than the pullets, for, assuming that the breed would be black if it were not for the bars of white, when you put a double dose of white barring into the male offspring, you produce a lighter appearing sex.

To make it plain that the male transmits barring to his daughters, and both the male and female transmit barring to their sons, let us cite the evidence: If a Barred male is mated to a dark colored female free from barring, such as the Dark Cornish, both the cockerels and pullets are barred. But if a Barred female is mated to a Dark Cornish male, only the cockerels from this union are barred and the pullets are black. The Barred female can only transmit barring to her male offspring.

Let us cite another example to show that the barred male inherits barring from both sire and dam. Look over a farm bred lot of Barred Plymouth Rock chicks that are two months old. The pullets will appear darker than their brothers, and close inspection will reveal that the white bar in the cockerels is much cleaner, much purer, and the black bar much sharper than in the pullets whose black runs into the white and whose white bar is not a clean cut white. The reason is that the cockerels have inherited a double dose of white barring, and when they mature they will be lighter in color than their sisters.

When one looks at a Barred Plymouth Rock and speaks of it being "a good colored bird," he means that it has nice barring and the dark bars are of the right tone of color. But, the fact is that color pigment and barring are two separate factors when it comes to heredity and transmission. The male is the prime factor in stamping definiteness of barring on his offspring, but whether that barring is to appear light and weak in color or dark and strong will depend on the amount of black color in the dam.

Confusion has existed for a long time because it has been assumed that the Barred Rock was a white chicken with black bars on it. Genetically it a black chicken with white bars, an the male being "more barred," it natural for the males to come light than the females.

The Standard calls for the sam color in the exhibition male as in th exhibition female. That is easy. Sim ply use a female darker than Standar to produce your exhibition male.

For many years breeders were sa isfied to do this. They termed thei



A Purebred Barred Plymouth Rock Cockere

dark, cockerel - breeding females "cockerel-bred," sold them to othe breeders who wanted them, but kept them out of the shows. Now, however, breeders are clamoring for classes for "cockerel-bred" females, also "pullet-bred" males.

Some go so far as to say that there are "two varieties of Barred Plymouth Rocks, the Dark Barred Rock and the Light Barred Rock."

There is only one variety. There is no issue on this matter. The big issue is to understand that variety and breed better birds.

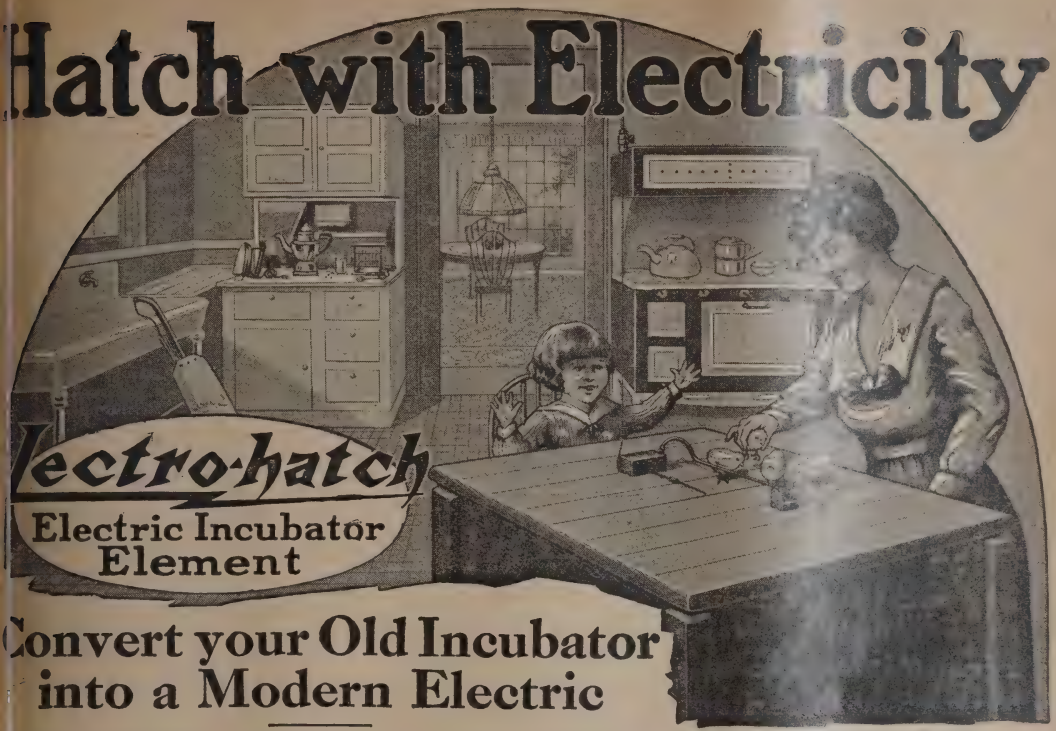
The Brown Leghorn offers an entirely different case. The Brown male belongs to a penciled variety, the female to a stippled variety. Dark and Light Brown Leghorns are two distinct varieties that cannot be crossed together with any hope of success; whereas light and dark Barred Rocks have been crossed back and forth to advantage.



A Grade Barred Plymouth Rock Female

The tendency of recent years has been to clean up the barring in the males, and a rusty shouldered, metallic barred bird today has no chance. On the other hand a wide, open barred female is now too light. As a result the two lines are so closely approaching one another that in a well bred flock the breeder himself has to have

Hatch with Electricity



Convert your Old Incubator into a Modern Electric

Easily installed. Steady, even heat. Needs no watching. No fumes. More and better chicks.

Why worry along with the fuss, dirt and inferior results of an oil or coal incubator, when you can so easily and so cheaply convert it into a clean, modern, dependable electric machine?

It takes but a few moments to put the Lectro-hatch Electric Incubator Element into your old machine, and there you are all ready to hatch with electricity.

Think what it means to turn an electric button and let electricity hatch your chicks in an incubator that regulates its own heat and needs no watching.

Clean, Convenient and Always Dependable

The Lectro-hatch is so clean, simple and odorless that you can keep it anywhere in your home. It has no lamp to fill, no wick to trim, no smoke, no soot, no risk of fire or explosion. It automatically regulates its own heat and needs no attention whatever, except the turning of eggs when desired.

So far as temperature is concerned, you can go away and leave it for days at a time. When you come back, the weather may have changed, the room may be cold, but the temperature in your incubator will be just exactly what it was when you left it. You adjust the Lectro-hatch to any temperature you want and it maintains that same steady, even heat all the time, until you're ready to change it or shut it off.

Bigger Hatches of Healthier Chicks

Remember, with the Lectro-hatch, there is no smoke or poisonous gas to stunt or kill the chicks in the shell. Fresh, pure air circulates constantly. There are no cold corners, no ups and downs in the temperature. The largest, most successful poultry raisers in the United States will tell you, from experience, that day-old chicks from Lectro-hatch machines have the appearance of being one week old. They are bigger, livelier, healthier in every way. And it is not uncommon to hatch 80 to 90 percent of the fertile eggs in the Lectro-hatch.

Easy to Install, and Even Easier to Operate

We send plain and complete instructions for converting your machine into an electric. You don't have to know a single thing about electricity to install the Lectro-hatch or to run the incubator. Bore a hole and drive a few tacks—that's all there is to installing it. Turn a thumb nut until the thermometer shows just the degree you want. After that, our patented Regutroller automatically holds that temperature for you, absolutely steady and even.

Lectro-hatch Elements are made to fit any size or style of machine. They attach to any electric light socket, and operate from any kind of electric current—from farm lighting plant, traction line or town lighting systems.

Costs Very Little

The cost of a Lectro-hatch Element is small, and the expense of operating it figures about the same as for a good grade of oil. But, oh, what an enormous difference in hatching results, in cleanliness, in ease, convenience, and peace of mind.

Hatch With Electricity This Year

If you are interested in electric hatching, write us at once. We can supply either the element to convert your old machines or complete new Electric Incubators and Brooders. The same wonderful principles are in both—steady, even, dependable heat; no worry, no work, no watching, no smoke, no gas, and absolute assurance of bigger hatches and better, healthier chicks.

Investigate electric hatching—the most wonderful development in the poultry industry. Write to-day for complete information.

Electric Controller Co., 410 E. 10th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Read What Leading Poultry Raisers Say About It.

Will Increase Lectro-hatch Capacity and Eventually Use Nothing Else.

"We are glad to say that the electric heating system installed in our Mammoth Incubators was entirely satisfactory, the percent of hatch being very much increased and the chicks large and strong. We hope to be able to increase our Lectro-hatch capacity each year and eventually use nothing else." —PORTERFIELD HATCHERY, Richmond, Indiana.

U. R. Fishel, World's Leading White Rock Breeder, says:

"We are the first to use exclusively in our Mammoth Hatchery of 18,000 capacity, the wonder element, ELECTRICITY. Not only does this method of incubation hatch stronger chicks, but it hatches larger ones. They really look like week-old chicks as hatched by the old method of incubation." (Note: Mr. Fishel uses Lectro-hatch.)—U. R. FISHEL, Fishelton Farms, Hope, Ind.

Large Commercial Hatchery Pleased with Lectro-hatch.

"The two machines we fitted with your Electric Element are working splendidly. The absolute safety in their operation, with the better hatched chicks and the elimination of all worry over regulation of temperature, regardless of weather changes, brings to the hatcher as near a perfect incubation device as seems possible. We hope shortly to install more machines fitted with your appliance."—SNOWFLAKE HATCHERY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Judge Walter C. Young, A. P. A. Judge, Supt. Moraine Farm, Dayton, O., says:

"Never have I operated a machine that holds such an even temperature, all through the hatch, as the Lectro-hatch. And the most pleasing feature of all is the size, weight and vigor of the chicks as they come out. Last year we hatched 75 percent of all fertile eggs left in the machine. One hatch in particular we brought out 83 chicks from 85 eggs."—WALTER C. YOUNG, Supt. Moraine Farm, Dayton, Ohio.

KERLIN-QUALITY

English-American S. C. White Leghorns

BABY CHICKS FOR 1922

From Our Celebrated 265 to 270 Egg Strain Foundation Stock of

ENGLISH-AMERICAN

Single Comb White Leghorns

Look for the "Kerlin-Quality" Trade Mark — it is your protection! Insist upon it being on every shipment.



There is but ONE "Kerlin-Quality." Unscrupulous individuals have found our literature and even our name good enough to connect with their own stock. But they CANNOT—IMITATE the "Kerlin-Quality" Stock. Our Trade Mark is YOUR Protection.

Strong, Vigorous, Bred-to-Lay Baby Chicks

We have already booked orders for next season's delivery for ONE-THIRD our capacity—ALL THESE FROM "REGULAR" Tried-and-True Customers.

NEW CUSTOMERS who desire to learn this season of the Wonderful Qualities of our stock will be obliged to place their orders with us FAR IN ADVANCE of shipping dates to receive "Kerlin-Quality" Stock this coming season.

QUALITY Rather than Quantity, has ever been Our Motto
OUR CATALOG IS READY—GET YOUR COPY TODAY

Let us mail our catalog describing the results of the 22 years developing "Kerlin-Quality," English-American, Single Comb White Leghorns.

Prices Down! Special 30-Day Offer!
Drop a Postal Today!

A Few Choice Breeding Hens, Pullets and Males

At Attractive Prices

We want to tell you of our Free Service Department, Formulas and Methods, Free Feed, etc., etc.

Kerlin's Grand-View Poultry Farm

CENTER HALL Route No. 3-A PENNA., U. S. A.

recourse to toe marks and pe gree records to determine the ex lineage of occasional birds that app in his flock. The cockerel and pul lines are being brought together, a the variety is making more progr than ever before in its history.

Indeed, has not the Barred Ro out-run its Standard? We know it a hard variety for which to write Standard; it is difficult to put the id color in words. Someone has sa that "the Barred Plymouth Rock a poem in colors." The authors the present Standard have sought define this dream, using the follo ing language.

(a) "Plumage: grayish white,
(b) "each feather crossed by regular,
(c) "narrow,
(d) "parallel,
(e) "sharply defined,
(f) "dark bars that stop short of posit black;
(g) "free from shafting, brownish tinge metalic sheen;
(h) "the light and dark bars to be of eq width,
(i) "in number proportionate to the len of the feathers,
(j) "and to extend throughout the length feathers in all sections of the fowl;
(k) "each feather ending with a narrow, da tip;
(l) "the combination of over-lapping feath giving the plumage a bluish appearan
(m) "and of one even shade throughout.'

This is the Standard descriptio Does it represent the ideal of toda Let us see:

(a) The white bar should be as white you can get it. No one has yet bred t white bar too clean. One great improveme in the past ten years has been in cleaning the white bar and thus securing sharper co trast between it and the dark bar. "Gray white" is an out of date term to use in d cribing the light bar.

(b) The barring should be equally spac Some feathers show wider white bars as t barring approaches the down, and narrow white bars in the web of the surface.

(c) The bars should not be wide and coar although extreme narrowness has no spec merit. Very narrow barring appears on na row feathers. Average width of feathers is t normal thing and much to be desired to e treme narrowness, or fineness of barring.

(d) The bar should run straight across t feather in parallel lines.

(e) The dark bar should be sharply defin by being confined within itself, and not ru ning into the white bar.

(g) The dark bar is black. There must l no modifying color in this dark bar, such brown. The bar, however, must not be an i tense black such as is secured from metal sheen. It must be a pure, soft black.

(h) The dark bar is a trifle wider than t white bar in a majority of the best specimen

(i) The number of bars is not proportiona to the length of feathers. If this were tr the wing flights would carry as many bars a cock's saddle, both being the same length.

(j) This means that the under plumage shoul be barred the same as the surface plumage, an that the under barring should be as much lik the surface barring as possible.

(k) The feather should end with a dark ba rather than a white bar.

(l) The combination of black and white give rise to the bluish appearance, just as the blac in the Blue Andalusion, being free from m talic, and interspersed with white, gives ris to the blue tone of color. There is no blu pigment in chickens; and what appears blue i due to black being modified by white.

(m) The bird should be of the same shad of color all over. Moreover, it should hav the same kind of barring all over. Many nic pullets are narrow barred on the back and ope barred on the wing bows.

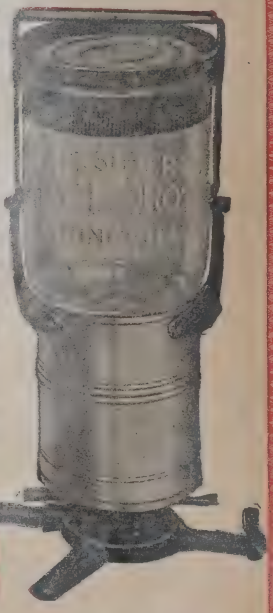
This matter of an accurate Standar description for Barred Plymouth Rocks, so amateurs may understan what really constitutes a good bird, is



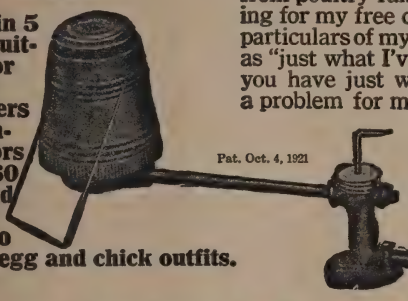
It's A Winner!

My New Super Sol-Hot Heater Creates Sensation Among Poultry Raisers

My big double page advertisement last month announcing my New Super Sol-Hot Heaters for Incubators and Brooders certainly did make a big hit. Letters came pouring in from poultry raisers all over the country asking for my free catalog folder giving detailed particulars of my new heater. Such expressions as "just what I've been waiting for"—"I think you have just what I want"—"you've solved a problem for me" in letters I received, prove conclusively that the New Super Sol-Hot meets with the universal approval of poultry raisers — it marks the dawn of a new era for poultrymen.



Made in 5 sizes suitable for Small Brooders and Incubators from 60 egg and chick sizes to 3000 egg and chick outfits.



Pat. Oct. 4, 1921

Automatic Oil Control!

The New Super Sol-Hot oil control is positively automatic — no trouble of any kind — Sol-Hot burns evenly all the time—you simply light the burner, that's all—no hand adjustments—the burner won't go out—won't overflow, won't smoke—the action of the automatic oil control is positively infallible. My new patented oil control entirely eliminates the element of human control.

Pat. Mar. 29, 1921



All Metal Vaporizer

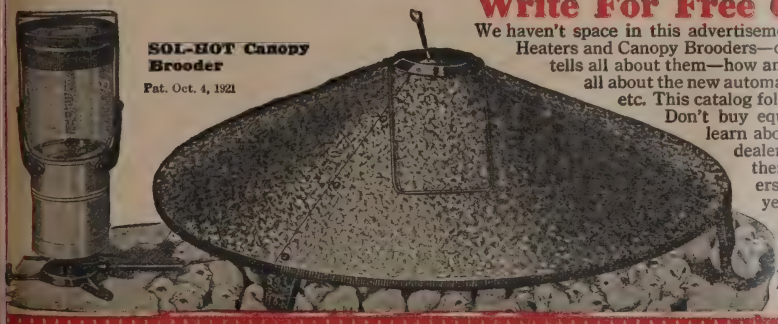
I am the originator, inventor and patentee of Wickless, Blue Flame Oil Heaters, also Metal Vaporizers, which does away with all wicks, including asbestos rings. Don't be misled by claims of others. Accept no substitutes, then you won't be borrowing trouble. Why take chances—when you buy my Sol-Hot Heaters you are assured of the latest, most efficient, satisfactory and safest brooding equipment on the market. Produces more heat from the same amount of oil than any other. Uses either asbestos rings or my metal vaporizer.



Illustration showing Sol-Hot Heaters for Incubators

Sol-Hot Canopy Brooders

Sol-Hot Canopy Brooders heated with the New Super Sol-Hot Heater makes the ideal combination for the successful rearing of chicks. Safe and dependable—uniform heat all the time—you can depend on it day or night—no danger of heater going out—no danger of chicks being smothered with gas fumes and smoke. Sol-Hot Canopies are furnished in three sizes—32, 42 and 52 inches in diameter. We also make the Baby Sol-Hot with 22-inch canopy to meet requirements of the back lotter with small broods.



SOL-HOT Canopy Brooder

Pat. Oct. 4, 1921

Write For Free Catalog Folder

We haven't space in this advertisement to tell you all about Sol-Hot Heaters and Canopy Brooders—our new illustrated catalog folder tells all about them—how and why they are better—explains all about the new automatic oil control—how it operates, etc. This catalog folder will be sent free on request. Don't buy equipment of any kind until you learn about the better Sol-Hot. We urge dealers and agents to arrange now for their allotment of heaters and brooders—this is going to be a Sol-Hot year. 23

H. M. Sheer Co.

Dept. 26, Quincy, Ill.



Hillview Leghorns

win against all breeds at the Arkansas Egg-laying Contest

Finished 78 eggs ahead of nearest competitor. Won by H. C. Porter, Fayetteville, Ark.—*A CUSTOMER*

At the last Missouri Egg-laying Contest five Hillview birds hatched June 26th layed 1096 eggs for the year. Best record over all Leghorn pens from January 1st to October 31st. 1st prize pen Missouri Egg-laying Contest, 1918. 1st prize yearling hen pen American Egg-laying Contest, 1918. Official individual records: 257, 248, 263, 217, 248, 257, 251, 243, 240, 246, 267, 238, 233.

These Official records show that Hillview strain has produced more exhibition hens with official records ranging from 200 up to 267 eggs in one year, than any other strain. These performances have conclusively demonstrated that Hillview Leghorns as a combination of exhibition and laying qualities, have no equals in America today, and that they will lay more eggs in a year than the so-called Utility kind.

Exhibition Birds

They have many years of glorious winning records back of them. This undefeated line of Champion Producers of every season, have always triumphed above them all in America's largest show rooms. The exhibition supremacy of Hillview Leghorns, has been decisively demonstrated by the winning of almost every ribbon for three consecutive years (1918, 1919 and 1920) at the Chicago Coliseum Show, the greatest of all the White Leghorn Shows—a performance never approached by any other strain in existence today.

Guaranteed winners for any show in the country

When we make you this offer, we mean exactly what we say, we will furnish you winning birds for any show, regardless of competition. We have them by the hundreds, and can fill orders of any size and for any show.

Why you should breed Hillview Strain

Because we can furnish you birds that have years of constructive line breeding back of them, because we can furnish you birds mated in perfect blood lines that will assure you absolutely satisfactory breeding results, because we will assist you indefinitely in building up your flock—BECAUSE YOUR SUCCESS IS OUR SUCCESS.

Catalog and Bulletin No. 61—Free Upon Request—Write Today.

HILLVIEW FARM Box 4004 BENLD, ILLINOIS

infinitely more important than t propagation of confusion on a trum ed up issue of two varieties of Barr Plymouth Rocks, one light, the oth dark.

It is true in wild birds that the f male is darker than the male. Th male is the brighter, more gorgeous colored sex. This is true in a numb of varieties of chickens, such as t penciled and stippled varieties.

In Barred Plymouth Rocks th male has the same color markings the female, and he has no differe and ostentatious display. But, the o fundamental law holds that the fema shall be the darker of the two sexe

Man made the breed, and mak the Standard for it. He chooses to requir that the finest exhibition males sha be of the same color as the female so that the two sexes will match i the show pen. Now, the cockerel from the exhibition hens come a shad lighter. In order to obtain cockerel that are the same shade of color a the exhibition female, it is necessary t breed dark colored females that sho some metalic in their dark bar. Tha is the so-called "secret" of matin Barred Plymouth Rocks. How it o fers an excuse to legislate into ex istence a Light Barred Plymout Rock variety, composed of the ex hibition female and her light sons, an a Dark Barred Plymouth Rock vari ety, composed of the exhibition mal and his dark daughters, is past th understanding of the leading breeder who are producing the living model that set the progressive ideals b which all other Barred Plymout Rocks are judged.

The Produce Market.

New Jersey white shelled eggs were 9 cents a dozen, New York, Nov. 12, whic means that fresh eggs were retailing at sub stantially over $1 a dozen. In respect t poultry prices, J. W. Meloney Co., commis sion merchants, under date of Nov. 15, advise

"Good prices will be obtained for poultr on this market for the Than..sgiving trad Real fancy turkeys selling from 55c to 60c fancy geese, 35c to 38c; fancy ducks, 35c t 36c; capons, large, 56c to 58c; large roastin chickens, 50c a lb. Exceptionally fine stoc at this writing is selling about the same as year ago, and with feed cost so much les surely the poultry producers are doing ex ceedingly well under the present conditions It is doubtful, however, whether such price will be obtained for the Christmas trade a considerable more poultry will be on the mar ket and same will naturally be in better con dition, especially turkeys."

Light Colored Yolks

Scientific experiments have been made wit the pigment called "carotin," which is a com mon coloring matter met with in Nature. Car rots are rich in "carotin"; in fact, it derive its name from this source. Maize and gree feed also contain quantities of the same col oring matter.

It was noted that hens fed largely on maize with abundance of greenstuff, produced egg with bright reddish yolks. On the other hand birds fed mostly on maize, without greenstuff laid eggs with light yellow yolks.

Going a step farther, and eliminating al foods containing "carotin," a white yolked egg was produced.

Chickens raised on this food had white shanks and white beaks, and, when matured laid white yolked eggs.

W. S. Russell Appointed.

President Rigg announces that he has ap pointed W. S. Russell, formerly of Iowa, whose present address is San Leandro, Cal. a member of the Board of Directors of the A. P. A. to succeed W. H. Hocking of Los Angeles, Cal.





"My Belle City Hatching Outfit is sure building up my Bank Balance"



Poultry Raisers

You Can Make Big Money With A Champion Belle City

It's a time and labor saver—low in cost—economical—convenient—durable—easy to run—with a record for seventeen years unfailing service in the hands of over 911,000 satisfied users everywhere.

Get into this interesting, profit-paying business now, you can't lose; it's money for you right from the start. If you are raising chickens in the "old hen way," you are losing valuable time and money, and missing a big opportunity. Investigate my proposition without delay. Write me today for Free Book, "Hatching Facts." It tells of the many advantages and how easy it is for all of my customers to make extra big profits with my

$13.95 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator

The Prize-Winning Hatcher with Hot-Water—Round-Cornered Rust-Proof Copper Tank—Self-Regulated Safety Lamp—Thermometer and Patented Holder—Double Door—Deep Chick Nursery—Egg Tester—with Fibre Board, Double Walled Construction that has led the field for seventeen years. **Simple—Safe—Sure.** When ordered with my **$7.95 Hot-Water, Double Walled 140-Chick Belle City Brooder with Safety Lamp—Guaranteed to raise the chicks**—making your Hatching Outfit complete—**Both** for only . . **$19.95**

Freight Prepaid

East of Rockies Towards Express

And allowed to points beyond. I ship from **Buffalo, N. Y., Kansas City, Mo., Minneapolis, Minn.,** or Racine to insure **quickest delivery.** For 17 years my big factory here at Racine has been devoted entirely to the manufacture of this—**one size—one style Incubator and Brooder,** and I know **this Hatching Outfit will bring you the biggest hatches of strongest chicks—the greatest profits—with least effort and at lowest cost**—vouched for by over **911,000** successful Poultry Raisers everywhere. **Hatches Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys and Geese** equally well—therefore

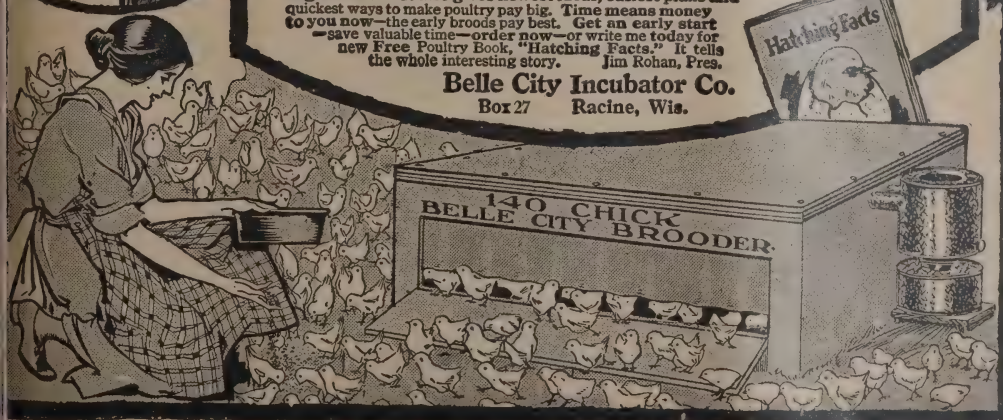
You are Perfectly Safe in Ordering Today

Thousands order direct from my advertisements every year. And you get the Belle City at my **lowest factory prices**—based on **actual cost of production.** You save the middleman's profit—I ship the day remittance is received. With this **Guaranteed Hatching Outfit** and my complete **Guide Book** for setting up and operating, your success is assured. Besides the big hatches of strong chicks you are sure to get, you can easily share in

My Personal Prize Offers of $1000 in Gold

No one else provides such easy ways for you to earn extra money. Full particulars come with my **Free Book, "Hatching Facts."** It also gives newest ideas, easiest plans and quickest ways to make poultry pay big. **Time means money to you now**—the early broods pay best. **Get an early start**—save valuable time—**order now**—or write me today for new **Free** Poultry Book, **"Hatching Facts."** It tells the whole interesting story. Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co.
Box 27 Racine, Wis.



Egg Producing Cockerels

O. W. Knighton, Roanoke, Va., says: "The pedigreed cockerel I bought of you was the best buy of my poultry venture—he is a wonder in transmitting the "word" egg to his daughters." Miss See Rice, Agricultural and Economics Agent, Sardis, Miss., writes: "The fine cockerel I bought of you for a Club Member was in the pen that won the State Record. The Club Member I purchased him for received a trip to Washington as a prize for his wonderful record " J. D. Pingree, New London, N. H., writes: "I have a pen of 35 pullets from the cockerel I bought of you that commenced to lay at four months and one day. They averaged 198 eggs for the flock the first year." These are but a few of the thousands of letters we receive telling of the wonderful results obtained from cockerels that were bred by

PARKS' Bred-to-Lay and-Do-Lay BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS



These letters prove conclusively that to maintain a high egg production you must have Parks' Barred Rocks. Monthly high records don't mean anything unless there has been a high average maintained during the twelve months of the year—that's where Parks' Bred-to-Lay-and-Do-Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks "shine." In the coldest winter months you are assured of practically an egg a day for every month. Read these reports:

"I have just won Michigan Egg Laying Contest with pen of Rocks sired by Pedigreed Cockerel from you."
L. W. Alstine, Grand Rapids, Mich.

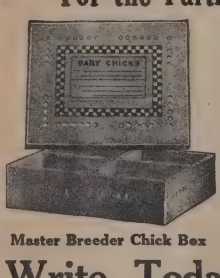
"12 hens laid 9 to 12 eggs a day in winter." "I got eggs all winter while others got none."

Write today for 16-page free circular—it tells the whole story. We also have large Copyrighted Catalog Booklet of Facts. Sent for Twenty Five Cents.

J. W. PARKS, Box J, ALTOONA, PENN.

QUALITY PLUS BOXES

For the Particular Breeder and Hatcheryman



Master Breeder Chick Box

THE STANDARD FOR 20 YEARS

Anderson Master Breeder Chick Boxes and Hatching Egg Boxes exactly meet the requirements of the poultryman who wants the **best** at the **lowest** price. Master Breeder Chick Boxes are extra strong—made in Association Standard Sizes—correctly ventilated—tin fasteners and assembling tool furnished. Anderson Hatching Egg Boxes insure perfect delivery of eggs—they have extra large cells which permits inserting excelsior cushions—can be used for hen, duck or turkey eggs. Anderson shipping coops best for shipping your show birds.

Write Today for Prices

Anderson prices are right—we ship same day orders are received. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Write for prices and state quantity wanted. Use Anderson Parcel-Post Egg Boxes for your market eggs.



Improved Anderson Hatching Egg Box

ANDERSON BOX CO., Anderson, Ind.

Easy way to get eggs Users of "OCULUM," the Egg Maker, have received lots of winter eggs for 15 years. One egg buys a year's supply for a hen, a drop a day, in the feed. Testimony from your State FREE. "I fed "OCULUM" to 48 hens 24 days. Eggs jumped from 8 to 42 a day." H. C. Miller, Judge A. P. Association, Akron, Ohio. "OCULUM" routs disease. After 10 years' use, we believe "OCULUM" has a place taken by no other remedy. "It saved a $300.00 prize winner, which afterwards bred us fancy stock." Bradley, Bros., Lee, Mass. This Journal O. K.'s us.

Bottle 50c and $1.00 postpaid. Sample 10c. Guaranteed. Dealers Handle It.

AGENTS WANTED! **THE "OCULUM" CO., Box B, SALEM, VA.**

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

The Storrs Contest.

After the Barred Rocks had won the International egg contest at Storrs, Conn., for two years, the highest honors now go to a pen of 10 White Wyandotte pullets which laid 2,234 eggs in the year ending November 1. They were entered by Obed G. Knight, of Rhode Island, who had previously won the Storrs contest on a pen of White Wyandottes in 1916. White Leghorns came in for second place this year, a pen entered by Hollywood Farms, Washington, laying 2,218 eggs, an average of about 222 eggs per bird. This is somewhat lower than Pacific coast performance, due, it is commonly believed, to a difference in climate.

There were 1,000 females in the Storrs contest of 10 different varieties. They produced 159,700 eggs, an average of about 160 eggs per bird for the year.

The highest individual performance in the Storrs contest was the record of a Hollywood White Leghorn which laid 263 eggs during the year.

* * *



Can You Name This Variety.

What variety is illustrated in the above picture of a hen?

That is question number one. It will prove a good brain teaser for many judges who are licensed to judge all varieties including this one.

Should this female be disqualified? If so, why?

(Interval for observation, reflection and decision.)

Answer—The variety is known as Sultans, and is described, but not illustrated, on pages 319 and 320 of the Standard. The specimen here illustrated is devoid of beard, and this is a disqualification.

The Sultan is similar to the White Polish except that it has five toes, vulture hocks and feathered shanks and toes. Sultans are very tame except when frightened, when they can fly like a wild bird "and shortly afterwards come down and eat out of one's hand." They lay a large egg for their less than medium size of body. Sultans came originally from Turkey and were first bred in America by Geo. O. Brown of Maryland.

Do not ask us where you can buy Sultans; only occasionally do they appear in the shows. Licensed judges, however, should know the breed when they see it, and we print the picture for their instruction as well as amusement.

* * *

Give the Specialty Clubs a Chance.

We are in receipt of the following communication from D. Lincoln Orr, secretary of the Madison Square Garden Show.

"Was very much interested in Mr. Hewes' article, 'Specialty Club Standards,' and I believe Mr. Hewes is correct.

"Shortly after I was secretary of the American Poultry Association, away back in 1896,

Get the Big Profits With Pure Breeds





Learn How to Start Pure-Bred Flocks With Old Trusty

Old Trusty hatches them all, pure breed or cross breed. Either makes money but pure breeds give you the high-priced eggs for hatching, high-priced fowls for brood stock and usually higher laying records. Pure breeds make more money and take no more time or trouble.

The Johnsons have helped many families to bigger money by helping them start more and better pure breed flocks. This is just another one of the many subjects you will find in my big free 1922 book of poultry profits.

Send For Your Copy of This Book—FREE

It is our catalog and a lot more. It is a poultry book for every poultry raiser who wants to make more money. It is filled with facts picked up from our 19 years' experience—facts that mean money-making helps to you.

Now is the time to start. Hatch early for egg production and early shows. Get the big profits. Make more money—win more blue ribbons. Our book will help you. Old Trusty will deliver the chicks and Old Trusty Brooders will save them for you.

Get My 1922 Reduced Prices On Old Trusty

Yes, I'll save you money on Old Trusty at its new 1922 price. I've cut the prices to the limit and am making a drive for orders this year with a price that gives you the best value for the money that we have ever offered. A better built Old Trusty too—with new improved features — new metal tray slides—improved ventilation tubes and moisture wicks, and the finest pure copper hot water heating system that was ever put into an incubator. My 1922 free book tells the story. Send for your copy today. Ask for Catalog No. 25-F

H. H. JOHNSON
"Incubator Man"

Are You Eligible For The Old Trusty 10-Year Club?

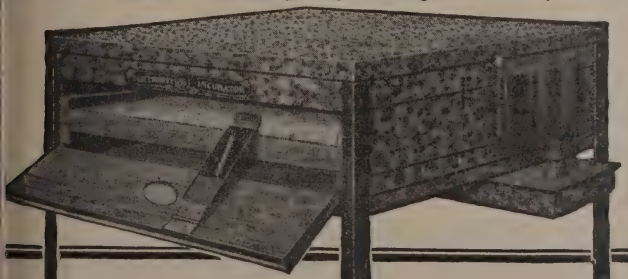
Thousands of Old Trusty owners have used Old Trusty ten years or more. All are members of the "Old Trusty Ten-Year Club." Are you? Send me your name.

Owned my Old Trusty for sixteen years and think there is no better made.—Mrs. Lena Smith, Newkirk, Okla.

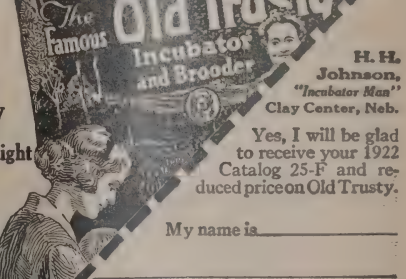
Bought incubator from your father sixteen years ago. Still making good hatches.—H. Stailey, Riverdale, Md.

180 chicks just hatched. Incubator is fifteen years old. Certainly a good one.—R. L. Lober, LaGrange, Mo.

M. M. Johnson Company, Clay Center, Neb.



We Pay the Freight



H. H. Johnson,
"Incubator Man"
Clay Center, Neb.

Yes, I will be glad to receive your 1922 Catalog 25-F and reduced price on Old Trusty.

My name is_____

_____

Address_____

I raise_____ chickens and expect to raise_____ next year

Old Trusty Incubators and Brooders

Keeler's Wh. Wyandottes

"THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN"

The Aristocrats of the White Wyandotte World



THE ACE. 1st Chicago Cockerel, Jan., 1921; Champion Cock'l, American Class

Made the stupendous record at the National Poultry Show, Chicago, 1921 in a class of 214 birds shown by 14 competitors by winning 1, 2, 4, 5 cocks 1, 3, 4, 5 cockerels; 2, 3, 5 pullets, 2, 3, 4 hens; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pens. Special for Champion Male. Special for Best Display. Champion Cockerel American Class.

In the Bred-to-Lay Class my 261, 265, 273 and 288 record hens won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th hens.

Proof That They Win!

R. A. Stephenson of Cushing, Okla., Oct. 9, 1921, writes: Exhibited cock purchased last March at Cushing Sept. 15-18. He won 1st and Sweepstakes prize. Best bird in the show, over 800 entries in show.

T. C. Rofferty of Canton, Ill., May 28, 1921, writes: I have been showing your "World's Greatest Strain" since 1908 at Illinois State Show and other shows. I have won more blue ribbons and specials than all my competitors combined.

Geo. J. Wendt of Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 20, 1921, writes: Received cockerel O. K. He won first. Wisconsin State Fair. Shall want some pullets for the winter shows.

The letters shown to the left are but a few of thousands we receive telling of the wonderful wins made by Keeler's White Wyandottes in the hands of customers. Such winnings as these may be yours.

Exhibition Birds: Cocks and Cockerels, $25, $35 and $50 upwards. Hens and Pullets, $15, $25, $35 and $50 each. Show Pens, $60, $75, $100, $150 and $200.



FIRST COCK AND CHAMPION MALE CHICAGO, JAN. 1921

3000 Birds for Sale

Breeding Cocks and Cockerels, $8, $10, $15 and $25 each. Breeding Hens and Pullets, $8, $10, $15 and $25 each. Breeding Pens (1 male and 4 females) $25, $40 and $60.

SPECIAL;—110 Yearling Cocks from my eight best pens of 1920. Prices $8.00, $15.00, $25.00, $35.00 and $50.00

Let us have your order now for Show Birds or breeders with the most careful of breeding for your foundation stock or new blood for 1922 pens. Send for my 44 page Art Catalog of THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN OF WHITE WYANDOTTES. Please state wants plainly.

Chas. V. Keeler & Son R. F. D. 11 Winamac, Ind.

BUFF ORPINGTONS



The Big Goldens offer Chicago Coliseum winning blood and quality on a basis which insures satisfaction. Here are full round breasts, long broad backs, and wide spread tails, along with Standard station and substance. The soft rich golden color and full lined massiveness with modern refinement makes success certain.

Big aggressive males at $5, $10, $15 and $25 each. Lithe active females of mellow form and matronly substance at $4, $7, $10 and $15 each. Approval and C. O. D. shipments. Correspondence and selection by Floyd Wyant.

WYANT BROS. **THORNTOWN, INDIANA**

PALMER'S BARRED ROCKS

FOUNDED IN 1882

For more than 25 years Palmer's Barred Rocks have won more ribbons, firsts included, at Chicago, than any three competitors combined.

A large number of very choice exhibition birds, fit to win in any show. Let us know your wants. We can supply them and guarantee satisfaction. Also have choice breeders in any quantity; birds that cannot help but improve your flock. We are now booking orders for eggs for spring delivery.

You run no risk when you deal with us. Write today for what you want.

D. F. PALMER & SON **Box 35** **YORKVILLE, ILLINOIS**

I advocated that specialty clubs be permitted to issue Standards for their respective varieties, paying 5 or 10 cents to the A. P. A. for each Standard issued, but instead the A. P. A. has steadily gone the other road.

"At my own expense I have secured information that leads me to believe the copyright the A. P. A. has on the Standard is worth nothing so far as describing breeds; furthermore, if their Standard copyright can hold, and no one else can describe a breed of chickens, then I know their Standard on Faverolles is an infringement on one I had copyrighted.

"The great American poultry breeder has suffered it to be so now.'

"The breed books are not what we want. We want a description of a single variety, not even of a breed, that can be given away by live poultry men and women.

"Let us educate the 'great majority' as Mr. Hewes says. Education is the keynote to civilization and progress, and, as before, let us get next to the little fellow back home. We must help the little shows and little breeders.

"Go to it, Dad. I am with you when it comes to increasing knowledge so that people will have understanding. We are told to get knowledge and wisdom but with it all get understanding. It may be necessary for the big poultry shows to spread the gospel, but where there is life there is hope, and I am assured that there is yet life (just a little) in the A. P. A."

The issue is now squarely before the specialty clubs themselves. At the annual club meetings this winter the members should raise the question of whether they will continue to silently assent to the A. P. A. monopolizing the Standard of their variety; or whether they will petition the A. P. A. to provide means of giving that Standard wider distribution.

The specialty clubs, in the past, have contributed to the making and revision of the Standard, and the time is now at hand when they should see to it that the Standard for the variety they champion is put into the hands of every new breeder.

The light of your variety should not be hidden under a bushel.

We know of no more important issue that should come before the specialty clubs at their annual meetings this year. A copy of any resolutions adopted should be sent to President Rigg and Theo. Hewes of the Standard committee.

* * *

Orpington Back Shape.

The following description for the Standard Orpington was recommended at the Seattle convention:

"Back: Broad, flat at shoulders, of moderate length; breadth over saddle nearly as great as between wings at shoulders, rising from the shoulders with a slight concave sweep to the tail."

E. F. Doty of New York brings this proposed description of the Orpington back to our attention and comments on the text as follows:

"In the resolution drawn up for proposed change in wording of the Orpington Standard I notice it is desired that the back, at base of tail, should be nearly as wide as between the shoulders.

"Is it not true that a very wide back is preferred, with practically parallel sides to the body when looking at the top of the bird?

"If this is the case it seems as though the wording should be "over the shoulders" or "across the shoulders." A bird with width of back as specified in the resolution would, I should think, be wedge shaped in top view, tapering considerably from shoulders to base of tail.

"We probably don't see many birds with good width of back and parallel sides but it seems as though that is what should be aimed at."

Mr. Doty is right in assuming that what is desired in an Orpington is a wide back; one that carries the width across the shoulders clear back to a broad tail. A back that is narrow or pinched in front of the tail is not desired.

Mr. Byers emphasized the importance of a good back in the Journal last month when he said that "more money had been paid for back shape than for any other quality in Orpingtons."

Insure Your Fall and Winter Egg Crop
FEED SPROUTED OATS
The "SUCCESSFUL" Does It Easily, Quickly, Economically

Get the Facts About Our Grain Sprouter. Learn What It Has Done for Your Brother Poultry Raisers and What We Guarantee It for You

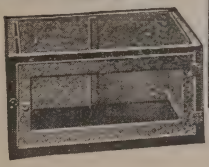
MAKE three bushels of fresh, green, tempting feed from one bushel of oats, wheat or rye. Turn loafing hens into money-making egg producers—have eggs to sell when prices are highest—get fertile eggs for spring hatching—all at a big saving in feed cost. Every poultry raiser should have a "Successful" Sprouter. Saves its cost in a few days' feeding and then keeps on saving money and doubling up your profits for a lifetime service.

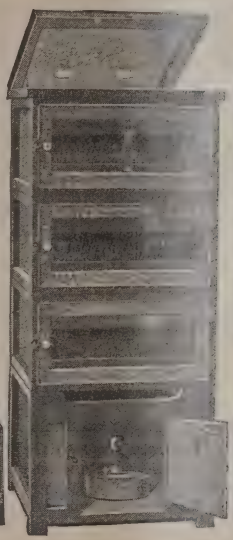
Just what's needed in fall and winter to keep hens laying and needed again in the spring to make chicks grow into lively profit-producing birds. Write at once for complete 1922 offer. Sold on trial and pays for itself before trial runs out.

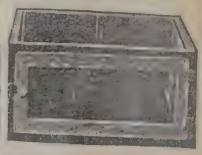
"SUCCESSFUL" Grain Sprouter

Practically All Steel—Made in Sections

New Safety Lamp Insures Doubly Against Accident







Double steel walls—metal trays. There is nothing else like the "Successful" Sprouter. It's a brand new idea. Cannot be compared to wooden sprouters. It is warp proof—shrink proof—swell proof—nothing in it to rot—food cannot mold.

Made with glass doors. Each section a separate compartment. Start with just enough sections for your needs and add more as you need them.

Here is a money maker that proves its worth right at the start. It has increased egg yields 50 per cent—in some localities more. Takes only 15 minutes a day of your time. Sprouts oats in 24 hours and then grows an inch of crisp green sprouts every day. One feeding of sprouted oats at noon each day is all that's needed to increase the egg yield. And at the same time you cut your feed cost one-third and settle your green feed problem once and for all. Write for full details.

Read These Letters From Owners

Enjoys a 60% Egg Yield

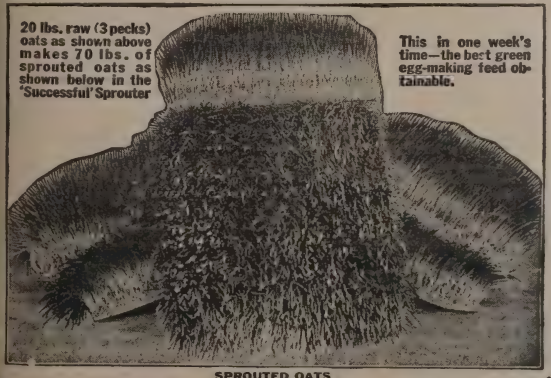
Big Run, Pa., Jan. 20, 1920.
Gentlemen: Have had splendid success with your Sprouter, Incubator and Brooder secured last season. Very few people secure eggs this winter, but I have been getting about 60% from my flock. I know this is due to feeding correctly sprouted oats. I think the sprouter is just wonderful.
Mrs. Jno. L. Kelly,
Box A25.

80 Hens Averaged Nearly 25 Eggs Per Hen for a Month

Salem, Ore., Apr. 5, 1920.
Dear Sirs: Your sprouter is the thing. Would not be without one since I have seen how sprouted oats increases and keeps up the egg yield. One flock of 80 hens averaged nearly 25 eggs per hen for the month of March. Many are getting interested in it.
Harold F. Phillippe
2199 Fairgrounds Road.

Test seed corn and start your plants the easiest and surest way with this Des Moines Grain Sprouter.





SPROUTED OATS

Write Your Name in the Coupon or on a Postal and Mail Today for Circular and 1922 Offer

We could show you scores of more letters like these, but why not show you the "Successful" Sprouter itself and let you see how it can save money and make money for you every day you use it. Famous booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Little Chicks, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys," 10 cents.

Write Today

Des Moines Incubator Co.
561 Third Street
Des Moines Iowa

Des Moines Incubator Company
561 Third St.
Des Moines, Ia.

Please send me circulars and your 1922 offer on the "Successful" Grain Sprouter.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____



"Supremacy"—1st Madison Square Cockerel, 1920; 1st Madison Sq. Cock, 1921.

They dominate in the world of Campines

"SUPREMACY" is the dominating feature of Homestead Campines. At Madison Square Garden, the foremost show of the world, Boston and New York State Fair, the many prizes carried away by the Vigorous Strain at these great shows proves conclusively there is but one strain of Silver Campines.

Show Birds For Sale

Pens, Trios, Pairs, Single Birds

Buy only birds of the Vigorous Strain because we can furnish you birds that have years of constructive breeding back of them; because we can furnish you birds mated in perfect blood lines; because we will assist you indefinitely in building up your flock; because your success is our success. These birds are not only noted for their show qualities but laying ability as well. The breeder who is anxious to get ahead will find it worth while to write us immediately.

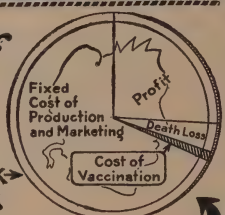
Send today for catalogue—it tells the whole story.

HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM, Box A, WAYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS

Homestead Silver Campines



Which Dollar Is Yours ?



VACCINATED FLOCK→
←NON-VACCINATED FLOCK

Vaccination Is True Economy Protect your flock against Roup, Catarrh, Diphtheria, Colds, Sore Head, Chicken Pox, etc., or save a large percentage of sick birds in flocks already infected.

A. S. L. AVIAN MIXED BACTERIN

is produced by the American Scientific Laboratories, Inc., under U. S. Veterinary License No. 165, issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

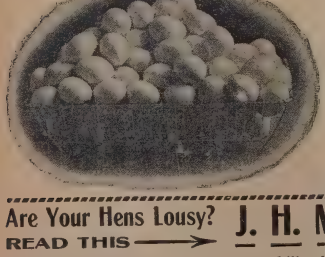
60 doses, $2.00; 250 doses, $5.00; 500 doses, $7.50. Syringe and Needles, $1.50

Special Combination Offer—New customers ordering both syringe and bacterin may deduct $1.00 from the total of order. Ask for free booklet on the prevention of Poultry Diseases.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, Inc., 157 W. Kinzie St., Dept. L-3, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Eastern Markets are retailing large white eggs at $1.05 per dozen. A premium of about 30c a dozen over any other size or color of eggs. Surely an incentive to specialize with

Pape's Mammoth S. C. Black Minorcas



acknowledged prolific Winter producers of Glorious Large White Eggs, Delicious Meat-insuring a steady cash income. Four hens, owned by Mass. customer produced 284, 289, 291 and 300 eggs respectively, from Nov. 1, 1920, to Sept. 21, 1921.

Am offering at introductory prices, heavy bone, chesty prepotent cockerels, bound to improve any flock. "Continuous Layer" quality hens and pullets, well mated pens, and beautiful "Triumph Exhibition" quality birds. Four color catalog is free-state requirements please.

CHARLES G. PAPE

Box B-74 FORT WAYNE, IND., U. S. A.

Are Your Hens Lousy? READ THIS → **J. H. Minks Louse Killer Ointment**

Stands supreme as a louse destroyer, kills all body, head and depluming lice with one application, never fails, keeps hens perfectly free six months to a year. Saves every baby chick from head lice, by just one treatment of mother hen. Safe and surest louse killer, it's permanent. Apply Ointment once, kills all lice. Money back guarantee. Order now. 75 hen size box $1.00 prepaid. J. H. Mink's Mite Killer will kill every mite it hits. One spraying a year keeps coop clean. Circular FREE.

MANKATO POULTRY SUPPLY CO. Dept. A. MANKATO, MINN.

Yet, strange to say, the Standard allots 8 points to shape of comb and 6 points to shape of back in Orpingtons. Again, comb is apportioned 8 points and size of the whole bird 4 points. Is it any wonder that beginners value comb above size or shape of back? Comb is given a higher value in Standard points than any other one section of the bird.

Comb is a secondary sexual character. Back, as Mr. Byers has well said, is the key to type merit. By all means the Standard committee should give the breeders an accurate and intelligent description of back.

As for the scale of paints, they should be redrafted, so as to give the beginner a more accurate idea of the comparative values of the different sections of the bird. Comb is not the most important single quality in an Orpington. Yet the present Standard scale of points make it out to be.

* * *

The Fancier Still Lives.

All the talk of depression and liquidation in the purebred cattle and hog markets, all the talk of inflated prices and over-zealous field men may have an effect upon beginners, but the fancier-breeders of cattle and hogs and horses, the men who know the permanency of purebred values, are undismayed as witness the entry at the great International Fat Stock Show, which is 10 per cent bigger than ever before.

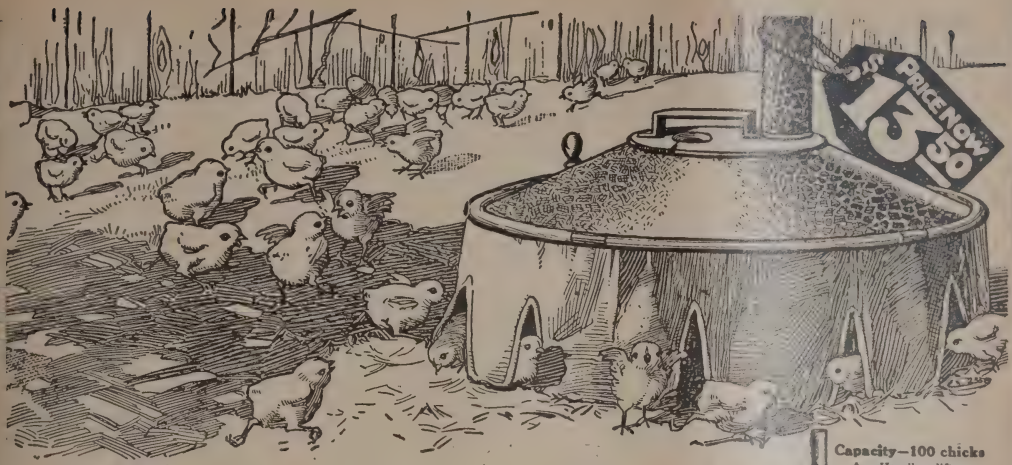
England is passing through one of the most severe financial strains in her history, yet at the Dairy Show, October 18 to 21, the winning White Wyandotte breeding pen was claimed at 60 pounds, normally $300; the first Light Sussex cockerel sold for 45 pounds, normally $200; another Light Sussex cockerel at 21 pounds, normally $100; an Exhibition Game Bantam at $50; a Golden Campine at $50, and a R. I. Red and White Wyandotte pullet at $75 each.

The entry at the Dairy Show in England was so heavy that entries for 600 birds had to be returned. Talk about classes! there were 113 Light Sussex pullets and 132 R. I. Red pullets.

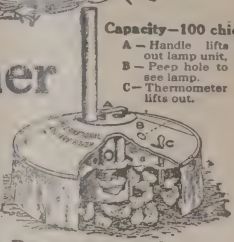
And the way the reporters write up the big English shows! They set a model in freedom from patronage or pressure. The following comment on R. I. Reds at the Dairy, is from that foremost paper, The Feathered World, London, and will serve to illustrate the courage with which the English poultry press discharges its obligation to its readers in giving them a critical review of the classes:

"The Reds seemed to constitute almost a show in themselves, and, as usual, competition was exceedingly keen, especially in the single comb classes, which together brought an entry of 250. In cockerels we noticed a great variation in the shape of the placed birds, and it would appear from our observations at this and other shows that the R. I. Red judges are hardly attaching the importance to shape which, to our critical mind, appears necessary. The main faults appeared to be black ticking in the cockerels' hackles, ginger and light hackles and wing peppering in pullets, and ugly combs in both sexes. We were also struck with the number of exhibits having defective and in some cases deformed feet. It would seem essential in any breed, and especially so in a utility breed like the R. I. Red, that such physical defects should be rigorously stamped out, and from the discussion which we overheard whilst amongst the Reds—the Red alley here, as everyone knows, is a hotbed of criticism and excitement—it would appear that on this and many other matters the club judges are far from being of one mind. With no wish to interfere with matters which do not immediately concern us, we would advise the Red Club to come to some unanimity of opinion on these judging problems. We were not struck with any noticeable advance in quality as compared with last year's Dairy. The winning S. C. pullet is superior to anything seen at last year's event, but cockerels do not appear so good either individually or collectively. Rose-comb cockerels, on the other hand, show a decided improvement, while rose comb pullets are quite a bit below last year's Standard."

It is gratifying to note that his royal highness, the Prince of Wales, as well as the Duke of Connaught, brother of the King, were exhibitors of R. I. Reds at the Dairy. I



99% raised in zero weather



Why is it that the wonderful work of the International Sanitary Hover has spread from coast to coast? Why is it that thousands who have had experience with practically every make and type of hover and brooder, are replacing them with the International Sanitary Hover soon as they know what it does? *Because* the International

Raises Better Chicks, Stronger Chicks, and a Higher Percentage of Chicks Entrusted to its Care than any Other Brooding Device Made.

This statement is based on the 10 years experience of thousands of users. It is not only a statement, it is a **positive guarantee.** Whether you raise 50 chicks or 50,000, the International Hover should interest you.

Here are the Facts About it.

The entire wall of the International Hover is a canvas curtain lined with a woolen substance. This curtain holds the heat in, but being porous, permits a continual circulation of fresh, pure air clear through the hovering space, without any drafts. The heated air (there is no direct heat) is circulated, by scientific principles, against the "ceiling," or dome, of the hover, radiating warmth down over the backs and bodies of the chicks. The heat is so thoroughly circulated that it is warmer at the edges of the curtain than near the center.

Results Due to Exclusive Patents.

There is no leg weakness, warmth comes from above. There is no smothering of chicks, due to impure air, because of the thorough ventilation through the canvas curtain. There is no loss of chicks from colds, because the curtain prevents all drafts. There is no crushing of chicks from crowding, because the circulated warmth keeps the chicks distributed all over the area, and the round construction makes it impossible for chicks to "pack" each other in corners.

There is no loss from lice or vermin because the International is metal throughout, and is circular.

The lamp is enclosed in a cell that is entirely walled away from the chick area. There is no possibility of fire, smoke or oil getting into the hovering space.

Now you can see why the International makes such wonderful chick raising records.

The International Hover is being adopted by not only the family poultry raiser, but some of the largest poultry raisers of America. In addition to the superiority of the International Hover, as a hover, they have found that raising chicks in small separated units is far more practical than any other plan.

Simple As A, B, C, To Handle

When you set the International Hover down, you have set it up. No carpenter work is necessary. It is self-contained, light, and as easily carried from place to place as a basket. The entire heating unit lifts out by a handle from the top, for filling or cleaning—no stooping over to get it. A peep-hole on top shows you the condition of the lamp flame. You can pick out the thermometer from the top, and know exactly what the temperature is at the chick's level. The temperature is maintained unvarying by the automatic lamp.

Hundreds in the past have been unable to get International Sanitary Hovers at the time they wanted them, because the demand exceeded the supply.

Write For Booklet or Send Order.

Write at once for your copy of booklet "Better Than a Mother Hen." Or better still, place your order now with your dealer or order from us. Remember the new, low price is only $13.50 complete.

"On March 12th I placed 106 under the International Sanitary Hover. The weather ranged from 2 or 3 degrees above zero at night to 20 degrees above during the day. I raised 99.6 of the chicks." (Name), Pittsburg, Kansas.

L. P. Warren, Webster Groves, Mo., writes: "This will make 18 International Hovers for me. I have used 8 for over five years, and know there is nothing that will equal them."

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOVER

International Sanitary Hover Co.,
413 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Send me your catalogue.

I enclose $_____

for _____ hovers.

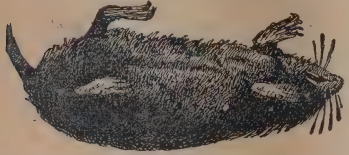
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Kill the Rats New Easy Way

Amazing Virus Gets Every One. Safe to Use. Not a Poison.

Rats, Mice, Gophers—in fact all Rodents can now be wiped out easily and quickly. Imperial Virus will do it. This new discovery, is a fluid, true Virus. Entirely harmless to humans, poultry, stock, pets, etc.

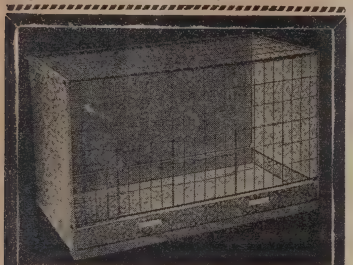


Infects Rodents only. Greedily eaten on bait. Sets up burning fever. The pests communicate it to others, and all die outside, hunting air and water. Imperial Virus is put up in sealed bottles, thus insuring full strength and potency. Only safe, sanitary method to overcome these pests.

YOU CAN GET YOURS FREE

Here's how! Send $1.00 today (currency, M. O., Check ,etc.) and we will ship you by return mail, postpaid, two regular, full sized (double strength) $1.00 bottles of Imperial Virus. Use one to rid your place of these pests, and sell the other to a neighbor, thus getting your's free. Special inducements to represent us.

If more convenient, send no money, just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 706, 2110 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Pay postman $1.00 and few cents postage when two bottles arrive. Guaranteed to do the work to your entire satisfaction within 30 days, or your $1.00 will be cheerfully refunded.—Advertisement.



Exhibition Coops

of Niemann Make are best

Galvanized Iron Coops are positively sanitary and in purchasing such a coop you are rendering yourself a service that will pay for itself at one show.

Why run the risk of having your birds become infestedwith lice and miteswhen you can buy a galvanized iron coop that is positive proof against parasites? The same is true of every Niemann product.

Our products are all made substantially of galvanized iron, are easily taken apart and packed for removal and the prices at which we sell them make their purchase the most economical way of securing fixtures.

WRITE TODAY for Catalog showing prices of these attractive poultry fixtures.

NIEMANN PRODUCTS

Portable Runways, Henneries, Brood Coops, Trapnests, Colony Coops, Setting Coops Fences, Exhibition Coops, Fattening Crates, Fireless Brooders

Niemann Products Endure

Niemann Bros. Mfg. Co.

Box 677 Mt. Olive, Illinois

America we have the President, Vice-President and Secretary of Agriculture offering silver cups at the Washington, D. C., poultry show. In Holland it was the husband of the Queen who opened the World's Poultry Conference. In France, Premier Briand, the responsible head of the nation, whose only luxury in Paris is said to be a telephone—has a small farm on which fine poultry is a chief source of interest, and it is here that he spends his week ends. Purebred poultry has become worthy of the thought and personal interest of the governing heads of the nations. Anyone who writes a history of poultry culture should set down 1921 as an epoch making year in the attitude of nations toward the fancier-breeder.

* * *

Where Mr. Hayes Will Be.

Ed. L. Hayes, National Organizer for American Poultry Association, will attend the following poultry shows:

Fort Atkinson, Wis., Dec. 28.
Mason City, Iowa, Dec. 29-30-31.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 1-2.
Freeport, Ill., Jan. 3-4-5.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 6-7.
Burlington, Iowa, Jan. 9-10-11.
Chicago, Ill., National, Jan. 12-13-14.
Mitchell, S. D., Jan. 16-17-18.
Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 20-21.
Elgin, Ill., Jan. 23-24.
New York (Garden Show), Jan. 26-27-28-29.

Mr. Hayes would like to meet as many poultry breeders as possible at the shows which he will attend.

* * *

Hamburgs and Polish.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has published a bulletin of 28 pages, well illustrated, on the different varieties of Hamburgs, Polish, Standard Games, Sumatras, Malays, Sultans and Frizzles. The bulletin was written by Rob R. Slocum. Copies may be obtained free of charge by addressing Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry Division, Washington, D. C., and asking for Farmers' Bulletin 1221.

* * *

New Poultrymen in Illinois.

Following the authorization of a new division of poultry husbandry at Springfield by the Illinois legislature, C. P. Scott, well known as a breeder of Rhode Island Reds, has been placed in charge of the work.

Lester Elfsworth Card, of Cornell University, has been appointed by the State College of Agriculture to the place made vacant by the death of Prof. D. O. Barto. Upon receiving his doctor's degree at Cornell, Feb. 1, Mr. Card will take up his new work in Illinois. It now appears that the great Prairie State, which has done less along poultry educational lines than any other leading agricultural state, is lining up to meet the demands of her poultry producers, and the appointments of Messrs. Scott and Card, for their respective fields, are selections that are meeting with general approval.

* * *

Oyster Shells Are Necessary.

According to a report published in the International Review of Science, an experiment has been carried on to determine the effect produced by grit, oyster shell and limestone with the ordinary grain and mash rations fed to poultry.

Calcium is the particular mineral element needed by hens, which is secured from crushed oyster shell and limestone. Calcium is needed to supply the lime substance that is secreted by the oviduct, which hardens and forms the shell of the egg.

From the experiments which were carried on over a period of six months, it was found:

(1) Laying hens whose supply of calcium is limited to that naturally contained in the food, continue laying until there is a general depletion of magnesium, phosphorus, and calcium in their bones and carcasses.

(2) As long as the hens permit the formation of an egg shell, the contents thereof remain reasonably constant, thereby allowing an average supply of calcium, magnesium and phosphorus sufficient for the normal development of the embryo of the chicken.

(3) Ten weeks elapse before there is any noticeable change in the general condition of

PROFITABLE LEGHORNS

Cockerels now ready for the poultryman who is breeding for eggs. Deep bodied, broad backed, chesty heavy combed, low built, sturdy birds—every one toe punched and range raised from our own Queensbury Special Pens of hens that have laid more than 200 eggs in the trap-nests.

Order direct from this ad now to get best selections and immediate shipment.

94 Cockerels (dams 200-226 sire 240-249) $6 each, 6 for $25.

42 Cockerels (dams 230-242, sire 250-259), $7 each, 6 for $35.

18 Cockerels (dams 246-259, sire 260-272), $10 each.

QUEENSBURY FARMS

Whenever you see this trade mark remember that Queensbury Leghorns are guaranteed to please you.

QUEENSBURY FARMS

123 NORTH MAIN ST., TOMS RIVER, N. J.



Moe's Poultry Supplies You need a GOOD **OAT SPROUTER**

Here is a new one, Enameled sectional steel frame. Easy to set up or take apart. Heavy galvanized interchangeable pans. Provides the necessary green feed at all seasons.

Use Moe's Poultry Supplies Practical money-saving fixtures, designed by specialists, and made to last.

Ask your dealer or send for new catalog.

HOEFT & COMPANY, Inc.
407 N. Ashland Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

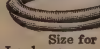
HORNER'S PEDIGREE SINGLE COMB REDS

Cockerels, pullets and pen. Write me your wants. Winning at Illinois 1921 Fair—First pen in class of seventeen, second pullet in class of forty-seven. At Adams County Fair, in hot class—1, 3, 4, 5 cockerel; 1, 2, 3, 4 pullet; 1, 2, pen; champion pen; champion pullet.

I have the finest bunch of cockerels you ever saw—never raised so many good ones before, or had so many good ones to offer. I can please you with a square deal at fair prices.

E. G. Horner - Quincy, Ill.
Route 7, Box 30

SPIRAL LEG BANDS



Know your birds on sight. Red, White, Blue, Light Blue, Pink, Amber, Ruby, Black, Yellow, Green.

Size for	25	50	100	250
Leghorns	$ .30	$ .50	$ .90	$2.00
Rocks and Reds	.35	.60	1.00	2.25
Asiatics	.35	.75	1.20	2.75

OAT SPROUTER $2.42

Any One Can Make It. Plans Free

Non-Freezing Drinking Founts $1.75 and up. Poultry Punches, Feed Troughs, Grit Boxes, Close to Nature Oat Sprouter, etc. Aluminum Poultry Bands. Catalogue.

American Poultry Supply Co., 487 Lewis St., Canton, Mo.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES

Won all 1sts at Chicago Coliseum 1920. Rich bay color. Cockerels, pairs and trios sired by noted winners. Write J. S. Pennington, Box A, Plainfield, Illinois.

hens receiving no mineral matter other than those naturally contained in the food ration such as that fed during these experiments.

(4) The lack of calcium is not the fundamental cause of the formation of shell-less eggs.

(5) The percentages of calcium and phosphorus in the bones of the hens in all lots were fairly constant, thus indicating a stable equilibrium between the two elements.

(6) The continued laying of eggs taking into account the calcium restrictions, does not materially alter the percentage mineral composition of the egg shells or their contents. There is, however, a gradual thinning of the shell.

(7) Under the conditions governing this experiment, the addition of limestone or oyster shell to the ration, increases the production of eggs 69.4 per cent as shown by the average production of Pens 1 and 2 when compared with that of Pens 3 and 4.

* * *

Back to the Fundamentals and First Principles of the Standardbred Bird.

Arthur O. Schilling, gifted artist, keen and conscientious judge, and highly successful breeder, has recently taken up White Leghorns, and, forming a partnership with his brother, B. O. Schilling, has equipped a farm to carry on their breeding. After a preliminary try-out at the Rochester show last winter, A. & B. Schilling attracted national attention by winning in the strongly contested classes of 233 S. C. White Leghorns at the New York State Fair in September, as reported in the awards of that fair. In a recent letter Mr. Schilling writes:

"Have read your recent report of the New York State Fair relating to leg color in white breeds and heartily concur in your views as expressed. Personally I believe there are altogether too many strains of white birds wherein the leg color is being neglected. It seems to me that since the State Educators are telling poultrymen that a pale leg is an indication of a prolific layer, breeders are not laying stress upon a good colored shank when selecting their choice birds for the breeding pens.

"In my opinion, this matter of pale shanks is largely theory and cannot, or has not been absolutely proven, and I take it with as much consideration as I did the earlier statements, made only a few short years ago, that the real layers were high tailed, fleshy combed birds. Today this ridiculous theory is exploded; and the so-called fixed egg type is also becoming an uncertainty as well. I believe that a good normal type bird is the bird that will lay and there are many variations of normal types in poultry. Some may be classed as a bit short legged as compared to one Standard while others may be regarded as too blocky as compared to another ideal. The simple fact remains that a good, normal, healthy, well-matured bird will lay well, provided it has in its blood lines birds that have laid large numbers of eggs, and the birds themselves are individuals that have inherited healthy and prolific egg functioning organs.

"A careful breeder can stamp this characteristic into his flock to a reasonable extent, but by no means can he expect that each individual will inherit these qualities 100 per cent perfect, any more than we can expect show birds to come from a certain mating and have each one of them a winner.

"This is exactly what Harry Lamon has accomplished, and his common sense principles of breeding as applied to our Standard type Leghorns have proven that our present standard is a normal and sensible Standard. I think Mr. Lamon is deserving of a lot of credit for placing before the public the authentic facts and accomplishments in his department at the Government Farms at Beltsville, Md.

"I am really very happy over the fact that you took this matter in hand through A. P. , and have given it this splendid publicity. The critical statements made by some men against the Standard Leghorn have been unjustified and uncalled for, and I predict that the day will come when they will be looking for birds of Standard shape as foundation stock.

You Can Get More Eggs



Over 90% of the Egg Is WATER

Give your fowls all the pure *unchilled* water they can drink, and watch them shell out the eggs. One of my Little Putnam Stoves will keep enough water unfrozen to supply 30 or 40 fowls, even in the coldest weather. This Stove holds 3 pints of oil—requires no attention except a monthly filling, due to my patented burner. It's fireproof and non-explosive—can be operated anywhere. You can run it all winter at a cost of from 20 to 30 cents. You'll get enough more eggs the first month to pay for it.

Little Putnam Stove keeps water unfrozen—not hot.

Little PUTNAM Stove

$2.00 Postpaid

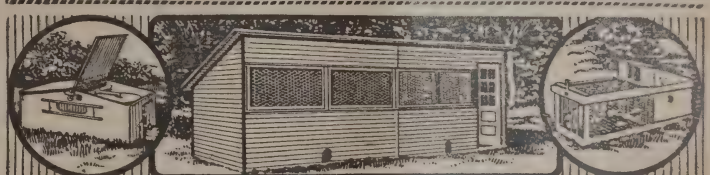


Little Putnam Stove

can also be used as a heating unit for an easy-to-make and easy-to-operate Oat Sprouter. Full directions for making the Sprouter are packed with every Little Putnam Stove, or I will mail a set free and promptly if you will request it, and send your dealer's name.

GUARANTEE—I guarantee the Little Putnam Stove to give satisfaction, or it may be returned in ten days and the money paid for it will be promptly refunded. Most dealers keep it. If yours does not send me his name and $2.00, check or money-order, and I will send you a stove post-paid.

I. PUTNAM, Route 1205-S, ELMIRA, N.Y.



Brooder for 50 to 100 chicks *No. 3 Poultry House for 60 hens—2 units* *Setting Coop*

STRONG, HEALTHY CHICKENS are raised in Hodgson Poultry Houses. These practical, attractive houses can be erected in less than an hour. They are weather proof, vermin proof, thoroughly ventilated; warm and dry Easy to clean and convenient to move. There's a Hodgson Poultry House for every purpose. Write for illustrated catalog.

HODGSON *Portable* HOUSES E. F. Hodgson Co., Room 322, 71-73 Federal St. Boston, Mass. 6 East 39th St., New York City

$16.50 a hundred and up

LOOK  Baby Chicks

Postage paid; 95% live arrival guaranteed; FREE feed with each order. 40 breeds chicks. Select and Exhibition grades. A hatch every week all year. November chicks for Winter meat and April layers. Mature stock at right prices. Catalog free; stamps appreciated.

Nabob Hatcheries - Gambier, Ohio

BETTER THAN GREEN FOOD

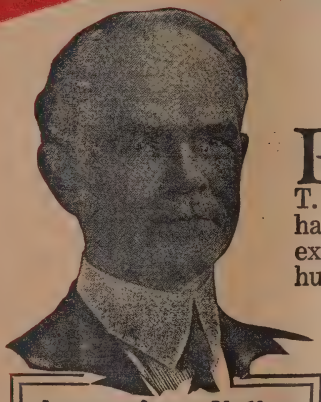
FIVE HENS LAID NINETY EGGS IN JULY

41 in August; 49 in September, 46 in October. That is the result of giving Wacker's B. T. G. F. Tablets in all the water they get to drink. Two were broody and one molting in July and four were molting in August, four still molting in September, 2 finished molting and 2 were broody part of October. No meat scraps or green food are needed when using these tablets. Did you ever try our Rump Tablets? The tablets must produce results or your money back. 600 Tablets, $1; 1,300, $2; 5,000, $6.

WACKER REMEDY COMPANY Box 157—22 CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY

NOW-AT LAST!

—the Supreme Line of Poultry Feeds



POULTRY Raisers everywhere have made possible QUISENBERRY QUALITY Poultry Feeds. For years T. E. Quisenberry, President of the Quisenberry Feed Mfg. Co., has stood in the first rank of Poultry Authorities. His practical experience in feeding for big egg yields and developing strong husky chicks has made his work known in every state in the Union and many foreign lands. His feed and feeding methods have been in demand everywhere.

A complete line of Poultry Feeds based on Mr. Quisenberry's knowledge and experience is now being distributed. Poultry Raisers are assured feeds of the highest quality at no higher cost than is asked for ordinary brands.

Answering a Nation Wide Demand

For years feeds mixed according to my formulas have been used by myself and many others in feeding for Egg Production Records. Thousands have urged me to manufacture these feeds in quantities for general distribution. This has been done and now these feeds are offered to poultry raisers throughout the country.

"Quisenberry Quality" is the registered name given to this line of Laying and Growing Mashes and Scratch Grains made under my personal supervision.

If your dealer hasn't Quisenberry Quality Feeds as yet, write me, giving his name and I will see that you are supplied promptly.

T. E. QUISENBERRY, Pres.

QUISENBERRY QUALITY POULTRY FEEDS

From Chick to Laying Hen

Specially made to develop husky chicks. Makes 'em grow fast and brings them into laying earlier. Keeps them healthy—richer in body building nutriment. Just the right elements properly proportioned to produce lots of eggs at a big saving in feed.



This is the Quisenberry Mill. More than 30,000 sq. ft. of floor space. Completely equipped with most modern milling machinery producing Quality feeds at lowest cost.

Use Coupon Opposite

Order your supply of QUISENBERRY QUALITY Buttermilk Laying Mash at $2.75 per 100 lbs. Start using this wonderful feed without delay. **This Feed Made One Hen Lay 306 Eggs in 12 Months.** Entire flocks average over two hundred eggs per hen per year. FREE BOOK, "How to Get Big Winter Egg Yields" sent to you postpaid on

FREE A Feed Hopper With Every Sack of this Feed





or 30 Days Only!

o introduce QUISENBERRY UALITY Buttermilk Laying Mash a host of new friends and poultry isers, a Galvanized Feed Hopper ll be included with each 100-pound ck—Price $2.75.

I Guarantee Twice As Many Eggs f You Use This Feed"—T. E. Quisenberry

UISENBERRY QUALITY uttermilk Laying Mash Made of purest, richest buttermilk in powdered form, scientifically mixed with selected feed uffs, correctly proportioned. Produces an equal number of yolks id whites. Improperly mixed feed makes more yolks than whites id the result is hens become overly fat and will not lay. oultry experts themselves feed Quisenberry Quality Buttermilk Laying Mash. It makes egg-laying records and is unailing in results. The best possible mash for moulting hens. arts pullets to laying earlier. Good conditioner for ow birds.

Better Feed and a Better Way to Feed!

By ordering a 100-lb. sack of this feed you will be sure of eggs in coldest eather. The Free Feeding hopper will keep the mash before your hens all the time. They will eat just what they ant. Convenient and economical way to feed.

Clip the Coupon and take it to your nearest Feed Dealer or Grocer. If can't supply you as yet, order direct from us and delivery ll be arranged.

QUISENBERRY
Feed Mfg. Co.
ept. 2064 Kansas City, Mo.







Take This To Your Dealer

(To Any Feed Dealer or Grocer)

I want.....100-lb. sacks of Quisenberry Quality Buttermilk Laying Mash (price $2.75 per 100 lbs.) I am to receive a Galvanized Feed Hopper FREE with each 100 pounds while special offer is in effect. (NOTE—If there is no dealer conveniently near you, order direct and we will see that delivery is made promptly.) Dept. 2064

Name .....

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Dealer's Name .....

POULTRY LITTER

Our Peat Litter

Keeps your poultry yards and houses absolutely sanitary and oderless.

PEAT LITTER

Is an Enemy of

LICE

Absorbs moisture and binds ammonia. Will last at least six months without changing. Makes world's best fertilizer.

Perfect Litter for Brooders

Equal to Best Imported Litter

Order Direct

Central Peat Corp.

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Riebel's Zanofrez Poultry Fountain

(Patent Applied For)



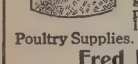
Fill like an ordinary pail. Absolutely sanitary. The only lampless, non-freezable fountain in which every part can be seen and thoroughly cleaned. Just as easy to clean as an ordinary pail or pan. Will keep warm in coldest weather; cool in the hottest weather. No mechanism to get out of order. Write for prices and circular on our line of Double-Seamed Poultry Supplies. *Manufactured only by*

Fred Riebel & Co.

6221 Wentworth Ave. Chicago, Ill.

SUPERIOR LEG BANDS





	Aluminum Sure Clinch		Spiral Celluloid
12	$0.15	12	$0.15
25	.25	25	.30
50	.35	50	.60
100	.65	100	.95
250	1.50	250	2.00
500	2.50	500	3.25

Postpaid, State breed and sex; also Colored Numbered Bands. Circular free. AURORA BAND CO., 77 N. La Salle Street, Aurora, Ill.

"When I selected our breeding hens from which to lay the foundation of our present flock of S. C. White Leghorns I can assure you that I had the Standard ideals in mind. In my opinion, half a job is no job at all, and a thing worth doing at all is surely worth doing just as well as it possibly can be done.

"Those two winning pullets of ours at the recent New York State Fair are fairly running a race just now in laying and they have been at it ever since the week following the State Fair.

"I know you realize that such a fine, big pullet as the second winner especially, is bound to be a good layer, unless her mother was an absolute drone and in this case I know what a layer her dam was. She is out of our first Rochester pullet last year and she is a wonder and a very prolific layer. Really Frank, some of those old Dan Young hens which we have, and they are now about 8 years old, are still laying fairly well, considering their age.

"We lost one of them this fall simply because she persisted in laying right into the molt and then the strain was too much for her at her age.

"This Leghorn question as it stands today is a most important one and it behooves our best breeders to hold fast, or some of the new comers will undo all the good work that breeders like Dan Young, Frank Davey, and others have worked hard for, for many years.

"I am tempted at times to write an article for you on a few of the theories and proposals respecting utility type in Leghorns. The question of length of feather is a most important one, and I know it cannot be proven that short feather is correlated with production as a positive principle in the practice of good breeding."

Another letter from another authority on purebred poultry is at hand. Its writer, W. H. Card, is widely known as secretary of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, but those who know the old student best, know him as the Sir John Sebright of America.

The famous Briton, more than a centry ago, made the bantam which bears the name of Sebright. Wonderful lacing, distinctive type and small size are its properties.

Definite lacing, a type as distinct and full of character, and large size are the qualities of Mr. Card's creation, the White Laced Red Cornish.

Mr. Card's Cornish are very short in feather, yet Mr. Card would laugh if anyone should suggest that shortness of feather in itself would indicate that his birds were better layers than Leghorns. He knows, with Mr. Schilling, that there are racial characters in breeds, that if the racial characters are ignored the breeds will break down, and that normal development of breeds along racial lines brings out the best that there is in them.

It follows, therefore, that the Standard may describe decidedly different types in different breeds, yet each type may be made to prove of true worth without radically changing it. This point is brought out in the following letter from Mr. Card:

"Just received my November Journal and found the article on Lamon's White Leghorns. Glad indeed, am I that you are recognizing them in the manner that you have, and as you so well know how to do.

"It seems like dreams coming true. For years it has been my honest belief that such an accomplishment were possible and practicable, not only with Leghorns, but with any and all breeds if only fanciers and breeders would endeavor to develop the combination of fancy and utility. My feeble say-so has amounted to little, yet believing truly that merit will assert itself, I have had no misgivings of the ultimate trend, even when doubters assailed, ridiculed and combatted the idea; and I have patiently waited for this hour.

"Although for some time I have known of the superior birds at the Government farm, and how well they fitted the Standard in every requirement, as well as in egg records, I feel that the show down has come and that it is a splendid victory.

"Reading further in your November issue, I find where Thos. F. Rigg is proving his metal as a true fancier in arranging to have

STILES' COLORED Leg Bands

ARE THE BETTER GRADE

Made of select material. Give long service. Stay in place and keep their color. Red, white, blue, green, black, yellow. 7 Sample Bands, all different, 10c. Mention variety.



ROYAL BRAND—Double coil; Spiral Band. Best of all; 12 for 40c; 25-75c; 50-$1.25; 100-$2.25; 250-$5.00; 500-$9.00. Postpaid.

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THE VICTOR BAND Large printed numbers, bright clear colors--Red, white, blue, green, yellow. Made of celluloid and aluminum. Adjustable. 12 for 50c; 25-$1.00; 50-$2.00; 100-$4.00; 200-$7.50; **Victor Sealed Band**—4c each.

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32x3½	8.75	34x4	11.1
31x4	9.95	32x4½	11.2
		33x4½	11.8
		34x4½	12.6
		35x4½	12.9
		36x4½	13.3
		35x5	13.8
		37x5	14.4

Write Today Just send your name, address and number of tires wanted. Pay only on arrival. If dissatisfied after examination return at our expense and your money immediately returned. State whether Non-Skid, Plain, Clincher, or S. S. Send today. Extra—10 per cent discount for full cash with order.

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AGENTS: $40 A WEEK

New hosiery proposition for men, women and children. All styles, colors and fancy stripes including the finest line of silk hose.



Guaranteed One Year: Must wear 12 months or replaced Free!

A prospect in every home. Often sell dozen pair to one family. Repeat orders will make you a steady income. You can sell for less than store prices. Mrs. McClure made over $200 first month. Mrs. Perry made $27 one week in afternoons. Work spare time or full time. Anybody can sell this line because it is just what people need.

Silk Hose Free—Try our hosiery before selling it. Write quick for particulars if you mean business, and state size of hose worn.

Thomas Mfg. Co., H-811, Dayton, Ohio

ADS THAT PAY

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POULTRY BOOK

Latest and best yet; 144 pages, 215 beautiful pictures and color plate. Hatching, rearing, feeding and disease information; describes the busy Poultry Farm handling varieties including Indian Runners. Tells how properly choose fowls, eggs, incubators, brooders and PURE-BRED BABY CHICKS. This practical book worth dollars mailed for 10 cents.

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ese splendid and true representatives of
andard Leghorns set before the Revision
mmittee at Indianapolis. Sufficient will be
s array of simon-pure, bona-fide family of
ghorns to squelch every murmur of the
ra-utilitarian for an egg machine, regard-
s of type and color. There will be no need
heavy arguments, just a show of the goods;
it's all.

"I have spent the active years of my life
the movement to elevate our fancy poultry
l pure breeds in general. Now I watch
m the side lines, voicing encouragement
ich is never amiss, praying for success for
ry move along right lines, and waiting for
ults anxiously, yet feeling sure that with
h breeders as Lamon, and others no less
itive as regards the combination of fancy
l utility, that our Standardbred poultry
l reach heights of usefulness and beauty
undreamed of.

"Again I must voice my extreme pleasure
the recognition that you have given the
vernment work. It marks what is really
turning point in the progress of poultry
ture, for its great betterment.

"What Lamon has done can be done by
er breeders, who possess the same determi-
ion, zeal, intelligence and persistence."

* * *

Smaller Minorcas.

W. B. Gregg of Ohio writes:

"Have recently been confronted by the
cement from two or three parties in my
vassing for pullets, that there were two
es of Black Minorcas, large and small,
l that the next Standard would admit the
iller type. Now, I always carry the
ndard of Perfection with me on my buy-
trips for my own benefit in selection and
to settle any difference of opinion that
y arise over the selection of stock, but
n this does not seem to clinch this matter
time; and the flocks I have in mind
form more to the Leghorn type, with the
norca characteristics of black legs and
te skin, and the weights run about 5 lbs.
a matured hen.

I am interested in poultry as a raiser,
er, and lover of the purebred fowl, and a
ement from someone in authority would
matters right, as to present weight and
future weight."

The standard weight for S. C. Black Mi-
cas are: cock, 9 lbs.; hen, 7½ lbs.; cock-
l, 7½ lbs.; pullet, 6½ lbs. The weights
other varieties of Minorcas are 1 lb. light-
The likelihood is that all varieties will be
ndardized on the same weight basis in the
Standard, as the Buff Minorca men have
ady requested that the weights of Black
ck Minorcas be applied to Buff Minorcas.
f anyone wants a small Minorca, they
uld breed the Leghorn, which breed pro-
s Black, White and Buff varieties in both
gle and rose combs. There is nothing to
notion that the new Standard will call for
ter weights in Minorcas than are now re-
ed. The tendency is the other way. Those
have light boned stock should turn a
f ear to hucksters and hatcheries that are
ing light weights, and spend some money
size and substance, thus improving their
k.

* * *

Accepts New Position.

Walter C. Young, who made a notable suc-
in breeding the beautiful three-color
ckled Sussex at Moraine Farm, Ohio, has
n a position with James Mfg. Co., Wis.
James company are large manufacturers
barn equipment, including barn ventilation
ems. Mr. James, himself, is an enthu-
tic breeder of Buff Leghorns. The James
pany contemplates going into the poultry
ipment field. Mr. Young will serve in the
acity of contact man with poultry breeders.

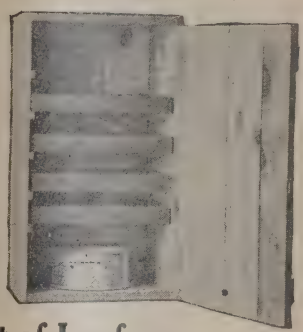
* * *

Pea Comb Jersey Black Giants.

Farcy Farms, New Jersey, announce a new
p combed Black Giant. This change in
b character will give a distinctiveness to
birds and remove them from the objec-
s and criticisms of the Black Java breed-

Oat Sprouter $2.49

THIS HOME-MADE oat sprouter was made in one evening by a 14-year-old boy with no tools but saw and hammer. The total cost, including stove for heating, was $2.49. Thousands of these sprouters have been made at home by poultry keepers, and hundreds of letters in my files testify that it is the cheapest to make, the easiest to operate, and the handiest and best sprouter ever built.



Make Layers Out of Loafers

To make hens lay abundantly in winter you must feed growing green food that is rich in vitamines. Sprouted oats furnish the best of such food at lowest cost.

The Putnam Home-Made Oat Sprouter will supply better and sweeter sprouted oats with less fuss and dirt and work than any other sprouter made. I will send you, free, easily followed plans for building this oat sprouter together with a full description of the Little Putnam Stove with which it is heated. The price of the stove is $2 postpaid. Plans for building the Sprouter are packed with every stove, also instructions for using the stove to keep the water in poultry fountains from freezing.

You can't afford to be without this oat sprouter, even if you keep but eight fowls. Get a Little Putnam Stove from your dealer now. It will pay for itself many times before Spring. Most dealers keep it. If your does not, send me his name and $2, and I will send you the stove, postpaid. Try it and if you do not find it all I claim and are not perfectly satisfied, send it back in 10 days and I will refund your $2, together with the postage for its return. I'll run all the risk.

I. PUTNAM, Route 1205-0 ELMIRA, N.Y.



SPECIAL COCKEREL SALE
From My Trapnested
S. C. Wh. Leghorns
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EXHIBITION STOCK FOR ANY SHOW
at reasonable prices and satisfaction guaranteed.

500 pullets, April hatch,....$2.00 each
500 yearling hens ..... 1.50 each

Booking orders now for 1922 chicks, with a 10 per cent deposit. Look up my winnings at the National Show, Chicago, where I made practically a clean sweep. Order direct from this ad and save time and money.

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Braemere Quality **White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns**

Braemere Farm's breeding operations are based on lines that produce birds of outstanding quality, either for egg production or exhibition. Let us supply your needs for the coming shows, or furnish you with layers that are ready to fill the egg basket. Exceptional values at exceptionally low prices. This our many customers attest. Every nest on our farm is a trap-nest. Remember this. When you buy our birds you buy no culls, but only such as we use in our own pens. Our culls are marketed. This we guarantee. We are, also, booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks for Spring delivery.

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S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Bronze Turkeys

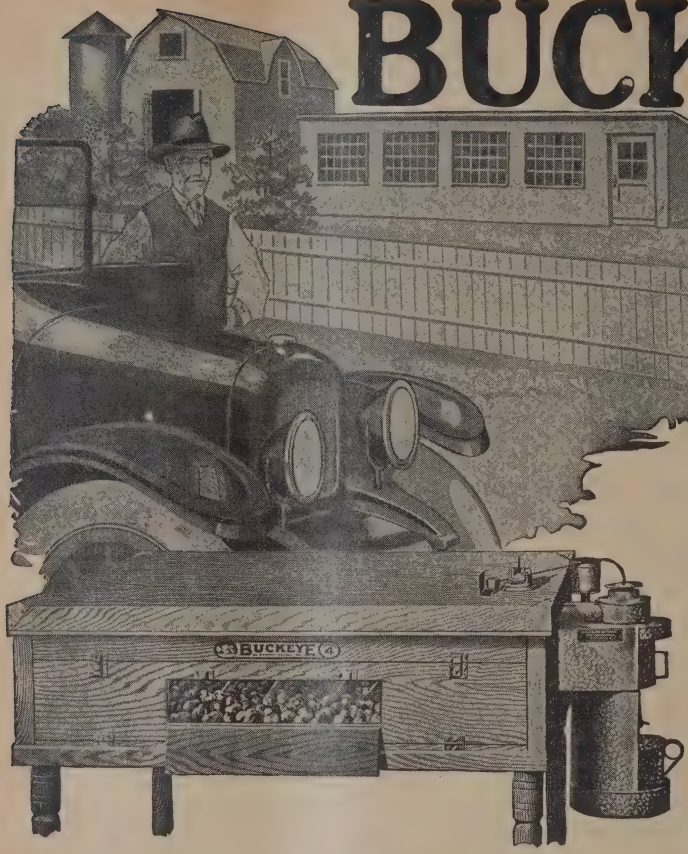
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Real show birds ready, bred from "Dan Young," my 1st Chicago Coliseum cockerel December, 1920. Also from my other famous males. Satisfaction guaranteed. Big catalog free.

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THE PERFECT INCUBATOR

BUCKEYE Incubators occupy their foremost position because of merit. They have proven by experience that they CAN AND WILL hatch every hatchable egg. More than that, the automatic heat and moisture control results in better chicks--big, sturdy, vigorous baby chicks--started right--toward quick maturity.

These facts are established in the minds of successful chick breeders everywhere. A million breeders in all parts of the world depend on Buckeye equipment because the most convincing of teachers--EXPERIENCE--has taught them the value of the Buckeye.

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Buckeye Standard Incubators ARE GUARANTEED to hatch every hatchable egg and to produce bigger, stronger and healthier chicks--the kind that grow to quick maturity because they are started right.

the way to better profits

ALL that Buckeye Incubators have done for hatching, Buckeye "Colony" Brooders do for raising. Literally, they make three chicks grow where one grew before, reduce the labor to a fourth and cut the expenses in half.

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COLONY BROODERS

These brooders have revolutionized chick raising, entirely removing the great mortality that made brooding so hazardous, and raising every chick, barring accidents, to quick, profitable maturity.

They are sold under a guarantee of perfect satisfaction or the money back.

Buckeye Brooders are coal-burning, gas-burning or oil-burning in the colony sizes; lamp-heated in the smaller units.

Reasons for this superiority are set out in full in the illustrated catalog, which shows sizes and prices, and will be sent free on application to the factory. Those interested in brooding should ask especially for the new booklet, "The Revolution in Chick Raising."

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YOUR next season's profits may depend on good hatches of STRONG, STURDY chicks—the big, well-hatched kind that make vigorous, healthy and profitable laying and breeding stock. Our Cycle method of hatching insures you the BEST QUALITY chicks; normally developed chicks that equal hen hatched chicks in every way and with the advantage of hatching whenever you are ready, freedom from lice, and with LESS expense.

The Cycle nest or egg chamber is round like a hen's nest, and scientifically heated from above and around the eggs, closely duplicating the condition's of actual hen's nest.

Perfect ventilation system retains the natural moisture of the eggs—they are not dried down as in some incubators—with the result that bigger hatches and better chicks are obtained.

Regulation of heat is automatic, controlled by an accurate regulator. The long burning safety lamp needs filling only once or twice during a hatch and will hatch 50 eggs on two to four quarts of oil.

Costs less to operate than to feed setting hens. Hatches hens, ducks, geese, and turkey eggs equally well.

The all-metal construction is fire-proof, durable; will not warp, swell, shrink or crack. It is the lowest cost Hatcher of equal quality—only $9 for 50-egg machine.

Our combined Brooder-Hatcher is a 50-egg capacity Hatcher with a Brooder Compartment, that can be used at the same time—one lamp serving both purposes. Price $11.

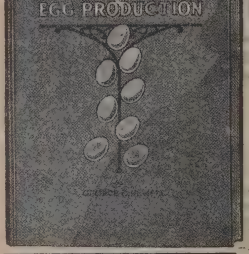
Both styles can be delivered by parcel post at slight extra cost.

We are also headquarters for Philo System "Ready-Built" Laying Houses and Brooder Coops, and a complete line of poultry supplies and appliances.

Write for catalog containing many suggestions about new methods of poultry keeping that will interest you by showing how you can bring more chicks to maturity with less work, less time, less expense and greater profits. Sent free. Write today.

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Artificial Light in the Poultry House



has increased the egg production of some flocks as much as **100%**

GEORGE NEWELL discovered that by the use of artificial light in his laying pens during the early morning and evening of short days, he doubled his egg yield. He put the results and methods of his experiences into a book called

A Revolution in Egg Production

This book is not a collection of clippings and theories like so many poultry books, but contains the results of common-sense ideas which have been put to test and found practical. They do just what they say they will do—**increase the average egg yield 100%.**

It is profusely illustrated and contains chapters on Care and Feed in General—Balancing the Ration—Conditions Should Be Watched and Noted—What to Feed—Underfeeding—Overfeeding—Automatic Feeders—Fussing vs. Economy of Time—Water Problems—Housing, Ventilation and Light—Trap Nesting—Incubators or Hens for Hatching—Brooding Problems—What Breed?—Meat Production a By-Product—Yards and Exercise—Spring and Summer Eggs—Fall and Winter Eggs—Care of Eggs—"Ask the Birds; Their Judgment Is Good"—Production Under Present Conditions—Production Records.

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1000 Breeders of All Leading Varieties of Chickens, Bantams, Geese, Ducks, Turkeys, Guineas.

All our stock farm raised, strong, healthy birds. We are the largest purebred poultry Association in U. S. We are no jobbers—one hundred members who raise them. We offer special low prices for 30 days, price list free. Young and old birds unrelated. Address The Gem Poultry Association, Dept. 16, Mason, City, Iowa.

History and Development of Light Brahmas.

(Continued from page 1039.)

has described as Dr. Bennett's pure Brahma. In breeding these, many different shades of color were produced, the most objectionable being pure buff, with the exception of a pencilled neck, as fine a color as we see today in Buff Cochins. These retained the Brahma form and the pea-comb, and very many of them were the largest birds. Deeming it best to keep these out of the stock as much as possible, and finding they were all bred from the whitest birds (those with dark or lead colored under-feathers not breeding buff), I selected those with fine pencilled necks, black tails, primaries of wings as nearly black as possible and lead colored under-feathers nicely covered with white."

Thus we see the early breeders, including that conscientious and painstaking fancier, C. Plaisted, giving form to the breed, and the description above quoted we find the fundamental characters of the modern, purebred Light Brahma.

Standard Light Brahmas.

The development of the Light Brahma in shape and color characteristics into the finished modern Standard male and female, covered a period beginning with 1847 up to the time of the last general revision of the Standard. Shape or type developed more rapidly into the Standard ideals that conservative and clear thinking breeders and fanciers believed to fit the characteristic body conformation of the Brahma male and female, both from an exhibition standpoint as well as in respect to utility properties.

This standardization of the breed type, however, was not secured without a struggle, for there were type faddists in by-gone days the same as we will find today. More or less mythical egg or utility types were favored and exploited thirty or more years ago in the poultry press. On the other hand extremists lost sight of shape to a great extent while breeding for color, some going also to the other extreme by Cochinizing the breed in order to attain great loose feathering as well as larger apparent size, although not heavier weight.

English fanciers went even a bit further by permitting vulture hocks to destroy the clean cut, smooth hock lines of the true Brahma. The English Poultry Club Standard opens the door for the heavy feathered faddist when it allows "profuse leg and foot feather with vulture hock as desirable."

Well feathered legs and feet, and not profuse feathered ones are characteristic of the Brahma, which the American Standard describes as being "of a distinctive type, unlike the Cochin in form and feather, being more compactly and firmly put together." The illustrations of the modern male and female printed in connection with this article, clearly show the characteristic shape and smoothness or hardness of feather. To add even small vulture hocks to such finely formed males and females would make monstrosities of them, destroying the symmetry of the whole bird. The full feathered English Cochin with its extreme vulture hocks did more to destroy the prestige of the Cochin fowl than any other fad we have ever known to exist.

Standard Types of the Past.

The late I. K. Felch played an important part in the development of the Light Brahma. Like Mr. Burnham, Uncle Isaac Felch was a booster of the Light Brahma. As a publicity agent he ran a very close second to the famous author of "The History of the Hen Fever." Felch was not only one of the leading all-round judges of his day, but a prolific writer on poultry subjects. In January, 187[illegible] the Poultry World published a Standard for Light Brahmas, drawn up by I. K. Felch accompanied by illustrations to clearly define his conception of what the type of a Brahma should be. He practically adhered to this type until his death for he was firmly convinced of its fitting the breed he so strongly admired and promoted.

The "back" of the Brahma was Uncle Isaac's "long suit." The Felch-backed Brahma

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Use Coupon Below.



Eggs Eggs More Eggs!

Hundreds of Poultry Secrets Outlined in this NEW FREE BOOK!

"A Family of Five Can Live on the Work of Fifty-four Hens. That Sized Flock Will Pay the Bills of the Family and Permit It to Live Decently," said a practical poultry raiser before the U.S. Commission of Unemployment. Read the clipping reproduced here.

...tions.

HENS MAY SAVE AMERICA.

Egg Layers Don't Know There Is a Business Depression.

From the Detroit News.

The fact that there is a business depression has not yet penetrated to the hen yards of America. As far as the hens are aware, there has never been any interruption to normalcy, says the poultry experts, and if you give Milady Hen a decent place to scratch, a little something to scratch for and a drink once in a while, she will come through with her egg just as regularly as she ever did.

At the recent unemployment conference at Washington a farmer from North Dakota, who is also a recognized authority on agricultural economics, testified that a family of five can live on the labor of fifty-four hens—that the eggs and spring fries from that sized flock will pay the bills of the family and permit it to live decently.

But poultry raising is not hard to learn, they say, and anyone who is willing to devote a little time and care to the subject can capitalize his backyard, and assure himself fresh eggs with his bacon—maybe also the bacon.

Geese once saved Rome, why not hens America?

...TS T...

Simple Methods Guarantee Success

To enjoy this success, you must treat your hens right. There are real secrets you must know in order to avoid loss of money and time and disappointment. You must **know** these secrets and **know** how to apply them. T. E. Quisenberry, one of the world's most successful poultry raisers, outlines all anybody need know in his new book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business", sent free to readers of this publication. This book is based on 25 years' actual experience and covers a multitude of subjects, among which are the following:

- *—How to Get Eggs in Coldest Weather.*
- *—How to Get More Eggs and Save Feed.*
- *—How to Cull Out Non-Layers.*
- *—How to Tell Poor Layers at a Glance.*
- *—How to Tell Good Layers at a Glance.*
- *—How to Tell Males or Females that Breed Good Layers.*
- *—How to Prevent White Diarrhoea and Bowel Trouble.*
- *—How to Feed Chicks from Start to Finish.*

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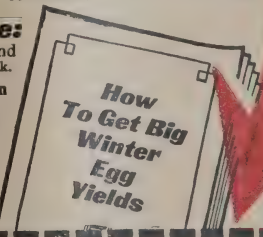
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ma was his ideal of type, for as he described it in the Poultry World: "Broad and of such length and profusion of saddle feathers that in conjunction with the lower parts of neck and tail, it shall form an outline with that of a Brahma egg, the large end toward the neck."

When we edited the Fanciers' Journal, Philadelphia, Pa., 1895, Mr. Felch contributed an article on Brahma type, illustrated with two pictures showing the Felch male and female at that time. We reproduce these illustrations at this time.

Mr. Felch was one of the keenest thinkers and most potent forces of the last century, and the Felch-back type ideal as exemplified by him, of the under line of an egg affording the correct outline for the back of the male is still in evidence. Of this male, which had won 1st at Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Felch wrote: "He is entirely free from characteristics other than Brahma, is smooth in plumage of thighs, with close turned hocks and properly feathered shanks and toes. Each lesser sickle, or side hanger, as many term them, reaches just even with and completely hides the tail proper in a strictly side or profile view. He has the true slight concave line from point of keel bone to in front of thighs. His neck with cape gives us that curved and downward slope to the 'oyster' just in front of hip joints where the saddle commences and carries the concave line of the same to the tail. The wings are carried high enough to give a flat cape or back at base of hackle; in fact a Brahma all over that does not divide your attention with any other breed. The broad skull, overhanging brows, short well-arched beak and proper arch of hackle and slope of back that has been handed down to us as landmarks of the shape of the breed since 1868."

Of the correct female type shown in the same illustration, Mr. Felch pointed to this female as his "ideal of a pullet, seven months old, being in full muscular development, void of fat."

By many breeders the Felch type was held to be too extreme in length of leg; by others it was considered far better Brahma shape than some of the more favored winning types found in the showroom in later years.

When we bred Light Brahmas in 1883 we remember the type as being like the Felch male but not like the Felch female. The pullets and hens were longer in back with less concave sweep, much more like we find in good specimens today. But in color points they were far inferior, especially the tail coverts and wing-flights. They were less strongly striped and not so finely laced as in the modern Light Brahma.

It was not until 1890 that real progress was made in the color markings of Light Brahmas.

It remained for George Purdue, florist and Brahma enthuiast to start the development of finer color ideals in the tail and neck sections.

When Mr. Purdue exhibited the pullet "Progress" at the New York Show in 1890, her wonderful tail and laced coverts proved a revelation to Light Brahma breeders and fanciers.

In 1902 he exhibited a Light Brahma cockerel at the Madison Square Garden with the most remarkable laced coverts seen up to that time. The two illustrations by Franklane L. Sewell, reprinted with this article, will convey more impressively what these advanced patterns of color markings were like, than any word description; and the advances of Purdue are all the more pronounced in contrast with the pictures of earlier birds.

Light Brahma fanciers present at the New York Show when the pullet "Progress" made her appearance in public were quick to recognize the remarkabe color characteristics possessed by this bird of the hour; even if the older judges failed to do so.

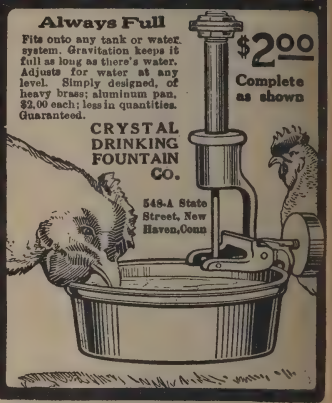
The advancement made in the hackle and tail sections of Light Brahmas progressed rapidly from that year on. George Purdue was as particular about the ideal neck or hackle striping and lacing as he was with the tail coverts. He was an idealist who attained his ideals by the exercise of keen judgment in mating combined with unlimited patience; a Luther Burbank in the feathered world, so to speak.

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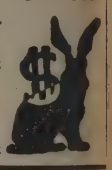


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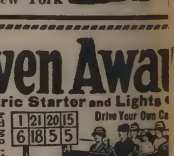
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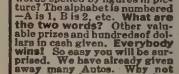
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INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL Dept. 80 Indianapolis, Ind.

Brahma Type.

When the Hon. George B. Loring inspected the Brahmas at Framingham, Mass., in 1863, he remarked: "They were an oblong bandbox on legs." This remark was evidently overheard by I. K. Felch, who after that insisted the true Brahma was oblong in appearance, which made the females the great laying fowl they have proven to be. But the gradual evolution from the leggy bandbox type into more attractive Felch shape, and finally into the refined lines of the Standard Brahma of today, is one of the most glorious achievements of American breeders and fanciers in the history of standardbred poultry culture.

It has been our privilege as well as pleasure to have spent many hours in the showroom with Brahma exhibitors and fanciers during the past thirty or more years. The unfinished Brahma we bred and admired and found so useful nearly forty years ago, has gradually disappeared; a greater and finer and equally useful Brahma has taken its place.

The illustration of a modern Light Brahma cockerel reproduced from a photograph by Franklane L. Sewell, faithfully presents the shape and color characteristics of a young male which, although shown some what unfinished at Boston and New York in 1921, nevertheless was an outstanding specimen among many other fine males exhibited at these great shows. Artist Sewell has posed and portrayed this cockerel beautifully, every section being brought out so completely as to present an ideal Brahma male in type, color and head points. The utility of the bird is also clearly indicated by the strong frame, bone, beak and wattles, with broad crown topped off by a well developed, shapely comb.

The modern Light Brahma hen illustrated is reproduced from a pen drawing by Artist Megargee, of the first prize hen at Madison Square Garden last winter. The modern standard color markings of neck and tail are to be found most remarkably strong and fine in this large and well balanced female.

It is through courtesy of Harvey C. Wood, Secretary of the American Light Brahma Club that we are enabled to present the two illustrations referred to above.

As the revision of the American Standard of Perfection is to be made during the coming year, Light Brahma breeders and fanciers are naturally interested in prospective changes which may be suggested. We asked Secretary Wood if he had illustrations of a male and female Brahma which, in his opinion, represented the modern type and color of the variety. He handed us the picture by Mr. Sewell, expressing the opinion that the portrait of this modern cockerel approximated the ideals in shape and color favored by him and other breeders.

If this is correct, and we believe it to be so, the male illustrated in the present Standard falls short of the ideal in head points and shape of back, the former exhibiting smaller comb and wattles and slightly shorter back. The saddle stripings of the present Standard male are not as numerous or pronounced as those shown by the modern New York cockerel. This quantity of saddle striping, however, is a moot question, one on which a division of opinion exists among Light Brahma fanciers.

Regarding the Light Brahma female, we have considered and still consider the Standard illustration by Sewell, ideal in shape and color, in fact, believe it to be the finest portrait of a Light Brahma hen ever executed and printed.

Electric Lights for Poultry House.

It is not as profitable to operate lights on yearlings or two-year-old hens as it is on pullets, although where they are not used for breeding they will respond in a remarkable way to the use of lights in the early fall and winter, the idea being to get all the eggs out of them if possible during the period of high prices, and then when they break production in the early summer, to market them for meat.

The use of artificial lights on culled hens to get a fall and winter egg production is quite generally practiced, although there is grave question as to whether it would not be wiser to sell these culled hens and fill the pens which they would occupy with well-bred birds.



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We start another season by a big victory at the Montana State Fair show, winning seven firsts in BARRED ROCKS; ten firsts and two sweepstakes in ROSE and SINGLE COMB REDS, and three out of four firsts in BRONZE TURKEYS.

EXCELLENT STOCK FOR SALE.

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Egg-Laying Tonics

Opinions of Fishel, Keeler, Tormohlen, Judge Young and Other Authorities.

Various opinions have been advanced concerning egg-laying tonics. The general opinion seems to be that anything that "forces" the hen works against nature. However, a tonic can be beneficial by building up the hen's health, and giving nature the help she often needs.

Authorities agree that Don Sung Chinese Egg-Laying Tablets are both beneficial to poultry, and productive of more eggs. The first effect is to make the hen strong, active, and healthy, in any weather, cold or wet. The result is eggs, right through the winter. Wonderful results, almost amazing results, have followed its use. The best proof of its merit is that it is endorsed and used by the most prominent authorities in the poultry industry.

"There is no doubt in my mind that Don Sung is a sure, safe, scientific way to get more eggs. Once it is used by a poultryman, it will always be used," says Judge Walter C. Young, of Dayton, Ohio.

"Thirty of our White Plymouth Rocks had let down on egg production," says U. R. Fishel, the famous breeder, of Hope, Ind. "They were laying 2 eggs a day before we began feeding Don Sung. In 30 days, they were laying 22 to 24 a day."

"Last winter, with the temperature at zero and 15 and 18 degrees below, I gave Don Sung to 30 hens as a test," says Chas. V. Keeler, A. P. A. judge and breeder of White Wyandottes, Winamac, Ind. "In two weeks, these 30 hens that had been laying nothing, were laying 21 eggs a day, and have been among our best producers ever since. Hatching results from their eggs have been way above average."

H. V. Tormohlen, breeder of "Everlay" Strain Single Comb Brown Leghorns, and associate Editor of Leghorn World, writes: "I tried Don Sung last winter. I am sorry I did not do it sooner. I confined its use to 25 of my Brown Leghorns during the very cold part of winter. In about 10 days these 25 birds were laying 11 eggs a day, and in three weeks they were laying 19 to 21 eggs a day, and they kept on laying through our coldest winter. Don Sung not only gets the eggs, but also builds up and benefits the hens."

The Sunbrier Farms, Grosse Pointe, Mich., breeders of prize-winning Sunbrier Partridge Wyandottes, says: "Don Sung should have a place in every poultry plant to assure fertility and to start the heavy laying earlier. All our birds that received Don Sung last winter and early spring are in the best of health. During show season we shall add Don Sung to the conditioning feed for our winners."

Hundreds of other letters, just like these from leaders in the poultry industry, prove conclusively the genuine merit and real need for Don Sung. Men with their standing would not endorse or recommend any article of unknown or doubtful value.

Don Sung is a product of The Burrell-Dugger Co., 301 Columbia Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. It is sold in three sizes—50c, $1.00 and $5.00—by druggists and poultry remedy dealers everywhere. It is positively guaranteed to pay for itself and pay you a good profit besides, or money refunded. Every poultry owner is urged to try it. Under the guaranty, you don't risk a cent. Thousands use it regularly. It is easily given in the feed, and the slight cost is many, many times repaid in healthier chickens, to say nothing of the big increase in egg production.—Advertisement.

FORDS run 34 Miles on Gallon of Gasoline

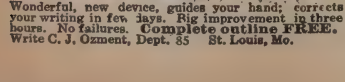


Wonderful new carburetor. Guaranteed to reduce gasoline bills from one-half to one-third and increase power of motors from 30 to 50%. Start easy in coldest weather.

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Fits any car. Attach yourself. Fords make as high as 34 miles to gallon. Other cars show proportionate saving. Send make of car and take advantage of our special 30-day trial offer. Agents Wanted.

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Wonderful, new device, guides your hand; corrects your writing in few days. Big improvement in three hours. No failures. Complete outline FREE. Write C. J. Ozment, Dept. 85 St. Louis, Mo.

From actual tests made during the past two years at New Jersey the use of artificial illumination has increased the profit per bird over feed and fuel cost for a twelve months period as follows:

Six hundred unlighted pullets paid a profit per bird of $4.10.

Five hundred lighted pullets, given their illumination in the morning from 4 a. m. to dawn, paid a profit of $5.77.

One hundred pullets, given artificial illumination by means of the evening lunch method, paid an average profit per bird of $6.48.

This shows a substantial net return due to the use of artificial illumination. The illumination in this experiment was provided by a Farm Unit Lighting System of 32 volt capacity. It was used on 1,200 birds and the entire cost of current during the period in which the flock was lighted amounted to .044 cents per bird. An increase of one egg paid the fuel costs.—H. R. Lewis.

Profits From a Back Yard Flock

(Continued from page 1034.)

and note the juicy tender blades of the sprouted oats and the stringy, tough looking strands of the dried grass. But even with the 12 per cent difference in favor of the oats, feed the grass in preference to no green food at all for even at that you gain 28 per cent.

No Single Grain Sufficient.

The next experiment was in feeding corn alone, then wheat alone, then dry mash alone.

The experiment of feeding corn alone was of short duration and ended abruptly. I had no desire to forever ruin a fine bunch of pullets in that manner. When in two weeks' time you can reduce the laying of hens over 60 per cent, no further demonstration is necessary and it is time to stop. And that is just what you corn feeders are doing—ruining your chickens and throwing away money. Corn alone cannot make eggs in quantity. Do not try it, and if you are doing it now, stop it.

With wheat alone I had better success. If there is any one grain that can nearly equal a scientifically balanced ration, wheat is that food. When fed alone, the result was only a diminished egg production of 12 per cent. While this is a great unnecessary loss in itself, yet compared to the over 60 per cent loss of the corn alone, it is small. But why have even this 12 per cent loss? There are many balanced scratch foods on the market that cost but little, if any, more than a straight wheat ration. Why not use them and save this 12 per cent.

Then I tried feeding the dry mash alone, the dry mash containing the extra portion of dry buttermilk and the extra meat scraps as advised in the April article. No whole grains were fed in this experiment at all. If one did not stop to reason, he would naturally see no cause why, if the hens ate all they desired of the dry mash, and with the dry mash to sustain life and make the eggs; third, as is in the balanced scratch feed, the results would not be all right. But the results are not the same, and 28 per cent less eggs were laid with the dry mash alone than when combined with the proper scratch food. First, the combination is not exactly the same; second, hens do not like dry mash as well as the whole grains and will not eat enough mash to sustain life and make the eggs; third, the digestive processes are not the same and the proper exercise is not given the organs of the body.

Then I tried the proper balanced scratch food without the dry mash. That was equally bad on the egg production. Each hen picked out the particular grains she liked; she ate her fill of those particular grains before starting on what was left and never had all the combined grains at the same time and in the right quantities, to properly make the egg in her body. This is what the dry mash does, forces the right proportion of all the grains at the same time. So that grain without dry mash and dry mash without whole grains is about as broad as it is long—you need both the whole grains and the dry mash to secure your full allotment of eggs.

Next I fed in the usual manner, whole grains scratch food and the dry mash but omitted from the dry mash the extra portion of 20 per cent of dried buttermilk. This proved to me that buttermilk in the mash adds a 10 per cent value in egg production for that is just the proportion the egg laying fell off when not using the dried buttermilk in the mash. And when I added the buttermilk again but of less proportion, I found the meat scraps had a value of 14 per cent.



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Right now I'm making another SLASH in my prices—a slash that will open your eyes. I've cut my usual low prices way down to enable my farmer friends everywhere to replace their fences, gates, and paint buildings that have long been neglected because of war-time prices. Write today for 96-page cut price catalog giving my low **FREIGHT PREPAID** prices. Everything slashed way down—Fencing, Barb Wire, Steel Posts, Gates, Roofing and Paints at real bargain prices. Everything guaranteed. Write for catalog today. Jim Brown

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31x4	7.25	2.25
32x4	7.50	2.40
33x4 S.S. only	7.75	2.50
34x4	8.00	2.60
34x4½	9.25	3.00
35x4½	10.25	3.15
36x4½	10.75	3.40
37x5	12.75	3.75

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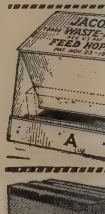
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Shoemaker's Poultry Almanac and Incubator Book for 1922



of about 200 pages, with many colored plates of fowl true to life. Tells about chickens, cost, care, diseases and remedies. All about **INCUBATORS** their prices and operation. How to get good hatches, etc. All about poultry houses. Only 20 cents. Money back if not satisfied.

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SAVES FOOD

Catch tray A, collects waste and returns it when inverted to close hopper against rats and mice at night. (See dotted lines.) If your dealer cannot supply you send for circular and order direct.

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Dept. A, St. Paul, Minn.

FREE--Baby Chicks and Feed

for 1922 Delivery. No money needed. we mean it. We give it absolutely Free. Circular Free. Stamps appreciated. Houck Hatcheries, Tiffin, Ohio

Recollect, this mash already had meat scraps in it and the 14 per cent does not mean that if no meat scraps are in the mash your loss will only be the 14 per cent—far from it, it will be vastly greater.

All of these experiments can be very easily verified by any back lotter who has two pens of the same age, breeding and consistent laying quaities as those with which I made the comparison. As a single instance of the value of an animal protein supplement to the ration, which my own experiments verify in substance, let me cite that at Purdue university a pen of fowls that received a balanced ration, grain and mash, produced 135 eggs, while a pen that received the same food except that all meat scraps and milk were withdrawn from the mash, produced about 33 eggs per hen in the course of the year. Just as it takes nails, lumber, plaster, plumbing and brick to build a house, so it takes a variety of material to build the frame of a chicken or to cause that chicken to produce eggs in paying quantities. No one grain is sufficient; and my experience shows that no simplified and abridged system of feeding is anything like as satisfactory as the more compound methods of mixed grains for a scratch feed, supplemented by dry mash which carries animal protein in the form of meat scraps and dried buttermilk. These things add to the cost of feeding but increased returns make their use highly profitable.

Does Back Lotting Pay?

One of the most asked questions in the hundreds of letters I received from the first article was, "Does It Pay to Keep Chickens on a Back Lot?" I answered them all by stating that a city back lot was not the place to expect to make a fortune keeping chickens; but that in proportion to the number of chickens you can keep on such a limited space, it is the best paying investment you can make. It pays not only big, but you have for your own use the clean, sweet-flavored, newly laid eggs in comparison to the rarely fresh, manure-pen flavored eggs of the usual market brand. In addition, you have pleasure and increased health.

Many of the letters asked for definite figures. Here they are for the past year, based on a single pen of fifteen pullets and a cock:

EXPENSES

Scratch Feed	$42.65
Dry Mash	10.00
Dried Buttermilk	9.45
Meat Scraps	3.00
Oyster Shells, Charcoal, etc.	2.40
Oats	6.35
O. K. Litter	1.60
Total year's expense	$75.45

RECEIPTS

(Value of Eggs at Market Price)

1920	
May, 28 dozen at 43c	$12.18
June, 27 dozen at 50c	13.50
July, 24 dozen at 50c	12.00
August, 22½ dozen at 58c	13.18
September, 22 dozen at 62c	13.64
October, 18 dozen at 70c	12.60
November, 18½ dozen at 78c	14.43
December, 19 dozen at 85c	16.15
1921	
January, 25 dozen at 67c	16.75
February, 27½ dozen at 47c	13.82
March, 30 dozen at 35c	10.67
April, 31 dozen at 30c	9.30
Total such receipts	$158.22
Less expenses above	75.45
Hens, 15; clear profit	$ 82.77
Profit per hen	$ 5.52

In the above calculation, odd eggs over an even quarter dozen were counted in the following month. You will notice that each hen paid a clear profit of $5.52 over actual cost of feed and litter and that this profit is based only on the market price of ordinary market eggs. No extra profit is shown for eggs sold for hatching purposes, my object being to show just what the profit is to a man who wishes chickens only for eggs for his own use. In fact, my profit per hen was much greater for I sold a very large number of settings at good prices. You will also notice that no deductions have been made under "Expenses" for any interest on investment nor for labor.

The interest on your investment you must figure out for yourself. A well made poultry house will last, with proper care, many, many years. And once started with good chickens, the first cost is practically the whole cost for you can renew your flock whenever you choose

Every Wishbone is a money-maker

Every Wishbone owner last year made more money operating his Wishbone Mammoth Incubator than he could have made with any other machine. Next season Wishbone operators will again lead the field as profit-makers. Be one yourself.

Use Wishbones; hatch sturdier, healthier chicks, and make more money. Use Wishbones and save in fuel, labor and time. Use Wishbones and produce the greatest number of chicks in the smallest amount of space. Double deck or triple deck your present incubators with Wishbone interchangeable units. Substitute Wishbones for other machines, so that you may operate at the lowest cost per chick.

Wishbone Features Swell Profits

The Wishbone Mammoth Incubator saves expense in every item of an operator's outlay.

The Wishbone patented heater saves fuel.

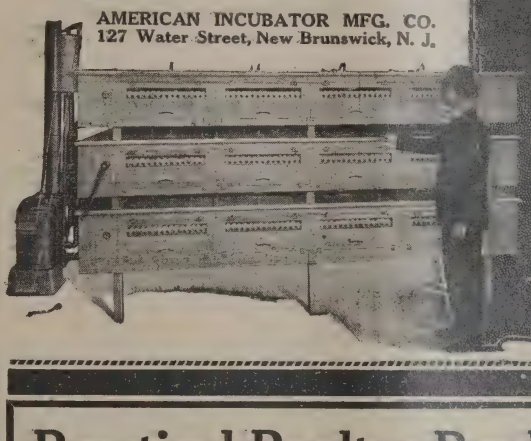
Three-deck construction, found exclusively in the Wishbone, saves space.

Wishbone patented features, found in no other machine, save time and labor.

Send for the New Catalogue

Send today for the new Wishbone catalog. It explains Wishbone features in detail. It will interest you—and it proves indisputably why every Wishbone is a money-maker.

AMERICAN INCUBATOR MFG. CO.
127 Water Street, New Brunswick, N. J.



A Challenge!

Many wild claims have been made by some manufacturers about the egg capacity their machines can give in small space. We challenge anyone to show us any space in which a Wishbone will not give more capacity than any other incubator made.

Wishbone MAMMOTH Incubator

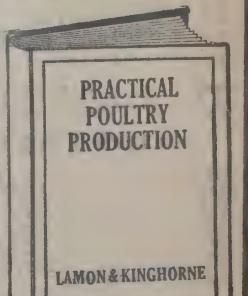
This Machine is 14 feet long, 6 feet 4 inches high and 4 feet 8 inches wide.

4800 Egg Capacity $980.

(Larger machines average 15c. per egg capacity).

Practical Poultry Production

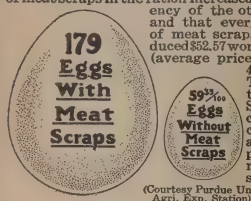
A new book by Harry M. Lamon and J. W. Kinghorne of U. S. Agri. Dept.
Makes poultry raising profitable. The greatest book of the times. 368 pages.
Breeds and Varieties—Origin and classification classes. Breeding—Principles of Breeding, Selection of Breeders, Time to mate, Age, Range, Eggs. Brooding—Natural and Artificial. Feeding Chicks—Kind of Feed, Housing, Free Range. Preserved Eggs—Methods. Poultry Houses—Kind to Build, Time to Build. Diseases and Treatment—Prevention, Common Diseases, Symptoms and Treatment. Poultry Pests. Capons and Caponizing—Suitable Breeds, How to Caponize, Time to Caponize. Feeding for Eggs—Value of Feeding, Egg Development. Artificial Lighting—Kinds to Use. Culling the Flock—When to Cull, Kind to Cull, Kind to Save. Preparing Birds for Exhibition—Kings of Shows, Shipping Birds, Show Rules and Regulations and Many Others. Makreting Table Fowls. Price $2.00.



American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.

MEAT SCRAPS
Triple Egg Yield

In a two-year feeding test by Purdue University it was shown that 30 birds fed meat scraps in the ration averaged 179 eggs per year; while 30 birds fed exactly the same ration but without meat scraps averaged only 59.35 eggs per year. It was further shown that the presence of meat scraps in the ration increased the efficiency of the other feeds and that every 100 lbs. of meat scraps fed produced $52.57 worth of eggs (average price of eggs, 46c a doz.) Tests show that Meat Scraps are cheap at 6 cents a lb. as compared with no meat scraps.



(Courtesy Purdue Univ. Agri. Exp. Station)

Figure Your Profit

These figures speak for themselves. Figure the profit that you can make feeding **Meat Scraps** to your fowls. You can't neglect this valuable and economical source of animal protein. Government authorities say that meat scrap is the one essential constituent of the mash which cannot well be omitted. The more your hens will eat, the more they can lay. Insist on

MIDWEST
MEAT SCRAPS
50 PER CENT PROTEIN

Made from meat trimmings of highest quality from Government Inspected meats. You need "MIDWEST" Meat Scraps now. They'll make you more money than anything else you can buy. **Order TODAY, direct from this ad.** Your order shipped—by freight—same day received. Price, 100 pounds, $4.50.

Write for **Free Booklet on Feeding Facts for High Egg Production. Send your order today—now.**

MIDWEST SALES CO.
123 W. Madison St. Dept, A Chicago, Ill.

Do you keep hens or do you make the hens keep you ?

The only way to be assured that the hens will keep you is to use only those ingredients in your laying mash which go into the manufacture of the egg. OUR NIAGARA BRAND OF GREEN CURED FINE-CUT CLOVER makes assurance **DOUBLY SURE.** Its own record is its best recommendation. It has been used in the laying and breeding mashes of the largest and most successful Egg Farms for the past 35 years. Tender, palatable, nutritious; it furnishes all the Vitamines necessary to keep the fowl in healthy condition while stimulating the function of heavy egg production. With eggs at present prices you cannot afford to be without it. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Day-old Chix and Dux

The parent stock of our chix and dux has been Hogan Tested for propotency and high egg capacity for the past fifteen years. Their popularity has increased our output of 80,000 chix to 500,000 head annually within the past four years. Send for our SPECIAL DISCOUNT PRICE LIST covering early Spring deliveries.

NIAGARA FARM
W. R. Curtiss Company, Proprietor
RANSOMVILLE, N.Y.

from the original stock and those you have already raised from them. Your own labor value I have not counted in, for if you are a real back lotter, it is not labor,—more a work of fascination and recreation.

In considering the egg returns I have shown, it must also be understood you cannot expect such results with hens in large flocks nor with hens of the ordinary barnyard variety. You must have good stock and properly house, feed and care for them. They are easily obtained and not excessive in price. Once properly started in business, with proper housing, feed and care, exactly similar results can and will be obtained as I have shown above. I say this with full knowledge of what can and is being done and in all sincerity. And I say to the farmers as well, you are making a mistake in not feeding properly.

One farmer told me "hens were not made to lay in winter." That, of course, is nonsense. Another said it didn't pay. If I can secure such results as I have shown above with the hens penned up and having only the actual feed I give them, you farmers have a hundred times better chance with your barn yards, your hay mows and the bugs and worms of your range.

The trouble with most of us is, we never keep accurate accounts of receipts and expenses. We all should do it as I do it. When no accounts are kept and the time comes to pay out for the scratch feed, the dry mash, the buttermilk and the meat scraps, oyster shells, grit, charcoal, etc., it seems big, and the receipts, at just that particular time may appear small, and we hesitate to make the expense; but if we had kept accurate accounts we would know that for every dollar we are paying out we are getting a five dollar bill back. Then the expenses wouldn't look so big and we would gladly go ahead and buy the things we actually should buy. Try it once my way and you will always do it. Have just a little common book for the hens alone. Mark down every day the number of eggs received. Let your wife tell you each week the market price of eggs for that week. Each month average the market price and calculate the value of the eggs laid that month. Also mark down every expense for the month. Balance it each month and note the profit per month. It will surprise you. The satisfaction is great.

Beginners and the Poultry Show.

(Continued from page 1036.)

give advice and help get birds to the show in good condition. Pick up a little courage and make a start and experience will be a great teacher.

Show to Learn and Be a Good Loser.

Many new exhibitors expect too much at the start and if they fail to win they become discouraged and are ready to give up in disgust. One thing should be kept in mind and that is to always be a good loser. A poultryman who cannot lose and take his defeat good naturedly had better keep out of the competition.

Some people cannot see anything good in birds that do not belong to them. They seem to have an idea that they have the best to be had, and should their competitors win over them they are ready to nnd fault. A real poultry fancier goes into a show with the idea that he may win, but if there are other birds better than his own, he wants to lose. He wants the ribbons hung on the best birds, regardless; and should he be defeated he goes to his competitor and congratulates him. That is the right spirit. It breeds fairness of competition, clean sport, and puts honor above mere prize ribbons.

Defeat should not discourage a beginner, because it is only a lesson learned. Many a time I have seen exhibitors at shows who thought they had winners, yet failed to win, and, after the awards were placed, said they would try to improve and make a winning next time. "Look out for me next year," is a statement often heard; and when we hear a new exhibitor talk that way it is an indication that he has the stuff in him and will make a success of the business.

It takes time to build up a flock of exhibition birds and it cannot be done in a few years, but by constant study and learning how to mate, and how to raise the chicks after they are hatched, wonders in production of superior quality can be accomplished.

The great trouble with many of the beginners is that they have an idea that prize winners mated together will produce even better birds. They don't study how to overcome defects. The mating of males and fe-

EUREKA COLONY BROODER

Famous for Quality Efficiency and Economy

Write for Booklet

Agents Wanted for Open Territory



JAMES R. WOTHERSPOON, Inc.
Box 240 Sinking Spring, Pennsylvania

COSH'S BARRED ROCKS

Retain their supremacy at the GREAT TRENTON INTERSTATE FAIR, Sept. 26-30, 1921, winning in a wonderful quality class, the most SENSATIONAL and CONVINCING VICTORY of the entire season. Cocks, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Hens, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Cockerels, 2, 4, 5; Pullets, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Old Pen, 1; Young Pen, 1.

This truly amazing victory is the wise breeders' guide as to where the best may be obtained in Barred Rocks this season. The largest and grandest flock of my entire career is rapidly approaching maturity, from which I can select just the bird or birds you need to meet your show or breeding requirements.

Write me fully and secure my prices; you will be pleasantly surprised to find that they are easily within your reach. Address

Newton Cosh, Box A, Vineland, N. J.

Why The 103-DEGREE Incubator Is Years Ahead Of All Others

TWO REAL REASONS

Two-Circuit Heating System and Tilting-Chimney

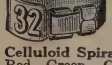
Two improvements that positively guarantee heat regulation, regardless of room temperature. No incubator cellar needed. No fuss, no worry, no roasted eggs, no chicks killed with this remarkable incubator.



Hatches by hot water heat, insures hardy chicks, big profits. The tilting chimney (shown at left) is the most successful improvement ever made in incubator construction. Six sizes, 60 egg to 1200 egg capacity. Get our literature telling about the 103-Degree Incubator. Write today.

103-Degree Incubator Co.
Crown Point, Ind. Box 150

Poultry Leg Bands



Heavy Aluminum, numbered consecutively, large raised figures, millions have been sold, adjustable for any size bird, will stay on.
100, 60c; 50. 35c; 25, 20c.

Celluloid Spiral, 10 colors, Red, Green, Garnet, Black, White, Pink, Yellow, Purple, Light Blue and Dark Blue.



	25	50	100	250	500
No. 1 Brahmas, Giants, etc.	$.45	$.75	$1.20	$2.75	$5.00
No. 2 Rocks, Reds, etc.	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
No. 3 Legborns, Anconas, etc.	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices are postpaid. State color and breed.

Eureka Supply House Box F, Mount Morris, Ill.



If you like eggs for breakfast these snappy mornings (and who doesn't?) there's ONE SURE WAY!

Send for the Sheppard Catalog; throw together a few boards or pick up an empty piano box to serve as shelter from the wintry winds; install a number of nests—and then send me an order for

SHEPPARD'S
"Famous"
ANCONAS

You'll get eggs—nice big white fresh eggs! You can stage the happy little breakfast scene, pictured above, every morning all Winter long. For the Sheppard Strain of Anconas are "Famous" producers of Zero Weather eggs. They lay—regardless!

It isn't too late—now's just the time! If you send your order today, you ought to have eggs for breakfast a week or ten days later. And Winter's just beginning!

Then, when you like, you can exhibit your birds at your Local or State Shows and "cop" a few prizes. For "Famous" Anconas are noted prize-winning beauties, having a long and consistent record of Big Wins at Madison Square Garden.

Do your ordering today. If you need my Catalog, just drop me a line. You'll have eggs when your neighbors are wondering what a cackle sounds like!

H. Cecil Sheppard
President International Ancona Club
Box 439 Berea, Ohio

males that will produce what is desired, is the secret of success. This may include corrective mating, or even double mating. In some of the parti-colored varieties it is necessary to use males or females that would not have a chance in the show, yet if properly mated they will produce exhibition specimens. This may seem strange but it is a fact nevertheless, Therefore, it is very important that the beginner attend the shows, enter his birds, watch the judging, see where his birds are weak as compared with others and then try to remedy his weakness. This can all be accomplished by careful study and interest in the work and the results will be both interesting as well as profitable. The master breeders of today were once beginners. Their progress has been wonderful and yet it is not astonishing when one thinks of the diligent study that it has been their pleasure to give to their birds.

Amount of Capital Required.

In the September issue of your journal I noticed an article from the pen of H. G. Foster, "How to Start in the Poultry Business," in which he outlined the cost of starting a commercial poultry farm, on only a medium scale, and which he said would cost at least $10,000, and then the owner needed $3,000 more in the bank to draw on.

I was indeed surprised to see you print such an article in the Journal, which would throw so much cold water upon the asperations of thousands all over the country whose dream of engaging in the poultry business at some time. Now, as I have had fifteen years of practical experience in this line of work, as superintendent and manager of some of the best commercial poultry farms in the East and Middle West, permit me to say that in my estimation, Mr. Foster did not know what he was talking about, and I can prove that he is all wrong

I have built three new plants for different parties and I know.

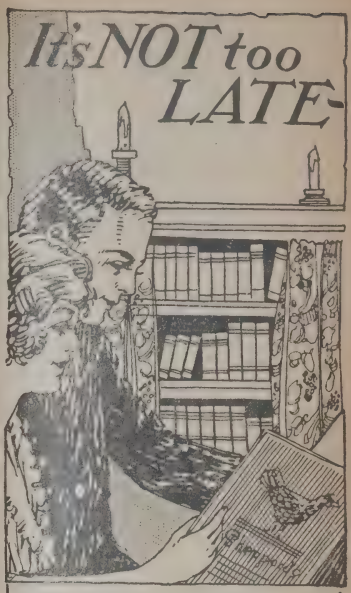
First if one's capital is small and he wants just a medium size plant, all he needs is two or three acres, not over three, and this only for range for the young stock he is going to raise.

He can build his brooder house 100 ft. long by 14 ft. wide. The material in it will not cost over $300. Divide it up into eight rooms 12x14 ft., put a coal burning brooder stove in every other room. Hence every other room is a feeding and exercising room. These four stoves will care for 2,000 chicks. As soon as the chicks can do without the stoves take them out. A little later take out all the partitions and throw it all into one long room and let the chicks run at will. It is, of course, necessary to have the chicks all the same age when this plan is followed.

Raise them up in this house and as they come to maturity put in your dropping boards, roosts, and nests; then when the pullets commence to lay they will continue to do so.

Never change a chick's home if you can help it, and by this method you do not have to. This same house is now a laying house and will care for 800 layers, if built and arranged as I build them.

In my experience I discovered the properly built house is very nearly the solution of the poultry man's problems. For successful poultry raising I have no use for colony houses at all. They are too expensive, and like a brooder house built for that purpose alone, is dead capital for about nine months of the year. By my system I use the house twelve months of the year. One only needs two of this kind of houses to raise



If you've let the year slip by without sending for your copy of Sheppard's Ancona Catalog---DO IT TODAY! Why not spend a pleasant hour or two, one of snappy winter evenings, with the story of "Famous" Anconas? I can guarantee that you'll enjoy it!

And while you're reading, consider the case for

SHEPPARD'S
"Famous"
ANCONAS

Perhaps the fowls you have are of some other breed. Good! Put "Famous" Stock beside them, give the same care and treatment—and LESS FEED—and I'll venture to predict that by Spring most of your other birds will have gone the way of the Sunday Dinner!

For Anconas never seem to realize that according to all the rules, chickens are supposed to stop laying during cold weather. The mere fact that the liquid in the thermometer tube is trying to push its way through the bottom doesn't seem to mean anything to them—they keep right on laying large white, full-meated eggs.

And the Sheppard Strain of Anconas are beautiful show-birds too. They have cleaned up on desirable prizes at Madison Square Garden for many years.

It's never too late to order winter-laying birds. Just install a few extra nests and send me your order. If you need it, I'll be glad to send you my catalog and Special Prices.

H. Cecil Sheppard
President International Ancona Club
Box 439 Berea, Ohio



Pedigreed winter layers

that will lay eggs for you the coldest day in winter.

That our birds do this is evidenced by reports we get from our customers. It is not so remarkable for our birds to do this when you but stop and think that for over 30 years we have been trapnesting, pedigreeing and Hoganizing every bird on our farm to attain this purpose.

SUNNYSIDE BIRDS 180-256 Egg

White, Buff Leghorns, Barred, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds

This is your one great chance to get some of this wonderful blood at extremely low prices. Get them now because when we move into winter quarters up go the prices. If you are short of stock or need new blood to improve your flock, order today from this ad. 2400-Egg Candee Mammoth Incubator for sale. O. K. Order at $200

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM

R. C. Blodgett, Prop. Box 1002, BRISTOL, VT.

PULLETS

5 Months Old

180-200 egg bred...$2.50
210-248 egg bred... 2.75
240-256 egg bred... 3.25

12 Weeks Old

180-200 egg bred...$1.75
210-248 egg bred... 2.00
240-256 egg bred... 2.25
Hatching Eggs One-Half Price of Chicks.

Baby Chicks Per 100

180 200 egg bred..$25.00
210-248 egg bred.. 30.00
240-256 egg bred.. 40.00

COCKS Same Records
$5.00, $10.00, $15.00.

HENS Same Records
$2.25, $2.75, $3.25.

GREEN SHEEN STRAIN

Silver Campines



Elegant young stock, well grown, now ready for sale at fair prices. A wonderful selection of cockerels, pullets, cocks and hens at your command. I am especially prepared to furnish exhibition birds that will win for you and prove to be sound breeders. My birds are single mated and exhibition birds are mated together. No trick back of these birds.

Campines are fast growers, plump at all ages, heavy layers of large, white shelled eggs and eat less food than Leghorns.

I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high egg-record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have been linebred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous. I have had 62 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in last nine years. During the same period, I have had 147 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history.

Write me for information. Your absolute satisfaction is guaranteed.

FRANK E. HERING Desk B SOUTH BEND, IND.

Breed Feathered Symbols of American Gameness



The utmost in Game Fighting Fowls. "My Southern Guards, Cuban Muffs, Mugwumps, Hennies, and beautiful Marines" have measured steel with the best in all the world and are at the top today. Send for free circular.

ALFRED F. GRAHAM CAMERON, N. C.

TARBOX'S SILVER WYANDOTTES

All American Strain and **SPECKLED SUSSEX.** Prize winners at the largest shows. We are now ready to furnish you with any grade of stock from the best utility grade to the finest show birds. Send for catalog and write your wants.

A. & E. TARBOX Box A **YORKVILLE, ILL.**

800 or 900 pullets a year and keep an additional 800 layers. And you only need two or three acres of land. When the pullets commence to lay confine them to the laying house and keep them in all the time; never let them out until sold. Always aim to keep two-thirds pullets and one-third hens through the winter.

I raise nothing but S. C. White Leghorns, and they commence to lay at four and one-half to five months old. But, friends, it requires experience to raise chickens by the thousands.

It does not require a large outlay of capital to start, as Mr. Foster imagined, and if he or any one else doubts my statement I'll build such a plant for them and show them I know what I am talking about and give them some ideas in this line of work they never read or dreamed about.

I do not claim I know it all, but I do know a man can engage in the poultry business on a small capital if he knows how to manage it and get a good living and a nice profit out of it.

On a poultry farm where I was last superintendent I had one pen of 425 S. C. White Leghorn pullets that laid enough eggs in twelve months to give a profit over their feed of $1,077.95, and this was when feed was at its top price. But do not let any back lotter lead you to believe you can make a profit of $4 to $6 per hen in the commercial egg farm buisness where the birds are kept in 500 to 1,000 lots. It cannot be done, and no honest big egg farmer will tell you he does it.

I took charge of a plant a few years ago that had 900 old hens on it, 75 young ones. I culled out 600 old hens. From the remaining 300 I built up a flock of birds in two years that was easily worth $5,000, and I can do it again for any man. But do not let these $10,000 dollar plants discourage you. Go to it. It can be made to pay with much smaller capital.

G. E. Stillwagon.

Illinois.

Poultry Raising in West Virginia

Although farming as a general proposition has not been offering an even break during the past few years, evidence from such states as West Virginia shows profits from poultry raising in nearly every case. Prices of feed have gone down, leaving the margin of profit at least equal to that shown when poultry and other farm products were much higher. These poultry flocks are often found to be the only reliable source of ready cash on the small general farms. Egg money has paid the taxes, bought the children's shoes, and enabled the housewife to leave untouched the little nest egg in her savings account.

In West Virginia the state agricultural extension division of the state university has not attempted to extend help, except incidentally, to the large commercial poultrymen, for he seldom needs such help as the farm woman or man with the small flock of hens.

In many parts of West Virginia the farms are small and perhaps unsuited to specialized agriculture on a basis sufficiently large to be profitable. It is on such farms of one hundred acres or less that the small poultry flock fits into the ideal combination of poultry, a few dairy cows, a small orchard and some truck gardening. This combination is the kind that virtually insures a reasonable return each year, because it is one that is almost impossible of complete failure.—Rose B. Johnston.

Feeding for Color.

If you want golden yellow skinned poultry and deep yellow yolks, feed some yellow corn and let the birds run on a good range; or, in winter, feed some yellow corn, some ground alfalfa and some ground carrots. Sprouted oats produced in the dark, without the rays of the sun, will not heighten the color of the yolks.

HAROLD TOMPKINS' RHODE ISLAND REDS

Single and Rose Combs *Fancy and Utility Birds*

For years this famous strain has demonstrated its superiority. The matchless winnings made in 1921 at the great Red Meets held at Boston and Rochester prove that my birds possess the very latest present day requirements for Standard Rhode Island Reds, and are unexcelled as Prize Winners.

Show Birds



Boston, December, 1920; January, 1921.

From my large number of different styles of birds linked with my years of experience I can select just the kind that will help you win. These birds possess such a striking resemblance to my famous winners that their popularity is assured in the show room.

BREEDING BIRDS

If you want to produce Rhode Island Reds that will win and lay for you, order breeding stock from this famous strain of producers.

Utility Birds

Early hatched cockerels and pullets that will improve your color and egg production. No matter what your wants may be I can take care of them satisfactorily. Order at once.



Rochester, January, 1921.

HAROLD
Tompkins
BOX A CONCORD, MASS.

CANDEE

Your One Safe Investment

The CANDEE advantages of sectional construction and operation and its exclusive, patented double automatic heat control and perfected ventilation system—make CANDEE approach natural hatching conditions as closely as is possible mechanically, besides eliminating time, labor, worry and affording economy in hatching cost. CANDEE hatched chicks are vigorous from the start and develop into sturdy, healthy, profitable birds.

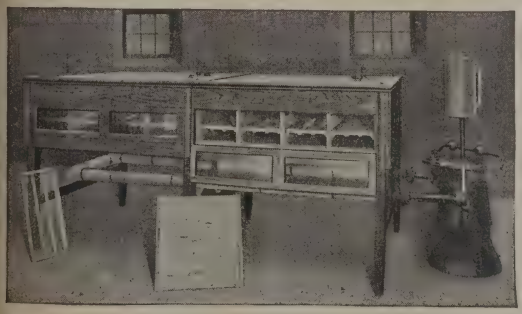


Photo of 1200 egg CANDEE with one compartment open, showing nursery under egg trays and one of the removable bottoms and egg tray.

CANDEE Incubators

Each compartment—two to each section—has its own automatic temperature regulator that controls the flow of hot water from the main supply pipe, keeping the temperature constant. The automatic regulator at the heater controls the drafts and keeps the water in main supply pipes at proper temperature under all conditions. The perfected ventilating system assures proper oxygen supply, but does not rob the eggs of their original moisture.

The big, free CANDEE catalog describes in detail the superior features found in CANDEE Incubators with many pictures of poultry farms all over the country. Send for your copy today.

CANDEE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.

Dept. 2 EASTWOOD, N. Y.

Manufacturers of Incubators, Hot Water Brooding Systems and Colony Brooders.

Increasing the Winter Egg Yield.

(Continued from page 1037.)

be furnished every hen. The same with shell, for it is needed in shell formation. Keep both in open hoppers.

If the hens you are feeding for winter eggs are of the lighter breeds, as the Leghorns, the above amounts will be about right. If you are keeping the heavier breeds, add one pound of scratch grain per day per hundred hens. But, in either case, keep close watch over the fowls, and do not allow them to become overfat. Force lots of exercise, and regulate the exact amounts of scratch grain according to the needs of fowls.

Hens (100) Meals—where the fowls are under artificial lights. If lights are used in early morning: Scratch grain, same formula as above, but add three pounds, or thereabouts per day per hundred hens. Feed it, by scattering in the litter late at night, so that the fowls can get it first thing in the morning. Also have water ready for them then.

The mash remains the same. Encourage its use by providing more hopper feeding space. Open mash troughs are good. Always green food, fed during the forenoon. And teeth and shells.

If lights are used on the evening lunch plan (described later in the article): Scratch grain, same formula, feeding three pounds after breakfast, three pounds at 11 o'clock six pounds between 2:30 and 3 in the afternoon, and the other three pounds at 9 in the evening when the lights are turned on. Water, as always. Dry mash, green food, shell, and grit.

A Hen's Working Day.

We, who raise chickens, used to think that sunrise and sunset just about marked the hens' working day. But this winter many of us are slipping something over on the hens and are requiring of them extra time enough in which to consume another meal. There has not one thing been brought forward for the poultryman in the way of more efficient methods or practices these last few years than the use of artificial lights in poultry laying houses during the season of naturally long nights and short days. The question of immediate concern is how can the lightning be used economically.

Using artificial lights for hens is simply a feeding problem. It wakes them up and induces them to eat more food. More food means more eggs. The whole thing is very simple. But have a care! Use lights carefully and advisedly. The writer has had all of his experience with using artificial lights either as morning lights or "evening lunch." Each seems to be equally satisfactory. A choice between the two would seem to be mostly a matter of convenience to the caretaker. Morning lights cost somewhat more, too. Use either, not both, system from November on through the winter months on the flocks that are being forced for a high table egg production. The pullets are usually the victims of this conspiracy.

Morning lights means the turning on of lights in the poultry houses from 4 or 4:30 to daylight, to give an approximately fourteen hour day before sunset. Automatic switches or alarm clocks rigged up properly will save the poultryman from early rising.

A Feeding Problem.

If the "evening lunch" system is used, turn on the lights between 9 and 10 at night, or for an hour during the evening. It should have been long enough after the afternoon feeding to guarantee the birds being hungry. This method uses less light, and many are finding it as satisfactory as morning lights. Time alone will prove this point.

If electric, or other lights are used, there are a few things to be remembered:

Water when the birds first come down from the perches after the lights are turned on is all important.

Arrange the feeding so that the birds exercise vigorously while down off the perches, for they must not get chilled.

Increase the dry mash consumption. Allow one linear foot of space along side the mash hopper for every four or five hens in the pen. Put the dry mash in open troughs or hoppers so that the hens will be tempted to eat it.

Use the lights regularly after once starting.

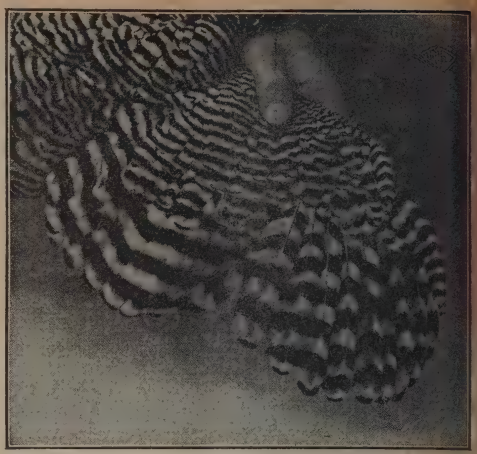
In the spring, as April approaches, gradually break the birds off from lights, but do not do so suddenly. Take fifteen days in which to make the change.

In case electric lights are available, they form the best source of illumination. Use one 40 watt globe every ten feet, that is two globes in a 24-foot house width.

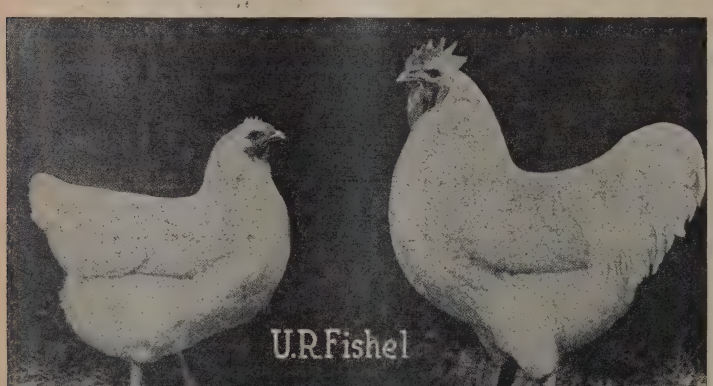
Place the light up near the ceiling and arrange so as to cast as few shadows as possible.

Use some sort of water heater during coldest weather, so that the drinking water will not freeze. They need lots of it.

Why use artificial lights? It is plain good business for the small flock or big. It will nearly double winter egg production. It will quadruple profits, as a rule. It will probably increase the average egg production per hen per year by about ten eggs. It will shove the heavy egg laying season ahead to winter months, the season of high prices and general low production.



Opened wing of Barred Plymouth Rock female owned by W. D. Holterman, Box A, Fort Wayne, Ind.



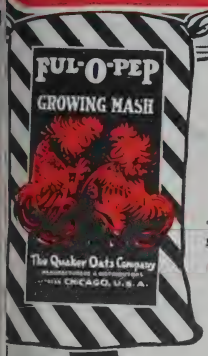
A pair of Typical White Plymouth Rocks as bred by U. R. Fishel, Box A, Hope, Ind.

Feather Eating.

Lack of exercise may be largely responsible for feather plucking, so it will be well to provide hens in confinement with sufficient exercise to promote their health and keep them out of mischief. Make them scratch for their grain food and jump for their green food. The latter suspended from a string a foot or two from the ground will do the trick. Feather plucking hens should not be fed too heavy for a time. Give Epsom salts—teaspoonful to each 12 hens—and rub the affected parts with a mixture of sulphur and vaseline or bathe bare places with quassia bark solution.

FUL-O-PEP POULTRY FEEDS

Story of "The FUL-O-PEP Way" As told by America's Greatest Buff Orpington Farm



"Single-Comb Buff Orpingtons

"Oldest winning strain in America"

MAYSLAKE FARM

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

Hinsdale, Ill. 10th October, 1921

The Quaker Oat Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:-

During the past 2 years we have been using "Ful-O-Pep" laying and growing mashes with most gratifying results. Through the feeding of your Laying Mas we have almost trebled our supply of eggs with fewer birds to that formerly obtained during the wintermonths. This, combined with judicious selection and by records kept, has enabled us to establish a high record laying strain in Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns.

We consider also, that "Ful-O-Pep" Growing Mash is a far superior chick developer to that of any other brand we have tried out. Through its uses we have been able to out-class and outweigh birds in the shows by several pounds even when our birds have been younger.

In competition at four of the largest shows in the past two years:- Ohio State Fair 1920 and 1921; New York State Fair; and Chicago Coliseum Show, our Buff Orpingtons were awarded in the 20 classes competited in, 15 Firsts, 15 Seconds; 7 Third Prizes, besides 8 Championships including 3 times that for Best Bird in entire show of several thousand birds.

The phenominal record is attributed to a very large extent to the wonderful developing and conditioning ingredients which "Ful-O-Pep" contains.

Yours very truly,
Mayslake Farms;
Frank F. Conway Manager. Poultry Department.





P-35



FUL-O-PEP Feeds



Hatched March 12th
Photographed October 19th
Hilltop Poultry Farm

Hilltop Fresh Eggs



S. C. White Leghorns A Specialty

The Quaker Oats Company,
Chicago, Illinois.

Suffield, Conn.
September 21, 1921.

Gentlemen:-

You will probably be interested to know that I began feeding Ful-O-Pep Feeds to our first pen of pullets which were hatched on the 12th of March, and are now (Sept. 16th) laying better than 52%. They are fine birds; the first ones this year laying just three months and eighteen days from the date of first hatch.

We hatched a little over 22,000 chicks this year and recommended Ful-O-Pep Feeds to any customers who asked about feeds, feeling sure they could raise their chicks much easier the Ful-O-Pep way than by any other method. We put 9400 chicks on range and now have 4280 of the finest pullets one could wish for. I am enclosing a few snapshots showing the range, etc.

Yours very truly,

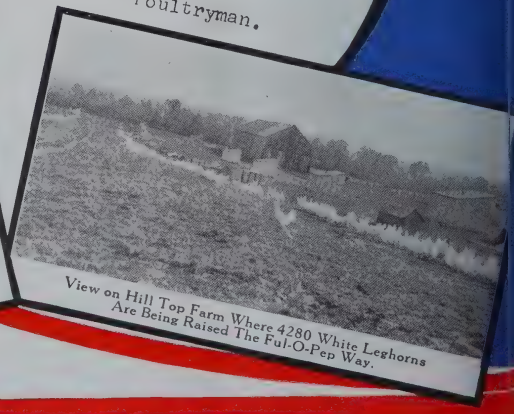
HILLTOP FARM,

H.W. Lambert,
Poultryman.

H.W.L.S.



Glimpse of Part of the Long House Containing 4000 White Leghorn Layers—Ful-O-Pep Raised.



View on Hill Top Farm Where 4280 White Leghorns Are Being Raised The Ful-O-Pep Way.

The Quaker Oats Company

Make Good Everywhere

C H WYCKOFF

E L WYCKOFF

Wyckoff's Grandview Poultry Farm

C H WYCKOFF & SON, PROPRIETORS

SPECIALTY BREEDERS OF WYCKOFF'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

ACKNOWLEDGED EVERYWHERE THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAYING STRAIN
UNSURPASSED IN STANDARD QUALITIES

AURORA, NEW YORK October 5 1 9 2 1

Attention Mr. Angell

Quaker Oats Company
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:-

Extending over a long period we have given your Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash a thorough trial on our layers and breeders here at Grandview Farm, making a most thorough test in comparison with other commercial feeds before fully deciding on the Ful-O-Pep brand, and our findings prove it superior to any other feed we have ever tried, being uniformly alike at all times, made up with the highest grade ingredients and thoroughly blended, insuring perfect health and condition of the stock, and maximum results.

Ful-O-Pep is the only dry mash we ever fed that hens would not sort and pick over after being fed on it some time, showing conclusively that all their needs were being fully supplied.

We do not believe it possible to secure the necessary ingredients for home mixing and make as perfect a blend in a laying mash of equal quality as economically as Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash can be purchased for already prepared for the hoppers.

We wish you continued success with this worthy product.

Yours Very Truly

C. H. Wyckoff & Son

Per C. L. Wyckoff

Pullet No. 106, Wyckoff Poultry Farm. Five and one quarter pounds at six months and laying.





Partial view of Brooder Houses and Yards on Wyckoff's Grandview Poultry Farm showing 2500 S. C. White Leghorn growing chicks being raised The Ful-O-Pep Way.

Poultry Dept. Address Chicago, U.S.A.

FUL-O-PEP
In The Southland

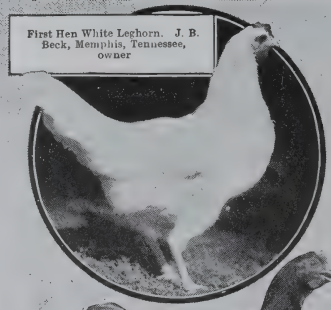
At Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tenn.
Ful-O-Pep Won Grand Champions—both male and female. All birds shown below were exhibited at the Memphis State Fair.

At Nashville, Tenn.
where exhibit of between 3500 and 4000 birds, 85% were raised on Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash.

At Knoxville, Tenn.
3000 birds exhibited—90% grown on Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash.



Dark Brown Leghorn Hen, Grand Champion. H. V. Tormohlen, Portland, Ind., owner.



First Hen White Leghorn. J. B. Beck, Memphis, Tennessee, owner



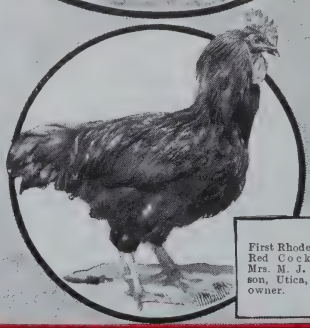
Rhode Island Pullet, Grand Champion over all breeds. T. S. Griffin, owner.



First young pen cockerel. Cabeen-Benton Wyandotte Farm, Stamps, Arkansas.



Rhode Island Red Cockerel, Grand Champion over all breeds. D. G. Coffman, Josephine, Texas, owner.



First Rhode Island Red Cock bird. Mrs. M. J. Harrison, Utica, Miss., owner.



Grand Champion Single Comb White Leghorn. Brooks Coffman, Josephine, Texas, owner.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
Poultry Dept., Address Chicago, U. S. A.

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Just fill out coupon in this advertisement and we will send you free and postpaid our new 1922 Poultry Calendar. This interesting and valuable book fully explains the Ful-O-Pep Way of raising poultry—the Way that is proving so successful everywhere. This book contains pages for keeping monthly egg records, also account sheet pages for keeping a record of receipts and expenditures from poultry. You will find this book extremely helpful. Written by Albert Angell, Jr., The Quaker Oats Company's Poultry Expert.



The Quaker Oats Company
Poultry Dept. Address, Chicago, U. S. A.

Distinctive Points of Hamburgs.

(Continued from page 1035.)

result is a lopped comb which utterly ruins a bird as far as exhibiting is concerned.

Do not mix any condiments in the mash especially for Goldens and Blacks. If you do, look out for off colored feathers. In Blacks you will find red feathers on the neck and saddle, in Goldens white tipped feathers. Although opinions vary as to the cause of these off-colored feathers, some saying they are due to too rich food, others believing they are natural in highly colored matings, I aver it is nothing more nor less than conditions and improper feeding in raising the young stock.

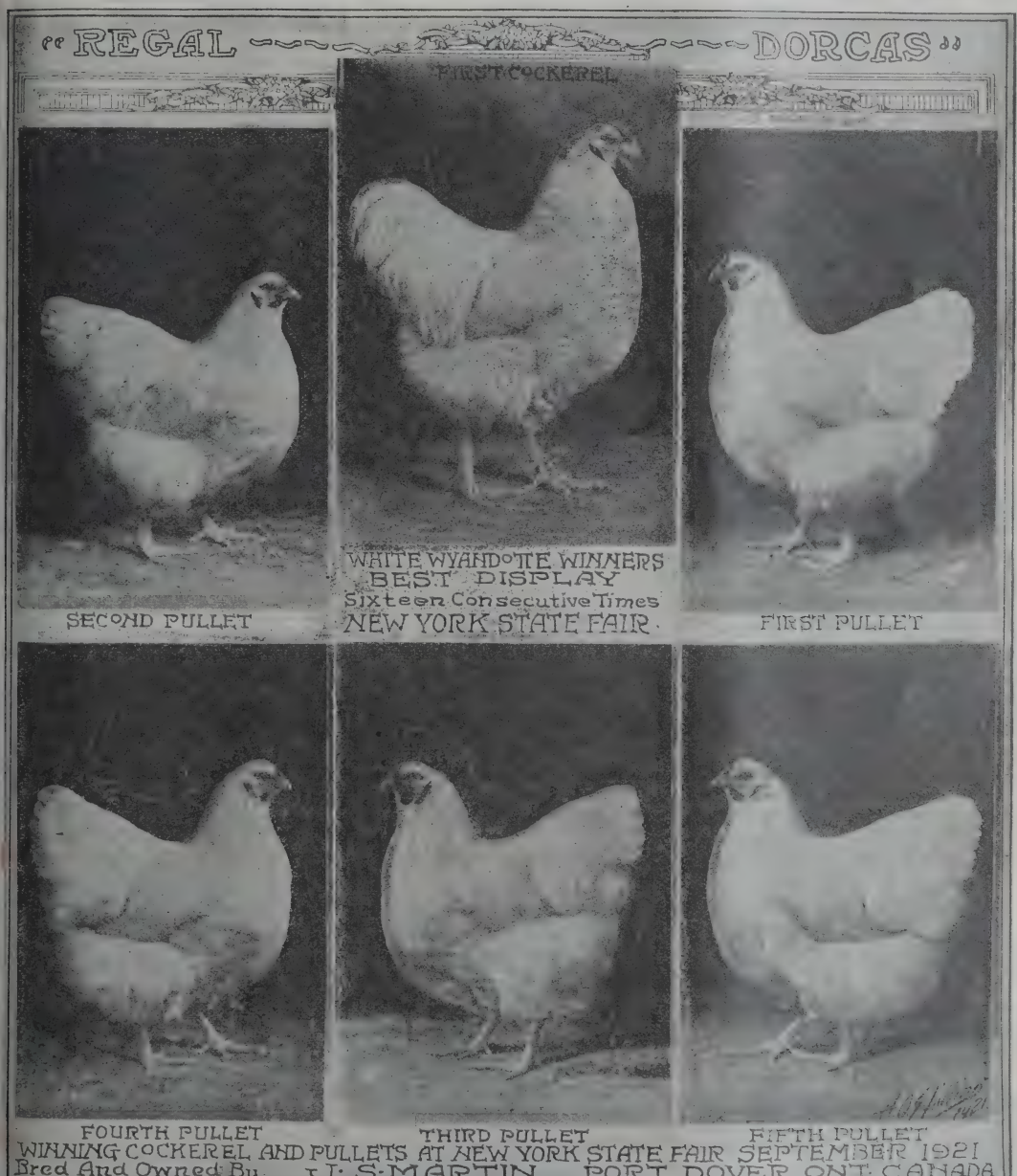
Incubator or hen hatched chicks require the same attention. Hamburg chicks grow very fast and have a tendency to form wing feathers at the expense of body. Avoid this at the beginning by feeding a good commercial chick mash. In addition supply fine grit, shell and charcoal. Keep them busy scratching for the fine grain. During the first week litter for the floor should be finely chopped, hay in preference to anything else. The second week replace this with two inches of good black dirt on the floor to give the necessary moisture that prevents leg weakness. Change this every four or five days.

When the chicks attain the age of three weeks, feeding correctly for size and feathers must begin. I consider the following formula just right for the purpose: 4 ounces hulled oats—steel cut, ½ ounce flax seed, ½ ounce cracked corn fine, 7 ounces cracked wheat.

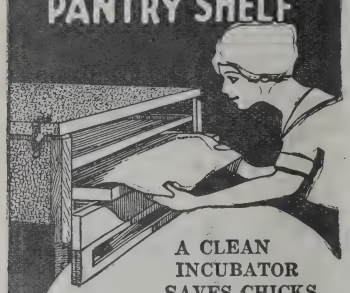
In addition to grit, shell, charcoal and fresh water, supply fine ground bone meal and meat meal, just as much as they will consume in ten minutes. This should be fed three times a week, greens every day in the form of finely chopped sprouted oats, lettuce, kale or grass. Cabbage, in my opinion, scours too much and should be fed only when other green stuff is not procurable.

When seven weeks have elapsed, use the same grains in coarser form and gradually increase the size of the grain with age. Any good growing mash should be used in conjunction with the grains and kept before them all the time.

Feeding alone will not raise the Hamburg chicks if other conditions are not right. See that they have comfortable quarters. A house that is drafty or leaks with every shower is not conducive to their well being. Cleanliness is next to Godliness. See to it. Provide abundance of room for exercise, a large run, preferably covered in, yet allowing plenty of fresh air, is desirable. Youngsters with free range naturally have the advantage but this is not possible in city back yards.



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Outdoor Enterprise Co., 1008 O. E. BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

What Constitutes a Good Hamburg.

The ideal Hamburg male, one that measures up to Standard, should possess a small neat rose comb, square in front, firm and evenly set on the head. The comb must be free from a hollow center, the top being covered with small points, and the comb should terminate at rear in a spike that has a slight upward incline. The head should be short, medium in size, with a well curved beak. Eyes large and round, wattles well rounded, thin and free from wrinkles. Ear lobes of medium size, white, round, smooth and fit closely to the head. The neck should taper with a full hackle flowing well over the shoulders. Back of medium length, gradually sloping on nearly a straight line to base of tail. Breast round, prominent and carried well forward. Body round and symmetrical, wings large and carried rather low but held firmly in place. Tail full and well expanded, carried at an angle of forty degrees, sickles well curved. Shanks medium length, toes straight.

Female—Head short and medium in size, comb similar to male but smaller. Wattles small, thin and well rounded, fitting closely to the head. Neck full at base slightly arched and tapering to head. Medium length back moderately full with slight concave sweep to tail. Tail full and expanded, carried at an angle of forty degrees. Body round, prominent and carried well forward. Thighs medium size, shanks rather short and slender, toes straight.

Black Hamburgs.

My first pen of Hamburgs were black, given to me by my father, who was, and is at the present time an ardent admirer and breeder of Hamburgs. I always had a particular fancy for the Blacks and was so enthusiastic over a cockerel and pullet, having petted and cared for them, that he gave them to me as a gift. I was overjoyed at actually possessing these birds, and immediately built a house apart from his and set to work in my own way. His experience and knowledge put me on the right road and the following year, 1897, I exhibited a pullet at the Highland show at Aberdeen. In a class of twenty-three birds, I captured first prize and gold medal for the best female in the show. My boyish exuberance overflowed at this wonderful result and from that time the Blacks became my firm favorites.

There is nothing so wonderful as the beautiful sheen or lustre on a Black Hamburg male or female. The sheen is so intensified that the color appears to be a beetle green. The Standard calls for a surface that is lustrous, greenish black throughout, with undercolor of all sections dull black. Comb, face and wattles bright red, ear lobes white, shanks and toes black, beak black, eyes reddish bay. Sometimes a purple barring appears in sections such as the tail and tail coverts. This is due largely to incorrect feeding, and keeping the young stock too closely confined. In the males, we often find occasional feathers that are all red or straw colored, usually in the hackle and sometimes in the saddle feathers. This is a case of mating together too highly colored birds. To get the best results, mate a highly colored male to females that are duller in color, that is slightly lacking in sheen; the result will be good birds of both sexes. To secure birds of excellence in either sex, double mate.

Cockerel mating—Select a richly colored male, good in every section and mate to females that are dull in color. Too large an ear lobe on the male is liable to cause white in the face and if this annoying feature is present in your flock, prefer gypsy or purple faced females to counteract the defect in the cockerel mating.

Pullet mating—Mate a highly colored male to females of like color. Pullets will be exceptionally rich in color but the red or straw colored feathers are liable to appear in hackles of the males.

Spangled and Penciled Varieties.

The Golden Spangled Hamburg has a beautiful plumage of golden bay ground color. Feathers on neck are golden bay with a greenish black stripe extending down middle of each feather terminating in a point near its lower extremity. Breast is a golden bay, each feather ending with a V-shaped greenish black spangle. Back is same color, with spangles. The texture of the feathers giving the spangles a rayed appearance in the male only. The wings are a rich golden bay, coverts the same, each feather ending with a spangle, which forms two distinct parallel bars across the wings. Tail, lustrous greenish black. Tail coverts in male black, in female golden bay. The legs of both are a leaden blue.

In breeding Golden Spangled, I endeavor to select a male that possesses a rich ground

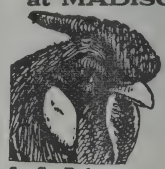
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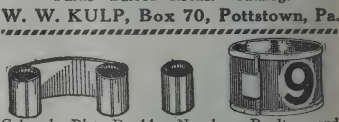
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olor, darker than the Standard calls for, approaching mahogany, and mate him to females that are up to Standard, good in color and well spangled. From this mating, good birds of both sexes can be produced.

The Silver Spangled are practically a repetition of the Goldens as far as markings are concerned, substituting white for golden bay. The tail feathers are white, each feather ending with a greenish black spangle, while in the Goldens the tails are black instead of golden with black spangles as might be expected. The hackle feathers of the Silver terminates with an elongated spangle instead of being striped as in the Golden. Inspect the back feathers of your birds. This section is most important in both male and female.

In mating Silvers select females that approach Standard requirements as far as possible. The undercolor should be slate, feathers black and white in equal proportions. However, if the flock shows signs of lightening up, that is showing too much white, choose females that show a dark or black undercolor and mate with a Standard male. Avoid birds that show brown on the throat or dossiness in any section.

The Penciled Hamburgs, both Golden and Silver, are probably the most handsome of the Hamburg family. The Silver male is a beautiful bird, with his pure white neck and breast and his tail of black edged with white. His body is white, the sides below wings penciled across with black bars; fluff slaty white. The head and neck plumage of the female is white except at the base where penciling begins, each feather being penciled across with narrow bars of lustrous greenish black. The wings, back, tail, breast and thigh are all distinctly penciled forming parallel bars extending across the feathers. Shanks leaden blue. The Goldens are a repetition of the above except that the white is replaced with the reddish bay color. The tail of the male is black, sickle and covert feathers have a narrow edging of reddish bay, fluff black. In the female the tail is bay, penciled across with greenish black.

Mating Penciled Hamburgs.

In breeding both the Golden and Silver Penciled it is advisable to use the double mating system.

Cockerel mating—Choose females that are inclined to be coarse in penciling or have no penciling in breast, but be sure that the upper webs of the flight feathers or primaries are black in the Goldens and white in the Silvers. In each case this will give the strength of color to the tail in the male.

Pullet mating—The females for this mating should be Standard as regards markings. Select males that show penciling in breast, sides and in other sections. A hen-feathered male is the best to mate for pullets, as he is usually barred in all sections and has short or no sickles. Sometimes they do not fertilize, but produce excellent pullets when they do.

The White Hamburg—This member of the family has pure white plumage in all sections. Shanks and toes leaden blue. Mate birds that conform to Standard requirements in all sections.

Care of Pullets

At this time of the year it is very necessary to take special care of the pullets that are to be kept for winter layers. It is upon the condition of the birds at the beginning of their laying period that profit or loss depends. Birds that have contracted colds and roup never make as good a yearly record as those that have been free from disease.

Pullets should be placed in winter quarters at once, for if they are allowed to roost around on fences and in buildings where there is a draft, they are very likely to contract colds, and these colds usually develop into roup. The fall rains, with the damp, chilly weather, are very harmful to the birds if they do not have access to a dry, well ventilated house.

If the house intended for the flock has been used the previous year, give it a thorough cleaning. Clean out all nests and all scratch material that is left on the floor. The dropping boards should be cleaned. The nests, roosting boards and roost poles should be scrubbed and placed in the sun to dry and air out well. After the house and all its fixtures have been well cleaned, it should be disinfected with some good coal tar disinfectant.

This disinfectant can be applied by using a hand sprayer or a bucket spray. In spraying the house, be very careful to get the spraying material or disinfectant into all cracks or hiding places of the mites. Place clean nesting material in the nests and new scratch material on the scratching floor, and your house is then ready to receive the flock. Do not wait until the pullets are nearly

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Converts One Bu. Oats into more than Three Bu. Green Feed

The secret of the success of the EVERGREEN is in its two heat chambers—its interior arrangement—its heating system and its convenience. We discovered that different degrees of heat were necessary during varying stages of germination and growth of oat sprouts to get best results—the EVERGREEN supplies the different temperatures during the various stages—that's why it produces more green feed with less grain and without spoilage.

Our "Seven Tray" machine supplies you with a never ending supply of an abundance of tender green sprouts, enough for your flock of hens every day. Each day put in a tray of raw oats, at top of machine and take out tray of tender sprouts at bottom—it's a revelation—nothing like it ever before offered.

Write for FREE Folder "Solving the Question of Winter Egg Production." Write today for descriptive catalog folder and price list, telling all about this wonderful machine—how it will enable you to double and treble your poultry profits. Don't buy an oat sprouter of any description until you find out about the better, *more convenient* "EVERGREEN."

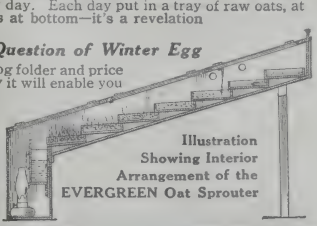


Illustration Showing Interior Arrangement of the EVERGREEN Oat Sprouter

M'nf'd. by B. J. BASKERVILLE
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85 S. C. Rhode Island Reds; Buff Orpingtons and S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, 4 to 6 months old.

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100,000 Chicks Died Last Night

That's probably true, for that means only one death to every 64 farms in America—a ridiculously small average during Roup time. Millions of chickens killed yearly by this terrible disease. **Stop it with**

Conkey's the Original **Roup Remedy**

Kills the Germ—Saves the Chicken

Put it in the drinking water—chickens doctor themselves. Keep it on hand and use it for prevention. Sold by dealers everywhere.

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC Keeps Hens Healthy and Gets Winter Eggs

It is a Regulator, Laying Tonic, Moulting Powder and Chick Conditioner of the highest type. No cayenne pepper—no filler. CONKEY'S POULTRY BOOK is well worth 50c to anyone who keeps chickens. Sent for 6c in stamps.

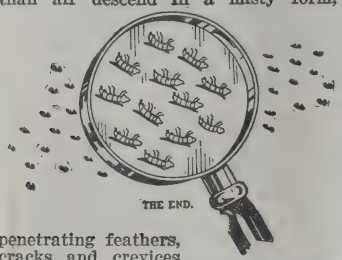
THE G. E. CONKEY CO., 6531 Broadway, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Try the New Way To Kill Lice

A hen worried to death with lice can not lay if she wants to. You might as well "throw money to the birds" as feed high price food to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it. Use "LICECIL." No dusting, no dipping, no painting. **Hang up the bottle.** It acts like magic. Testimonials from every state in the union tell of wonderful results from its use.



Simply put a few drops in nests and on roosts and hang uncorked bottle in coop or hen house. Powerful evaporating vapors which leave bottle are three times heavier than air descend in a misty form,



penetrating feathers, cracks and crevices everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, bed bugs, ants, roaches, etc., have no lungs —they breathe through the pores of the body, and are destroyed by Licecil vapors. Will not injure chicks. Bottle, $1.00; 3 bottles for $2.50; 12 bottles, $9.00. Prepaid. Money back if it fails. American Supply Company, Dept. 54, Quincy, Illinois.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW

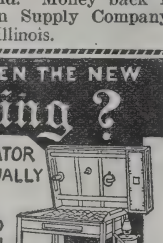
Sterling ?

IT'S THE INCUBATOR YOU WILL EVENTUALLY **BUY**

THE LAST WORD IN INCUBATION

STRONG-SAFE
SIMPLE-SURE

WRITE TO



STERLING INCUBATOR CO.
962-964 FOURTH ST. MILWAUKEE WIS.

New 300 Candle Power Lantern



Increases Egg Yield
Gives brilliant, soft, white light—like daylight. Just the thing to hang in hen house night and morning.
Burns Kerosene or Gasoline
Clean, odorless, economical. Burns less fuel than wick lantern. Is 100 times brighter. Lights with match. Absolutely safe. Greatest improvement of age. Patented.
Make $60 to $100 a Week
introducing this wonderful new Light. Take orders for Lanterns, Table Lamps, Hanging Lamps among friends and neighbors. We deliver by parcel post and do collecting. Commissions paid same day you take orders. Get started at once. Write today for agents offer.
THE AKRON LAMP CO.
1332 Lamp Bldg., Akron, O.

AGENTS SEND FOR FREE OUTFIT OFFER

ready to start laying to place them in the laying house. If they are allowed to remain out on range until they start laying and then moved to the laying house, they usually stop laying for a time. On the other hand, if moved some time before starting to lay they become accustomed to their new surroundings before the laying season starts.

After they have been put in winter quarters, a good laying ration should be fed. The following is the ration used at this station and is giving good results: Cracked corn and whole wheat, equal parts. When cold weather sets in change the ration by using twice the amount of corn, making two parts of cracked corn to one part of wheat. This scratch feed is to be fed twice a day in a deep litter.

The dry mash that should be before the birds at all times may consist of the following: Equal parts of corn meal, wheat bran, wheat shorts, ground oats, and meat scraps, and from two to five ounces of salt to the hundred pounds of mash. Care should be taken to have no lumps of salt in the mash.

If there is a large supply of sour milk available, the amount of meat scraps can be materially reduced, thereby lowering the cost of the ration. If the pullets are where they can run on a grass lot, or on a rye patch, green feed need not be supplied; but otherwise sprouted oats should be fed. Always supply clean, fresh water, grit, oyster shells and charcoal.—H. B. Lansden.

Pullets Should Be Culled

During the recent years of high prices for poultry products little attention was paid to culling pullets because even the relatively poor layers were likely to prove profitable during their pullet year. Under present conditions, however, when there appears to be some danger of an over-production of poultry products, the most certain means of insuring profit from the flock is to adopt the most efficient methods of management. And one step toward greater efficiency in the producing flock which should be taken by every poultry keeper is to thoroughly cull the pullets to remove all those that show by their physical characteristics that they are not capable of sustained high egg production.

Culling pullets is somewhat different from culling hens and requires somewhat closer attention to the indications of health and vigor than is necessary in culling hens. Hen culling is based largely upon the past performance of the bird as indicated by the amount of yellow pigment in her shanks and the time of molt, together with her physical condition at the time of culling, while in pullet culling the future production is the point that must be kept in mind, and this can be judged most accurately by the physical development, vigor and body type of the bird. In culling pullets but little if any attention should be paid to the distance apart of the pin bones, nor should the pullets that have yellow shanks be discriminated against on that account.

A study of the head of each bird is a very important part of the culling operation with pullets. The ideal pullet head should be short and broad with a short, well curved beak, a bright prominent eye and plenty of depth of skull above the eye. At the same time the head should be trim and neat and show no signs of beefiness or masculinity. Since early maturity in pullets is one important indication of their laying tendency, the birds that show early reddening of the comb should be favored in culling, while those that have dull heads after a majority of the birds of the same age have started laying had usually best be discarded. In body type the pullets which will make heavy layers will have well sprung ribs and a back that is straight and broad and will carry their width well out to the rump instead of being wedge shaped back of the hip. The back of a promising pullet will have the same characteristics desired in a fine beef steer, that is the back should be broad and flat on top with the sides deep, giving the bird a somewhat rectangular shape.

Any pullets that show long narrow heads, commonly known as "crow-headedness," that are late maturing, have poor chest development and a pinch back or that lack depth of body measured by the distance from the end of the keel bone to the top of the back bone, should be discarded in the fall.

A very satisfactory way to cull pullets is to go into the house with a catching hook when the birds are all on the floor and take out those that look most undesirable. The general type of the pullet can usually be easily seen as she moves around but it is also advisable to handle each pullet carefully, noting particularly the development of the head and the spread of rib and width of back.—T. S. Townsley.



White Quill White Rocks

The 200-Egg Exhibition Strain

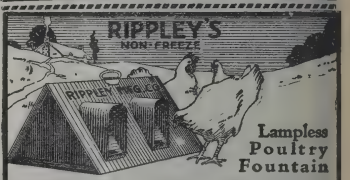
Champions Chicago, Milwaukee, Minnesota State Fair; Illinois State Fair; Wis. State Fair, etc.

At the recent Wisconsin State Fair, Aug. 29 to Sept. 3, 1921, 1-2-3-4-5 Hen, 1-3-4 Cock, 1-2 Old Pen, on an entry of Old Stock only, my early youngsters won for my customers throughout the States. I make no reservations. My birds are for sale, from the $3.00 Utility Bird to the Best Show Bird, ready to go and make sweeping victories, such as they have been making for me and my customers.

Can furnish Show Birds for any show, have thousands to select from.

500 yearling exhibition bred-to-lay Hens, ready to start you on the road to success, the kind that have the 200 egg record habit.

Adam F. Polti Dept. O **Hartford, Wis.**



Lampless Poultry Fountain

The Rippley Triangle Double Cup Non-Freeze Poultry Fountain keeps water at drinking temperature summer or winter. Made of galvanized iron on principle of thermos bottle — two tanks with lined and sealed air space between them. No mechanical parts to get out of order. No lamp Guaranteed. 2-gallon—$6; 4-gallon —$7; Round Style, Single Cup, 2-quart—$1.75; 1-gallon—$2.50; 2-gallon—$3.50; 4-gallon—$4.50; 5-gallon —$5.50. Write Dept. A.P. for catalog of poultry supplies.

RIPPLEY MFG. CO., Grafton, Ill.

Increase the Egg Yield

Because the Ideal Sanitary Fountain keeps water at the right temperature in zero or the hottest weather, it conserves the health of the hens and greatly increases the egg yield.
The Ideal is made of galvanized iron and built to last a lifetime. See your dealer. Write us for complete information.



Rockford Poultry Supply Co.
Lock Box JM 201
Rockford, Illinois

Chickens Sick ?
Hens Not Laying

There's no excuse for roup, colds, canker, sore head, chicken pox, skin disorders, cholera, indigestion, bowel trouble and such ailments. GERMOZONE positively will rid your chickens of disease—and keep them healthy. For over 30 years this dependable remedy and preventive. Get Germozone and Lee's FREE BOOKLETS, which explain proper feeding and care and how to keep hens laying regularly the year round. At drug or seed stores. If no dealer, order by card. 16c and $1.60 sizes. Send no money—Postman will collect. No extra charge.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. P-2 Omaha, Neb.

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Squabs are selling from $12 to $18 a dozen, highest prices ever known. Great demand, small supply. Big profits. Start now. We sell the famous Plymouth Rock breeding stock and supplies. Squabs are raised in one month. No mixing feed, no night labor, no young to attend. For prices and full particulars see our free book, "How to Make Money Breeding Squabs." **Plymouth Rock Squab Co.**, 321 Howard St., Melrose Highlands, Mass.

REDUCED PRICES

On PHILO System "Ready-Built" Laying Houses and Brooder Coops. Write today for New, Free Reduced Price Catalogue.

CYCLE HATCHER COMPANY
104 Philo Bldg. Elmira, N. Y.

Roup Virus

Hoping that others may be benefitted I am led to relate a recent experience with roup.

In September, 1920, my flock composed of 50 pure blood White Wyandotte yearling hens and about 150 pullets and cockerels was apparently in fine shape.

There had been no disease in the flock during the spring or summer and practically no loss after chicks were two weeks old.

The young stock was developing nicely—combs red, eyes bright and no hint of trouble in sight.

Then one morning I noticed two of the largest pullets remained on the roost at feeding time, and upon examination found small raw patches or pustules around eyes and on combs.

I at once isolated the affected birds in a distant colony house and began treatment, using a solution of liquid antiseptics as a wash for affected parts, followed by carbolated vaseline.

At the end of a week seven patients were in the hospital. The first cases were improving and new cases displayed yellow patches in roof of mouth and on tongue. We then sprayed head, mouth and eyes with a much advertised "roup cure," using a medicine dropper, inserting it in the opening in the roof of the mouth and forcing the fluid through the eye.

At the end of three weeks first patients were in good shape, pustules healed and no further complications.

During this time all buildings were sprayed several times with Kreso Dip, first being sure that the day was warm and sunny so that they were certain to be dry by roosting time. Enough permanganate of potash was used in drinking water to color it.

Although every effort possible was made to check the disease new cases came in. The bird, to all outward appearances, would be in good health but upon examination a ring of yellow or raw sore was found to surround the opening into the windpipe.

Treatment used with former cases brought no improvement and finally I resorted to touching sores with nitrate of silver, but this seemed but to delay the formation of a hard scab around the windpipe opening which, in a few hours, completely closed and bird was smothered to death.

At this time 20 birds had been affected, all recovering except five, all of which died in the manner above stated.

I knew then that I was not able to control the disease by the methods I was using and wrote to our State Department of Poultry Husbandry, receiving a very prompt reply, advising me to avoid all draughts in houses, keep windows open and disinfect (all of which I had been doing) and to use roup virus, as it had been successfully used with the state flock for the last four years.

I at once wrote for further directions, as I had never heard of roup virus, but knew that advice coming from this source was worth heeding.

The virus came in tightly sealed bottles accompanied by explicit directions as to using, which I followed.

This is not the difficult task one might imagine. Evening seemed the best time for the work and a small table was placed directly under the electric light in the colony house.

One person laid the bird on the table, held lightly by the legs with one hand while the wing was held back by the other so that a second person might make the injection on the body under the wing. About two minutes were required for each bird.

We then placed the birds on the roost and found them busy scratching the next morning with no ill effects from the operation.

There has not been the slightest case of roup in the flock since the virus was used. The cost of virus, five cents per bird and trouble of using is very small in comparison with the cost of various so-called roup "cures" and of birds lost, not considering the time and trouble taken in treating sick birds.

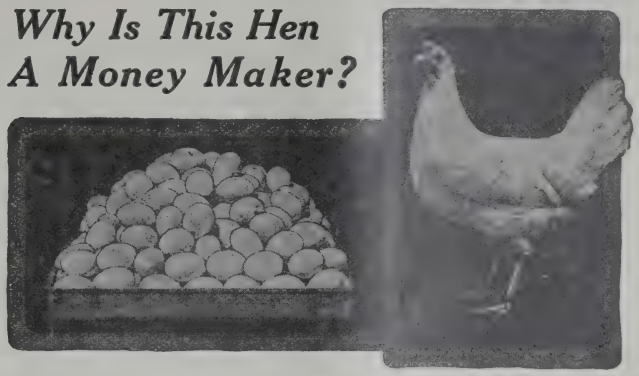
It seems to me all poultry raisers would very much rather vaccinate yearly, as is done with our state flock, thereby being sure flocks would not suffer from the most contagious disease among poultry.

Light attacks may be handled, perhaps, by thorough and persistent disinfection and use of remedies before mentioned, but a bird once a victim is very susceptible to a second attack, while new cases will most certainly continue to show up.

We cannot do better than give virus a trial.

Ohio. Mrs. T. W. Needham.

Why Is This Hen A Money Maker?



Like all profit-making fowls she had a GOOD START; she was raised right, and she PAID. This hen was bred right; she was hatched right, brooded right; housed right, and fed right.

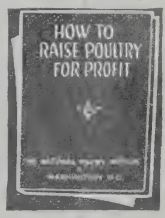
There is profit in poultry when fowls are raised RIGHT, and more folks are realizing this every day. Our new book

"How To Raise Poultry for Profit"

leads to the way. Send for this book; it is FREE. It tells you many valuable facts on feeding, housing, selecting layers, etc., and poultry raising as a business.

This remarkable book was planned by the foremost poultry experts of the country (men who have been recognized by the U. S. Government and by Leading Agricultural Colleges and Universities as authorities on Poultry) and it tells you of the most practical special service ever organized for the development and improvement of the poultry industry.

YOU CAN get more Winter eggs, at Winter prices; YOU CAN make money from poultry. We KNOW you can. The new free book tells you WHY we know. Don't delay! This is the most "worth while" book on Poultry Raising for Profit ever offered FREE; you have never had such an opportunity as this, and if you are AT ALL interested in poultry you should



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The National Poultry Institute, Inc.

Dept. 115 WASHINGTON, D. C.

DAVEY'S MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AND BOSTON WINNERS

White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Silver and White Wyandottes, White Leghorns

Grand, good show birds with breeding back of them not exceeded in the whole world. Single birds. Expert mated pens or a whole string for your show. Best of conditioning. Moderate prices. Thirty years a breeder and judge.

F. H. DAVEY Box 40 GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y.

R. C.—Cloverland Anconas—S. C.

Every bird entered at the Northern Michigan Fair in September, 1921, won a ribbon. Have 50 fine utility cockerels from $3.50 to $5. Have selected 50 large, beautiful, dark cockerels which conform closely to the Standard, for breeders. Sale prices for December $7.50, $10 and $15. We guarantee to please or refund your money. Will accept orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks, from this season's winners any time after January 1.

E. J. & M. E. MacMARTIN, Lake Shore Drive, ESCANABA, MICH.

24 Hens Average 183 Eggs in 12 Months

Bought Old Hens Sent to Market Gave Over 4300 Eggs in Year

"I am not an experienced poultry-man, but will tell you my experience in using Giles Poultry-Tone. I bought a crate of 24 Leghorn hens from a South Water Street commission man. I commenced giving them Poultry Tone, according to directions, twice a day for 10 days. In the meantime they had commenced to lay. I continued to give them this mixture three or four times a week. For twelve consecutive months, 1 year, I kept an accurate account of the eggs received from these hens. They gave me 4,322 eggs. Experienced poultry men told me this was an exceptional yield of eggs, especially as the hens were old."

(Signed) J. J. Bonner, Chicago, Ill.

"Giles" POULTRY TONE

Send your order today for this wonderful efficient tonic-conditioner if you want a lot of high priced winter eggs. POULTRY TONE puts your fowls in highest state of health and vigor, and keeps them there.

"Giles" POULTRY TONE will greatly increase egg production because it increases the appetite, aids digestion, makes the bowels more active. It tones up the egg-making organs, develops the egg cells in the ovary so that you get more eggs, no matter how cold or wet the weather. Mr. Bonner's experience is proof of that.

PREVENTS AND CURES COLDS-ROUP-CHOLERA

POULTRY TONE overcomes and expels all germ poisons. It combats the germs that cause Roup and Cholera and it tones up the system so the chickens can resist disease. It affords prompt and permanent relief.

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

POULTRY-TONE is a real Poultry remedy and tonic. Always sold on money-back guarantee if not satisfied. On the market 20 years without a single request for refund. Try Poultry Tone on this plan. You can't afford to be without it. It's a sure money-maker for you.

Price, 50 cents large bottle; quart can, equals ten 50 cents bottles, $2.50, prepaid. Send for big circular Poultry Welfare, it's free. Send your order today.

GILES REMEDY COMPANY
1915 W. Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill.
LIVE AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

PEDIGREE POULTRY AND RECORD LAYERS

Merry Christmas

ORDER AT ONCE YOUR

Strongest Power!
Best Blooded!
Line Bred!

COCKERELS

Proven by Vineland Breeding Contest to increase your eggs 25 to 50 per cent. My customers won 11 Firsts, 6 Seconds, and 3 Third Prizes, at laying contests all over the world.

REFERENCE: Every Agricultural College in America and England.

Leghorns 309; Wyandottes 312; Reds 289; Buff Rocks 272 eggs. Member National Utility Poultry Society, England.



MORRIS FARM
BRIDGEPORT
RAINICHOLS)
CONN.



Young's DRY FRONT Poultry House

10% Reduction from Prices in 1921 Booklet

Note the features of the overhang roof, absolutely rain proof; also, ventilator above the swinging window. The above is the type that Prof. Harry R. Lewis, head of the Vineland Egg Laying Contest, is equipping his new farm with, at Davisville, Rhode Island. Made in all sizes. Write for free booklet showing forty different cuts.

E. C. YOUNG CO., 6 Depot St., Randolph, Mass.

Monthly Prize Article Contest

American Poultry Journal pays $4 and $3, respectively, for the two best articles sent in each month on poultry subjects. Choice of subject is not limited. The articles need not be lengthy. Helpful suggestions based on the writer's experience afford the basis for awarding the monthly prizes. Photos or drawings for illustrations will be welcome when available. Articles may be mailed any time during the month. Write your name and address at top of first page and the words "A. P. J. Monthly Contest." Write article on only one side of the paper.

Winter Eggs.

First Prize Article.

I am but an amateur at the poultry business, but have followed it closely for the past six or seven years through pages of the American Poultry Journal, the best authority I know of. In the six years that I have been interested in poultry I have had as many different kinds, but after seeing a flock of Ancona hens in full feather I was convinced that that was the kind I wanted to raise.

On March 1, 1920, we ordered two settings of eggs which were placed in a small incubator, hatching eighteen chicks on March 26. There were ten pullets in this lot and I got five more from a setting in May. We received our first egg on August 14, which was just 141 days from date of hatch, although I find that this is not an unusual occurrence in this breed of chickens.

From the middle of August on the pullets continued to lay, not stopping to molt as some pullets do which start to lay early in the season. On December 1 they were penned separately in a coop, not being allowed the freedom of the run at any time, as one cannot expect eggs in the winter if the hens have to run in a wet muddy yard or in the snow.

The following rations are fed regularly. A wet mash in the morning, sprouted oats at noon, also suet on cold days, and scratch feed just before time to go to roost at night. Water, oyster shells and grit before them at all times. The water is placed over a heater so that it never freezes. The heater I made myself, using an oil fount of one quart capacity with a burner taking a round wick a little smaller than an ordinary lead pencil. The lamp is then set in a tile for safety sake, and by turning down the flame as low as possible and lighting same every morning and turning it out at night when the water pans are emptied it will run for two months on one quart of oil. The heat is not sufficient to make the water very warm, but just keeps it above a freezing temperature.

The mash is made to conform with one used by the Missouri Experiment Station, viz., three pounds of bran, three pounds of middlings and one and one-half pounds of beef scraps. Beside the wet mash mornings, this mixture in a dry form is before them all the time in hoppers. For a scratch feed we use three pounds of corn and one and one-half pounds of heavy oats; in the summer we feed less corn and add wheat to the scratch feed instead.

We cannot speak too highly of sprouted oats and suet for cold weather feeding, the sprouted oats taking the place of the usual green stuff that chickens get through the summer season and the suet as a preventative of frozen combs. My chickens have been in an open front house through all of the cold weather without a single frosted comb. Would not advise feeding over half a square inch of suet per bird at one feeding.

The scratch feed is scattered in a deep litter of straw and there is always enough grain left in the litter when they go to roost to keep them busy the next morning. We have found it a good point in poultry raising to keep the hens busy all the time.

Our house is a small semi-monitor type 9 feet by 12 with south side one-third open and the balance glass. Ventilating window at top always open. The nest boxes, water pan and feed hoppers are elevated allowing all floor space free. There is a dropping board under the roosts which is cleaned at least once a week in cold weather and oftener in warm weather.

For the month of January, 1921, we received 170 eggs from the fifteen pullets or an average of eleven and one-third for each pullet. As the average per pullet for the month of January at the Connecticut Laying Contest for the last five years has been only nine eggs we feel real pleased with our record. We do not want to appear conceited and are willing to give climatic conditions full share of the credit, as we have had some remarkably mild weather for this time of the year. Account of other duties we are unable to trapnest, so we have some real good foundation stock.

We have installed electric lights in out houses for the coming winter, as they are no longer an experiment and have been proven a big aid to securing winter eggs. We feel sure that any one can experience real satisfaction with poultry if they just get good standard-bred stock and then give it good care.

In conclusion, wish to say that the market value of eggs layed in January last was $6.96, the cost of feed was $2.34, with a net profit of $4.62, or 30 cents for each pullet. Every one should be equipped and ready to produce December and January eggs this year.

Ohio. F. C. Ensign.

Prepare for the Cold Months.

Second Prize Article.

We all know that we should now be prepared for winter and, no doubt, the majority of us have everything in good order for winter.

This cold season may not be so easy on our flocks as was last winter. I do not mean to forget those days when the mercury was below zero, and a wind was blowing, but continued severe weather with rough storms and deep snow did not show up in my locality and, if I understand rightly, you poultrymen in central and western United States had an easier winter than usual; at least as far as caring for your flocks went. We were thankful for this, although in my territory there was scarcely snow enough on the ground to permit convenient hauling of wood. Even in the woods, snow was scarce and the hauling rough.

It is hardly likely that the coming winter will be a repetition of the last, so all of us who have a pen of fowls

SIX YEARS WINNINGS IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD'S BEST PRODUCERS. UNDER MANY DIFFERENT MANAGEMENTS AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1915-16
Mountain Grove, Mo.
BEST LEGHORN PEN
BEST INDIVIDUAL
THIRD INDIVIDUAL

1916-17
BEST PEN Newark, Delaware

NOVEMBER, 1917
BEST PEN Mountain Grove, Mo.
BEST PEN Leavenworth, Kan.
BEST PEN Pullman, Wash.
BEST LEGHORN PEN Storrs, Conn.

1918
BEST PEN Leavenworth, Kan.
BEST LEGHORN PEN Storrs, Conn.

HOLLYWOOD FARM

M. E. ATKINSON.....F. S. STIMSON

BREEDERS OF

HIGHEST GRADE PEDIGREED

S.C.W.LEGHORNS

THE KIND THAT LAY AND PAY

1919-20
Vineland, New Jersey—2000 Pullets entered
BEST LEGHORN PEN
SECOND PEN
SECOND INDIVIDUAL

Storrs, Conn.
BEST LEGHORN PEN
BEST LEGHORN INDIVIDUAL

Georgetown, Del.
SECOND LEGHORN PEN

Puyallup, Wash.
LADY HOLLYWOOD II.
Laid 312 eggs—Nov. 5th to Oct. 31st. She was kept at the station until Nov. 4 and laid 315 eggs in 365 days. This is America's Highest Official Record.

AND NOW NOTE OUR 1921 CONTEST WINNINGS!

FIRST PEN, Bergen County, N. J., 100 pens of 20 birds each competing.

FIRST LEGHORN PEN, Storrs, Conn., 100 pens of 10 birds each competing.

SECOND LEGHORN PEN, Georgetown, Del., 100 pens of 5 birds each competing.

FIRST INDIVIDUAL, Santa Cruz, Calif., 54 pens of 10 birds each competing.

THIRD PEN, Western Washington, 82 pens of 5 birds each competing.

(NOTE: Four of the first five pens at this year's Western Washington Contest were of pure Hollywood strain and these 20 birds, under official control, laid 5,300 eggs in the 365 days, an average of 265 per hen.)

CUSTOMERS' WINNINGS at Western Washington, 1921, by permission: First individual (313 marketable eggs) and Second pen at 1921 Western Washington Contest.

Best Hen—A 313-Egger.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 2, 1921.

Dear Atkinson:

Pen you sold me finished second in Second Western Washington Egg Laying Contest with an average of 270 3-5 eggs and also won Best Hen, with an individual record of 313 eggs. Pen was leading August 30th when one pullet died and the reserve pullet's eggs did not count until October 12th. This fact I believe cost me First place. Yours very truly, J. W. Merriman.

Another 300-Egger.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 2, 1921.

Hollywood Farm—Gentlemen:

Our pullet that laid 301 eggs and won Second Best Hen at the 1920-1921 Western Washington Egg-Laying Contest was hatched from your eggs, am pleased to state.

Highmont Poultry Farm.
By J. A. Pease.

And Still Another.

To the Public:

H. L. Willis, of Mt. Vernon, Washington, gives us permission to state that his pullet, No. 64, that laid 302 eggs at the Second Western Washington Egg-Laying Contest, was hatched from eggs he purchased from us.

(Signed) Hollywood Farm.

THE GREATEST OF ALL LAYING STRAINS

BY OUR thousands of satisfied customers and our winnings year after year in official Egg Laying Contests we have proved absolutely that Hollywood has the GREATEST OF ALL LAYING STRAINS. This unequalled record has been made by us not with one or two winnings in dozens of trials, up one year and down the next, but by consistently winning, year after year, in all parts of the United States, from ocean to ocean.

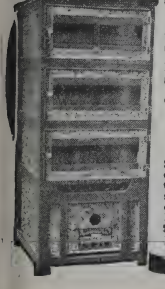
WE HAVE FOR SALE the finest lot of BREEDING COCKS, COCKERELS, HENS, PULLETS and MATED PENS ever offered to the American public. All of them are closely related to our contest winners. Circular and price list free to any address on request.

BABY CHICKS—EGGS FOR HATCHING

Baby chicks for sale in season, within safe shipping distance. Hatching eggs expertly packed and can be forwarded to any point in the United States or Canada that may be reached with reasonable promptness by either parcel post or express. Extra care given to long-distance shipments. **But Please Place Orders As Early As You Can,** which will be of help to both of us. **Help Us To Help You.** Circular and price list mailed free on request.

HOLLYWOOD FARM Box A HOLLYWOOD, WASH.

Double the Egg Yield Save 1/3 on Feed



TURN loafing hens into industrious layers—have eggs to sell at top-notch prices—by feeding sprouted grain. One bushel of oats, wheat or rye makes three bushels of tempting, crisp green feed in the

"SUCCESSFUL" SECTIONAL GRAIN SPROUTER

Solves the feed problem, takes care of young chicks too, makes them grow. Made entirely of steel—double walls—fireproof—cannot warp, shrink or swell. Lasts a lifetime. Write today for booklet and 1922 offer.



J. S. GILCREST
President

Use the "SUCCESSFUL"—Spend More Time With Your Fowls, Less With Your Hatching Problems

Make every hatch—every egg—count. The world wants all the eggs and chickens you can produce—and you want to make your success doubly sure by using time tried, dependable

"SUCCESSFUL" Incubators and Brooders

Backed by 29 years of successes—the only incubator that is cabinet made and scientifically ventilated. Hot water heating plant—heats colder edges first. Write today for catalog. **POULTRY LESSONS FREE** to every buyer of a "Successful" Incubator or Brooder. Remember that Gilcrest has mighty attractive poultry and eggs too—all leading varieties—land and water fowls. Famous little booklet—"Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys"—10 cents. But our big Catalog is FREE. **Send for it.**

J. S. GILCREST, Pres. and Gen. Mgr

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., 1 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa

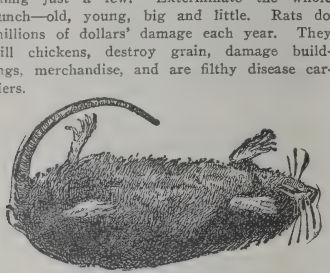


29 years of big successes prove that the "Successful" is the incubator you want to insure your success this year. Write for my 1922 offer.

Wipe Out Every Rat and Mouse

Amazing New Discovery Quickly Gets Every One. Not a Poison.

Don't be satisfied with trapping or poisoning just a few. Exterminate the whole bunch—old, young, big and little. Rats do millions of dollars' damage each year. They kill chickens, destroy grain, damage buildings, merchandise, and are filthy disease carriers.



A wonderful new scientific discovery called Imperial Virus now enables you to clear your place of every rat on it. The amazing feature of it is that it is not a poison and affects rodents such as Rats, Mice, Gophers, etc., only. It is perfectly harmless to humans, stock, poultry, pets. It can, therefore, be spread anywhere knowing it will kill only the pests you want to get. One rat affects the others and in a short time the whole colony is exterminated, root and branch. They die outside, too, hunting air and water.

You Can Try It FREE

The manufacturers of this amazing Virus, to get it quickly established and widely used, are making a Special Guaranteed Introductory Offer of two regular, big, full sized (double strength) $1.00 bottles, for the price of one. Use one yourself and sell the other to a neighbor, thus getting yours free. They will also tell you how you can make money telling your friends about it. As this offer may not appear again, you should act at once or clip for future reference.

You need send no money; just your name and address to the Imperial Laboratories, Room 245, 2110 Grand Avenue, Kansas Ctiy, Mo., and pay the postman $1.00 and a few cents postage, when the two bottles arrive. It costs you nothing if it does not do the work, as they positively guarantee to refund your $1.00 any time after 30 days if you are not satisfied.

WHY EVERY BREEDER SHOULD

INVESTIGATE "VIKING" Rhode Island Whites

BECAUSE R. I. WHITES ARE

1. The World's Greatest Layers—Absolutely.
2. They Take Rank with the Best of All Market Fowl.
3. They Are So Easy to Raise.
4. They Are the Coming Most Popular Strain of Poultry.

Send for Your Free Copy of Authentic Information TODAY.

O. W. BINDER
Box A Fort Wayne, Indiana, U. S. A.

BIG SALE

of cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Brahmas, Langshans, Anconas, Minorcas and Leghorns. Write for prices. Collie dogs and Russian Wolf Hounds a specialty.

EDGEWOOD POULTRY FARM
R. F. D. Box 18 PLANTSVILLE, CONN.

must make sure that we are prepared for all kinds of weather.

In this case we will feel much easier about our fowls. For we know that poultry must be as comfortable as possible in order to give us the greatest returns.

I would first advocate the repairing and general fixing up, if needed, of our poultry yards. If we leave this until spring we may be in such a hustle with other work that the yards will go neglected just long enough for fowls to get out and destroy a part of the wife's (if you have one) flower garden, or young chicks get through and wander about until they are lost, giving us care and bother.

We must straighten and drive firmly into the ground all leaning posts. If a bottom has worked its way loose from the pole it should be nailed firmly thereto.

Rotten bottoms and poles should be replaced by new ones. In the rush of spring work such pieces might be allowed to stand, as we would think that they would last one more season.

Sagging wire ought to be stretched and stapled firmly. Any holes or openings under your yard? If so, wheel a few heavy sods and pack firmly on both outside and in. Is there a place in the yard that the wire is low, where that pesky white biddy persisted in flying over during the summer? If this place is between two poles only, it may be fixed by nailing on cedar poles six or eight inches apart. If the poles, or hen yard posts, I should say, are too short for this, just nail on pieces of sufficient length that will accommodate the desired number of cross poles that you wish to put on. Mend any holes or openings in the wire. If any staples have pulled out for any reason, new ones should take their place. Any stretch of wire that is nearly rusted to pieces should be either replaced now or marked in such a fashion that we will be reminded of it in the spring. There is a reason for not putting up new wire in the fall, on account of the winter weather tending to wear on it. It must be seen to in the spring, though, before the fowls are turned out.

Now if we have done all of this work our yards are in good condition and so much less needs to be done in the spring.

We will appreciate this when the time arrives and pat ourselves on our backs for fixing up things in such good shape, even if it was a long way ahead. Ounces in the fall are worth pounds in the spring.

Now the yards should be cleaned up in good shape. Any branches, pieces of boards or poles, boxes, and all such material should be cleared away. That which is of any use may be put away for the future, while the other will find a suitable place in the kitchen stove.

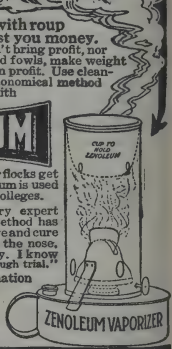
How many of us have our yards plowed in the fall? Do you not think that fall plowing is the right thing? The ground thus turned over takes no harm during the winter, and is all ready to work on when we have a spare part of a day in the spring. So we may be so much ahead if this work is done at this time.

Take a good look at the outside of the pen from all angles, including the roof. Any loose shingles should be nailed and old ones should be replaced by the new.

Stop Colds and Roup in Your Flocks

The wheeze of a fowl with roup or cold will surely cost you money. The chickens you bury don't bring profit, nor do wheezy, droopy, stunted fowls, make weight or eggs. Save losses—Gain profit. Use cleanest, simplest and most economical method to stop colds and roup. With

ZENOLEUM



Disenfectant Vapor your flocks get well and stay well. Zenoleum is used and endorsed by 51 Agr. Colleges.

Dr. Koch, famous poultry expert says; "Zenoleum Vapor method has proven a positive preventive and cure of all diseases peculiar to the nose, throat and lungs of poultry. I know its merits after 3 years thorough trial."

Write for complete information and free folder—"How to Stop Colds and Roup."

The Zenner Products Co.
16Y Zenner Building
Detroit • Michigan

More and Better EGGS



A mineral poultry food that positively aids digestion, builds vigor and health in hen and chicks. Produces more and better quality eggs because it is 99.93% SOLUBLE carbonates, surpassing all ordinary kinds. An ideal lime and grit which will truly benefit your flock.

FREE Enough EG-S-UR grit to test our claim that it is wholly absorbed into fowl's system. Watch the droppings. They will show no trace of it. Write TODAY giving dealer's name.

ROCKFIELD PRODUCTS CO.,
Dept. 10 Milwaukee, Wis.

ROCKFIELD EG-S-UR GRITS

Poultry Leg Bands





The "Best Yet" Aluminum — Not colored. Will stay on. 12, 20c; 25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 90c. State breed.

Celluloid Spiral Bands—Red, Green, Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow, Purple, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Ruby, Cerise.

Sizes for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby chicks, Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	$1.35	$2.20
Growing chicks	.15	.30	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
Leghorns, Anconas	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Asiatics	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
Turkeys, Geese	.30	.50	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00

Aluminum Marker Works, Dept. 5, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Bartlett's S.C. White Leghorn Cockerels

will increase your flock production. Early buyers get the best selection. Pedigreed from 200 to 279 egg dams. Two of these cockerels, with four trap-nested hens, sailed for Rangoon, Burma, India, October 4th. April and May hatched pullets, yearling hens and cocks for sale at reasonable prices. Catalog on request.

Emory H. Bartlett, Box 19, Enfield, Mass.

Poultry Supply Bargains

Write today for New, Free, Reduced Price Catalog of feed and water dishes, hoppers, water heaters, leg bands, egg cartons, shipping boxes, incubators, brooders and supplies of all kinds.

CYCLE HATCHER CO., 105 Philo Bldg., Elmira, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND RED JOURNAL

Devoted Exclusively to R.I. Reds. Published monthly. Official organ of Rhode Island Red Club of America. One year 50c, three years $1.

Rhode Island Red Journal 1031 E. Bremer Ave., Waverly, Ia.

Loose nails in the corner and end boards should be driven in.

Any loose panes of glass in the windows must be tacked and puttied and then paint over the putty.

Can you afford to paint the trimming boards? If not able to buy the ready mixed paint, purchase some oil and ochre, also a little japan. Two quarts of oil, two and a half pounds of ochre and a quarter of a pint of japan will make over two quarts of paint and it will go quite a distance.

In my town the latter part of June we purchased a gallon of oil, five pounds of ochre and one-half pint of japan for $1.73, I think.

Only the regular paint oil should be used, of course. The ingredients should be mixed thoroughly. It isn't necessary to mix the whole amount at once. Take a quart of the oil, a pound and a quarter of ochre and about two tablespoonsful of japan. Mix together well and stir until there are no lumps. It is made in a very few minutes.

Now, after these boards are painted, or probably it would be better before, whitewash the front, ends and back of the pen, putting on two coats. Use the government recipe for making the wash or any method that has proven of good lasting qualities and nice and white.

Some rainy day notice the roof of your poultry house on the inside, and if a leak is discovered, promptly patch it on the outside.

Now wash the windows inside and out with a good cleanser and then, if you think necessary, bank the building for the winter.

Over the banking place some fir boughs of good size, not too large.

It is all fixed up in good shape now, it enough for us to move into.

Now for the inside.

First, the walls and roof should be swept, taking away all the webs and other dirt. The litter must be removed from the floor, the latter swept clean, and the litter taken to some out of the way place and burned. Spray the interior thoroughly with a good disinfectant, or smoke out the building with sulphur.

Now whitewash the inside, two good coats.

We may put a very thin layer of sand on the floor and then a half foot of oat straw or some such material for a scratch litter.

The droppings board may be placed two feet from the floor at the rear or at one end of the house. If they are matched boards, all the better.

Roosts are either stout poles, peeled, or 2x3 inch stuff, edges rounded. They are placed in a hinged frame that lifts up, or else are put in so they can be taken out altogether.

Place them eight inches or a foot above the droppings board, one foot apart. You can tell by the size of your pen and flock how wide the droppings board should be and how many roosts are needed.

Now, if your fowls are going to have dry mash before them at all times, a good wall hopper can be made by yourself. This needs no back, as the wall of the pen serves this purpose.

Of course it is not necessary to have a particular kind of hopper. Make or buy one to suit yourself.

Small boxes will serve the purpose for grit and shell containers.

Order Your Leghorn Chicks for Next Spring

FOR FIRST HATCH, FEBRUARY 13th

The past season has probably been the most successful in the entire poultry business which means a big rush for chicks next Spring.

Who Are You Going To Buy From?

This is the most important decision you will have to make in 1922. We, unhesitatingly, tell you, we don't think there is a Farm in America that could sell you 100, 5000 or 50,000 chicks as uniform in quality as the Lord Farms. You can't afford to buy low priced chicks to be successful in this business.

Breed and sell one strain of birds, not a picked up mess from all over the Country. For years and years we have been building up this strain and believe we have the best all round Leghorns, produced and sold in large quantities, in this Country. We have thousands and thousands of breeders, and each bird on our Plant is State Tested for White Diarrhoea. Besides that they have been breeding for size and large egg production for over ten years.

We Sell Our Chicks In Three Grades

SPECIALS—Only a limited number of chicks for sale from these matings, 50c each in any quantity.

GRADE A—The grade of chicks that has made our Farms famous. The kind that have made thousands of Poultrymen successful. $28.00 per 100; $27.00 in 1000 lots.

GRADE B—The same strain as our Grade A and our Specials but from younger stock and not so well selected. $25.00 per 100; $24.00 in 1000 lots.

Breeding Cockerels and Cocks

We have some fine utility birds at $7.50 that are bred from our best laying stock. They will put stamina and vitality into your flock. Discount in quantities.

For special breeding we have limited number of exceptional birds. They have size, good looks, and have the egg records behind them. Price $10—and $15.

Our new catalog of 80 to 100 pages will be out about Jan. 1. Write for one of these—the most instructive and educational catalogs published.

LORD FARMS, Methuen, Mass.



"LADY BEAUTIFUL" Pullet Line Only

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Lady Beautiful birds won at Baltimore as follows: 1st, 3rd, and 5th hens; 1st, 2nd and 5th pullets; 1st and 3rd cocks; 1st and 2nd cockerels. STOCK—Always some choice pullet-bred males for disposal to the discriminating purchaser.

C. N. MYERS

Box A HANOVER, PA.

MAYSLAKE FARMS BUFF ORPINGTONS

(Are one of the oldest and leading strains in America)



Supremacy

AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR September, 1921. Competing against several of the greatest breeders in Eastern States, won 4 times as many Firsts as next nearest competitor and every Second prize competed for Twice ½ in same class. Display Championship by 282 points majority. At OHIO STATE FAIR September, 1921. They made a "Grand Slam," winning every First and Second. Grand Champion male in entire show. AT CHICAGO COLISEUM SHOW December, 1920, as many Firsts and as many Seconds as all competitors combined.

An elegant lot of show birds and breeders that will reproduce in either young and old await your immediate and future requirements. (Special this month see classified advt.)

Mayslake Farms, Dept. A, Hinsdale, Ill.

F. S. PEABODY, Owner. F. F. CONWAY, Manager.

SMOKE EM
CANNED SMOKE
REG U S PAT OFF





THE GUARANTEE ROUP CURE was discovered on our breeding estate, where we breed registered Holstein Cattle, Spahr's Giant Epochal Berkshire Hogs, and our world's famous NONESUCH, Ferris White 300-egg strain leghorns. After losing several thousand dollars' worth of our valuable birds, we were determined to discover a cure for Roup, Colds, Canker, Diphtheria, Chicken-Pox, etc. After discovering and using "SMOKE EM," (canned smoke) we have not lost a bird. WE POSITIVELY GUARANTEE "SMOKE EM," (canned smoke) to effect a complete cure or every cent of your money back. Read what Mr. Jos. W. Smith of Burbank, Calif. says; I have tried "SMOKE EM," (canned smoke) and I know it does the work." Mr. Chas. Brantner, Polo, Ill., R. No. 7, writes; "SMOKE EM" surely is the best thing we have ever tried for Roup, Colds, Canker, etc. It is an absolute cure." Ex-Judge A. W. Ecker, of Woodsboro, Md., says: "I have used "SMOKE EM," GUARANTEE ROUP CURE, and find it a very excellent remedy for Roup. I used several remedies but "SMOKE EM" was the only one that produced an absolute cure." Thousands of unsolicited testimonials on file at our office. Mr. A. L. Crowell, 422 East Fisher Street, Salisbury, N. C., says; "SMOKE EM" cured my chickens and GUARANTEE DOUBLE HEALTH AND EGG PRODUCER put the pep in them."

FOR SALE—Registered Breeding Stock At All Times

SPAHR'S EPOCHAL GIANT BERKSHIRES, HOLSTEIN CATTLE, KING SEGIS PONTIAC ALCATRA BLOOD LINES. PERCHERON HORSES, and our World's Famous NONESUCH FERRIS WHITE LEGHORNS. Write for special prices on 260 and 300 egg strain pullets and trapnested hens, baby chicks and hatching eggs.

Write or Wire Us Today for Full Particulars

THE H. M. SPAHR BREEDING ESTATE

DEPARTMENT 4 WOODSBORO, MD.

Want Winter Eggs?



Then keep the famous Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns. These beautiful business hens are strong and vigorous, robust and healthy with a disposition to make the most of their opportunity in any weather or clime. The Everlay Strain has been bred for many years for great egg producing qualities. They made a World's Record at the American Egg Contest. Their show record is unsurpassed. Three times Best Display Madison Square Garden. More Firsts at Chicago 1920 than all competitors. Let us help you to win, to make lots of money from your flock. Write your needs. Cockerels for your flock. Finest specimens for your show, reasonable. Catalog free!



H. V. TORMOHLEN, Box 2 PORTLAND, IND.

Wheeler's White Wyandottes

R. & S. C. White Leghorns

2000 Birds For Sale Wonderful breeding and show birds in single birds, pairs, trios or pens. Our birds have won in the leading shows of America. Your opportunity to secure the best foundation stock at greatly reduced prices. Fifteen years of consistent breeding for heavy laying and standard requirements. Egg records now up to the 300 mark. Send in your order now. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Albert V. Wheeler, Route 1, Box A, Carlinville, Ill.

ARNOLD'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Our prices will surprise you, but we can't help it.

AUG. O. ARNOLD Box 777 DILLSBURG, PA.

If you are planning to feed a moist mash occasionally a trough may be made that will hinge to the wall or studding, so it may be cleaned and turned back after using it.

As for the nests, you may make them the way that you like them. In case they are to be put underneath the droppings board the latter will have to be two and a half or three feet from the floor. If they are to be put against the walls it may be well to have them in the darkest part of the pen. They should be so situated as to be easy to clean and to get the eggs.

A water fountain of the non-freezing type is the next thing, and then I do not see but what we are all ready for the pullets.

Have you got them all picked out Yes, I thought so. It is a fine home we have for them, and I see no reason why they should not be satisfied. Do you?

Maine. Augustus S. Carter.

Artificial Lighting.

A great deal has been said in connection with artificial lighting of poultry houses during the winter period, and inasmuch as we have had quite a success thought perhaps others would be interested and benefited by our experience.

Last winter we had 36 White Leghorn pullets which we hatched (with the use of an incubator) April 1, 1920. We had set 103 eggs, hatching out 93 chicks. Some of the baby chicks were sold and all of the cockerels were sold, leaving us just 36 pullets. These pullets started to lay August 26, 1920, being 4 months and 26 days old.

During the month of September, 1920, we received 300 eggs. During October 504 eggs and during November 375 eggs. When the production fell so low we decided to try the electric light and the first of December the light was turned on at 4 o'clock in the morning and left burning until daylight. We believe our efforts were rewarded since the month of December showed a total of 567 eggs, or a gain over the previous month of 192 eggs. The first eleven days of January they laid 245 eggs, or an average of 22.2 eggs per day. On January 10 we received 28 eggs.

In addition to the electric light we feed a balanced ration and do not believe in feeding table scraps. The morning meal at 4 o'clock is grain. This is thrown in the litter the night before, after the hens are on the roost. The evening meal is also grain and fed about 4 p. m. Then at noon they are given a pan of sprouted oats. A good dry mash is always before them as well as fresh water, grit, oyster shell and charcoal. These 36 pullets consume 100 lbs. scratch feed and 100 lbs. mash each month.

Another thing we believe is essential is plenty of fresh air, but no draughts, and a regular time for feeding. We try to feed at the same time each day.

The hen house is made as attractive as possible. The inside being entirely white and the dropping boards cleaned once a week and fresh litter placed on the floor and in the nests each week. A constant war is waged against mites and lice.

Missouri. Chas. B. Sutterer.



Buffalo Announcement

Buffalo Incubators and Brooders for the season 1921-22 take their customary place as leaders in each class.

Buffalo Incubator is offered you today made the same as when it was introduced more than twelve years ago. It was so nearly a perfect hatcher in the first place that we have never had to change it.

Regular Buffalo Incubators are of 60 egg, 120 egg, 240 egg, and 360 egg capacity; and are, in every particular, just as thoroughly well constructed as the more expensive standards. Buffalo walls are heavily packed; the heat control is absolute; the ventilation is diffusive. No element is lacking that makes for ease of operation or for efficiet results. Thousands of expert poultry raisers endorse each season the report of the leading Government Experiment Stations at home and abroad. "BUFFALO IS IN EVERY WAY THE BEST HATCHER."

In 1913, when the Buffalo was new, Prof. A. W. Richardson, already famous for the success of his students in Poultry Culture, was then in charge at State College, Pa. He ordered a Buffalo, and at the end of the season gave it his unqualified endorsement. When he went to Maine University he promptly put in the Buffalo outfit. Later on, having been sent to New Hampshire University, he completed the equipment there by adding Buffalo Incubators and Buffalo Brooder Stoves. He found them unchanged—still, in every particular "Best." Under date Nov. 5th, last, Prof. Richardson wrote to us:

"We will need to buy six or seven of the No. 3 Buffalos this season. Our students use them here for two hatches and some of them wish to take their Buffalos back home."

Buffalo Coal-burning Brooder increases in popularity as its real superiority becomes evident. The adjustable hood, which may be set at any height over a range of 16 inches according to the weather or the age of the chicks, is its distinctive feature.

Buffalo "Never-Qut" Oil-burning Hover is heavy cast iron, accurately machined, and will last a lifetime. It was not possible last season to get tooled up with this Hover for quantity production; but there is a plentiful supply for this year.

Illustrations of the Never-Out Burner; and of the new Buffalo Electric Mammoth (Sectional) will be shown in the next issue of American Poultry Journal.

BUFFALO INCUBATOR CO. Dept. 3, Station B, BUFFALO, N. Y.
CHAS. A. CYPHERS, Proprietor

LADY DID
Laid 317 Eggs in One Year

Get Some of Our Eggs

Safe Arrival and 100 per cent Fertility Guaranteed

BEAUTIFUL, BIG, STRONG, VIGOROUS, EARLY HATCHED PEDIGREED
COCKERELS
Order Early and Get Best Selection

LADY PURITAS



Every Chick Guaranteed to reach you alive and lively

Get Some of Our Chicks

Pullets and Yearling Hens with the LAY BRED IN THEM

LADY ONA
Laid 306 Eggs in One Year

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS PURITAS SPRINGS

Trapnested for Over Ten Years Without Missing One Day. Every Nest on Our Farm Is a Trapnest

THAT'S HOW WE PRODUCED THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAYERS

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

We have trapnested our Leghorns for so many years that today they cannot help but lay in winter as well as in summer; they will lay eggs under the most trying conditions and they lay large white eggs, which bring highest market prices. Our customers are our best advertisers. Speak to anybody who has Puritas Springs Leghorns and they will tell you that they can't be equalled for shelling out eggs regardless of weather conditions. If you want Eggs, Chicks or Stock from the world's greatest layers with beauty combined, get them from our Special Pen or our Extra Special Mating. These great layers are mated to big strong, beautiful male birds bred from our highest producers; these males have five point combs, nice low tails, and are snow white; these matings will produce birds that will be worth their weight in gold. Send for our big instructive catalog which tells all about these great layers and gives prices for eggs, chicks and stock; many letters from customers, and other valuable information. Send for it today.

PURITAS SPRINGS POULTRY FARM - Box F111 - AVON LAKE, OHIO - S. J. Schenk, Owner and Manager

Formerly of BEREA, O.

America's Headquarters— JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

The Giants can well and truthfully be termed the Dual Purpose Variety of them all. The greatest table fowl on earth, excelling as capons, exceptionally fine layers, beautiful to grace any backyard poultry plant or as the farm flock—Dual Purpose, indeed.

THE FASTEST GROWING FOWL ON EARTH

LET US, WITH THOSE WHO HAVE PURCHASED STOCK FROM US, TELL YOU THE STORY OF THE GIANTS

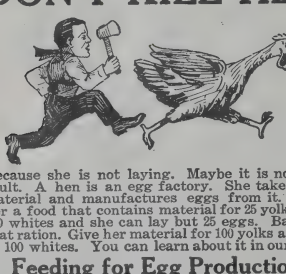
With thousands of requests for more information about the Jersey Black Giants, at considerable expense, we have had art drawings made of the leading winners at The Garden, Boston, New York State Fair, Fanciers' Exhibition, Hanover, Pa.; Hagerstown and Trenton—typical specimens. These illustrations drawn from life are all reproduced in our new catalog just off the press. This catalog will be mailed to every one interested for ten cents in stamps. Get your copy today if this Greatest of All Varieties has your interest.

MARCY FARMS P. O. BOX 444 MATAWAN, N. J.

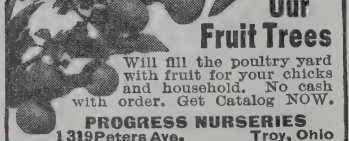
TRADE AEM MARK
THERMOMETERS NEVER VARY
Look for "AEM" on Your Thermometers. You will then
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Why Millions of Chicks Die in the Shell
It's because of imperfect moisture regulation. Use an "AEM" Hygrometer and you'll always know exact amount of moisture in your incubator, and get far bigger hatches and bigger, healthier chicks. We make more than one thousand different thermometers for all purposes.
A. E. MOELLER
261-3 Sumpter St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.



DON'T KILL HER



Because she is not laying. Maybe it is not her fault. A hen is an egg factory. She takes raw material and manufactures eggs from it. Give her a food that contains material for 25 yolks and 100 whites and she can lay but 25 eggs. Balance that ration. Give her material for 100 yolks as well as 100 whites. You can learn about it in our book
Feeding for Egg Production
Tells how and what to feed for best results. No matter whether you keep ten hens or ten hundred, you cannot afford to waste high priced feed. This book is given free as a premium with one year's subscription to POULTRY KEEPER for 50 cents. You need POULTRY KEEPER too. It is chock full of practical information on how to make poultry pay. The book and paper will both make money for you. Send 50 cents at once for a year's subscription and get "Feeding for Eggs" free. Address,
A. OTIS ARNOLD, Dept. 54, Quincy, Illinois



Our Fruit Trees
Will fill the poultry yard with fruit for your chicks and household. No cash with order. Get Catalog NOW.
PROGRESS NURSERIES
1319 Peters Ave. Troy, Ohio

White Orpingtons
Our Pens will be mated and ready to furnish Hatching Eggs that will hatch chicks that will develop into winners at America's Best Shows Jan. 1st. Place your order now. Stock of all kinds ready for the Breeding Pens and Show Room. Get our Catalog.
R. E. SANDY :: :: STUARTS DRAFT, VA.



Would like your opinion of the following proposition. We live on an irrigated farm and find the work too heavy by reason of the after hours' work taking care of the water. We are raising alfalfa, flint corn, which we hog down, and sweet clover which we pasture with ewes and early dropped lambs. Also W. Wyandottes. Besides the heavy work we find we are badly handicapped by distance from market and we are anxious to make a change where these factors can be eliminated.

Do you think a location could be found in New York State or in that section of the country anywhere that this same type of farming could be carried on. What about the "abandoned" farms in that section of the country. Could get away from here with ten or twelve thousand dollars, which ought to be enough to start along this line if land don't cost too much. Have you any suggestions to offer about locating such a place without the probability of getting "stung" by real estate men. A personal hunt would be pretty expensive. F. W. Rhodes.
Wyoming.

A farm for the purpose of which you want to use land can be purchased in New York to good advantage at a price ranging from $50 to $100 an acre. The land about Syracuse is particularly adapted to the raising of aflalfa. The "abandoned farms" of New York are very scarce and they are hill farms far removed from public highways and land which should have been allowed to remain in timber. Do not buy land until you have inspected same.

* * *

I expect to put out a small family orchard next spring and would appreciate your advice as to the best varieties.

This is a red clay foundation with lots of small rocks. The soil is very thin; in fact, the land is poor, this being a mineral district of iron and coal.

The ground in question is slanting to the south. This section is 240 ft. by 180. I expect to have chickens.
Alabama. Mrs. Wm. Harris.

You can not find room for many fruit trees on your limited space, after residence and outbuildings are completed and you will find the Henry Clay apple particularly well adapted to your climate and soil. Also the Dutchess and the King David. A few Early Elberta, Elberta, J. H. Hale and Krummel peach trees should be planted. You will find it to your advantage to plant plum trees in the poultry yard. Select America, Gold, Endicott and Abundance. You will want as much small fruit as possible.

* * *

I have a few plums, pears, cherries, and apricots, put out last year, and would like to know if I should spray them this fall, and what time and what kind of spraying material I should use. Also what kind of manure to fertilize them with as I have lots of chicken manure.

We have an old orchard that has mostly died out and the land is poor where it is. Now could a man dynamite the ground where the old trees have stood and also where we are to put trees the following spring, and then put manure on the places we dynamite and let it lay until spring and then set out trees there? And what kind of manure would be best?

Would you please tell me the best twenty apple trees to put out so as to make early, medium, and late apples?
Indiana. L. B. Spencer.

Your trees should be sprayed with Scalecide early in the fall, when dormant, and again in the spring before growth starts. Put this material on trees when temperature is not lower than 40 degrees.

* * *

I am very anxious to get all the reliable information that I can about western North Carolina. I would like to buy a small place somewhere in the vicinity of Ashville. Do you know of someone in the city of Ashville to whom I could correspond in reference to that section. E. J. Haley.
California.

Write the Ashville, N. C., Chamber of Commerce.

* * *

I understand that the State of Idaho is offering for sale irrigated lands on attractive terms. Can you tell me anything about climate, crops, markets, etc., in this region? Is it a good fruit and poultry country?

I own a small farm near the town where I am employed, but do not believe it large enough to make a living from without more capital than I have, and would like to sell it and locate somewhere in a regular farming country. I have had farm experience, especially in handling dairy cows and poultry.

I have a large family of small children and some of them old enough to be of considerable help on a farm. All of us good workers and not afraid of conditions in a new region. As my place here is near town and well located it would bring from $5,000 to $8,000 net. Do you think it would be sufficient capital to get a start on the Idaho irrigated land? Thanking you in advance.
West Virginia. L. M. Johnson.

I cannot understand why you wish to remove from West Virginia to Idaho. There as good general farming lands in West Virginia as can be found in any state in the Union. For stock raising West Virginia is especially destrable. Here are the rich valleys, with the best blue grass in all the world, pure water and a timber belt. The open season is long and favorable. The best markets obtainable within easy reach. As a fruit section West Virginia is exceptionally favored. Consider very carefully all this before removing from your present state.

* * *

As you are acquainted with poultry conditions in Florida thought would ask a question or two.

Is there any money to be made in the broiler business, say from November or December to April, and is there a good Florida market for them?

Have been in the poultry business for some years and was wondering if one could at least make expenses and escape some of the cold of this section during this period. Very truly,
New York. W. H. Robinson.

Many men are finding the production of a limited number of broilers and eggs profitable in Florida. During the winter months there is a big demand for broilers and fresh eggs at the resort hotels. The production of broilers and eggs for shipment to the north is very questionable. I know one man who has built up a very large and profitable production of squabs. This shows how everything in this world gets back to the man. This man produces these squabs, buys all the feed, and ships them a distance of 1800 miles to New York at a profit. Not long ago I met a man within 60 miles of New York who failed in the business of producing a squab for the New York market.

I know beyond all doubt that a combination of fruit and poultry in Florida is a winner—for the right man. I

The Egg is ¾ Water

Heavy Drinkers are Heavy Layers

Each hen must drink one-fourth pint water every day to produce high priced winter eggs. ***Water must be warm.*** Hen's temperature is 110 degrees F. Don't let your hens drink ice cold water a single day this winter, for it will chill to the bone and may stop egg production a whole month. Why permit unnecessary loss when the

EUREKA Sanitary Non-Freezing FOUNTAIN

KEEPS WATER WARM 24 HOURS



No lamp, no fire, no danger. No upkeep. No trouble. ***Only up-to-date Sanitary Fountain.*** Drinking cup does not project beyond outer can. No possible chance to catch litter or filth. No contamination to cause disease. ***Water always warm, clean and pure.***

Made of heavy galvanized iron. Built like fireless cooker. Works like thermos bottle. Simply fill every evening with hot water—that's all. Hens will have plenty of pure, clean, warm water early in the morning just when they want it and need it most.

Water is a natural tonic just as important as feed. Get full value from high priced feeds. Increase egg production and profits by keeping warm water before your hens all the time.

The heavy drinkers are heavy layers. 100 layers will drink 12 to 15 quarts of water a day. Just think of it! The egg is three-fourths water! Every hen you have must drink one-fourth pint water every day or she cannot produce. Only warm water can be consumed in this quantity, in cold weather. ***The water must be as nearly clean, pure and fresh at all times as the water you drink yourself.*** This cannot be done with open containers. The ***Eureka Sanitary Fountain*** is not a luxury. It is a necessity—a year round fountain. It keeps warm water warm in winter and cold water cool in summer.

Winter Eggs Bring Big Profits—Get ready now to make these profits. Eggs are now rapidly going up in price. Winter eggs are more than double the summer price. If you get three-fourths as many eggs in winter as you do in early summer you can make four times as much money, for the profit will be infinitely greater. Anyone can make a hen lay in springtime. Only proper care will make them lay when eggs are high.

READ WHAT SATISFIED USERS SAY

Could Not Get Along Without "Eureka" Fountain

Gentlemen: I am writing to say that I purchased two of your Eureka Non-Freezing Poultry Fountains and they proved entirely satisfactory. They are certainly fine. I could not get along without them now.—Freeland Irish, R. R. 1, Royal Oak, Mich.

Provides Good Water at All Times

Gentlemen: Your Eureka Fountain has been in use now for several months. It is a great convenience as it provides good water at all times with very little bother. It should last a long time for it appears to be well made.—H. L. Doty, Linn Grove, Iowa.

Entire Satistaction Both Winter and Summer

Gentlemen: Your Non-Freezing Poultry Fountain has given entire satisfaction both winter and summer. Should not like to do without it.—R. E. Pethick, Paintelle, Pa.

More Than Pleased—Good Year Around

Gentlemen: Last April I bought three of your Eureka Fountains and I am more than pleased with same, they are good the year around. I want more of them soon.—G. Y. Posey, Nash, Okla.

Perfectly Satisfactory—Orders Another

Gentlemen: Having used one of your Non-Freezing Fountains for two years I find it perfectly satisfactory. In fact I liked it so well I purchased another last spring and am getting good results.—H. Clay Beitler, East Millstone, N. J.

Money Back Trial Offer

You can't afford to be without the "Eureka." It pays for itself in 30 days. Lasts years. Thousands of satisfied users. Order today for you take no risk—no chance whatever. If you are not absolutely satisfied that it's the best fountain you ever saw or used, or if you are not entirely satisfied in every way, you get your money back. ***Order direct from this ad today. Don't put it off. It means greater profit to you, more eggs than ever before, a healthy, happy, money-making flock. Order at once—NOW!***

Note These Pre-War Prices

Made in three sizes as follows:

2 gallon size, 15½ inches high, 13 inches diameter, 15 lbs. weight
Price, each **$3.75**

3 gallon size, 18 inches high, 14 inches diameter, 20 lbs. weight
Price, each **$4.25**

5 gallon size, 22 inches high, 15 inches diameter, 30 lbs. weight
Price, each **$5.50**

TERMS: Cash with order. We open no accounts and proper remittance must come with all orders in every instance. In this way we can quote these low prices.

SIGN AND MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

EUREKA SUPPLY HOUSE
101 Wesley Avenue Mount Morris, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send me your.....gallon size Eureka Fountain. I have enclosed ..... in full payment of same. It is understood that I may return the fountain and you will refund the money if I am not perfectly satisfied with it. Please send the fountain at once.

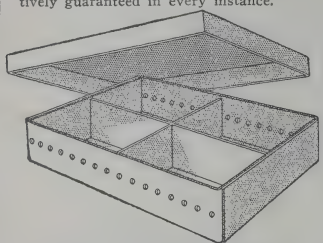
NAME.....

Street or R. F. D. No.....

Town..... State.....

Profit *or* Loss

on a season's shipping may easily hinge upon the shipping supplies used. Shipping losses are almost unknown when PREMIER brand products are employed for shipping chicks, eggs or mature fowl. They carry the unqualified indorsement of all leading poultry experts as well as the U. S. Gov't Farms, Am. Poultry School and numerous State Colleges. In price they are little if any higher than others. Shipment is direct from mammoth factories and genuine satisfaction is positively guaranteed in every instance.



Premier Chick Boxes are made of three-ply cellular extra test corrugated paper board and transport chicks without loss or impairment in vitality. Use these perfect boxes this season and note the increase in satisfied customers. Prices on single dozen lots f. o. b. cars at Omaha, are as follows:

25 Chick Size, Wgt. 11 lbs $1.45
50 Chick Size, Wgt. 20 lbs. $2.20
100 Chick Size, Wgt. 32 lbs. $3.10

Liberal discount on orders over $10.00.



Premier Egg Boxes are the same dependable boxes we have been selling for more than ten years. Single dozen prices follow:

15 Egg Size, Wgt. 14 lbs. $1.85
30 Egg Size, Wgt. 21 lbs. $2.40
50 Egg Size, Wgt. 32 lbs. $3.35
100 Egg Size, Wgt. 53 lbs. $5.60
12 Duck Eggs, Wgt. 15 lbs. $2.00

Liberal discount on orders over $10.00.

The discount allowed on shipments weighing 100 pounds or over will cover the freight to nearly all points from the Rockies to the Atlantic. Order now for shipment up to February 1st. Pay on arrival of the goods. Send for complete price list covering egg shipping baskets, coops, etc.

Western Box & Basket Co., Box 1044A, Omaha, Neb.

Ford Touring Car to be Given Away

to candidate getting largest number of votes in our big subscription campaign just starting. Fifteen other premiums. Write for sample copy and blanks. Win one of them. Poultry and Bee Keeping, 31½ Main St., Warren, Ohio.

Baby Chicks

No more chicks for this year. We shipped over 400,000 this year. Incubator capacity 10,000 eggs each day for 1922. **1000 S. C. White Leghorn cockerels for sale,** Barron strain. Our 32-page catalog will be ready for mailing in December. It is free for the asking.

Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

advise you to write to E. W. Brown, De Land, Fla. Mr. Brown is one of the fellows who has made good down there and you can take every word he tells you as "gospel truth."

* * *

As I am going to start raising poultry I am trying to find what will be the best for eggs and show. I am thinking that the Campines are a good bird and want to know if you know anything about the White Campines that are advertised by the Nabob Hatcheries, Gambier, Ohio, what they call the Cheviot Strain, produced by the Cheviot Farms, and say they are true Campine type. Can you tell me if the White Campine is such a wonderful bird and is it a coming bird for commercial egg plants. Herbert Jacob.
Massachusetts.

I know nothing as to the merit of the White Campines. Most of the successful commercial egg plants of the country use White Leghorn. The White Leghorn is also a popular show fowl. I am of the opinion that you will make no mistake in selecting the White Leghorn. (There is no earthy excuse for a White Campine. We will have something more to say editorially next month on the wholesale production of new varieties.—F. L. P.)

* * *

I am interested in a small apple orchard and small fruit and would like to have you advise the best book to purchase that will give understandable information on spraying apple trees, time to spray, what to spray with, care in general, pruning, cultivation, etc. Same information about cherry and peach trees, also small fruit. The best book or books on fruit tree and small fruit grafting or budding. Your personal advise as to best spray for apple trees and when to spray. Same for peaches, cherries, and plums.
Indiana. E. A. Sallett.

You should secure a copy of "The Apple Orchard." This will give you all information covering the planting, care, spraying, etc., of apple trees. "The American Fruit Grower" is another book you will need. It contains all desired information regarding the care of fruit trees.

For years I have sprayed my fruit trees with Scalecide, in fall and spring when trees are dorment. For eating insects I use arsenate of lead. For aphis, etc., I have used Black Leg 40 with success.

"Propagating Fruit" is also a book you should buy. You will find therein information about grafting, budding, etc.

* * *

I have read in a certain farm magazine about the poultry industry at Barnum, Minn., and would like some information concerning the place.

Do you think it a good place for the poultry business or would you advise a man to go farther south. Have read quite a lot about southwestern Missouri as a poultry section, but am afraid of the hot weather.
North Dakota. E. G. Osborn.

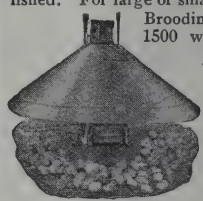
I would advise you to make a personal inspection of the two sections you name. There are many advantages in each section, but I would consider southwest Missouri as a very favorable location for the production of market poultry and eggs. Although well to the north, White Leghorns are kept at Barnum, and the town has come into prominence as a result of a successful cooperative marketing system on the part of the Barnum Creamery & Poultry Co.

* * *

I noticed in last month's issue that you are well acquainted with Florida. I am anxious to learn something about Valparaiso, a new city fifty miles from Pensacola. Very attractive offers are being made by a develop-

LIBERTY MARVEL BROODERS

The accuracy and dependability of the Marvel Hovers is established. For large or small flocks.



Brooding 50 to 1500 with ease.

Automatic Regulation

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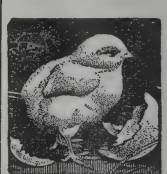
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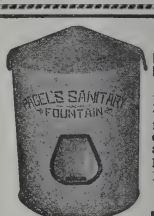
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Dept. A23 Crandall, Indiana



Pagel's Sanitary Non-Freezing Fountain
No Lamps

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PEANUTS

4 Pounds large shelled Virginia Peanuts, raw, or 3 pounds fresh roasted or two pounds whole salted peanuts and receipt making candies. Neatly packed. Postpaid $1.00.

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Prize winning Standard bred Poultry, Ducks, Geese and Guineas. 65 varieties. Profitable, vigorous, heavy laying fowls. Stock and eggs for sale reasonable. Leghorns in 100 lots. New catalog ready, 5 cents. Perfect arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write today.

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S. C. W HITE LEGHORNS Pedigreed That lay & pay Baby chicks, send for our price list.

NEW DORP HEIGHTS, Box, A, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

ient corporation of that city to induce people
go there. For $1,000 you are offered a
illa and ten acres, the further payments of
4,000 to be made out of the profits from
ie land. The company offers to farm the
nd and market the produce on a 50-50 basis
ntil you are ready to go there and take it
ver. Large profits per acre are promised,
ie crops to be sugar cane, peaches, figs,
ecans, blueberries, etc. A new fertilizer
illed Hufiteria—a mixture of humus, fish and
icteria—is to be used and will apparently
ork wonders with the crops.

What I would like to know is whether these
ans will work out according to promise or
the whole scheme likely to strike a snag
id go under. It is endorsed by the Editor
the Farm and Live Stock Record, published
Jacksonville, a whole issue of that paper
ing devoted to boosting Valparaiso.

Would you advise me to invest my money
this scheme? S. A. Cross.
Canada.

I have been spending several months
Florida each season for the past
ghteen years and have seen hundreds
f these development schemes worked
the success of the promoter. I know
othing about the plan or the merit of
is particular offering, but as a business
roposition I advise you to buy land
traight if you are to locate in Florida.
rom what you say I realize that the
fering has the usual alluring promise
great financial returns to the investor.
o not buy an acre of land in Florida
elsewhere without making a personal
spection of the land.

* * *

It is my opinion that in the "Blight-
esister" (Norton), Stark Bros.,
ursery and Orchard Co. of Louis-
na has secured a tomato which is
latively as important to the truck
wer and to the person who wants
grow tomatoes for home use, as
e Starks Golden Delicious apple was
the home orchardists. Stark Bros.
ote the Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C., asking if the
partment had any reports on the
ight-Resister (Norton) tomato.
of. Fred J. Pritchard, physiologist,
reply, sent Stark Bros. a very large
mber of reports on this tomato.
ese reports were by truckers and
megrowers in nearly every state in
e Union. All agreed as to the blight
istance of the Norton and to its
gh quality.

A Problem in Color Breeding.

White Minorcas are again coming to the
nt, a pullet, one of the best I have seen,
s in evidence at the Brighton Show. Some
eders will be surprised to learn that this
let was bred from blacks. I have seen six
her sisters. I can only describe them as
as of the first water, white legs, ivory in
, snowy, silky plumage, white kid glove
lobes and a face in splendid contrast to
white, and bred from blacks! Here is a
or study for the thinker. This problem, to
solved, must give the writers on double
ing, pullet breeding and other knotty ques-
s some headache.

t is also strange that it only occurred in
pullets. I am a student of color. I breed
ers as well as fowls, but this white busi-
s in a black breed puzzles me; what is
e, if a White Minorca, bred from blacks,
again bred from, it would throw blacks.
if bred to a Black Spanish it would throw
s. This is not theory. I have done it.
this goes to prove that we have a lot to
n in regard to color breeding.—Poultry
tralia.

Dr. LeGear says: Get Eggs now while prices are high

Winter is the time to make big profits on eggs. It is the time to make your hens work at top speed. They can do it safely with the help of

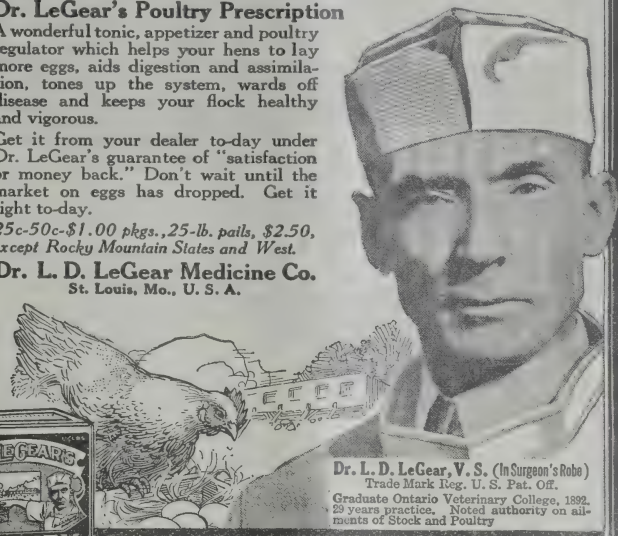
Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription

A wonderful tonic, appetizer and poultry regulator which helps your hens to lay more eggs, aids digestion and assimilation, tones up the system, wards off disease and keeps your flock healthy and vigorous.

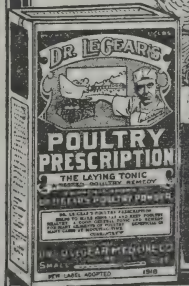
Get it from your dealer to-day under Dr. LeGear's guarantee of "satisfaction or money back." Don't wait until the market on eggs has dropped. Get it right to-day.

25c-50c-$1.00 pkgs., 25-lb. pails, $2.50, except Rocky Mountain States and West.

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Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, 1892. 29 years practice. Noted authority on ailments of Stock and Poultry



DR. LEGEAR'S POULTRY PRESCRIPTION



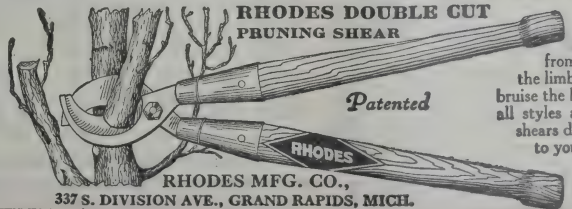
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Half a million at new, low prices.
Reds, Rocks, Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Langshans, Wyandottes.
Write today for your special copy of our complete new chick catalog. There is no obligation on your part, just write for a FREE copy. Every breed is illustrated.

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The ever increasing popularity of our "direc from mill to user" plan of buying poultry feed is proof not only of its many saving advar tages but also of the fact that, poultry raiser have found Basic Feeds to be exactly what w claim for them, namely—**100% Quality Feeds**

When such successful men as P. C. Sciarra, Hillvie Farms; G. S. Beyers, Hazelrigg, Indiana; F. L. Brac Medina, N. Y.; Fred Warren, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.; E. I Taylor, Kalamazoo, Mich.; and hundreds of other prominent poultrymen in a parts of the country tell us that Basic Feeds and our "direct from mill" plan of sellin is one of the big factors of their successes, it is pretty good evidence that you wi find our feeds and our money saving plan more than satisfactory.

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The reason Basic Feeds produce such wonderful results for poultry raisers is becau they are composed of the best feeding stuffs the market affords. There is nothin added to make bulk nor to cheapen the product so it ca be sold at a price. We simply put into the feed choice Basic Feeds, properly milled, blended and balanced a cording to formulas that have proven by various tests to b best for the purpose intended. The only reason Basic Fee cost less is because we sell "direct from mill to user." The combin profits of middlemen, the heavy expense of traveling salesmen, are e tirely eliminated. The retail dealer's selling expense, overhead and prof while adding enormously to the cost of your poultry feed, do not a one cent's worth to its value. This retail selling expense and pro must be included in the retail price *you* pay for any feed or the quali must be reduced while the price remains the same.



Our plan of selling "direct from mill to user" enables us to save you th added expense and we are able to give you the finest quality feed th human skill and science produce at prices considerably less than fee bought in the regular way.

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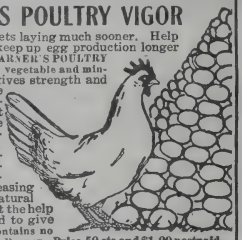
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Poultry Show Dates.

ARKANSAS.

Dec. 13-15, 1921. Fayetteville. Northwest Arkansas Poultry Assn. S. R. Stout, secretary. Wm. G. Tallant, judge.

CANADA.

Dec. 26-29, 1921. Waterloo. Waterloo Poultry Assn. E. Schmidt, secretary.

COLORADO.

Jan. 3-6, 1922. Fort Morgan. Eastern Colorado Poultry Assn. E. W. Van Zandt, secretary. P. M. Pierce, judge.

CONNECTICUT.

Dec. 9-11, 1921. Bridgeport. Consolidated Poultry Assn. Harold B. Gorman, secretary, 2689 North Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

Dec. 14-17, 1921. Middletown. Middlesex Co. Poultry Assn. H. R. Parmelee, secretary. F. G. Cook, L. C. Bonfoey, A. Mowell, judges.

Dec. 20-22, 1921. New London. Southern New England Poultry Assn. H. G. Page, secretary. Mowll and Sheve, judges.

Jan. 6-8, 1922. Plymouth. Plymouth Poultry Show. Francis Ryan, secretary. Tracy, Weed, Brundage and Jones, judges.

Jan. 19-21, 1922. Meriden. Meriden Poultry Assn. LeRoy Kaschub, secretary. Card, Mowell, Ives, judges.

FLORIDA.

Dec. 7-10, 1921. Pensacola. Escanaba Poultry Assn. Guy S. Holland, secretary.

IDAHO.

Jan. 2-7, 1922. Boise. Idaho Poultry Assn. Leslie L. Long, secretary.

ILLINOIS.

Dec. 5-7, 1921. Princeton. Bureau County Poultry Assn. C. E. Moran, secretary.

Jan. 5-7, 1922. Zion. Zion Poultry Dept. Exhibition. Ernest R. Heath, secretary.

Dec. 6-13, 1921. Chicago Coliseum. Theo. Hewes, secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dec. 7-10, 1921. Stonington. Stonington Christian County Poultry Assn. Geo. P. Ritchie, secretary. Julius J. Klein, judge.

Dec. 7-11, 1921. Salem. Marion County Poultry Assn. Carl A. Farthing, secretary. J. F. Leland, judge.

Dec. 12-17, 1921. Macomb. McDonough County Poultry Assn. Walter R. Purdum, secretary. J. C. Johnston, judge.

Dec. 12-17, 1921. Galva. Galva-Henry County Poultry Assn. A. H. Johnson, secretary.

Dec. 13-17, 1921. Carbondale. Down-State Poultry Assn. & Jackson Co. Poultry Assn. L. E. Rauch, secretary.

Dec. 13-17, 1921. Harvard. Harvard Poultry Assn. L. J. Ashburn, secretary.

Dec. 13-17, 1921. Princeton. Bureau County Poultry Assn. C. E. Moran, secretary. J. M. Rapp, judge.

Dec. 13-17, 1921. Morris. Grundy County Poultry Assn.

Dec. 13-17, 1921. Jacksonville. Morgan County Poultry Assn. Frank L. Ledford, secretary.

Dec. 13-18, 1921. Galena. Galena Poultry Show. Henry J. Engles, secretary. J. A. Leland, judge.

Dec. 14-17, 1921. Hillsboro. Montgomery Co. Poultry Assn. J. C. Criswell, secretary. Joseph Dagle, judge.

Dec. 19-24, 1921. Lewistown. Central Illinois Poultry Breeders Assn. F. M. Love, secretary.

Dec. 21-25, 1921. Mattoon. Corn Belt Poultry Breeders' Assn. W. H. Harvey, secretary, 2508 Richmond Ave., Mattoon.

Dec. 26-27, 1921. Havana. Mason County Poultry Fanciers' Assn. Walter T. Smith, secretary. J. C. Johnson, judge.

Dec. 26-31, 1921. Canton. Fulton Co. Poultry Assn. F. J. Rafferty, secretary. C. J. Munger, judge.

Dec. 27-30, 1921. Amboy. Lee County Poultry Assn. D. E. Warren, secretary. H. M. Woods, judge.

Jan. 3-7, 1922. Freeport. Illinois State Poultry Assn. A. D. Smith, Quincy, Ill., secretary. McCord, Hale, Heyl, Heimlich, Tarbill and Leland, judges.

Jan. 9-14, 1922. Belvidere. Northern Illinois Poultry Assn. Raymond Willard secretary.

Jan. 11-14, 1922. Stonington. Christian County Poultry Show. Geo. P. Ritchie, secretary. Julius J. Klein, Dr. F. M. Reid, judges.

Jan. 11-17, 1922. Chicago. National Poultry Show. D. E. Hale, secretary. Newton Cosh, Jas. A. Tucker, H. P. Schwab, H. Wolsieffer, Wm. Halbach, J. A. Leland, Jos. Dagle, judges.

Jan. 16-21, 1922. Decatur. Decatur & Mason County Poultry Assn. John Stiarwalt, secretary. J. C. Johnston, D. T. Heimlich, judges.

Jan. 16-21, 1922. Paxton. Ford County Poultry Assn. P. R. McCracken, secretary. T. M. Campbell, judge.

Jan. 23-28, 1922. Elgin. Elgin Poultry Assn. Harold Rapalee, secretary. Geo. W. Hackett, judge.

INDIANA.

Dec. 13-17, 1921. Wakarusa. Wakarusa Poultry Assn. Loren Truex, secretary. W. E. Stanfield, judge.

Dec. 14-18, 1921. Vincennes. Vincennes Poultry Assn. Geo. F. Miller, 705 N. Thirteenth St., Vincennes, Ind., secretary.

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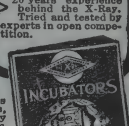
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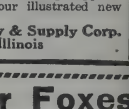
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American Bee Journal, Box 28 Hamilton, Ill.

Dec. 19-24, 1921. Kendallville. Kendallville Northeastern Indiana Poultry Show. L. F. Muesing, secretary. H. L. Witt, judge.
Jan. 5-7, 1922. Coryndon. Harrison County Poultry Breeders' Assn. L. B. Wolfe, secretary.
Jan. 9-13, 1922. Albion. Noble County Poultry Assn. L. L. Edwards, secretary. T. M. Campbell, judge.
Jan. 9-14, 1922. Lafayette. Lafayette Poultry Show. S. J. Shaw, secretary. Joseph Dagle, judge.
Jan. 10-15, 1922. Columbia City. Whitley Co. Poultry Assn. Alva Noble, secretary. Jas. A. Tucker, judge.
Jan. 10-15, 1922. Marion. Northern Indiana Poultry Assn. Claude Ensien, secretary. Summers, judge.
Jan. 15-21, 1922. Frankfort. Clinton County Poultry Assn. Roy Pierce, secretary. C. J. Munger, judge.
Jan. 16-23, 1922. Logansport. Logansport Fanciers' Club. Louis Kasch, secretary. C. R. Deardorff, judge.
Jan. 24-30, 1922. Kokomo. Howard County Poultry Assn. R. W. Divens, secretary, 1518 S. Armstrong, Kokomo, Ind.
Feb. 8-12, 1922. Indianapolis. Theo. Hewes, secretary.

IOWA.

Dec. 5-10, 1921. Waterloo. Waterloo Poultry Show. H. M. Corning, secretary. Tucker, judge.
Dec. 6-11, 1921. Des Moines. Coliseum Show of Iowa. Geo. S. Phillips, secretary. V. O. Hobbs, E. D. Monilaw, Harry Atkins, judges.
Dec. 12-16, 1921. Sumner. Sumner Poultry Assn. E. C. Reimer, secretary. Glen Richards, judge.
Dec. 12-16, 1921. Albia. Albia Poultry Show. Geo. G. Sharpe, Hocking, Iowa, secretary. Jos. Dagle, judge.
Dec. 13-16, 1921. Boone. Boone County Poultry Show. Fred Bell, secretary. Harry Atkins, judge.
Dec. 13-16, 1921. Iowa Falls. Hardin County Poultry Assn. F. R. Chaplin, secretary. J. L. Gordon, judge.
Dec. 29, 1921-Jan. 2, 1922. Mason City. Iowa State Poultry Show. H. M. Corning, Waterloo, Iowa, secretary. Tucker, Atkins, Monilaw, Richards, judges.
Jan. 3-6, 1922. Osage. Cedar Valley Poultry Assn. A. J. Saskoske, secretary. E. D. Monilaw, judge.
Jan. 3-6, 1922. Manchester. Delaware County Poultry Assn. W. J. Schiess, secretary. Harry Atkins, judge.
Jan. 4-10, 1922. Dubuque. Dubuque Poultry Assn. John Ball, secretary. Atkins, judge.
Jan. 9-13, 1922. Creston. Progressive Poultry Assn. Frank Main, secretary. Harry Atkins, judge.
Jan. 11-14, 1922. New Hampton. Northern Iowa Poultry Assn. C. B. Phillips, secretary.

KANSAS.

Jan. 2-7, 1922. Solomon. Solomon Poultry Assn. Frank Henderson, secretary. A. T. Modlin, judge.
Jan. 9-14, 1922. Concordia. Cloud County Poultry Assn. Lee Foster, secretary. Wm. H. Scott, judge.
Jan. 16-21, 1922. Olathe. Johnson County Poultry Show. Ernie Prather, secretary. Fred Crosby, judge.

KENTUCKY.

Dec. 27-31, 1921. Lexington. Blue Grass Poultry Show. D. D. Slade, 333 W. Fourth St., Lexington, secretary.

MAINE.

Dec. 13-16, 1921. Portland. Maine State Poultry Assn. John F. Tilton, secretary. W. H. Cord, J. H. Drevenstedt, Haldie Nicholson, J. H. Woodward, judges.
Jan. 3-5, 1922. So. Paris. Western Maine Poultry Assn. C. Guy Buck, secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dec. 6-9, 1921. Springfield. Springfield Poultry Club. C. G. Collester, secretary, 244 Main St.
Dec. 28-30, 1921. Holyoke. Holyoke Poultry Assn. Herman A. Paquette, 349 Main St., Holyoke, Mass., secretary.
Jan. 2-6, 1922. Boston. W. B. Atherton, secretary, 165 Tremont St.

MICHIGAN.

Dec. 6-11, 1921. Detroit. Detroit National Poultry Show. John H. Tomlinson, secretary, Dearborn, Mich.
Dec. 29, 1921-Jan. 3, 1922. Zeeland. Zeeland Poultry Assn. C. J. DeKoster, secretary. D. E. Hale and E. C. Foreman, judges.
Jan. 3-7, 1922. Grand Rapids. West Michigan Poultry Assn. J. Alfred Hannah, secretary. A. H. Emch, D. E. Hale, L. E. Heasley, judges.
Jan. 18-22, 1922. Bay City. Bay City Poultry Assn. Godfrey Engstrom, secretary.

MINNESOTA.

Dec. 5-7, 1921. Rush City. Chisago County Poultry Assn. C. H. Sommer, secretary.
Dec. 10-13, 1921. Stillwater. Washington County Poultry Assn. Warren E. Maunsell, secretary. John McPherson, Frank E. Cross, judges.
Jan. 4-8, 1922. Caledonia. Caledonia Poultry Show. I. C. Gengler, secretary, E. H. Hoffman, judge.

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Entries Close Dec. 28

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COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES
Highest Quality
H. A. D. LEGGETT, WINOOSKI, VERMONT

Jan. 5-8, 1922. St. Cloud. Central Minnesota Poultry Assn. L. R. Swift, secretary. Ralph Whitney, T. D. Maxson, judges.

Jan. 10-13, 1922. Montevideo. Chippewa County Poultry Assn. B. Frank Olson, secretary. E. H. Hoffman, J. A. Leland, judges.

MISSOURI.

Dec. 29, 1921-Jan. 2, 1922. St. Louis. Greater St. Louis Coliseum Show. Chas. K. Cullom, secretary. H. W. Schriver, H. M. Woods, V. O. Hobbs, Tom H. Woods, L. G. Householder, A. D. Walker, judges.

MONTANA.

Dec. 12-15, 1921. Great Falls. Great Falls Poultry Assn. Guy A. Fulton, secretary.

Jan. 9-14, 1922. Helena. Montana State Poultry Assn. John M. Power, secretary. E. C. Branch, Chas. Greenfield, judges.

NEBRASKA.

Jan. 1-6, 1922. Lincoln. Nebraska State Poultry Assn. C. Bonsall, secretary. Tucker, Hobbs, Palmer, Smiley, judges.

NEW JERSEY.

Dec. 8-10, 1921. Woodbury. Gloucester County Poultry Assn. Wm. H. Rehr, secretary.

Dec. 8-10, 1921. Hammonton. Hammonton Poultry Show Assn. W. G. Hale, secretary.

Jan. 11-14, 1922. Ridgewood. Ridgewood Poultry Show. Seb T. Hammerstein, Hillsdale, N. J., secretary.

NEW MEXICO.

Jan. 12-14, 1922. Albuquerque. Bernalillo County Poultry Assn. C. P. Hay, secretary, 236 High St.

NEW YORK.

Dec. 8-10, 1921. White Plains. White Plains Poultry Assn. E. P. Yapie, secretary.

Dec. 12-17, 1921. Rochester. Flower City Poultry Assn. W. G. Buisch, secretary, P. O. Box 554.

Jan. 3-6, 1922. Ogdensburg. Northern N. Y. Poultry Assn. R. J. La Lone, president.

Jan. 10-15, 1922. Buffalo. Theo. Hewes, secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 10-15, 1922. Buffalo. National Golden Wyandotte Club. Melvin E. Uphoff, 115 Mason St., Schenectady, N. Y., secretary.

Jan. 16-21, 1922. Jamestown. Chautauqua County Poultry Assn. C. G. Loucks, secretary, 49 McKinley Ave.

Jan. 25-29, 1922. New York City, Madison Square Garden Show. D. Lincoln Orr, secretary, Orrs Mills, N. Y.

OHIO.

Dec. 5-10, 1921. Lancaster. Lancaster Poultry Show. Thos. Baus, secretary.

Dec. 12-16, 1921. Zanesville. Zanesville Fanciers' Club. R. E. Silvey, secretary. Whittaker, Gault, judges.

Dec. 13-18, 1921. Maumee. Maumee Poultry Assn. F. W. Gilbert, Bowling Green, Ohio, secretary.

Dec. 27-30, 1921. Kettlersville. Shelby County Poultry Assn. Wm. Becker, Anna, Ohio, secretary. J. A. Nusser, judge.

Jan. 2-7, 1922. Cleveland. Cleveland Poultry Breeders' Assn. A. E. Rehburg, secretary. Richard Oke, J. H. Drevenstedt, Chas. McClave, G. E. Gault, and A. T. Kummer, judges.

Jan. 2-7, 1922. Newark. Newark Fanciers' Assn. H. M. Close, secretary.

Jan. 4-8, 1922. Cincinnati. Theo. Hewes, secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 17-20, 1922. Jackson Center. Jackson Center Poultry Assn. C. P. Journell, secretary.

Jan. 18-21, 1922. Sidney. Sidney Poultry Show. Chas. Johnson, secretary. J. A. Nusser, judge.

OKLAHOMA.

Dec. 6-11, 1921. Ardmore. Oklahoma State Poultry Fed. Show. A. F. Snodgrass, Nowata, Okla., secretary. Walter Burton, W. C. Tallant, D. T. Helmich, judges.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Dec. 12-17, 1921. Corry. Corry Poultry Assn. H. B. Munsee, secretary, Box 86, Elgin, Pa.

Jan. 3-7, 1922. Johnstown. Johnstown Fanciers' Assn. G. Ray Johnston, secretary, P. O. Box 416, Johnstown, Pa.

Jan. 9-14, 1922. Pittsburgh. Poultry Exhibition of Pittsburgh. J. Leonard Pfeuffer, secretary, P. O. Box 884, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 9-14, 1922. Philadelphia Poultry Show. H. W. Britton, secretary, Moorestown, N. J.

Jan. 17-20, 1922. Meadville. Crawford County Fanciers' Assn. David Wallace, Box 67, Meadville, Pa., secretary.

Jan. 19-21, 1922. Lock Haven. Lock Haven Poultry Assn. F. H. Dyer, secretary.

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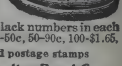
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SOUTH DAKOTA.

Jan. 16-21, 1922. Mitchell, S. D. State Poultry Assn. Wm. Scallin, secretary. Geo. W. Hackett, E. L. Hayes, judges.

TENNESSEE.

Dec. 6-10, 1921. Nashville. Davidson County Pure Bred Poultry Assn. Miss Mary Fanning, secretary. R. F. Palmer, Mrs. Florence Forbes, judges.

Dec. 6-10, 1921. Pulaski. Giles County Poultry Assn. Anne W. Haynes, secretary. C. M. Abbott, judge.

TEXAS.

Dec. 7-10, 1921. Austin. Travis County Poultry Assn. Anna C. Tobin, secretary. Wm. C. Tallant, judge.

Dec. 7-11, 1921. Amarillo. Panhandle-Plains Tri-State Poultry Show. H. W. Duke, secretary.

Jan. 3-6, 1922. Waco. McLennan Co. Poultry Breeders' Assn. J. S. Hawkins, secretary.

Jan. 3-8, 1922. El Paso. El Paso Int. Poultry Show. H. E. Caldwell, secretary, Canuntillo, Texas. N. E. Luse, judge.

UTAH.

Jan. 3-8, 1922. Ogden. Weber County Poultry Assn. Wm. W. Shaw, secretary. E. C. Branch, judge.

Jan. 16-21, 1922. Salt Lake City. Utah Poultry Assn. E. A. Smith, secretary.

VERMONT.

Jan. 10-13, 1922. St. Albans. Vermont State Poultry Assn. B. P. Greene, secretary.

VIRGINIA.

Jan. 3-7, 1922. Norfolk. Old Dominion Poultry Assn. E. M. Rogers, secretary.

Jan. 4-7, 1922. Bristol. Bristol Poultry Assn. T. C. Smith, secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Dec. 12-17, 1921. Huntington. Huntington Poultry and Exhibit Co. Geo. Parent, general manager. Walter C. Young, Herman Rikhoff, judges.

Jan. 2-6, 1922. Spencer. Roane County Poultry Show. T. H. Harden, secretary.

WISCONSIN.

Dec. 7-11, 1921. La Crosse. La Crosse Poultry Show. J. E. Kirchels, secretary. E. H. Hoffman, J. E. Greenwald, judges.

Dec. 8-11, 1921. Manitowoc. Manitowoc Feathered Stock Assn. A. P. Schenian, secretary. Geo. M. Wells, F. C. Borcherdt, Jr., judges.

Dec. 8-11, 1921. Fond du Lac. Fond du Lac Poultry Assn. E. D. Zamzow, secretary.

Dec. 28, 1921-Jan. 2, 1922. Fort Atkinson. Fort Atkinson Poultry Assn. Alfred Cory, secretary.

Jan. 4-8, 1922. Sheboygan. Sheboygan Poultry Assn. Geo. L. Spatt, secretary. Geo. M. Wells, James A. Daley, judges.

Jan. 4-8, 1922. Jefferson. Rock River Valley Poultry Assn. J. M. Coyner, secretary.

Jan. 5-9, 1922. Wausau. Central Wisconsin Poultry Assn. A. C. Palster, secretary. Geo. A. Hely, judge.

Jan. 5-10, 1922. Waterford. Waterford Poultry Assn. A. H. Lewman, secretary.

Jan. 10-13, 1922. Ripon. Ripon Poultry Assn. Louis B. Farvour, secretary. Geo. Wells, judge.

Jan. 16-20, 1922. Albany. South Central Wisconsin Poultry Assn. G. M. King, secretary.

Jan. 18-22, 1922. Kenosha. Kenosha County Poultry Assn. John G. Williams, secretary.

Jan. 19-22, 1922. Neenah. Winnebago Poultry Assn. B. H. Metternich, secretary.

Jan. 23-28, 1922. Mineral Point. Mineral Point Poultry Assn. A. S. Tucker, secretary. Jos. Dagle, judge.

Jan. 24-28, 1922. Waukesha. Waukesha Poultry Assn. H. Hodgson, secretary.

Annual Club Meets

National Ancona Club, Roy W. Van Hoesen, secretary, Franklinville, N. Y., at the **Cleveland Poultry Show.**

American Black Orpington Club, Ora Overholser, secretary, Mechanicsville, Md., at the **Grand Rapids, Mich., Show.**

Rhode Island Red Club of America, Harry Forbes, secretary, Terre Haute, Ind., at the **State Red Meet, Indianapolis.**

Rhode Island Red Club of America. W. G. Card, secretary, Manchester, Conn., at the **Boston Show.**

American Cornish Club. Fred H. Bohrer, secretary, Utica, N. Y., at the **Boston Show.**

American Buttercup Club, R. J. LaLone, secretary, Potsdam, N. Y., at the **Buffalo, N. Y., Show.**

Buff Rock and Partridge Wyandotte clubs. H. M. Close, secretary, at **Newark Fanciers Assn.**

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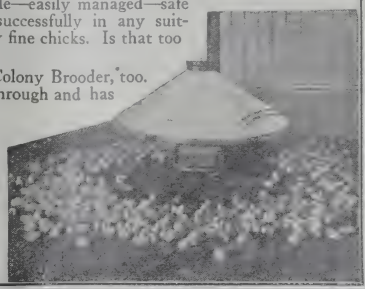
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The Diseases of Poultry (D. E. Salmon), paper	.75
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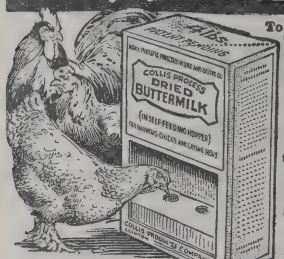
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Louisiana's Poultry Drive.

By Bentley B. Mackay.

When the student of geography reads about Louisiana he finds that among other things she leads in the production of cane, rice and other semi-tropical products. He will also read, in later editions, that the livestock industry is fast forging to the front. In no place is mention made of poultry, although any poultry fancier will say that the climate and other conditions for poultry raising in the state are unsurpassed. However, within a few years it is evident that this former laggard state will rank well up among the leaders in poultry work.

Harley L. Williams came to Louisiana Agricultural College at a time when chickens were not occupying the minds of anyone to any great extent. Cotton was selling at forty cents a pound, rice at fifteen dollars a barrel, cane at twenty dollars a ton. Why, then, should anyone bother with chickens?

Mr. Williams had a good subject, and he did not fail to get his message before the public. In every article he wrote, in every speech he made, he preached the gospel of pure-bred chickens. He warned the farmers that hard times possibly might be ahead. He tried to show that twenty-dollar cane and forty-cent cotton were abnormal; but they did not listen—that is, not at first.



Harley L. Williams, Louisiana College of Agriculture, who put on the big purebred poultry drive.

"A Thousand Pens of Pure-Bred Chickens on Louisiana Farms!" howled Williams.

"Impossible!" shouted all the county agents in unison.

But securing the promise of Director Perkins, and all of the extension workers of the college force to put over a poultry drive, Mr. Williams began preparing to make his drive a success. He got out a series of articles to every paper in the state; he furnished every county agent with hundreds of letters ready for their signature, to be sent to interested farmers. He then placed tentative quotas for every county agent in the state. A whole week in September, 1920, was devoted entirely to poultry by every extension worker in Louisiana.

The clouds began to disappear from the county agents' horizon; orders began to pour in.

Traveling all over the state, speaking to many people, soon told on Mr. Williams, but his mission was accomplished. He saw his drive go over the top. More people in the state talked and heard about pure-bred poultry than ever before.

To insure the people getting first-grade stuff when they purchased, Mr. Williams got the names of every reliable breeder in Louisiana and the names of breeders in other states, and then explained the purpose of the drive to them. If they were not willing to sell their poultry for a reasonable price, subject to his inspection, he took them off his list. In this way every person buying eggs or a pen of chickens through Mr. Williams or the county agent was sure of getting a good grade of stock.

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"The Folks Who Know."

Prizes were offered to the county and home demonstration agents selling the largest number of pens of poultry.

B. W. Baker, Rapides County, sold 59 pens, winning the first prize of $25. J. H. Cade and Miss Erin Dore, Arcadia County, 52 pens, second prize, $15. Honorable mention: B. M. Jackson and Miss Fannie Buie, Ouachita, 44 pens; Miss Caroline Boudraeux, Lafayette, 28 pens.

The total number of pens sold prior to and during the week of the drive, which were eligible for competition, amounted to 518 pens. Number of pens sold after official close of drive, which, however, were a direct result of the drive, 576. Total number of pens sold, 1,095. The price paid for them was $33,077, or an average of $6.04 per bird. The above figures include sixty-seven pens sold by Mr. Williams personally during the drive, amounting to $2,375, to parties in counties having no demonstration agent. The highest price paid for pens was in Desoto Parish, where some sold for $150.

Of the total 1,085 pens sold, 31.1 per cent were Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, 27 per cent Plymouth Rocks (all varieties), 26.8 per cent Leghorns (all varieties), 6.5 per cent Wyandottes (all varieties), and the remaining 8.6 per cent included all varieties of Orpingtons, Minorcas, Anconas, Campines, Games, Buckeyes, Brahamas and Langshans.

The drive being hard to start seems harder to stop. "You sent someone up here to start your campaign," wrote a county agent, "now send someone to stop it. I have other work to do. I am a county agent, not a specialist in poultry."

With the close of 1920 came to deflation in prices. Cotton, sugar and rice planters have become bankrupt by hundreds. They who did not believe the predictions of Mr. Williams regarding poultry believe it now. They are learning that the one-crop system will not pay; it never has and never will. The results are that practically every farm is developing a nice flock of pure-bred chickens.

The money spent for pure-bred poultry and eggs in Louisiana from September 20 to March 1, 1921, is estimated by Mr. Williams to be $80,000. The farmers have been shown that it pays to grow the best, and they went the limit for sound stock of pure-bred breeding.

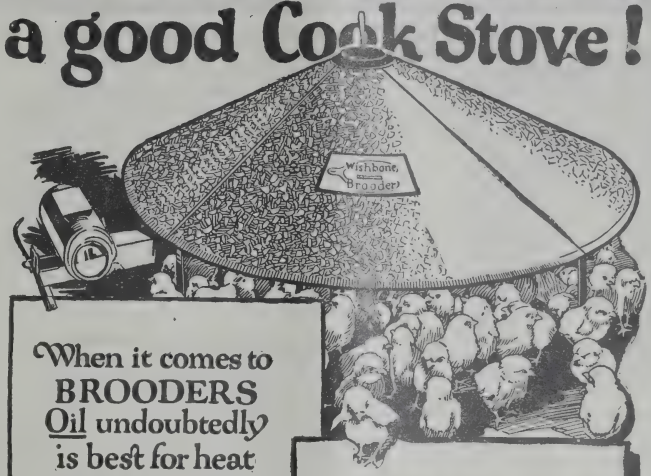
Comment on Line-Breeding.

Much has been said and written during the past few months concerning line-breeding or inbreeding. Beginners are being told that they must adhere strictly to line-breeding if they hope to become successful poultry breeders. Those who are so strong in their advocacy of line-breeding seem to be under the impression that the only thing that is necessary for one to attain conspicuous success is for him to purchase a pen of fowls, being sure that all of them are from the same female and sired by the same male, and then continue to inbreed these birds. As I once before said, some degree of line-breeding is essential to success, but continued in and in breeding is likely to result in disaster.

If there were in the whole world a flock of fowls every individual of which possessed all of the qualities that one desires in his birds, and if it were never necessary to "renew" the blood of domestic fowls, the owner of that flock could go on inbreeding his birds forever, secure in the knowledge that he had reached a point beyond which none could go. But there is no such flock, and there never will be. And the necessity for occasionally revitalizing our domestic fowls by the introduction of outside blood will always be present. These facts being absolute, out-breeding becomes as necessary a part of one's work as is inbreeding.

Advocates of intense inbreeding are assuming that this method of breeding does not lessen the vitality of the birds and are also assuming that our domestic fowls are perfect, which they

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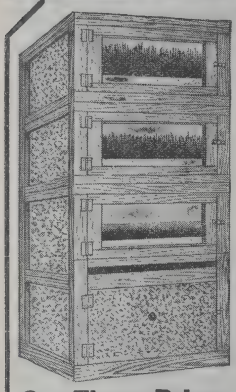
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You can't get eggs in big quantities from your hens in winter unless you supply them with an abundance of green feed. A WISCONSIN Sectional GRAIN SPROUTER enables you to provide all the green stuff your fowls require at a very low cost. It will make three bushels of green feed from one bushel of oats, wheat or rye.

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WISCONSIN Sectional Grain Sprouters are made throughout of the best materials. They have a strong wooden frame, with heavy galvanized iron sides, lined with thick sheets of Nuroid roofing which is a great heat retainer and not affected by moisture. The strong grain trays are made of galvanized iron. Wisconsins cannot warp, shrink or swell. Large glass doors provide abundance of light to promote rapid sprouting. Lamp is absolutely safe so that sprouter can be used in basement, house or barn. Furnished in one, two, three, four or more sections. You can start with base and one section (50 hen size) and add other sections as your needs require.

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Base and 4 Sections— 8 trays—40-qt. capacity for flock of 250 hens — 22.25

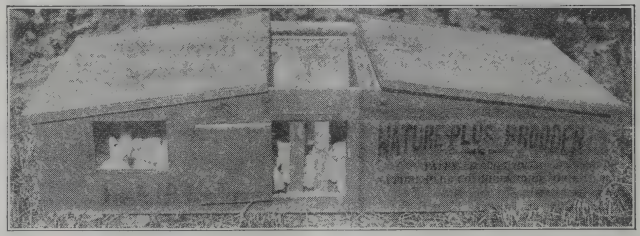
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are not. Perfection in fowls is seen only in the wild state. Domestic fowls are a product of man, and, like all his products, possess many imperfections. Close inbreeding intensifies imperfections as well as any desirable qualities the birds may have.

Suppose a beginner has a flock of fowls in which there is a tendency toward a little too much length of leg, and he continues to inbreed his long-legged specimens, what will be the result? Each season will find more and more of the birds possessing the defect and it will be a matter of only a few years until every bird in the flock will look as if it is walking on stilts. And so it is with all other serious defects. What, then, is the proper procedure in this case?

The beginner should do what an experienced breeder would do: Purchase a bird that has the correct length of leg and infuse his blood into the flock. Inbreeding fowls that do not possess the characters which we desire to perpetuate is worse than useless. One must have some object in view other than the mere relationship of the birds when he makes up a mating, or he will never advance beyond the starting point.

Mo. John Miller.

Feed Grain Heavily in Fall.

One important factor in securing heavy winter egg production from pullets is to have the pullets thoroughly fat before they begin to lay. A pullet that begins laying before she has stored up a large reserve of fat cannot withstand the long strain of laying like one that has a larger supply of stored-up energy. In order to insure the pullets going into the winter laying season with liberal amounts of fat stored up to protect them against the cold and furnish the energy needed for egg making, particular attention ought to be paid during the fall months to the amount of grain in the ration. A practice now being followed by many successful flock owners is to begin reducing the proposition of mash and increasing the amount of grain in the ration about the time the pullets' combs begin to redden.

Instead of forcing the pullets into premature production by feeding excessive quantities of mash, it is now considered better practice to begin limiting the mash before the pullets are quite ready to lay and, through the use of larger proportions of grain, to get the birds thoroughly fat. The pullet that lays before she has reached proper size will lay an egg that is so small as to have but little market value, and keen students of the subject prefer to hold back early fall production by feeding a ration which will insure fat rather than stimulate egg production until the pullets have reached nearly full body development. It probably is not wise to entirely eliminate the mash containing meat scrap or tankage from the fall ration for pullets, but some of the people most successful in securing winter eggs from pullets claim that the fall ration may well contain four parts of grain to one part of mash and say that the pullets should be fed during the early fall months absolutely all the grain that they will consume. Then after the birds come into normal laying the proportion of mash should be gradually increased until by the 1st of January the mash makes up approximately one-third of the ration.

Hens also require liberal feeding of corn during the fall months if they are to be brought through the molt in good condition and be ready to start laying heavily as soon as the molt is finished. When a hen molts she is almost invariably in thin flesh and before she can lay prolifically her reserve supply of energy must be built up through fat just the same as with pullets. Molting hens need protein in the ration to insure the growth of feathers, so the meat scrap or tankage should not be eliminated from the mash but, as with pullets the amount of mash consumed during the molting time may well be somewhat reduced by feeding more liberally on corn and other fattening grain.—T. S. Townsley.

TOWNSLEY'S WORK IN MISSOURI.

T. S. Townsley, extension poultryman for the College of Agriculture of Missouri, has found that the most effective way to carry the poultry work of the State College to the people of the state, is to pick out a farm here and there that will adopt recommendations of the college and thereby become a local demonstration farm, demonstrating what results are possible when the recommendations of the college are adopted, and making plain to the local people just what those recommendations really are.

County agents are able to point to the local demonstration farm that is carrying out the methods of the college and at convenient times visitors are invited to inspect the equipment



T. S. Townsley, Extension Poultryman, Missouri College of Agriculture.

and stock on the demonstration farm. The owners of these specially selected farms keep records, which Mr. Townsley carefully analyzes for the purpose of making further suggestions for improvement. It is the biggest and most notable piece of poultry extension work that is being carried on in the United States.

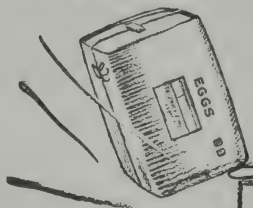
In referring to his work, Mr. Townsley says:

"If every hen in the state of Missouri laid as well as the hens on the farms where the Missouri plan of flock improvement is being followed, the present annual production of 115,000,000 dozen eggs could be secured from less than one-half the number of hens now kept. The average farm in Missouri keeps 94 fowls which lay annually an average of 55½ eggs per bird. In contrast to this low average, 112 Missouri farms where the Missouri plan of flock improvement is practiced reported in 1920 an average of 125 hens on each farm with an annual egg production of 114 eggs for each hen.

"The Missouri plan of flock improvement is based upon the assurance that the conditions under which the farm flocks are handled will be improved on the average farm just as soon as the farmers themselves can be convinced that it will be profitable to change present methods. Poultry is a side line on Missouri farms, and the low average production for the state is primarily due to lack of attention to the problems of housing, feeding, breeding and general management.

"That the poultry crop of the state is important enough to warrant attention to methods of increasing the efficiency of production is shown by the position which poultry and

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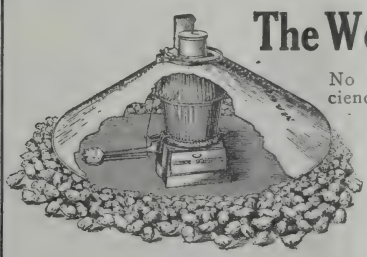
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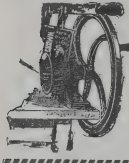
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eggs occupy in relation to other farm crops. The 1919 Missouri Crop Review issued by the State Board of Agriculture, shows the following values of the leading farm products: corn produced, $214,469,000; dairy products, $125,351,600; wheat produced, $120,982,000; hogs sold and slaughtered, $106,023,740; poultry and eggs, $86,360,000; cattle sold and slaughtered, $81,936,120.

From the standpoint of cash income poultry compares favorably with any other product. A large part of the corn is fed on the farm and a considerable share of the dairy products is consumed at home, so the cash receipts from the various items for the entire state probably rank in importance as follows: first, hogs; second, wheat; third, cattle; fourth, poultry and eggs.

Profits from farm poultry are, of course, quite closely associated with the number of eggs produced per hen, and available figures indicate that on farms where hens make a low average egg yield the flock is often kept at an actual loss.

About four-fifths of the feed a hen eats goes for body maintenance and the other fifth is used in egg production. The hen that lays a small number of eggs will eat nearly as much feed and cost almost as much to keep for a year as will the hen that lays twice or three times as many eggs. As a general rule the price of one egg is usually about the same as the cost of one pound of feed. The average hen will eat from sixty to eighty pounds of feed annually and must lay a similar number of eggs before there is much chance for her paying a profit to her owner.

Farm poultry keepers, therefore, will welcome the announcement that the present low average egg production can be very materially increased by proper attention to methods of feeding, housing, breeding and general management of the farm flock; for this increased production will bring greatly increased profits. Greater profits will be gained either directly by having more eggs to sell or indirectly by reducing the size of the flock and feed bill. This, then, is the purpose of the Extension Service of the Missouri College of Agriculture in fostering the Missouri plan of flock improvement.

This plan centers around the demonstration farm flock. Demonstration flocks are established on farms where the owners agree to co-operate with the county farm bureau and with the Agricultural Extension service in demonstrating the proper methods of feeding, housing and handling the farm flock to insure maximum production.

Mr. Townsley's recommendations, based on the poultry experiment work at the Missouri Agricultural College, under the directions of Professor H. L. Kempster, are as follows:

Missouri Plan of Feeding

Records from the Missouri demonstration flocks as well as experiment station data show that egg production is very definitely dependent upon the ration fed. No single improvement will show such immediate and such phenomenal results as will the introduction of proper feeding methods into the flock which has been indifferently fed. Poor feeding methods followed on a great many farms are the most important cause of the present low average egg production in the state.



Visitors to the Demonstration Poultry Farm, many of whom had driven many miles, brought their lunch, and the event became a gala day.

In the Missouri plan of flock improvement, through the demonstration flock, special emphasis is laid on the feeding problem. Since the primary object in feeding hens is to secure egg production, a study of the composition of the egg ought to give some clew to the feed requirements of laying hens. Chemists state that the edible contents of the egg are made up of fat, protein and water. Water, of course, is easily supplied in abundance. The yolk of the egg is made up principally of fat, and the chief element found in the white of the egg after the water is extracted is protein. The egg shell is composed mainly of lime. Since the egg contains the three substances, fat, protein and lime, the natural assumption would be that a ration to make hens lay must also contain these materials.

Practical tests have shown that a shortage of either lime, fat or protein will limit the egg production.

As hens are commonly fed on the farm, the ration is rich in fat forming elements because all the grains which are commonly used in poultry feeds are primarily fattening foods. Most grains contain some lime but there is likely to be a shortage of this material unless it is supplied in outside mineral products such as oyster shell or soft limestone.

The principal defect in the usual farm flock ration is a shortage of protein producing elements. The common grains contain a small per cent of protein, but the hen, unlike most



A Big Townsley Poultry Meeting on a Demonstration Farm in Missouri.

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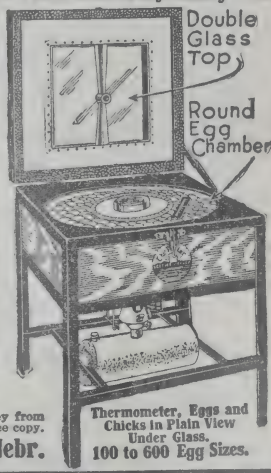
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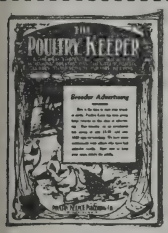
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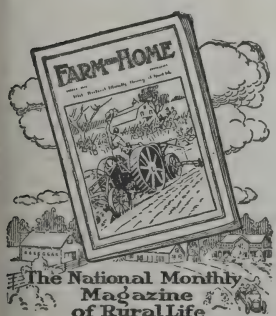
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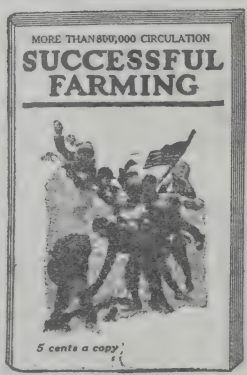


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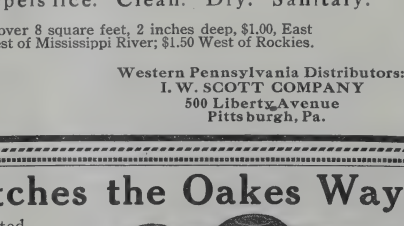
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other animals, appears to be unable to u protein from vegetable sources in growth production. Investigators agree that hens a able to make egg protein efficiently only fro protein of animal origin. Tests have show that birds fed on vegetable protein such cottonseed meal, linseed meal and gluten me makes a very poor laying record, while bir fed the same sort of ration except with th addition of protein from an animal sourc such as milk, commercial meat scrap or tank age, make high records as layers. These fac indicate that animal protein is an essenti part of the ration if hens are to lay profitabl and the Missouri plan of flock improvemer lays special emphasis on the supplying of an mal protein in the ration as a necessary ste to insure improvement in egg records. A r tion for farm flocks ought to be as simple possible and should make the fullest possibl use of home grown products.

The Grains.

Corn.—Corn is the most important crop o most Missouri farms and, on the whole, the best all-around grain for poultry feedin Corn is rich in fat forming materials an supplies the nutrients needed for producin heat and energy required for body mainter ance and also furnishes the elements neede in making egg yolk.

Wheat.—Wheat is next to corn as the be all-around grain for feeding poultry. It highly palatable and contains fat forming ma terials and valuable mineral elements. It easily digested and is not quite so fattenin as corn. When the price is not prohibitive wheat may well form a part of the farm pou try ration.

Oats.—This grain is, next to corn, the mos common feed grain grown in Missouri an should form a part of the poultry ration o most farms. On account of the large pe cent of crude fiber in oats, the amount oats fed must be somewhat limited. Usuall not more than one-third of the grain ratio should be oats.

Kafir.—In sections where kafir and th other grain sorghums are important crops, th poultry rati n may contain some of thes grains. Kafir and similar grains are highl parable with other grains and may be use same feeding value as corn.

Barley.—While not generally grown in Mi souri, barley is often available at prices con parable with other grains and may be use as a substitute for oats.

Mash.

The animal protein needed in a ration commonly fed in a mixture of ground grair or grain products and this mixture is calle mash. The mash ingredients should be d termined largely by the prices of the variou materials available.

Bran.—Wheat bran is available in all se tions of Missouri and, on account of its as content and laxative effect, is valuable as mash ingredient.

Shorts or Middlings.—Like bran, shorts middlings are available from nearly every fee store or mill. As they contain a valuable pa of the wheat nutrients and are usually cheape than wheat, they are commonly included poultry mashes.

Wheat Mixed Feed.—Some mills mix th bran and shorts and sell them under the nam of wheat mixed feed or mill run. This ha approximately the same feeding value as mixture of bran nad shorts.

Corn Meal.—Corn meal is usually mor expensive than wheat by-products and on ac count of the danger of mold due to heatin it is not commonly included in poultry mashes However, where corn can be ground at hom and fed as freshly ground corn meal, it ca be used to advantage as part of the mash

Ground Oats.—Unless the hull can be blow or screened out, ground oats will not prov satisfactory as a mash ingredient.

Animal Protein.

Milk.—Milk is the only animal protein com monly produced on the farm which is avai able in any quantities for poultry feedin Milk is considered by many as the most valu able source of protein and should always b fed to poultry if available. Milk may be fe either sweet or sour with about equal result

Meat Scraps.—This material is a by-proc uct of soap making at packing plants an contains about 50 per cent of animal protei The fowls find it palatable when mixed wit mash, and it is highly successful in forcin egg production.

Tankage.—Tankage is made from condemne animals and other packing house waste. I is cooked at high temperatures to kill diseas

germs and all grease is removed for soap making. Tankage is slightly richer in protein than meat scrap but usually contains more indigestible material. Good grades of feeding tankage have approximately the same value for poultry as meat scrap.

The Ration.

The ration recommended by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture for demonstration farm flocks as being the most practicable for Missouri conditions is as follows: Grain—10 pounds of corn and 5 pounds of oats; mash—3 pounds bran, 3 pounds of shorts, and 1½ pounds commercial meat scrap or tankage. This ration contains the approximate amount of nutrient needed by 100 hens daily and is designed to furnish the materials needed for egg production at a minimum expense. Where milk is available on the farm, the meat scrap or tankage can be left out of the mash and the 100 hens be given three gallons of milk daily to drink. As indicated before, the animal protein is the most important part of the ration, and either milk, meat scrap or tankage must be fed in about the amount indicated if satisfactory egg production is to be secured.

The corn in the ration ought to be shelled and during the winter months should be scattered in straw litter eight or ten inches deep to insure the birds getting exercise. For hens in close confinement cracked corn probably has an advantage in furnishing exercise, but for hens under general farm conditions, the profit to be derived from feeding cracked corn is questionable. The heaviest feeding of corn should be given in the afternoon so that the birds may go to roost with their crops full. The oats in the ration should be fed dry and scattered in the litter the same as corn. Feeding the greater part of the oats in the morning stimulates the birds to scratch during the day.

Satisfactory substitution of any of the common farm grains can be made for the above mixture provided oats does not make up more than one-third by weight of the total grain ration.

The Missouri plan of feeding the mash is to keep it constantly before the birds in dry mash hoppers. To keep the ration balanced the hens should eat one pound of mash for each two pounds of grain. The amount of mash consumed can be accurately regulated by controlling the amount of grain fed. Where the birds are not eating the proper proportion of mash, a part of the grain ration should be withheld until the mash consumption becomes normal. Where too much mash is being eaten the condition can be remedied by feeding more grain. When meat scrap or tankage is used for a source of animal protein this material should be mixed thoroughly with the mash to prevent the hens picking out the larger pieces and wasting the mash. Feeding meat scraps or tankage alone does not give as good results as where they form a component part of the mash.

In using milk as a source of protein any shortage should be remedied by feeding enough meat scrap or tankage to correctly balance the deficiency. One pound of meat scrap or tankage has approximately the same protein content as two gallons of milk.

Missouri Plan of Housing.

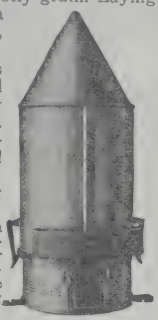
The Missouri climate requires a type of poultry house which will furnish shelter for the birds during the winter storms and provide a reasonable cool roosting place during the hot summer months. The type of house which most nearly meets the conditions is the Missouri poultry house designed by the Poultry Department of the Missouri College of Agriculture. This is a gable-roof, house with windows on all sides, open front ventilation and a straw loft which keeps the house cool in summer and warm in winter. Where new poultry houses are needed on demonstration farms, the Missouri type of house is always recommended. These houses have been built on many of the demonstration farms and have had a marked influence in improving poultry housing conditions in the various communities. As a result of the success of the house of this type on one Missouri demonstration farm, more than 40 similar houses have been built in the same community during the past four years.

The original plans for the Missouri poultry house call for a building 20 feet square designed to accommodate 125 to 150 hens. The plans are capable of enlargement to practically any size, and this plan is now being followed in building houses as large as 50 by 60 feet, providing room for 1,000 laying hens. On

It Takes Feed and Water to Produce a BIG EGG YIELD

Too many poultrymen think of feed alone, not realizing that water, which costs nothing, is equally as important as the costly grain. Laying hens must have water—a steady, clean supply at a comfortable temperature. Without it they cannot lay, and make losses instead of profits.

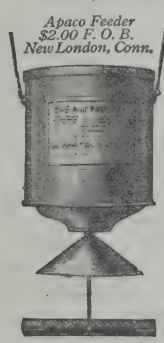
At the Missouri Poultry Experimental Station, it was proven by actual tests that fowls—any variety—fall off 50% in egg production when watered once a day as compared with those having water continuously. Think what it would mean to double the egg production of your flock with eggs at present prices! You can do this with less labor by using Norwich Automatic Air-Locking Fountains than by watering once a day.



Norwich Automatic Air-Lock Fountain $6.00 F. O. B. New London, Conn.

Your birds will drink from four to ten times more water with the chill removed, and that means eggs! This wonderful Norwich Appliance provides a continuous supply of clean water with the chill removed at any temperature. It has been operated in Alaska at 60 degrees below zero! Safe—inexpensive to operate—positive in action—simple in construction—nothing to get out of order—a time, worry and labor saver.

Of course grain is necessary, and it's too valuable to waste or feed to mice, rats and sparrows. Put the scratch feed in Norwich Automatic or Apaco Feeders and prevent all waste—save labor—reduce feed bills 25 per cent—exercise your birds—get more eggs. Careful tests show that Norwich-fed birds average 20 eggs per year more than those hand fed by experts. A test with your flock will prove this.



Apaco Feeder $2.00 F. O. B. New London, Conn.

Poultry plants all over the country are being equipped with artificial lights to increase winter laying. The plan works. We know because we've been using it on a large scale for several years. This winter we shall have 4,000 Layers under lights. But take our advice:—equip your lighted pens with non-freezing fountains and automatic feeders. Without them the system does not work to full advantage.

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The Proven Leaders



The bird for all purposes; the best winter lay of large, tinted eggs; the heaviest of all clean legged fowl; the finest table poultry in existence; the most beautiful fowl yet produced.

We have the largest and best flock in America and have hundreds of cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets, now ready for the show room, laying house and breeding pen

Are you prepared for the keenest competition in the show room? If not, come to headquarters. Are you getting the egg yield you should? If not, improve your flock with a cockerel from our bred to lay strain that has been making high egg records in national laying contests regularly since 1911 and hold the world's record for heavy weight fowls. Last season we won nine firsts out of a possible twelve at Madison Square Garden and Chicago Coliseum.

Recent winnings: Six firsts at Cincinnati, August 25th; six firsts, Kentucky State Fair at Louisville, September 14th.

If you want a sure winner or a full egg basket, write us.

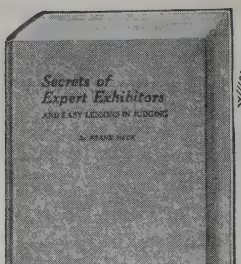
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Regal Strain March hatched and laying. Dandy foundation stock, wonderful Winter layers. Price $3 each Prepaid. Hurry.

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Secrets of Expert Exhibitors

And Easy Lessons in Judging

By FRANK HECK

THE time has gone by when a breeder can pick up birds right out of the yards and win with them without special preparation. This is true even in the smaller shows. There are always at least a few hustling, enterprising breeders in every locality who are keenly alive to the financial profit and the honors accruing from winning over all competitors. These breeders use all legitimate methods for putting their birds in show condition. Most interesting book ever published for breeders.

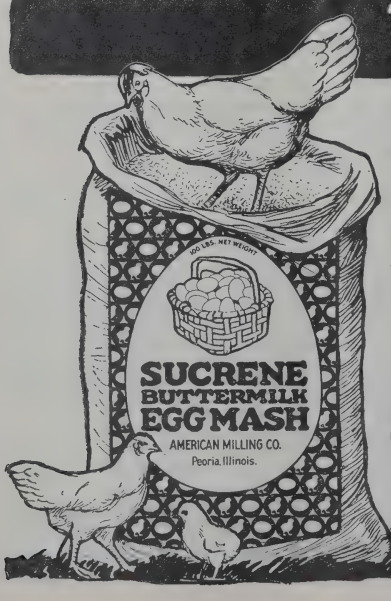
Faking and Legitimate Preparation Both Laid Bare

Faking is certainly wrong and it should not be practiced, but even in legitimate show preparation what chance have you to win over one or more honest competitors who may have a copy of this book and thereby possess the knowledge which enables them to fix up their birds in scores of ways that are not known to you. Consider also the immense advantage you would have in being able to detect such forms of faking as can be discovered in cases where there may possibly be a dishonest exhibitor in the class. You need this book to protect yourself against dishonesty.

All the methods, drugs, chemicals and various modes of preparing birds for the show room are fully explained.

You need the book to protect yourself against the dishonest faker and you need it to put yourself on an equal footing with your honest competitors. It will save you many dollars in useless entry fees, and it will show you how to win the coveted prizes and honors which your rivals would otherwise receive. Have you ever bought a poultry book on general topics or disclosing some system of so-called secrets, and upon receipt of it had your expectations drop with a dull thud of disappointment? Well, this is not that kind of a book! Don't put off sending your order. You need the book NOW. The price of the book is, including postage..... $2.00

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The Feed for Winter Eggs

Sucrene Buttermilk Egg Mash contains Dried Buttermilk and Meat Scraps in combination with a variety of high quality meals, which makes it a complete egg-forming ration. Let your hens have free access to this feed at all times; give them a liberal grain feed in the evening, and you can depend on profitable returns in eggs all through the winter months.

Put up in 100, 50 and 10 pound bags. Give your dealer a trial order. Write us for full information.

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many demonstration farms the houses already built have been remodeled into satisfactory buildings by providing ample windows for light, open air fronts for ventilation, dropping boards to keep the floor clean, and if necessary, a straw loft to make the house more comfortable. Under Missouri conditions a poultry house ought to furnish approximately 3 square feet of floor space for each hen kept. On many farms in order to accomplish this it is necessary to build more houses or else reduce the number of hens kept. In building or remodeling poultry houses the ideal of one square foot of windows to each fifteen square feet of floor space should be kept in mind, and the windows should be arranged on all sides of the biulding to give the maximum amount of light. The standard requirements for ventilation in Missouri poultry houses is that there should be 1 sguare foot of open front for each 10 square feet of floor space. The open front should be arranged on the south side of the building where the minimum amount of cold air will be admitted.

Dropping boards underneath the roosts are essential to keep the floor clean and give the hens the maximum use of floor space. To secure a practical arrangement of dropping boards, the Missouri plan of housing provides that the roosts shall be placed across the north side of the house at a height of about 36 inches from the floor with all roosts on the same level. The droppings platform is built directly beneath the roosts at a distance of about 30 inches from the floor and should extend a little past the edge of the roost in order to catch all droppings.

The Missouri plan of housing provides that the nests shall be placed under the front edge of the dropping boards, and that commodious dry mash hoppers shall be built against the walls of the house. This gives the maximum amount of available floor space for the hens to use in scratching.

Missouri Plan of Hatching.

Flock owners following the Missouri plan of hatching use incubators instead of hens for producing their chicks. Incubator hatching reduces labor, insures chicks at the proper season, and provides large flocks of the same age. Successful poultry raising in Missouri requires that the majority of the chicks be hatched during March and April. In order to insure this, incubators are a practical necessity. Demonstration flock owners are advised to buy the best incubators on the market as an incubator is a long-time investment, and the greater number of chicks hatched and the superior quality of chicks produced in the best machines much more than offset the difference in price between the cheap incubator and the thoroughly reliable one. A well ventilated basement is the proper place for running an incubator, but in case such quarters are not available the machine should be run in a room where the temperature is fairly uniform and where open air ventilation is constantly available.

TUBERCULOSIS OF POULTRY.

By H. D. Munroe.

Serious losses have resulted in the poultry industry of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, northern Illinois and northern Indiana from tuberculosis, in most cases without the owners knowing what had caused the trouble. Twenty-five per cent of the poultry in some sections of Minnesota is infected. This disease is chronic and infectious and is characterized by tubercules or nodules, found mostly on the digestive tract. In many cases it has been called spotted liver, liver trouble or rheumatism and affected birds described as "going light."

Tuberculosis exists in many species of birds. Among wild birds it is most destructive to those in confinement.

The worst feature of the disease is its manner of attack. It is difficult to combat because there are no visible symptoms until the disease is far advanced, and in the meantime the affected bird may be spreading the disease among others of the flock. The fact that medical treatment of tuberculosis in fowls is futile means that all measures for combating it must be of a preventive nature. The most thorough method of eradication is to slaughter the entire flock. Birds in good flesh, showing no lesions may be used for food. Those showing tubercles should be burned.

Houses, drinking fountains, and all fixtures should be cleaned and disinfected thoroughly with a strong solution of carbolic acid, creosol, bichloride of mercury or formaldehyde. Carbolic acid may be used in 5 per cent solution, creosol in 3 per cent solution. Bichloride of

ercury part formalin to 10 parts of water. Quicklime is a good disinfectant for the yards. he liquid should be sprayed so that everything is well soaked. After the disinfection ie houses should be kept empty for several months so that any germs not reached by the disinfectant will be killed by the sunlight.

Tuberculosis in fowls may be introduced n a farm or poultry plant in several ways. mong these are the addition to the flock of irds from an infected flock, exposure to a eighboring infected flock, infection of the remises by birds, rats and mice, and carried y man and animals, whose shoes or feet may arry infected droppings from a nearby farm. The extent to which affected birds may atter the infection depends upon the stage ie lesions have reached in individuals. The ntlet for the organism is principally through ie intestinal canal by means of droppings. he older birds, which have harbored tuberculosis for months, give off infection to the reatest degree and are the most dangerous. Although the birds may become infected at ny age, the disease is not generally detected those less than one year old. It is those om two to three year old which are most kely to display noticeable symptoms and ow a high death rate.

One of the first symptoms is gradual emaation, which is most noticeable in the breast uscles. These diminish in size until in adance cases there is scarcely any flesh left the breast bone. The appetite remains od. Lameness in one or both legs or droopg of one or both wings is often observed. hese results from the development in joints the wings or legs of tubercles which cause swelling. These swellings may break down d discharge a cheesy material.

As the disease advances the comb, wattles, in of the head and membranes in the mouth d about the eyes become pale. The eyes main bright. The feathers are often ruffled. he bird grows listless, weak, moves about tle, and is easily caught. Diarrhea often companies the advanced stages.

Upon post mortem examination the liver d intestines are often covered with numerts raised nodules varying in size from a pin ad to a pea. Still more conclusive evidence found if the spleen is covered with these odules. The lungs are rarely affected by the fection spreading from the liver on to the ng tissue.

nhampered Distribution of Standard Necessary.

(Reprinted from Inland Poultry Journal.)

How perfectly absurd it seems to a person average intelligence that the American oultry Association, that organization, herded as the largest live stock association in e world, having as its prime object to inrest the greatest possible number of people the breeding of standardbred poultry, should nd in the road of poultry progress all these rty odd years it has been in existence.

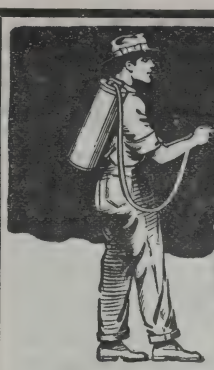
It begins to look as though in time the ice ight be broken, if some of the old-timers ho have controlled the affairs of the assoation practically all these years don't get ubborn and use their chilly influence in eezing it up again.

There is a wave moving for a free unmpered distribution of the knowledge of the quirements of the various breeds and varies of standardbred poultry as now conined in the "American Standard of Perfecon," a copyright book owned and published the American Poultry Association.

In the name of all reason why should the merican Poultry Association, having as its ject to increase interest in the breeding of andardbred poultry, defeat that object by fusing to convey the knowledge of what is quired to make up the perfect specimen of breeds without being paid for the same? ankly speaking, to big, broad minded men other lines of endeavor it looks like a eap holdup game and many have so stated d cited the fact that when they want any nilar information regarding the requirements cattle, hogs, sheep, pigeons, even dogs and ts, they can secure such information from associations which represent them, free charge, together with other interesting litature giving the merits and possibilities in breeding of the same.

If we are to make the progress the poultry dustry is justly entitled to, we must get ay from these obsolete ideas, we must eak the fetters which have hindered adncement, and spread the knowledge of the quirements of the Standardbred hen to all world. Every specialty club and every eder should have this information to send t when ever requested.

We can't afford to travel by stage coach d let other live stock industries use the air.
Fred W. Hallet.



Paints and also Disinfects Dries White

CARBOLA

The Disinfecting White Paint

So Easy to Use

ALL successful poultry raisers know that next to a proper supply of feed and water the most important thing in poultry raising is to keep the houses clean, and the birds free from lice and mites. *It is always important but especially so in hot weather.* Sickness or disease usually starts in unclean quarters and in such quarters lice and mites are always more plentiful. Thousands of poultrymen do their whitewashing and disinfecting in one operation by using

The Disinfectant That Dries White

Carbola is a white paint in powder form combined with a disinfectant many times stronger than pure carbolic acid. It is harmless to the smallest chick, and is ready to use the minute it is mixed with water—no waiting or straining. It can be applied with a brush or a spray pump—it will not clog the sprayer—and does not blister, flake or peel off. One gallon—a pound of the powder—covers 200 square feet. It does not spoil, even after it is mixed, and has no disagreeable odor.

As a Louse Powder

Carbola gives most satisfactory results and costs about one-third as much as the other brands. It should be used just the same as any other louse powder is used. Dust it well into the feathers, working the powder in with the fingers, especially under the wings and around the vent to make sure it reaches the skin.

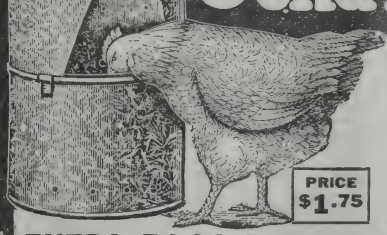
Give Carbola a trial instead of whitewash and disinfectants in your poultry houses, cow barn, stable, cellar, warehouse or outbuilding. It will save you time and labor, will turn a disagreeable job into pleasant, agreeable work—make it easier to do work that must be done. Get some today and have it on hand when you want it. Money back if not satisfied.

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EXTRA EGGS Soon Pay For This Wonderful **Automatic Self-Heating Fountain**

Keeps water always fresh, clean and pure. Large 2-gal. size. Safe kerosene heater prevents freezing. Uses less than quart of oil a week. Water always at right temperature night and day. Pays for self quickly in increased egg yield. Requires but little attention. Cannot accidentally tip over. Saves time, trouble and work. Made of heavy galvanized steel. Won't rust. Lasts lifetime. A wonder for simplicity, durability and utility. Also made in 3 and 4-gallon sizes. Get one for your hen house. Send no money—just mail coupon.

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Use this wonderful new Simplex Brooder Stove in your own brooder house 30 days absolutely free. Write for free Brooder Book fully explaining offer. Try the stove under all conditions. Make any test you know of. Then, at the end of 30 days, if you are not delighted send it back and we'll cheerfully refund your money. You alone are the judge.

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This wonderful new brooder will raise 50 per cent more of your chicks than you have been able to raise by old-fashioned methods. No more deaths from white diarrhoea and poor ventilation. It turns the losses from dead chicks into big profits for you. The Simplex soon pays for itself by extra money it makes.

Saves Labor and Expense The Simplex Brooder Stove means one-tenth as much work — costs one-fourth as much to operate as any other system. It is self-regulating — needs no watching — eliminates all worry. Try it 30 days free.

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Send today for valuable book that tells how to "Increase your Profits by Decreasing Mortality"— absolutely free. It tells how to solve your brooding problems. It tells how to save the chicks that you have been content to lose every year through disease and faulty brooding—how to make twice as much money from your poultry. Also catalogue and complete details of the wonderful Simplex Brooder Stove and our 30-day free trial offer. Sent to you absolutely free. Send today.

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You can double your egg yield by feeding fresh-cut, raw bone. It contains over four times as much egg-making material as grain and takes the place of bugs and worms in fowls' diet. That's why it gives more eggs, greater fertility, stronger chicks, larger fowls.

MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER cuts easily and rapidly all large and small bones with adhering meat and gristle. Automatically adapts to your strength. Never clogs. Sent on **10 Days' Free Trial.** No money down. Send for our free books today.

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USED MORE THAN ALL OTHERS COMBINED— Give your birds every possible chance to win by training them in these Standard Exhibition Coops. Sold or rented to Fairs and Shows with privilege to purchase. We also manufacture Shipping Coops, Egg Carriers, Feeders, Canary Hatching and Shelf Cages, Trap Nests, etc. Besides our factory at MILWAUKEE, we maintain our own warehouses at KANSAS CITY, MO., and FULTONVILLE, N. Y., and will ship from the nearest point. Send for our illustrated catalogue and save money.

KEIPPER COOPING CO. INC. 1401 1st St. MILWAUKEE WIS.
EASTERN OFFICE, JOHNSTOWN, NEW YORK

LAYING PULLETS IN DECEMBER.

By C. F. Stem.

We all want Winter eggs, and especially do we desire them during December. Eggs produced now generally sell for twice as much as Spring and Summer eggs.

Hens that molt during the late Fall cannot be depended upon for early Winter layers, so we must look to the pullets for our supply when eggs are the highest. Pullets that were hatched any time from March 15 to May 1 and were given proper care, fed carefully and kept growing well throughout the Summer, should arrive at the laying stage about October 1 to November 1. If hatched earlier than March 15, they will begin laying early in the Fall and will lay for a while then molt, and will be no better than a two-year-old hen, as far as early Winter laying is concerned.

The heavier breeds, such as Rocks and Wyandottes that take from one month to six weeks longer to develop into layers, are best if hatched during the period from March 15 to April 15, while the Leghorns and other lighter breeds that develop more rapidly give better success if hatched any time from April 1 to May 1. This method of hatching is intended for those who wish eggs during the months of November and December, when eggs reach the highest price. The older hens generally stop laying about October to begin the molt, and by having the pullets laying at this season you are assured of an egg supply the year around. A sort of an "endless chain."

Where only a few pullets are kept and the eggs used solely for home consumption, hatching at any time during the Summer will be satisfactory. Many people prefer to hatch and rear their chicks after the warm days of Summer have arrived. For these people June is the ideal month and, as a rule, the chicks grow fast and seem to thrive nicely, not suffering the set backs that some time happen with the earlier hatched birds that have passed through the cold, damp days of Spring.

Many of the prominent poultry show men of this country prefer chicks hatched in June and July as they come into full bloom at just the right time to make a fine appearance at the big Winter shows during December and January.

Late hatched pullets, as a rule, come into laying some time in January and February, and always give a good egg yield during the Spring and Summer. I have hatched White Leghorn pullets as late as August 5 and on January 9 they were giving a 50 per cent egg yield, and increased from then on and laid extra well throughout the Spring and Summer; in fact, right up to late in the Fall when they molted.

A great many things must be taken into consideration from the time the pullet is hatched until it enters the laying house in the Fall to become full-fledged laying pullet. The foundation for a great layer can be fed into a pullet from the time she is a downy new hatched chick to the time she is hunting a nest in which to deposit her eggs.

Feeding for Eggs.

It is just as important that the pullets be fed right during the period of growth as it is that they be fed an egg producing ration after they reach maturity, and there is where the hopper fed pullets have the advantage. They eat just what they want and mature uniformly. Of course, there is a difference in pullets, but why some pullets of the same breed, strain and hatch require six to eight months before coming to laying, while others will reach this stage in five months, seems to indicate something more than mere individual difference.

Uniform development is a most desirable trait. It is a satisfaction to know when you take off a hatch just when you can depend on receiving eggs from the pullets in that hatch. I think hopper feeding has helped us to solve the problem of uniform maturity. Having the hoppers where they can visit them often enables them to get just the amount and kind of feed required and assures rapid development. That has always been one argument against large flocks of chicks and hens—We could not feed them in such a way that they would all get their share, therefore, there would be a large number of stunted chicks and poor laying hens if we kept a large number together. Hopper feeding has solved this problem.

Observation teaches us that hopper feeding is the one safe, sane and conservative method of rearing chicks and handling laying pullets. A good dry mash in a hopper will compensate for what the birds fail to get in the litter. You can grow better chicks because there will be none over or under fed. All have an equal chance and get just what they require. A moist mash is argued by some poultry men as being more beneficial than the dry. This may give satisfaction with small flocks, and no doubt hastens laying if fed about the time the pullets are reaching maturity. With large flocks a moist mash is out of the question. Try feeding five hundred pullets in one flock a moist mash. If we attempt to feed this number a moist mash from a trough, there will be such a mobbing that not half of them will get what they require, no matter how careful the feeder may be or how large the quantity of feed. Success with large flocks means dry mash feeding in hoppers. We can scatter grain enough in the litter to give them exercise.

The following scratch grains have given satisfactory results:

2 parts wheat, 2 parts cracked corn, 1 part good, heavy oats. This should be fed morning and evening in the litter, and the following mash should be placed in the hoppers where they can get what they want when they come in off the range.

1½ parts wheat bran, 1½ parts ground oats, 1 part corn meal, ⅓ part linseed meal, ¼ part alfalfa meal, ⅓ part beef scrap, ½ pound of salt to each 100 pounds of mash. If buttermilk is provided, the beef scrap may be omitted until the pullets are placed in the laying house.

Many failures in getting Winter eggs are due to lack of sufficient water, especially during the Winter time when the poultry is confined in the laying house. When we consider that from 70 to 80 per cent of the composi-

If You Keep Hens CUT THIS OUT

1,000 Eggs In Every Hen—Four to Seven Eggs a Week per Hen Through Cold Winter Season. With Eggs at Dollar a Dozen Means $5.00 Profit per Hen in Next Six Months. Amazing Poultry Secrets Revealed by

AMERICA'S FOREMOST POULTRY EXPERT

This is an offer no reader of this paper who keeps chickens can afford to ignore. We will tell you why.

Henry Trafford, Famous Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years Editor of "Poultry Success," has developed a new and remarkable system of rearing, breeding and feeding chickens for heavy egg production that seems certain to revolutionize the poultry industry and give five eggs or more for every egg produced today. This plan or system is explained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 Egg Hen" a free copy of which will be sent to any person who keeps six hens or more.

Poultry keepers, following Mr. Trafford's directions, learn how to start young pullets laying early; make old hens molt quickly and resume heavy laying during entire winter season. Most any hen will lay in spring when eggs are cheap. Mr. Trafford tells how hens lay four to seven eggs a week during coldest winter days when eggs sell at a dollar a dozen or more. His system shows how any breeder, with ordinary care, may get 1,000 eggs or more from nearly every hen in four years' time at a net profit of $25.00.

There is big money to be made with chickens this winter by the man or woman who gets the eggs. The time to get the hens ready for heavy winter laying is now. Mr. Trafford's "1,000 Egg Hen" system tells how and arrangements have been made whereby any reader of this paper may receive one copy absolutely free by using the Coupon below. Send no money, but cut out the Coupon and mail it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, 860 E. Court Bldg., Binghampton, N. Y., and the story of the 1,000 Egg Hen will be sent you by return mail.

Chicago, Ill., American Poultry Journal
December ..., 1921.

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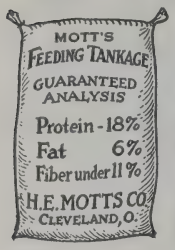
You needn't pay one penny for this bone cutter until you try it and it satisfies you. Feeding green bone is one of the first steps to gain a big egg yield. But the bone must be cut right. The Dandy Green Bone Cutter cuts across the grain of the bone, enabling the hen to digest the nutritive elements better and convert same into eggs, blood, feathers. Our terms on the Dandy Bone Cutter are:

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15 egg size each 35c.	-	dozen $3.00	-	100 $22.30
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tion of eggs is water, the importance of keeping a fresh, clean drink constantly before the layers is very evident. Grit, oyster shell and charcoal should also be placed where the pullets will have free access to them.

Any cockerels which you do not wish to keep over for breeders should now be placed in a house and fed three times a day a mixture of corn meal and wheat shorts, to which has been added a sufficient amount of buttermilk to make the mash crumbly, also give them all the buttermilk they care to drink. You can fatten cockerels for market in a very short time by this method. You will then have them off your hands and can devote more of your time and feed to the pullets. Pullets are very timid, and if the cockerels are allowed to run with them they will not develop as rapidly and will not reach the laying period as early as they would had they been separated.

Exercise Brings Good Health.

Promote exercises by feeding the scratch grains in a clean, deep dry litter. Oats or wheat straw makes excellent litter and plenty should be provided for all the layers. Straw that becomes damp should be changed. If the fowls are fed on the bare ground they will pick up the feed without any effort and rest until the next meal comes along. Exercise increases the circulation of the blood in the body of the bird. This means that all parts of the body will be properly nourished and that the strength and vigor of the fowl will be built up and maintained. Exercise is one of the most powerful natural enemies of disease.

How to make good Winter layers can be summed up in brief—by constant care, the right kind of feed, both mash and scratch grain; regular and proper feeding; good pure drinking water and plenty of it; plenty of buttermilk; good, clean, well ventilated hen houses, with plenty of room for each and every hen; scratching pens and green feed and grit; a few ounces of preventatives, a good laying kind of purebred fowls and a good laying strain of that kind. "Make up your mind what breed is best suited for the purpose you want, and stick to it." When eggs are high you want pullets to lay. Make them scratch for every grain you feed. Replenish the litter frequently and your fowls will repay your efforts with well filled egg baskets. Remember that the price of success with poultry is unremitting diligence in attention to details.



65-Egg Electric Incubator as manufactured by Electric Controller Co., 410 E. Tenth Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Chicago Entry Breaks Records.

The entry at the Coliseum poultry show, which is to be held in Chicago early in December, not only exceeds the total entry of last year, but is more than 500 ahead of the record year of 1912. For the first time the annex to the Coliseum will have to be used.

Barred Rocks are a big entry. There are 68 exhibition cockerels, and 40 cockerel-bred pullets. There are 15 cockerel-bred pens, but only 2 exhibition pens. When more than 20 entries are made in a class 7 prizes will be awarded. This applies to the whole show.

About 100 White Wyandottes. Partridges usual strength. The same good entry of Buffs. Silvers are a better class than the show has been having, with Sampson in from New York, and Rublee from Massachusetts.

The entry of Reds is not up to previous high marks, and will be one of the surprises of the show. Only 69 Rose Comb Reds, which is the smallest entry in years. There are 165 S. C. Reds. The R. C. Whites outnumber the S. C. Whites. Buff Orpingtons are one of the largest classes of the show, and give promise of being one of the greatest classes ever brought together in America. Byers is showing. Conway of Mayslake Farm, fresh with the flush of victory at Syracuse, is in. Hobbs of Campbell Soup Farm, N. J., has been laying low ever since the Garden last year, with his eye on Chicago, and he is coming to Chicago to give battle to the west. Wyant Bros. of Indiana and Tipplehorn of Ohio are also showing. The entry of Black Orpingtons is weak; we understand there are 4 exhibitors, and all told not over 8 or 10 birds.

Leghorns will be one of the greatest shows ever seen. There are 213 S. C. Buff Leghorns, including 39 cockerels. Close to 200 S. C. White Leghorns, with Hillview, Rogers, Warren, Ferris and others showing. Nearly 60 R. C. White Leghorns. About 175 S. C. Brown Leghorns. A rattling good entry of R. C. Browns. Four exhibitors in Blacks and some Silvers.

Minorcas are headed by 76 specimens of the Buff variety. Remarkable how this variety is coming forward. About 64 Black Minorcas, shown by three or four exhibitors. Some 40 S. C. White Minorcas, which shows the way this variety is securing strength.

About 30 Sussex, all Speckled. A good entry of Light Brahmas. F. J. Nutter of Maine is showing. M. S. Barker is back in Langshans, and the entry is good. Anconas, over 100 birds. Andalusians, probably larger than last year. Silver Campines, three competitors. Battles of Ohio alone shows Golden Campines.

Largest Bantam entry since the club meeting at the Coliseum. Black Breasted Red Game Bantams total 60 birds. There are also 10 Exhibition Black Breasted Red Games, something that has not been seen at a western winter show in years. An unusually heavy entry of Ducks, Geese and Turkeys, with the Rouen, Toulouse and Bronze varieties leading.

No Polish or Houdans. Although a special judge assigned to the crested varieties, not a single bird is entered. About 30 birds in the utility class, all females.

A number of entries, we understand, were returned because of late receipt. The awards will be awaited with interest, for so large and important a show was never cooped in Chicago.

Milwaukee Holds Good Show.

Those who have been attending the Milwaukee show for years pronounced the event staged Thanksgiving week as the best poultry exhibition ever cooped in that city.

The national meeting of the White Leghorn Club was held at this show, and a large entry of the variety was put down. Dr. Cohn of Milwaukee was a large winner, but both his cockerels and pullets were young. Oak Dale Farm exhibited and they put down a line of birds that had magnificent bone and substance, but their birds lacked condition. Some specimens of ordinary quality were shown in this class, and it looked as if the strength of western breeders was being held back for Chicago.

Buff Leghorns were a fine aggregation. Some of the cockerels need more bone and length of body, but the class as a whole was uniform in color, and it becomes apparent that this variety is rapidly coming to the front. In Mediterraneans, the Black Minorcas, Buff Minorcas, Blue Andalusians and Anconas also commanded attention. There were some very attractive White Orpingtons, lacking neither in bone, feather or type. Buff Orpingtons were also out in strength. Black Langshans were not only of high quality but there were a number of them. The uniformity of B. Langshans, together with their beauty and utility qualities makes one wonder why so pure and dependable a breed is not more fully appreciated everywhere.

White Rocks formed good classes. Quality in Barred Rocks was not so uniform, the 1st exhibition pen being inferior to either the

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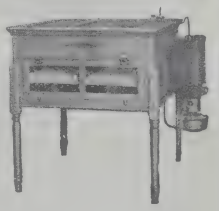
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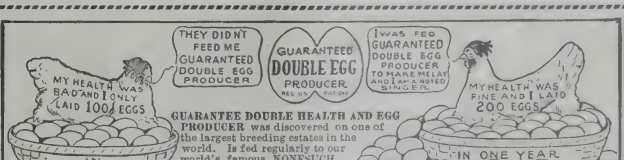
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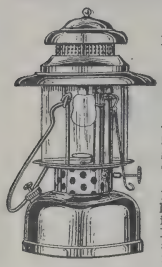
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$21.60 Per Month Increase from 25 Hens

A pen of 25 S. C. W. Leghorns responded to the artificial lights within ten days. They were started November 15, 1920, laying only 5 eggs that day. On November 25, they produced 18 eggs and kept going at that pace all winter. Figuring the eggs worth six cents each, means $21.60 added production for one month.

A Portable Three Hundred-Candle-Power Light which burns 12 hours at one filling—costing less than one-half cent per hour for light that in brilliance, whiteness and steadiness puts any electric incandescent light in the shade. It burns common gasoline or kerosene. Is storm-proof, bug, rain, sleet and snow-proof. You can upset it and roll it around without the slightest danger. No odor, no smoke, no wicks to trim.

During the short days of winter it keeps your hens busy to eat enough to last them through the long, cold night—they have nothing left for eggs. Keep one of these lanterns burning in your poultry house early in the morning, and for a while in the evennig, and see your egg production jump. Equipped with special reflector top—that throws all the light down, and there is an equal distribution of light because there is no tin door on the mica chimney.

Equipped with automatic tip cleaner which prevents clogging of dust from the fowls scratching. Fitted with special device that enables you to adjust the light to high, low or turn it out instantly, just the same as you would turn any other light up or down. **Send for Circular.**

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Self-Locking Egg Cartons should be a part of your service to your customers. They will be pleased to receive your good eggs in neat, compact and well printed cartons and when the package is opened **how large, how good** the eggs appear!

Try a small lot. Send us $1.15 postage extra, for 100 stock printed cartons labeled "Extra Selected Eggs" or "Quality Breakfast Eggs" (weight 14 pounds). If you do not find the cartons the best you have ever used, we will return your money. **Write for prices on quantities of 1,000 or over—** printed with your farm name or brand name.

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4	Baby chicks	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.25	2.25
5	Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40
6	Growing chicks	.10	.20	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
7	Bantams	.15	.30	.50	.80	1.90	3.25
8	Leghorns, Anconas	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
9	Large Leghorns	.20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	3.75
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
12	Asiatics	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
14	Turkeys, Geese	.30	.55	.90	1.40	3.25	6.00
16	Turkey Toms	.35	.60	1.00	1.60	3.75	7.00

Prices Double Coil

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
8	Leghorns, etc.	.25	.45	.75	1.35	3.00	5.25
9	Large Leghorns	.30	.50	.90	1.50	3.25	5.75
11	Rocks, Reds	.30	.55	.90	1.50	3.40	6.00
12	Asiatics	.35	.65	110	1.80	4.15	7.50
14	Turkeys	.45	.75	135	2.10	4.90	9.00
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IRA C. KELLER, BROOKSIDE FARMS, Box 75, PROSPECT, OHIO

Secrets of Expert Exhibitors. Turn to page 1108.

winning cockerel-bred or pullet-bred pens. Rhode Island Reds formed strong classes. R. C. Rhode Island Whites outnumbered the S. C. It is so easy to put a R. C. on a variety, the first cross doing the trick, and while this breed is in a formative state, those who own S. C. Whites might get a R. C. male and impose the rose comb character on their flocks. There is continued talk of W. Rocks walking off with the prizes in the S. C. R. I. White class.

In Wyandottes, the first young pen of Silver Laced was very fine. The show was attractively cooped. One point worthy of special mention was the good light. The coops were clean, and the show hall was the freshest and cleanest smelling poultry show room we have ever been in. While the Auditorium was warm, the air was fresh, and the birds looked splendid. Lack of ventilation destroys the bloom and condition of many a show-room full of chickens. Chickens require a great deal of air, a point that too many show managements overlook. At Milwaukee two large drive fans were continually renewing the air in the show room.

Secretary Marvin and his associates deserve to be congratulated on the fine show that they have held. Such an exhibition is a credit to the entire State of Wisconsin, which, we are told, has a larger hen population, according to the 1920 census, than New York State. The Keipper company, which cooped the show, have a pretty close check on the entries, and Mr. Keipper put the total number of birds at close to 2,000. The show as a whole showed good breeding throughout, and the birds spoke eloquently of the fine stock being raised in Wisconsin.

Big Kansas City Entry

As this issue goes to press, Secretary Quisenberry telegraphs that the Heart of America has 4,000 entries. This evidently includes pens and indicates something like 5,000 specimens.

This is 100 per cent increase over last year's show. Mr. Quisenberry's telegram adds: "Well balanced show—great interest—largest turkey show ever held."

WHITE PLUMAGE AND YELLOW LEGS.

By Fred W. Smith.

Editor American Poultry Journal:

I read your write-up of the New York State Fair poultry department, with much interest, especially the portion in which you mention the leg color of our American varieties, which I take to include the Leghorns.

Now in some respects, I wish to differ with you. I feel that from now on, American fanciers should, and in a way, must pay more attention to production values. The Leghorn, although one of our best fancy breeds is to most people an egg producer, and that is the way it should be taken. There is no other breed that will produce a dozen eggs on the same amount of feed.

The Leghorn pullet with the brightest yellow beak and shanks, will start to fade them with her first dozen eggs and before she has laid one hundred and fifty (150) eggs, they will be nearly pure white. I do not think this is a sign of extreme high production, but I do think that it is impossible to get the highest production without the fading. If a hen takes but a short rest at molting time, she will some times start laying without regaining much of this color.

The Leghorn seems to lose this color much more easily than do the American breeds, but very often the heavy producing Rocks or Wyandottes have pure white shanks at the end of the laying period.

If a yellow beak and shank was to be rightly enforced it would, in my opinion, nearly eliminate the fanciers trying to combine egg production with exhibition points.

The foregoing does not in any way apply to the males. If we will carefully enforce the color requirements with the

males I feel that would be sufficient to safeguard this very valuable breed characteristic.

I consider the Standard to be inconsistent in regard to bright yellow beak and shanks and pure white ear lobes in Leghorn males. I have never been able to produce all of these on one male bird. I have had males with pure white ear lobes, but they did not have what I call good leg and beak color and I never knew one of these to breed a fair percentage of good birds.

I do not think that a creamy lobe looks out of place on a Leghorn male and would suggest that the Standard be made to read white or creamy white.

These are convictions gleaned from my experience and I hope they meet with your approval.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

By Chas. E. Kraner.

Few breeds of fowls can compare with the Partridge Wyandotte as an all-around fowl, and only those who have bred them for any length of time know their value as such. Much has been said of them as a table fowl, which value is surpassed by no other breed, their meat being very tender and juicy, even at an old age, on account of the make-up of the breed. As to their laying qualities they rank with the best. Of course there are strains or certain individuals that lay more than others, as is the case in all breeds; but there are some strains that have been trapnested for a number of years which are wonderful layers, laying most of their eggs in winter, when eggs are scarce and high priced.

The writer had a number of yearling hens (not pullets) that began laying last fall and all through the winter until late in the breeding season before becoming broody. One pen of six hens in the latter part of May, after laying all winter, laid 39 eggs in seven days, out of a possible chance of 42.

"Moorish Maid," a yearling hen (the mother of Highland Maid, the wonderful pullet that won the grand sweepstakes prize at the Ohio State Fair this year, and pronounced by many to be the best Partridge Wyandotte pullet ever seen) has been a most wonderful layer of very large eggs. She began to lay a year ago last August, not finishing her molt, laying through the winter and all through the breeding season, until the latter part of September of this year before she went broody. Then after three weeks' rest she started laying, and is laying now.

As to beauty, the Partridge Wyandottes excell, if well bred; but the question is often asked: "How should they be mated to produce high-class birds that retain their beauty?"

We admit it is no easy task to breed high-class birds of both sexes from a single mating, which mode of mating is proper. The writer has bred Partridge color and penciling for over 40 years. Long before the Partridge Wyandottes were thought of we were breeding the Partridge Cochins. At that time the penciling and color were not nearly as good as we have it on our Partridge Wyandottes today. Writers at that time advocated extreme matings, that is light males and dark females, or the opposite. Among them was Lewis Wright, an English writer, who advocated that to produce good pullets mate a light cock with dark hens, or to produce good cockerels, use a dark male and light females. That was double mating and did not help the penciling any, as witness back in the seventies when the penciling was not nearly as good as ten years later.

The writer has a collection of feathers taken from the best specimens from time to time, both of Partridge Cochins and later Partridge Wyandottes.

Some years after the Partridge Wyandottes were admitted to the Standard, many of the breeders began breeding the males so dark that they were nearly black, and while they had as a whole good color in their females, they were in danger of getting them too dark also. Then the craze came for the other extreme; that is, light birds, which did more injury to the breed than the extreme dark ones, and from which many breeders are suffering yet; but the old experienced breeders were careful not to go to the extreme and profited thereby.

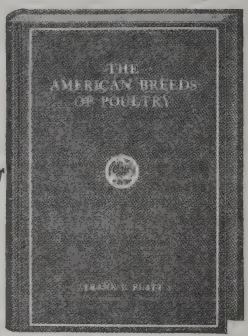
If we study nature and thoughtfully look into the bird kingdom what do we see? We see that the males are of bright colors, while the females are of a dull color; but with our Partridge Wyandottes we want to retain the beauty in the female also. Now then, if we cater to the brighter color in the males, we will loose color in the females, and to overcome this, we must have the color in the male that we desire to have in his pullets. We cannot expect to breed a cock with a bright orange colored hackle and saddle and expect mahogany colored pullets. Although he may produce some good ones, providing he has darker blood back of him. To continue such mating is to weaken your color lines on the female side. That is why many breeders who have no trouble getting good, bright colored males have trouble with their females. Many of these breeders have been good customers of





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you know their breeding for several generations back, which is very important. This matter of pedigree reminds me of the old saying: "When is the proper time to begin training a child?" The answer is: "Begin with his grandparents."

Too many breeders buy exhibition males and do not know their breeding. Just so a male is a prize winner! I would not give a male room in my breeding pen if I didn't know his breeding, or if he did not breed good pullets.

We cannot make a mistake if we line breed in families. That is, if we have a hen that is an exceptionally good breeder put her in a pen with her best daughters mated properly to a good male of same line; but not too closely related, and their progeny will be more uniform.

I double mark my cockerels; that is, I toe mark them when hatched from the pen they are out of. Then when about two months old, just before they loose their penciled feathers I band those that show the best penciling, and if they develop well otherwise I select them as my breeders.

If we must go outside for new blood we get it from the female side by procuring a good hen or pullet. She is then mated to a good male of our own raising, and if the chicks are good we are safe in using the cockerels in our pens the following season and the pullets with our males. Thus we have plenty of new blood.

Now the last but not the least. Let us note type and size. No matter how good color we have or how well penciled, if we have this color on a Leghorn for size or a Langshan for type, we have no Wyandotte. If we breed carefully for type, size and color we can continue to hold our banner high as having not only a breed that is one of the most beautiful but a breed that is unexcelled for meat and eggs as well.

100,000 Leghorn Standards.

The National S. C. White Leghorn Club held its annual meeting during the Milwaukee show and authorized A. F. Rolf, secretary, to proceed at once to prepare a Standard for White Leghorns, print 100,000 of these Standards for educational purposes and distribute them among club members, chick hatcheries, county agents, agricultural colleges, and country high schools. The club has 860 members paying dues of $2 a year. The Standard will be distributed free of charge. It will be drafted to cover present day ideal of foremost Leghorn breeders.

Leghorn breeders feel very keenly the fact that many people who take up the variety have no easy way of learning what constitutes a high-class exhibition male or female. They propose to proceed to do educational work by distributing a Standard for the variety. It is not their desire to be antagonistic to the A. P. A. Standard of Perfection. They seek to serve, not fight. They know that there is no copyright on the English language, neither is there copywright or patent on the ideals which take their form through the constructive breeding work of the leading breeders. Therefore, the club is free to put into its own words the ideals of its own breeders. There can be no question about this.

Moreover, the A. P. A. Standard can be improved upon. It allots to shape of comb, 8 points, and to wattles and earlobes, shape 4, color 6. Wattles do not need a color valuation any more than comb. Wattles should be linked with comb, for size and texture of wattles indicate size and texture of comb. Therefore, Mr. Rolf will make his club Standard read: Comb and wattles, so many points for shape and texture. Earlobes, so many points for shape, and so many for color. This is only one of his good ideas.

Hens or Pullets for Breeders?

By Plummer McCullough.

We often hear the advice, especially among farmers, to sell off the old hens every year and keep the pullets for laying. This may be good enough advice as far as the laying part goes, but when it comes to the breeding season I am sure that is is often a mistake.

Last season we had a pen of Leghorns out on free range in a small colony house, and as they were kept back in a large field where there were no other poultry near, they had free range and running water and really good conditions. There were two cockerels mated to about fifteen hens and pullets. I realize that one would have been enough and no doubt better than the two, but as the birds were on free range I thought the extra cockerel was better running on range than being cooped up all season, and as the two birds were not quarrelsome I just let the two run with the flock. These Leghorns were all in perfect health and certainly did shell out the eggs, but when it came to testing, much to my surprise, their eggs were very infertile. This was something new for Leghorns, and as there were not over 25 per cent that were good strong fertile eggs, I began to study the cause a little. After looking over the birds and conditions and seeing nothing wrong I recalled that this flock contained only two hens and the rest were all late hatched pullets.

These pullets were hatched very late the summer before and they seemed grown out at the time I was doing the hatching, but the fact remained that their eggs were not coming fertile and the hens' eggs were.

I found this also true of a few matings of Rocks, only in a little less pronounced way. One mating of Rocks that contained pullets that were late hatched and perhaps not fully grown out, gave very poor fertility. Another pen of pullets, Rocks that were hatched in July gave very little better fertility than the pen of Leghorns, while a pen of old hens that were anywhere from two to four years old, and one hen in the mating was five years old, gave splendid fertility.

These old hens were mated to a good, vigorous young cockerel. The cockerel was well matured and there were eight hens mated to him. They were out on range every other day and kept in the house every other day. Conditions for them were not exactly ideal, but they produced good, strong, fertile eggs just the same. Now, this little experience may prove very little, if anything, but it does at least point out to me more clearly, what most of us already know and that is: We cannot breed from too late hatched pullets and expect the very best results from them

There are exceptions to this rule, of course, and there may be plenty of people, and no doubt are, who are occasionally breeding from extremely late hatched stock and still getting results. Where the stock has been unusually well grown and well matured it can be done, but it is not the safe rule to follow.

Of course, because a few pullets did not give me good results last year I am not going to condemn all pullets by any means. Pullets are all right as breeders if they are hatched fairly early and well grown, but they do want to be well grown and matured by the time they are used as breeders. I also think it a great mistake for breeders and writers to always be saying: "Get rid of the old hens." This advise is good as far as it applies to hens that have been poor producers, inferior in quality, and low in vitality, but the big, strong, well-matured hens that are strong and healthy should be used as breeders, and I am not yet prepared to say at just what age a hen is too old for a breeder.

U. R. Fishel used to say that a White Rock hen was valuable as long as she lived; that is, the real productive, healthy, vigorous, hen of superior quality. If I remember right D. W. Young had one mating of White Leghorns that he mated together for six or seven years. This being true it seems that hens are good breeders at least when they are three and four years old and even a little older if their quality is really superior. Of course it will not pay to keep the ordinary hens that long. We do not want to go to extremes in either direction, but think twice before you sell all the hens and keep nothing but pullets for breeders.



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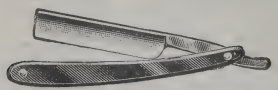


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Roup

When I started to raise chickens I did it more for pleasure than for financial gain. However, after I had paid $9 for my Black Minorca rooster I did not want to lose him. So when he got the roup I, thinking it was only a bad cold and being by profession a trained nurse, used somewhat the same methods I would have employed with a patient. I knew much more about taking care of people than of chickens.

Into a quart of warm water I placed two tablespoons of salt and several teaspoons of glycothymoline. Then taking the rooster I dipped his head—or rather his beak and nose—into the solution, being careful not to get any into his eyes, and so holding him that he was forced to breathe in the solution. I repeated this several times, holding his head up occasionally, so that he could get air. I then fed him bread dipped in warm milk, containing plenty of cayenne pepper. Following this I rubbed his throat well with camphorated oil.

This treatment was repeated three times a day, and shortly he become well. Several of my hens developed the disease, and I treated them successfully in the same manner.

I have raised over six hundred chickens and have never lost one from the roup.

I have also raised turkeys and ducks with wonderful success. The fact must never be lost sight of that our feathered charges need constant care, the right kind of food, plenty of fresh water, and good comfortable houses to sleep in if we are to be successful with them.

California. Evelyn M. Sellman.

Experience and Observations.

I am a young man in my early twenties, living on a farm. My ambition is to be a poultry breeder and judge. The farm poultry flock has been my special care ever since I was able to do any work at all, and it consists of a good sized flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks of an egg-laying strain.

My time being taken up by other work on the farm, I have not had a chance to do much showing or breeding work yet. The other varieties I have bred to a limited extent are Single Comb White and Buff Leghorns and Light Brahmas. I am not going to lay claims that anyone should take up a certain breed. I love all purebred fowls, and think they will do will for their owners if rightly bred and cared for, whatever the breed or variety.

The one thing you will find me doing when in the house is studying poultry literature. This literature does not consist only of books, but numerous files of poultry magazines, among which the A. P. J. is the leader, catalogs, mating lists and bulletins. My file of poultry magazines is probably the most interesting and affords the best reading. I want to impress on everybody that it is a good idea to have an open mind and read and study a great deal, and it will be a great aid to success in your work.

In hatching with incubators I find that poor hatches, everything else considered good, is the lack of moisture. In my own case I operate the machines in an unused room upstairs in the house and supply moisture unless weather should be rainy and damp. I have a hot water and a hot air machine, and while they both hatch about the same percentages my preference is a hot air machine, as they are easier to take care of and less bother.

I have always brooded the chicks under Barred Rock hens and usually have good success that way. It is a great labor saver and eliminates worry and bother with brooder lamps, when only a moderate number are to be raised. I give a few chicks to the hens at night and by morning they will, in the majority of cases, take all I will give them. In many instances the hens have not been broody over two days.

I find oatmeal the best food to start the chicks with. Fresh, warm milk is given night and morning the first few days, and it is surprising how soon they learn to like it, and it makes them grow, too.

Be sure the chicks are put on new ground, i. e., ground on which chicks were not raised the season before. You will see a big difference in their thrift.

I think there is a good future in the poultry business for the man who will breed for both egg-laying and fancy qualities in the same fowl, and who feeds his fowls for growth and health.

It is interesting to note the advertising in farm papers and a few in the classified columns in some poultry journals. Many are paying extra money to advertise. For example: "Rose Comb White Wyandottes," or another, "Single Comb Buff Orpingtons." If farmers and breeders were more observing or better informed they would omit the Rose Comb or Single Comb in above instances, as anyone familiar with the Standard knows that all Orpingtons have single combs and Wyandottes rose combs.

The American Poultry Association should find some means whereby it would be easier to place a Standard in the hands of every purebred poultry grower. Breed clubs and associations can do much in this direction, too. The Rhode Island Red Club have such a plan under way with their Booster Fund.

The purebred poultry business is in a prosperous condition, even with the fall in prices of other products. It will be the mainstay of many to keep some poultry through the "hard times" and I am with all poultry men and fanciers back of the great poultry industry.

Minnesota. Melvin Sansness.

The Interior of My Chicken Coop.

As a great many people may be situated the same way as I was, some years ago, i. e., have a chicken coop which really was nothing more than an empty room, a few suggestions how it may be arranged so as to resemble the inside of the houses we read about in the poultry press may not come amiss.

Our chicken coop, which is 14x24 feet, by 6 feet high, was designed to give shelter to both chickens and pigs. But later on, as my flock increased and I learned better to understand the need of poultry, the hogs had to give up their quarters and move to a home of their own. The interior of the poultry house was then changed.

The coop faces the south. There were originally three half windows, two in the south and one in the west. They were high up and threw but little light on the floor. Both of the

south windows were enlarged by adding another half window below, so that the lowest part is only 20 inches from the floor. After a while a scratching shed 16x12 was added to the south side, dropping down in front to 4 feet. There are four half windows in the south side or front of this scratching shed which are open, except on very stormy days. These windows are screened on the inside with fine mesh poultry wire, partly to keep the chickens inside, partly to keep them from breaking the glass in case they become frightened.

This scratching shed is a veritable paradise to the hens, especially on bright, sunny days.

The partition which seperated the chickens from the hogs has been retained, so that I have two pens, which I can connect or separate at will by an opening which has been cut into the partition.

In each pen beneath the south window is placed a dust box, each a yard square and ten inches deep. They have no bottom. This is a great advantage, as they are more quickly cleaned than those containing them. All you have to do is to lift up the frame, scoop up the dirt, replace it and fill with fresh material.

The one thing I like best, however, is the dropping boards. When I first read about them I requested my husband to furnish our coop with some, made according to a description given in the Journal. He refused on the ground that it would take too much time to make them and that they would be too cumbersome to lower and lift back in place again. He finally promised to make them in the way he thought would serve as well and be more quickly done.

He accordingly nailed a 2x4 tight against the back wall, another 4 feet 10 inches in front of this and about 8 inches lower than the one in back. On these were placed separate boards 5 feet long and from 6 to 8 inches wide. The roosts—2x4's—are about 18 inches above this, laid on supports which are fastened against the walls. Should also state that the droppings boards are exactly midway between floor and ceiling or 3 feet from floor. This allows the sun to flood the whole floor.

Everything seemed well until, when scraping off the droppings for the first time, the boards came along with it. As this was very undesirable, I nailed cleats to the under side of the boards so that they fitted tightly against the inner side of the front 2x4. This, of course, kept them in place perfectly.

When nailing on these cleats, which, by the way, should be about two inches shorter than the width of the board, be careful to drive your nails from the top—that is, first through the board and then through the cleat, for if you drive from the bottom up they have to be clinched on top of board and when scraping the droppings your temper is not improved by the hoe being constantly arrested by the obstructions these nails form.

The advantages these droppings boards have over those forming a solid floor are obvious. In summer, when mites need looking after, all you have to do is to remove a few boards at each end, lift down the roosts and treat them to kerosene or any other insecticide you may wish to use.

Furthermore, some time during the summer the boards may be taken outside and given a good scrubbing. Last summer I simply leaned them against the north side of the coop and let the rain clean them. After a time the ends leaning against the wall and thus escaping the rain were put down towards the ground. After one or two heavy showers they were thoroughly clean.

The nests are not exactly modern, but they answer the purpose. I have two rows of them, each containing six nests, besides some boxes fastened against the partition, and a barrel. The floor of the nests was originally nailed tight. As it was a tedious piece of work to clean them, I had the boards forming the floor of the nest taken off and fastened to the back by means of hinges. In the front it is held up by two strong wires which fasten to nails. And so now, when cleaning the nests, all I have to do is to release the wire and the board will fall back against the wall.

I have, of course, shell and grit boxes hanging on the wall. Have nails driven in at several places to hold the mangles. Cabbages, provided there are any, hang on strings from the ceiling.

The water stands on the table (one

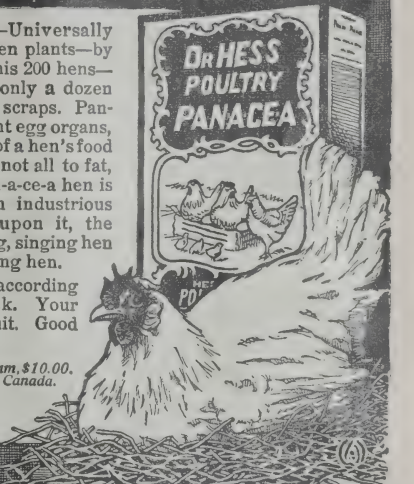
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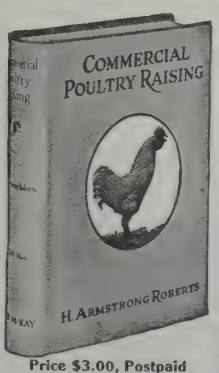
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in each pen) made of a board 2 feet long by 1 foot wide, one side of which is nailed tightly against the wall, the other supported by two legs. It is 2 feet from the floor. My dry mash containers are not yet what they should be. I have thus far nothing but pans, which, in order to keep the litter out, are placed on boxes. In each of the pans is placed a brick to prevent them from being overthrown.

This completes the list, except artificial heat. I have it, but whether to recommend it or not, I do not know. One thing is certain, I like it. At first our coop, which is built on low ground, was very moist, nay, even wet inside, whilst now it is perfectly dry. I now know I might have corrected that by keeping cloth tacked over an open window, but I did not then.

At first I had quite a lot of trouble in keeping the house from overheating, and I know that I did the hens more harm than good at times. Now this does not happen any more. I keep the temperature between 40 and 50 degrees with the thermometer hung 4½ feet from the floor. The door leading to the scratching shed is kept open all day. The stove is placed a foot and a half from the south wall in the larger pen. It is enclosed with poultry wire, which enclosure can be entered from the smaller pen by means of a screen door. In this way the fresh air enters both pens. At night the scratching shed door is closed and the fire allowed to die down.

Now, there are two or three neighbors whose hens do fully as well as mine, and sometimes better, who have no artificial heat, so it is not the heat that does it, and one of these winters I may do without it, provided that some of those terrible cold days we have to contend with up here does not change my mind.

Wis. Mrs. George Egle.

Markets and Products.

When choosing a location for a poultry farm it would be best to consider carefully the two markets with which the poultry producer is chiefly concerned. One of these, the market where he buys his feeds, and the other market where he sells his products. While it is naturally difficult, if not impossible, to find a location which combines a low feed market with a high priced market for the products, it is really essential to have one of the favorable conditions. Zero in locations would be a region where not enough grain is produced for home use, resulting in high feed prices, and where the market for poultry products is far distant; and the beginner should take extreme care to avoid such a location although he would probably be attracted there by the low price of the land. A breeder of high class purebred poultry, which is sold all over the country, could probably do fairly well there but even he would be under a serious handicap in many ways in such a cheap-land location.

The thing of second importance is to arrange to have something to sell at all seasons. Market eggs rank high here, and the endeavor should be to produce them for the high priced trade. The season for them lasts the whole year, subject to seasonal fluctuations in price and quantity. Correlated is the production of market poultry, the season for which may be long drawn out, and good prices may be obtained for the higher qualities of broilers, milk fed roasters, capons, etc. While many devote themselves to the above branches exclusively, and others to the production of high-class pure bred stock, it would be best in many cases to combine the two, at least to a certain extent.

The seasons for the sale of purebred poultry for breeding and exhibition, of course, differ from the market end. The hatching egg season begins about February and continues to May, and laps over the baby chick season, which begins with the milder weather and generally lasts until June, or even later with a few orders from customers in situations especially favored by the climate. After this comes the buying season for well started pullets, then laying pullets, which in turn laps with the season when people begin to buy high-class birds for fairs and shows, and for use in the breeding pens. The buying of high grade stock generally runs from late August to April 1, being strongest in the months from October to February. This rounds the year, and with a little management a steady stream of products can be shipped from the little farm which would sum up a surprising total.

The beginner should get as high quality stock as he can manage, even stinting in other particulars to secure such foundations stock, for truly the chickens are the main thing on a poultry farm, and the classy beauties of his choice will always inspire him so that he will work to better his flock. Inspiration would be much handicapped by a flock of mongrels or scrubs. The high priced ones can produce many times their number in a year just as cheaply as scrubs, giving many chances to sell at nice profits which would be entirely lacking with the common kind.

It is advisable to know something of the ancestry of the birds one is to use in his breeding yards, as the ancestry has much to do with the offspring. Some scientist has said that the offspring inherit half their traits from the parents, one fourth from the grandparents, one-eight from the great grandparents and so on. Also the continuous elimination of undesirable birds results in the production of a strain of increasing purity of type, the progeny of which is always a step nearer the ideal. The beginner may get the benefit of this by purchasing birds of some well established strain, and then taking care not to make any radical outcrosses. Paul Schultetus.

Illinois.



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100 S. C. BROWN LEGHORN March pullets; Russell strain, $200. T. G. Hill, Pittsburg, Kan. 11-1

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FOR BETTER BUFF MINORCAS see Schmidt's display, ad, page 1101. 4-21-1yr.

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ROSE AND SINGLE Comb White Minorcas. America's Best. Thos. Brogden, Rush Lake, Wis. 11-1

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WHITE ORPINGTONS—The kind you will be proud to own, with great laying records and highest honors at MadisonSquare Garden and Chicago Coliseum Shows back of them. Cocks, cockerels, hens, and pullets, also trios, and breeding pens properly mated. A limited number of guaranteed Stay White Males. No breeder will give you greater value or go farther to please you. Let me know just what you want and I will quote you lowest price possible for the quality desired. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Edgar F. Alden, Linden & Willow Road, Dept. 11, Winnetka, Ill. 12

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S. C. R. I. Reds for sale, $1.50 each. Mrs. A. D. Spilman, Drakesville, Ia. 12-2

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ROSE COMB REDS—Large early hatched cockerels, $5 to $10. E. C. Schneider, Uhrichsville, O. 12-2

ROSE COMB REDS—Big type, red to skin, March hatched. Cockerels, $4; pullets, $2.50. Raymond Pyle, Carmi, Ill. 12-1

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MAGNIFICENT EARLY hatched cockerels—Park's best foundation breeding stock; 228 to 259 egg dams; sire's dam, 268 eggs. Free range; buttermilk fed; individually pedigreed, $5, $7, $9; yearling hens or pullets, $4, $5, $6. Shipped on approval; photograph—references. Circular. Frank Haberton, Westwood, N. J. 12

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COCKERELS—PARKS' BEST foundation. Pedigreed. Breeding stock, 276 to 323 egg strain. Free range. H. Wahn, Route 2, Box 94, Westwood, N. J. 12-2

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SATISFIED CUSTOMERS in 11 states. Established 1920. "Edelman's Winterlay" daily trapnested Barred Rocks. Foundation Parks pedigreed. $3 up. Circular free. Geo. A. Edelman. Breeder, St. Louis Park, Minn. 12-1

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HOLTERMAN'S ARISTOCRAT cockerels, $3; $5 for two. L. Brooke, Brooksburg, Ind. 12

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BABY CHICKS, EGGS—Selected heavy producers. Catalog Free. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 12-3

RINGLET STRAIN BARRED Rocks, exhibition and breeding cockerels, $5 to $25. All barred clear to the skin with good distinct narrow barring and guaranteed as represented. If not return at our expense. Ed. Martin Oconomowoc, Wis. 12-2

2,000 BARRED ROCK pullets and hens for sale. Also eggs. L. F. Thompson, Hope, Ind. 12

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IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Plymouth Rocks (Dark Mating). I now have ready for early fall shipment what I believe to be the best line of Imperial Ringlet birds I have ever offered. Write for catalog and prices. Mrs. Geo. J. Gray, Farmington, Iowa. 11

PARKS' BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock cockerels, $2.50. Bourbon Red Turkey Toms, $10. Albert Stallsmith, Hartford City, Ind. 11-1

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels. Bradley strain. Exceptional quality. B. Guither, Walnut, Ill. 11-12

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, Parks' strain exclusively (from best pedigreed stock direct). Beautiful, big boned cockerels, that will breed the lay into your flock, $5, $8, $10 each. Breeding hens $4, $5 each. W. G. Meradith, Danvers, Ill. 11-1

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RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—Cockerels for sale from stock mated by, and direct from E. B. Thompson's. H. C. Kraiss, Chambersburg, Pa. 10-12

PARKS BARRED ROCK or Light Brahma, April hatched. Cockerels, $3. Eva Bojar, St. Bernard, Ohio. 12

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AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Partridge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 1030. 5-15-tf.

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QUALITY WHITE ROCK cockerels, Fishel strain, $3.50 and $5. White Pekin drakes, $3. Elmer Green, Homer, Ill. 11-1

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE Rock pullets, $2 each. W. B. Gregg, Plankton, Ohio. 10-12

PURE BRED WHITE Rock cockerels, $2.50 to $5 each. Some hens and pullets. Mrs. Chester Beatty, Avon, Ill. 11-1

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WHITE ROCKS—Cockerels, pullets, and yearling hens. H. Collman, Norwalk, Ohio. 11-1

PULLETS FROM MY 200, 289-egg pens. Very choice White Rocks. F. Schroeder, Strasburg, Ill. 11-12

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MICHIGAN CHAMPION Strain Columbian Wyandottes—Greatest of all layers. Fully matured. Pullets, cockerels, yearling hens and cocks; best stock in America at very reasonable prices. Arthur Schaack, 5389 Rohns Ave., Detroit, Mich. 10-12

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GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES; stock from best blood in America. Charles H. Reese, Columbia City, Ind., R. 4. 12-2

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PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES — Choice early cockerels for sale. H. A. Okdale, Jewell, Iowa. 12

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE cockerels, sired by 1st and 2nd state fair cocks. W. J. Coffin, Waverly, Iowa. 12-1

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PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—(Badger strain). W. H. Milward, Coney Weston Farm, Madison, Wis. 10-12

THOMAS' PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Ohio State Fair winners. Some wonderful show and breeding cockerels for sale. P. E. Thomas, Fayette, Ohio. 11-1

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES pure strain cockerels, pullets and yearling hens, Sun Rise Poultry Farm, Hurless Hughes, Eldon, Iowa. 10-12

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A RARE OPPORTUNITY—Last spring I purchased direct from John S. Martin some young stock from his Regal All Stars and have more cockerels than I can use. E. T. Bonds, South Bend, Ind. 12

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Fishel's Egg-a-Day strain, $3 each. W. A. Ward, Reynolds, Ind. 12-2

KEELER WHITE WYANDOTTES—Cockerels, $3; pullets, $2. Bred for beauty and eggs. J. L. Rice, New Sharon, Ia. 12

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LARGE HUSKY WHITE Wyandotte cockerels from blue ribbon winners; excellent laying strain, $2.50 each, on approval. Glen Sutton, Delhi, Iowa. 12

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, thrifty, stay white, $3 and $5 each. Frank J. Hunt, Winchester, Ind. 12

WHITE WYANDOTTES for sale; Fishel strain. Edw. C. Wiesenborn, Grand Chain, Ill. 12-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, pullets and yearling hens. The kind that please in quality and price. Customers in twenty states. L. Reiling, Bellevue, Ia. 12

COCKERELS HATCHED FROM eggs from Martin's Special Dorcas matings, $5 up. Eggs, $1.50 to $5 for fifteen. Litherland, Augusta, Ill. 12-2

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PURE BRED cocks and cockerels, a fine bunch of the Regal strain; perfect in shape and build; $3, $4 and $5 each. Julius Stackman, Cameron, Wis. 12

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Pure Regal cockerels. Quality and prices right. Purchase price and express charges refunded if dissatisfied. J. F. Garrison, Mt. Vernon, Ill. 12

FOR SALE—PEARL white—stay white—White Wyandottes; cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets for breeders; Regal Dorcas, from direct Martin stock; hatching eggs. Ye Quill and Apple Yards, Frank Sanders, Ottawa, Ill. 12-2

BABY CHICKS, eggs, selected, heavy producers; catalogue free. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 12-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Beauties, reasonable. James Hood, Coulterville, Illinois. 12-1

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, parents direct from John S. Martin. Lloyd Caldwell, Neoga, Ill. 12-2

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WHITE WYANDOTTES — 100 early hatched cockerels for quick sale in lots of two or more at $3 each. Splendid specimens and all farm raised. None better—few as good. Louis A. Osborne, Sedalia, Mo. 11-12

LARGE WHITE WYANDOTTES. Free range. Pens headed by Illinois State Show premium stock. Rare beauty and utility combined. Cockerels, $5.00; pullets, $3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lyle Thomas, Lewistown, Ill. 11-1

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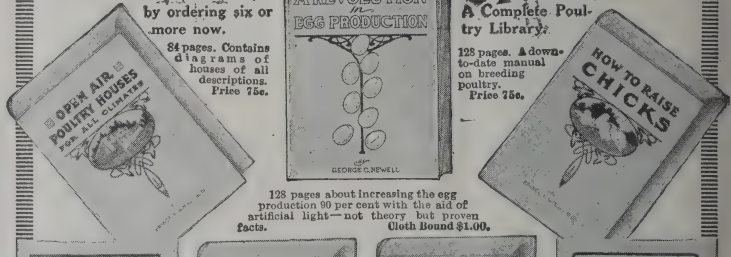
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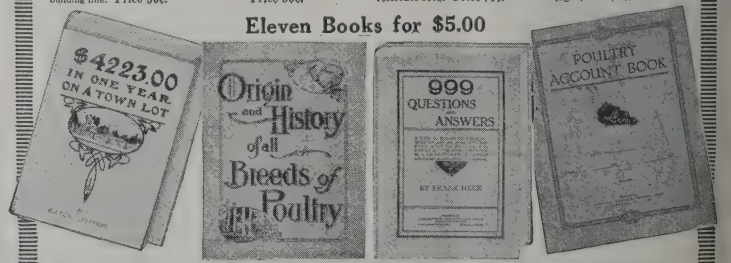
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